Board of Directors – Open

SUMMARY REPORT	Meeting Date:	22nd September 2021
	Agenda Item:	16

Report Title:	Annual Board Declaration of EPRR (Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response) Self-Assessment and Work Plan for 2021/22	
Author(s):	Terry Geraghty – Emergency Planning Manager	
Accountable Director:	Beverley Murphy – Executive Director of Nursing, Professions and Operations	
Other Meetings presented to or previously agreed at:	**Committee/Group:**	Board of Directors Open Meeting
	Date:	9th September 2020
Key Points recommendations to or previously agreed at:	The 2020 report was to inform the Board of progress against the 2019/20 core standards and of the reduced core standards requirement for 2020/21 due to the Covid-19 pandemic that did not require Board approval. This year suggests a slight fall in our performance, there being 3 ambers in 19/20, 5 overall in 21/22 (albeit 3 in the standards being assessed). This however, should be viewed in the context of the pandemic, increased evidence requirements to meet the standards and guidance changes that have impacted on standards that had been green and the activation since March 2020 of our Major Incident Plan, putting in place a live incident room and command structure that have worked well and continues to remain in place .	

Summary of key points in report

NHS England and NHS Improvement publish annually a set of core standards for Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response that all NHS organisations are expected to meet. Though these vary according to the type of organisation e.g., Acute, CCG, Mental Health, most standards are generic, relevant to all and we are required to annually report our compliance.

This report provides the Board with our self-assessment of compliance against the published core standards for 2021/22. It is being presented for Board approval to meet the submission deadline of 31st October 2021.

Recommendation for the Board/Committee to consider:

Consider for Action		Approval	X	Assurance	X	Information	X

The Board is asked to:

1. Agree the EPRR self-assessment core standards and workplan for our Trust for 2021/22 and approval for submission.
2. Publish the outcome of the EPRR self-assessment in the annual report.

Please identify which strategic priorities will be impacted by this report:				
Covid-19 Getting through safely	*Yes*	***X***	*No*	
CQC Getting Back to Good	*Yes*	***X***	*No*	
Transformation – Changing things that will make a difference	*Yes*	***X***	*No*	
Partnerships – working together to make a bigger impact	*Yes*	***X***	*No*	

Is this report relevant to compliance with any key standards ?					**State specific standard**
Care Quality Commission	*Yes*	***X***	*No*		**Safety, Premises and equipment, Staffing, Good Governance**
IG Governance Toolkit	*Yes*	***X***	*No*		***Data Protection and Security Toolkit – 10 national data guardian standards***

Have these areas been considered ? YES/NO					If Yes, what are the implications or the impact? If no, please explain why
Patient Safety and Experience	*Yes*	***X***	*No*		***Failure to maintain some or all of our services; increased risk to service users***
Financial (revenue &capital)	*Yes*	***X***	*No*		***Reputational risk, risk of legal action, removal of funding***
OD/Workforce	*Yes*	***X***	*No*		***Staff safety, reputation of Trust aim to create a great place to work***
Equality, Diversity & Inclusion	*Yes*	***X***	*No*		*See section 4.2 of this report*
Legal	*Yes*	***X***	*No*		***Breach of regulatory standards and conditions of Provider Licence***

Title	Board Declaration of EPRR (Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response) Self-Assessment and Work Plan for 2021/22

Section 1: Analysis and supporting detail

Background

1.1 Having been significantly condensed last year due to the Coronavirus, the requirements on Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response (EPRR) accountability for this year have returned to their familiar format, albeit with 18 standards not included in recognition of the continuing pandemic, there normally being 67.

1.2 The instruction, however, was to self-assess against all the standards when determining compliance but on this occasion, NHS England and NHS Improvement will only be seeking assurance against those published.

1.3 Recognising that Trusts will not have had the opportunity to review their emergency plans during the past 12 months or more, guidance provided on evidence to meet these standards asks simply that they remain in date.

1.4 As in previous years, there is also a 'Deep Dive' subject requiring responses to, but for which assurance isn't sought in determining our compliance level. This year the subject is oxygen. The standards relate primarily to piped oxygen which we do not have however, we do have oxygen cylinders and of the three requiring evidence relating to their use, we are compliant.

1.5 The standards not included in this year's assurance return relate to those already in place and operating within our covid response. They can be themed under the headings – Duty to maintain plans (e.g., Flu, Infectious diseases, mass countermeasures/vaccination, excess deaths), Response, Co-operation, Business Continuity and On-call.

1.6 Standards 25 and 26 in respect of 'On call' are partially met. We have in place an on-call system but recognise that it requires improvement, together with providing suitable training for those performing the role, additional to the 'Essential information for managers' course (Standard 25) and exercising (Standard 26).

1.7 I have attached the core standards that are subject of this year's assurance process as an appendix to this report. It will be seen that there are three standards shown as partially met (amber). These are:

18. Mass casualty – Psycho-social support. We currently have an informal arrangement in place to muster a response through Psychology and IAPT. Work has already commenced to provide a formal system of response.

44. Data Protection and Security Toolkit - This was outstanding from the 2019/20 process and had been stalled due to both the demands on our IMST Department and NHS Digital. The replacement of INSIGHT and key systems/infrastructure in IT are now necessary to achieve full compliance, for which IMST will be making a separate funding request.

61. FFP3 access – we have followed the NERVTAG guidance requiring any of our staff involved with aerosol generating procedures (AGP's) to be fit tested for FFP3 face fit masks. This again was an action from the 2019/20 process and had been achieved with identified staff from our ECT and LTNC teams having received training. However, in June 2021 the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) issued new guidance requiring that staff necessitating the use of these masks, are fit tested with a minimum of 2 different types and that their training is recorded on their organisations training record system, ESR. This has returned

the standard to an amber rating.

1.8 The self-assessment exercise has identified 5 standards with an amber rating which, when input against NHS England and NHS Improvements rating measurement tool, produces an overall rating of 'Substantially compliant'. It is this rating I ask the Board to approve in our submission.

1.9 These amber standards, together with a number of our emergency plans that will be due for review during 2022 will form this year's EPRR work plan, progress of which will be reported through Audit and Risk Committee.

Section 2: Risks

2.1 The EPRR Core Standards are published by NHS England and NHS Improvement annually. They were formed from the NHS EPRR framework 2005 to ensure that the NHS meets its obligations as a partner within the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and that it fulfils its readiness to respond within the NHS Act 2006. This places a duty on every NHS organisation to have in place suitable plans and mechanisms to ensure it meets these obligations. There is a risk that in not meeting the standards, we are ill-prepared to respond to an emergency situation affecting us and our service users, our partners and the wider public.

2.2 There are risks in not having plans fit for purpose in managing our response to a major or critical incident through not being tested, or having people trained to provide a suitable response. This in turn could put service users and staff at risk, have a detrimental impact on the Trust's position with its regulators and affect both funding and the potential for legal action and reputational damage.

2.3 In the event of such risks being identified, a recommendation will be made to include them on the Corporate Risk Register, together with associated mitigation and controls.

Section 3: Assurance

Benchmarking

3.1 The benchmark for meeting the core standards is our performance in previous years. The Trust achieved a rating of Substantially Compliant for the 2019/20

EPRR Core Standards.

3.2 The core standards are initially self-assessed by the Emergency Planning Manager on our behalf who then evidences our compliance against the standards and presents them to the Trust Accountable Emergency Officer, our Executive Director of Nursing, Professions and Operations. From this, a statement of compliance is prepared for sign off by Board before submission to NHS England and NHS Improvement regional EPRR lead. An audit of compliance is then undertaken across the Yorkshire and Humber region before they in turn submit to national.

3.3 Trust compliance with the core standards is given a RAG rating. Any assessed as red or amber will be included in the EPRR workplan for the next year and assurance of activity against them evidenced at Audit and Risk Committee.

Triangulation

3.4 The expected outcomes can be triangulated through peers in partnership Trusts, through Audit and Risk Committee and Board to NHS England and NHS Improvement for peer review across Yorkshire and Humber region. Formally, this process takes place in November, once all self-assessments have been submitted however, early indications through partnership liaison suggest we all have a similar level of compliance.

Engagement

3.5 A number of themed Task and Finish Groups have been arranged by NHS England and NHS Improvement that involve working with partners across health to incorporate learning from the Covid pandemic into emergency plans and ways of exercising, recognising the benefits of joint protocols. This may in turn focus the anticipated review of the core standards for future years.

3.6 The implementation of the Major Incident Command Structure to manage the Covid pandemic has seen a positive impact on improving our operational engagement across all services, both clinical and non-clinical. It provides a recognised route for escalation and tasking but importantly has demonstrated a shared responsibility in seeing our Trust safely through it.

Section 4: Implications

Strategic Aims and Board Assurance Framework

4.1 Strategic Aim: 1 COVID – Getting through safely and recovering.

Ensuring that our Trust is in a position of readiness to respond to the different phases of Covid-19.

BAF Risk number: BAF0023

BAF Risk Description: Deliver outstanding care. There is a risk that we fail to protect service users and staff from the spread of COVID-19 infection, caused by operational systems and processes, staff and patients not adhering to the relevant IPC guidance consistently, resulting in preventable spread of infection and risks to health and safety of our staff and the people in our care.

Strategic Aim: 2 Create a great place to work

Creating a great place to work includes providing the assurance to our staff that we take responsibility for their safety and those we care for, having in place plans and procedures that can be followed when things go wrong that will enable them to continue their service or recover it at the earliest opportunity.

BAF Risk Number: BAF0002

BAF Risk Description: There is a risk the Trust does not deliver on its Well-Led Development Plan. This would result in a failure to meet the regulatory framework, get back to good and a failure to remove additional conditions placed on the Trust's Provider Licence.

Having in place a workable structure for the command and control of major and critical incidents, or where business continuity is disrupted, is fundamental to good leadership and has been instrumental in our ability to maintain our services and keep our service users and staff safe throughout the Covid pandemic.

Equalities, diversity and inclusion

4.2 Great effort is made to ensure that all emergency planning activity is non-discriminatory, enhances where possible and complies fully with the protected characteristics within the Equalities Act 2010.

All EPRR policies include equality related impacts, together with the specific plans that are formed within them.

This will include risks where appropriate and how those risks will be managed. Consultation with all potentially affected groups is included as part of the formulation process for all plans.

Culture and People

4.3 Implications for the workforce will inevitably vary depending on the type of emergency being planned for. An issue involving a particular workplace is likely to mainly affect the workforce and service users involved with the service disrupted, whereby a pandemic such as the Covid-19 pandemic we are currently experiencing affects all our workforce, our service users and the wider public.

Therefore, our plans similarly will vary from Business Continuity Plans to keep those services operating, to emergency plans that require whole Trust changes to the way we operate, to 'get through safely'.

Having in place emergency plans, providing training and exercising support the cultural transformation agenda, promoting a culture of understanding that being adaptable to change enables greater resilience in our ability to continue during adverse events.

It should also be acknowledged in this report that we are still carrying a range of vacancies from Administrative and Clerical to Clinical and Specialist roles, 32 currently, and that our Trust has undergone a great deal of change in the past 18 months, our Chief Executive Officer joining simultaneously with the start of the pandemic in March 2020, followed by several new starters who have reshaped our leadership. Evidence of our working together throughout the pandemic, of overcoming our skill gaps to keep our staff and service users safe,

demonstrates the positivity of our Trust's culture and workforce and encourages the view that we can rise to any challenge.

Integration and system thinking

4.4 The Covid pandemic has brought to the fore the benefits of a co-ordinated health response through the ICS. NHS England are incorporating this learning with plans to include the ICS in the EPRR structure, further supporting the development of the ICS programme within the NHS Long Term Plan.

Financial

4.5 No financial impact currently however, as reported above, IMST will be submitting a funding request to meet Data Protection and Security Toolkit compliance.

Compliance - Legal/Regulatory

4.6 The NHS have legislative responsibilities within the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 that requires NHS organisations and providers of NHS-funded care to show that they can deal with major and critical incidents whilst maintaining services. We are a Category 2 responder under the Act with a duty to co-operate and support a civil emergency.

4.7 The NHS Act 2006 enforces this by placing a duty on the NHS to plan for, and respond to, a wide range of incidents and emergencies that could affect health or patient care. A failure to meet the standards is an organisational risk in our own readiness to respond to emergency situations that may affect us, to our reputation and that of our partners and the wider NHS family; and a breach of our own legal obligations.

4.8 NHS England Core Standards for Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response form part of the requirements within the NHS Standard Contract

Section 5: List of Appendices

1. EPRR Core Standards 2021/22
2. Statement of compliance

Yorkshire and the Humber Local Health Resilience Partnership (LHRP)
Emergency Preparedness, Resilience and Response (EPRR) assurance 2021-2022

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Sheffield Health and Social Care NHS Foundation Trust has undertaken a self-assessment against required areas of the EPRR Core standards self-assessment tool B0628-2021

Where areas require further action, Sheffield Health and Social Care NHS Foundation Trust will meet with the LHRP to review the attached core standards, associated improvement plan and to agree a process ensuring non-compliant standards are regularly monitored until an agreed level of compliance is reached.

Following self-assessment, the organisation has been assigned as an EPRR assurance rating of Substantial (from the four options in the table below) against the core standards.

Overall EPRR assurance rating	Criteria
Fully	The organisation is 100% compliant with all core standards they are expected to achieve. The organisation's Board has agreed with this position statement.
Substantial	The organisation is 89-99% compliant with the core standards they are expected to achieve. For each non-compliant core standard, the organisation's Board has agreed an action plan to meet compliance within the next 12 months.
Partial	The organisation is 77-88% compliant with the core standards they are expected to achieve. For each non-compliant core standard, the organisation's Board has agreed an action plan to meet compliance within the next 12 months.
Non-compliant	The organisation compliant with 76% or less of the core standards the organisation is expected to achieve. For each non-compliant core standard, the organisation's Board has agreed an action plan to meet compliance within the next 12 months. The action plans will be monitored on a quarterly basis to demonstrate progress towards compliance.

I confirm that the above level of compliance with the core standards has been agreed by the organisation's board / governing body along with the enclosed action plan and governance deep dive responses.

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Signed by the organisation's Accountable Emergency Officer

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Date signed

_____	_____	_____
Date of Board/governing body meeting	Date presented at Public Board	Date published in organisations Annual Report

Ref	Domain	Standard	Detail	Acute Providers	Specialist Providers	NHS Ambulance Service Providers	Community Service Providers	Patient Transport Services	NHS111	Mental Health Providers	NHS England and NHS Improvement Region	NHS England and NHS Improvement National	Clinical Commissioning Group	Commissioning Support Unit	Primary Care Services - GP, community pharmacy	Other NHS funded organisations	Evidence - examples listed below	Organisational Evidence	Self assessment RAG Red (not compliant) = Not compliant with the core standard. The organisation's EPRR work programme shows compliance will not be reached within the next 12 months. Amber (partially compliant) = Not compliant with core standard. However, the organisation's EPRR work programme demonstrates sufficient evidence of progress and an action plan to achieve full compliance within the next 12 months. Green (fully compliant) = Fully compliant with core standard.
Domain 1 - Governance																			
1	Governance	Senior Leadership	The organisation has appointed an Accountable Emergency Officer (AEO) responsible for Emergency Preparedness Resilience and Response (EPRR). This individual should be a board level director, and have the appropriate authority, resources and budget to direct the EPRR portfolio. A non-executive board member, or suitable alternative, should be identified to support them in this role.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	• Name and role of appointed individual	Beverley Murphy - Executive Director of Nursing, Professions and Quality (AEO) Neil Robertson -COO (Deputy AEO) Richard Mills (NED)	Fully compliant
2	Governance	EPRR Policy Statement	The organisation has an overarching EPRR policy statement. This should take into account the organisation's: • Business objectives and processes • Key suppliers and contractual arrangements • Risk assessment(s) • Functions and / or organisation, structural and staff changes. The policy should: • Have a review schedule and version control • Use unambiguous terminology • Identify those responsible for ensuring policies and arrangements are updated, distributed and regularly tested • Include references to other sources of information and supporting documentation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Evidence of an up to date EPRR policy statement that includes: • Resourcing commitment • Access to funds • Commitment to Emergency Planning, Business Continuity, Training, Exercising etc.	EPRR Policy in place, due for review March 2022	Fully compliant
3	Governance	EPRR board reports	The Chief Executive Officer / Clinical Commissioning Group Accountable Officer ensures that the Accountable Emergency Officer discharges their responsibilities to provide EPRR reports to the Board / Governing Body, no less frequently than annually. These reports should be taken to a public board, and as a minimum, include an overview on: • training and exercises undertaken by the organisation • summary of any business continuity, critical incidents and major incidents experienced by the organisation • lessons identified from incidents and exercises • the organisation's compliance position in relation to the latest NHS England EPRR assurance process.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	• Public Board meeting minutes • Evidence of presenting the results of the annual EPRR assurance process to the Public Board	Annual report to Board against EPRR core standards; regular reports to Board on progress, learning and management of major incidents e.g. COVID pandemic	Fully compliant
5	Governance	EPRR Resource	The Board / Governing Body is satisfied that the organisation has sufficient and appropriate resource, proportionate to its size, to ensure it can fully discharge its EPRR duties.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• EPRR Policy identifies resources required to fulfill EPRR function; policy has been signed off by the organisation's Board • Assessment of role / resources • Role description of EPRR Staff • Organisation structure chart • Internal Governance process chart including EPRR group	EPRR Policy in place, due for review March 2022 Outlines EPRR role and organisation structure, current 1 x EP manager enhanced with Admin support during the COVID pandemic	Fully compliant
6	Governance	Continuous improvement process	The organisation has clearly defined processes for capturing learning from incidents and exercises to inform the development of future EPRR arrangements.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Process explicitly described within the EPRR policy statement	EPRR Policy / Incident reviews e.g COVID pandemic	Fully compliant
Domain 2 - Duty to risk assess																			
7	Duty to risk assess	Risk assessment	The organisation has a process in place to regularly assess the risks to the population it serves. This process should consider community and national risk registers.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Evidence that EPRR risks are regularly considered and recorded • Evidence that EPRR risks are represented and recorded on the organisations corporate risk register	Risks recorded e.g COVID Risk register / Corporate Risk Register	Fully compliant
8	Duty to risk assess	Risk Management	The organisation has a robust method of reporting, recording, monitoring and escalating EPRR risks.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• EPRR risks are considered in the organisation's risk management policy • Reference to EPRR risk management in the organisation's EPRR policy document	Command structure in place for Critical / Major incidents; Escalation process in place for Business Continuity risks / Corporate and Local / Risk Register / Risk management policy	Fully compliant
Domain 3 - Duty to maintain plans																			
11	Duty to maintain plans	Critical incident	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to respond to a critical incident (as defined within the EPRR Framework).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Major and Critical Incident Plan due for review March 2022	Fully compliant
12	Duty to maintain plans	Major incident	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to respond to a major incident (as defined within the EPRR Framework).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Major and Critical Incident Plan due for review March 2022	Fully compliant
13	Duty to maintain plans	Heatwave	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to respond to the impacts of heatwave on the population the organisation serves and its staff.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Trust Heatwave Plan due for review May 2022; Heatwave Action Cards; Met Office Heatwave and COVID Action Cards, cascaded via portfolio leads and available on Trust Extranet	Fully compliant
14	Duty to maintain plans	Cold weather	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to respond to the impacts of snow and cold weather (not internal business continuity) on the population the organisation serves.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Trust Adverse weather and other emergency conditions Plan due for review July 2022; provision of 4 wheel drive hire cars	Fully compliant

18	Duty to maintain plans	Mass Casualty	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to respond to mass casualties. For an acute receiving hospital this should incorporate arrangements to free up 10% of their bed base in 6 hours and 20% in 12 hours, along with the requirement to double Level 3 ITU capacity for 96 hours (for those with level 3 ITU bed).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Trust are able to provide Psycho-social support in an emergency/mass casualty incident. Work being conducted to formalise this arrangement with partners.	Partially compliant
19	Duty to maintain plans	Mass Casualty - patient identification	The organisation has arrangements to ensure a safe identification system for unidentified patients in an emergency/mass casualty incident. This system should be suitable and appropriate for blood transfusion, using a non-sequential unique patient identification number and capture patient sex.	Y	Y												Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
20	Duty to maintain plans	Shelter and evacuation	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to shelter and/or evacuate patients, staff and visitors. This should include arrangements to shelter and/or evacuate, whole buildings or sites, working in conjunction with other site users where necessary.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Trust Evacuation Plan due for review May 2022; YH Low Secure Evacuation Plan	Fully compliant
21	Duty to maintain plans	Lockdown	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to safely manage site access and egress for patients, staff and visitors to and from the organisation's facilities. This should include the restriction of access / egress in an emergency which may focus on the progressive protection of critical areas.	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y					Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Lockdown Plan due for review September 2022; lockdown action cards in place for all inpatient facilities 2021	Fully compliant
22	Duty to maintain plans	Protected individuals	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to respond and manage 'protected individuals'; Very Important Persons (VIPs), high profile patients and visitors to the site.	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y					Y	Y	Arrangements should be: • current (although may not have been updated in the last 12 months) • in line with current national guidance • in line with risk assessment • signed off by the appropriate mechanism • shared appropriately with those required to use them • outline any equipment requirements • outline any staff training required	Visitors Policy due for review May 2022; Contracted security can be arranged to support privacy for high profile patients otherwise, patients will be treated with normal patient care and duty of disclosure prinicples.	Fully compliant
Domain 4 - Command and control																				
24	Command and control	On-call mechanism	A resilient and dedicated EPRR on-call mechanism is in place 24 / 7 to receive notifications relating to business continuity incidents, critical incidents and major incidents. This should provide the facility to respond to or escalate notifications to an executive level.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Process explicitly described within the EPRR policy statement • On call Standards and expectations are set out • Include 24 hour arrangements for alerting managers and other key staff.	On call mechanism in place with two levels of on-call - Senior Manager and Executive alerted through switch on dedicated line. On call folder for Execs and On call managers, both hard copy and on shared drive. Plans to revise for 2022 to further improve resilience.	Fully compliant
Domain 5 - Training and exercising																				
Domain 6 - Response																				
30	Response	Incident Co-ordination Centre (ICC)	The organisation has Incident Co-ordination Centre (ICC) arrangements	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		ICC arrangements in place, implemented for the pandemic in March 2020 and have been operating well since.	Fully compliant
32	Response	Management of business continuity incidents	In line with current guidance and legislation, the organisation has effective arrangements in place to respond to a business continuity incident (as defined within the EPRR Framework).	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Business Continuity Response plans	Each clinical team/service within the trust have a BCP, together with training and education, IT, Estates and Switch. Corporate functions are covered in an over-arching Trust BCP, all of which are	Fully compliant
34	Response	Situation Reports	The organisation has processes in place for receiving, completing, authorising and submitting situation reports (SitReps) and briefings during the response to business continuity incidents, critical incidents and major incidents.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Documented processes for completing, signing off and submitting SitReps	Documented process for SitReps covered in the Major and Critical Incident Plan and BCP's. Separate SOP's created where appropriate for specific incidents e.g. COVID where information required is directed externally	Fully compliant
35	Response	Access to 'Clinical Guidelines for Major Incidents and Mass Casualty events'	Key clinical staff (especially emergency department) have access to the 'Clinical Guidelines for Major Incidents and Mass Casualty events' handbook.	Y													• Guidance is available to appropriate staff either electronically or hard copies	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
36	Response	Access to 'CBRN incident: Clinical Management and health protection'	Clinical staff have access to the PHE 'CBRN incident: Clinical Management and health protection' guidance.	Y													• Guidance is available to appropriate staff either electronically or hard copies	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
Domain 7 - Warning and informing																				
37	Warning and informing	Communication with partners and stakeholders	The organisation has arrangements to communicate with partners and stakeholder organisations during and after a major incident, critical incident or business continuity incident.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Have emergency communications response arrangements in place • Social Media Policy specifying advice to staff on appropriate use of personal social media accounts whilst the organisation is in incident response • Using lessons identified from previous major incidents to inform the development of future incident response communications • Having a systematic process for tracking information flows and logging information requests and being able to deal with multiple requests for information as part of normal business processes • Being able to demonstrate that publication of plans and assessments is part of a joined-up communications strategy and part of your organisation's warning and informing work	Emergency communications in place with partners via SYB Locality team meetings, Communications protocols with equivalents in partner organisations, information flow recoded via incident tracker set up within ICC's. Media and Social Media Policy updated May 2021	Fully compliant
38	Warning and informing	Warning and informing	The organisation has processes for warning and informing the public (patients, visitors and wider population) and staff during major incidents, critical incidents or business continuity incidents.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Have emergency communications response arrangements in place • Be able to demonstrate consideration of target audience when publishing materials (including staff, public and other agencies) • Communicating with the public to encourage and empower the community to help themselves in an emergency in a way which compliments the response of responders • Using lessons identified from previous major incidents to inform the development of future incident response communications • Setting up protocols with the media for warning and informing	Media and Social Media policy in place, updated May 2021	Fully compliant
39	Warning and informing	Media strategy	The organisation has a media strategy to enable rapid and structured communication with the public (patients, visitors and wider population) and staff. This includes identification of and access to a media spokespeople able to represent the organisation to the media at all times.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Have emergency communications response arrangements in place • Using lessons identified from previous major incidents to inform the development of future incident response communications • Setting up protocols with the media for warning and informing • Having an agreed media strategy	Media and Social Media Policy in place, updated May 2021; on call response arrangements	Fully compliant
Domain 8 - Cooperation																				
42	Cooperation	Mutual aid arrangements	The organisation has agreed mutual aid arrangements in place outlining the process for requesting, coordinating and maintaining mutual aid resources. These arrangements may include staff, equipment, services and supplies. These arrangements may be formal and should include the process for requesting Military Aid to Civil Authorities (MACA) via NHS England.	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	• Detailed documentation on the process for requesting, receiving and managing mutual aid requests • Signed mutual aid agreements where appropriate	Mutual aid protocol in place with local partners in Procurement for supplies, with medicines through Pharmacy and through ICS and partners for operations. Major and Critical Incident Plan	Fully compliant
43	Cooperation	Arrangements for multi-region response	Arrangements outlining the process for responding to incidents which affect two or more Local Health Resilience Partnership (LHRP) areas or Local Resilience Forum (LRF) areas.			Y					Y	Y				Y	• Detailed documentation on the process for coordinating the response to incidents affecting two or more LHRPs	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
44	Cooperation	Health tripartite working	Arrangements are in place defining how NHS England, the Department of Health and Social Care and Public Health England will communicate and work together, including how information relating to national emergencies will be cascaded.									Y					• Detailed documentation on the process for managing the national health aspects of an emergency	Not applicable to trust	Fully compliant

46	Cooperation	Information sharing	The organisation has an agreed protocol(s) for sharing appropriate information with stakeholders, during major incidents, critical incidents or business continuity incidents.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Documented and signed information sharing protocol • Evidence relevant guidance has been considered, e.g. Freedom of Information Act 2000, General Data Protection Regulation and the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 'duty to communicate with the public'.	Data and Information Sharing Policy 2019, last updated May 2021	Fully compliant
Domain 9 - Business Continuity																			
47	Business Continuity	BC policy statement	The organisation has in place a policy which includes a statement of intent to undertake business continuity. This includes the commitment to a Business Continutiy Management System (BCMS) in alignment to the ISO standard 22301.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Demonstrable a statement of intent outlining that they will undertake BC - Policy Statement	Business Continuity Policy in place, due for review March 2022	Fully compliant
48	Business Continuity	BCMS scope and objectives	The organisation has established the scope and objectives of the BCMS in relation to the organisation, specifying the risk management process and how this will be documented.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	BCMS should detail: • Scope e.g. key products and services within the scope and exclusions from the scope • Objectives of the system • The requirement to undertake BC e.g. Statutory, Regulatory and contractual duties • Specific roles within the BCMS including responsibilities, competencies and authorities. • The risk management processes for the organisation i.e. how risk will be assessed and documented (e.g. Risk Register), the acceptable level of risk and risk review and monitoring process • Resource requirements • Communications strategy with all staff to ensure they are aware of their roles • Stakeholders	BCMS held within EPRR role, annual reviews of BCP's undertaken, communications to staff within teams and to corporate staff corporate communications.	Fully compliant
50	Business Continuity	Data Protection and Security Toolkit	Organisation's Information Technology department certify that they are compliant with the Data Protection and Security Toolkit on an annual basis.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Statement of compliance	Trust selected by NHS Digital to be part of a nationally funded audit/review. Outcome of review was that the Trust are moderately assured against DSPT compliance. Funding is being sought by the Trust's Chief Digital and Information Officer to complete the security work identified by the audit.	Partially compliant
51	Business Continuity	Business Continuity Plans	The organisation has established business continuity plans for the management of incidents. Detailing how it will respond, recover and manage its services during disruptions to: • people • information and data • premises • suppliers and contractors • IT and infrastructure	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• Documented evidence that as a minimum the BCP checklist is covered by the various plans of the organisation	BCP's in place for all teams/services, together with overarching BCP for corporate services	Fully compliant
53	Business Continuity	BC audit	The organisation has a process for internal audit, and outcomes are included in the report to the board.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• EPRR policy document or stand alone Business continuity policy • Board papers • Audit reports	BCP Policy, annual Board report, quarterly report to Audit and Risk Committee	Fully compliant
54	Business Continuity	BCMS continuous improvement process	There is a process in place to assess the effectiveness of the BCMS and take corrective action to ensure continual improvement to the BCMS.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• EPRR policy document or stand alone Business continuity policy • Board papers • Action plans	BCP Policy, BCMS system for maintaining annual reviews.	Fully compliant
55	Business Continuity	Assurance of commissioned providers / suppliers BCPs	The organisation has in place a system to assess the business continuity plans of commissioned providers or suppliers; and are assured that these providers business continuity arrangements work with their own.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	• EPRR policy document or stand alone Business continuity policy • Provider/supplier assurance framework • Provider/supplier business continuity arrangements	Provider/supplier assurance framework, through Contracts and Estates	Fully compliant
Domain 10: CBRN																			
56	CBRN	Telephony advice for CBRN exposure	Key clinical staff have access to telephone advice for managing patients involved in CBRN incidents.	Y	Y		Y			Y					Y		Staff are aware of the number / process to gain access to advice through appropriate planning arrangements	CBRNe Policy due for review May 2022	Fully compliant
57	CBRN	HAZMAT / CBRN planning arrangement	There are documented organisation specific HAZMAT/ CBRN response arrangements.	Y	Y		Y			Y							Evidence of: • command and control structures • procedures for activating staff and equipment • pre-determined decontamination locations and access to facilities • management and decontamination processes for contaminated patients and fatalities in line with the latest guidance • interoperability with other relevant agencies • plan to maintain a cordon / access control • arrangements for staff contamination • plans for the management of hazardous waste • stand-down procedures, including debriefing and the process of recovery and returning to (new) normal processes • contact details of key personnel and relevant partner agencies	CBRNe Policy	Fully compliant
58	CBRN	HAZMAT / CBRN risk assessments	HAZMAT/ CBRN decontamination risk assessments are in place appropriate to the organisation. This includes: • Documented systems of work • List of required competencies • Arrangements for the management of hazardous waste.	Y	Y		Y			Y							• Impact assessment of CBRN decontamination on other key facilities	CBRNe Policy, Waste Management Policy	Fully compliant
59	CBRN	Decontamination capability availability 24 /7	The organisation has adequate and appropriate decontamination capability to manage self presenting patients (minimum four patients per hour), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.	Y													• Rotas of appropriately trained staff availability 24 /7	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
60	CBRN	Equipment and supplies	The organisation holds appropriate equipment to ensure safe decontamination of patients and protection of staff. There is an accurate inventory of equipment required for decontaminating patients. • Acute providers - see Equipment checklist: https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/eprr-decontamination-equipment-check-list.xlsx • Community, Mental Health and Specialist service providers - see guidance 'Planning for the management of self-presenting patients in healthcare setting': https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20161104231146/https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/eprr-chemical-incidents.pdf • Initial Operating Response (IOR) DVD and other material: http://www.jesip.org.uk/what-will-jesip-do/training/	Y	Y		Y			Y							• Completed equipment inventories; including completion date	Limited equipment held at each site including PPE for staff, paper towels, clinical waste bags to enable dry de-contamination. Facilities for protecting dignity and isolation as per CBRNe Policy, completed June 2019	Fully compliant
62	CBRN	Equipment checks	There are routine checks carried out on the decontamination equipment including: • PRPS Suits • Decontamination structures • Disrobe and rerobe structures • Shower tray pump • RAM GENE (radiation monitor) • Other decontamination equipment. There is a named individual responsible for completing these checks	Y													• Record of equipment checks, including date completed and by whom. • Report of any missing equipment	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant

63	CBRN	Equipment Preventative Programme of Maintenance	There is a preventative programme of maintenance (PPM) in place for the maintenance, repair, calibration and replacement of out of date decontamination equipment for: • PRPS Suits • Decontamination structures • Disrobe and rerobe structures • Shower tray pump • RAM GENE (radiation monitor) • Other equipment	Y													• Completed PPM, including date completed, and by whom	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
64	CBRN	PPE disposal arrangements	There are effective disposal arrangements in place for PPE no longer required, as indicated by manufacturer / supplier guidance.	Y													• Organisational policy	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
65	CBRN	HAZMAT / CBRN training lead	The current HAZMAT/ CBRN Decontamination training lead is appropriately trained to deliver HAZMAT/ CBRN training	Y													• Maintenance of CPD records	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
67	CBRN	HAZMAT / CBRN trained trainers	The organisation has a sufficient number of trained decontamination trainers to fully support its staff HAZMAT/ CBRN training programme.	Y													• Maintenance of CPD records	Not applicable to Trust	Fully compliant
68	CBRN	Staff training - decontamination	Staff who are most likely to come into contact with a patient requiring decontamination understand the requirement to isolate the patient to stop the spread of the contaminant.	Y	Y		Y			Y							• Evidence training utilises advice within: • Primary Care HAZMAT/ CBRN guidance • Initial Operating Response (IOR) and other material: http://www.jesip.org.uk/what-will-jesip-do/training/ • All service providers - see Guidance for the initial management of self presenters from incidents involving hazardous materials - https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/eprr-guidance-for-the-initial-management-of-self-presenters-from-incidents-involving-hazardous-materials/ • All service providers - see guidance 'Planning for the management of self-presenting patients in healthcare setting': https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20161104231146/https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/eprr-chemical-incidents.pdf • A range of staff roles are trained in decontamination technique	Trust CBRNe policy due for review May 2022; training video available, Step 1,2,3 training rolled out to all staff as part of induction.	Fully compliant
69	CBRN	FFP3 access	Organisations must ensure staff who may come into contact with confirmed infectious respiratory viruses have access to, and are trained to use, FFP3 mask protection (or equivalent) 24/7.	Y	Y		Y			Y								Staff who come into contact with confirmed respiratory viruses as per NERTAG guidance are trained to use FFP3 mask protection and a record is kept. This applies to a small proportion of staff in LTNC and ECT and only one mask has been available limiting HSE guidance to be trained on 2 masks, with records of training kept on ESR.	Partially compliant

Ref	Domain	Standard	Detail	NHS Ambulance Service Providers	Organisational Evidence	Self assessment RAG **Red (non compliant) =** Not compliant with the core standard. The organisation's EPRR work programme shows compliance will not be reached within the next 12 months. **Amber (partially compliant) =** Not compliant with core standard. However, the organisation's EPRR work programme demonstrates sufficient evidence of progress and an action plan to achieve full compliance within the next 12 months. **Green (fully compliant) =** Fully compliant with core standard.	Action to be taken	Lead	Timescale	Comments
HART **Domain: Capability**										
H1	**HART**	**HART tactical capabilities**	Organisations must maintain the following HART tactical capabilities: • Hazardous Materials • Chemical, Biological Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNe) • Marauding Terrorist Firearms Attack • Safe Working at Height • Confined Space • Unstable Terrain • Water Operations • Support to Security Operations	Y						
H2	**HART**	**National Capability Matrices for HART**	Organisations must maintain HART tactical capabilities to the interoperable standards specified in the National Capability Matrices for HART.	Y						
H3	**HART**	**Compliance with National Standard Operating Procedures**	Organisations must ensure that HART units and their personnel remain compliant with the National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) during local and national deployments.	Y						
Domain: Human Resources										
H4	**HART**	**Staff competence**	Organisations must ensure that operational HART personnel maintain the minimum levels of competence defined in the National Training Information Sheets for HART.	Y						
H5	**HART**	**Protected training hours**	Organisations must ensure that all operational HART personnel are provided with no less than 37.5 hours of protected training time every seven weeks. If designated training staff are used to augment the live HART team, they must receive the equivalent protected training hours within the seven week period i.e. training hours can be converted to live hours providing they are rescheduled as protected training hours within the seven-week period.	Y						
H6	**HART**	**Training records**	Organisations must ensure that comprehensive training records are maintained for all HART personnel in their establishment. These records must include: • mandated training completed • date completed • any outstanding training or training due • indication of the individual's level of competence across the HART skill sets • any restrictions in practice and corresponding action plans.	Y						
H7	**HART**	**Registration as Paramedics**	All operational HART personnel must be professionally registered Paramedics.	Y						
H8	**HART**	**Six operational HART staff on duty**	Organisations must maintain a minimum of six operational HART staff on duty, per unit, at all times.	Y						
H9	**HART**	**Completion of Physical Competency Assessment**	All HART applicants must pass an initial Physical Competency Assessment (PCA) to the nationally specified standard.	Y						
H10	**HART**	**Mandatory six month completion of Physical Competency Assessment**	All operational HART staff must undertake an ongoing physical competency assessment (PCA) to the nationally specified standard every 6 months. Failure to achieve the required standard during these assessments must result in the individual being placed on restricted practice until they achieve the required standard.	Y						
H11	**HART**	**Returned to duty Physical Competency Assessment**	Any operational HART personnel returning to work after a period exceeding one month (where they have not been engaged in HART operational activity) must undertake an ongoing physical competency assessment (PCA) to the nationally specified standard. Failure to achieve the required standard during these assessments must result in the individual being placed on restricted practice until they achieve the required standard.	Y						
H12	**HART**	**Commander competence**	Organisations must ensure their Commanders (Tactical and Operational) are sufficiently competent to manage and deploy HART resources at any live incident.	Y						
Domain: Administration										
H13	**HART**	**Effective deployment policy**	Organisations maintain a local policy or procedure to ensure the effective prioritisation and deployment (or redeployment) of HART staff to an incident requiring the HART capabilities.	Y						

H14	**HART**	**Identification appropriate incidents / patients**	Organisations maintain an effective process to identify incidents or patients that may benefit from the deployment of HART capabilities at the point of receiving an emergency call.	Y						
H15	**HART**	**Notification of changes to capability delivery**	In any event that the provider is unable to maintain the HART capabilities safely or if a decision is taken locally to reconfigure HART to support wider Ambulance operations, the provider must notify the NARU On-Call Duty Officer as soon as possible (and within 24 hours). Written notification of any default of these standards must also be provided to their Lead Commissioner within 14 days and NARU must be copied into any such correspondence.	Y						
H16	**HART**	**Recording resource levels**	Organisations must record HART resource levels and deployments on the nationally specified system.	Y						
H17	**HART**	**Record of compliance with response time standards**	Organisations must maintain accurate records of their level of compliance with the HART response time standards. This must include an internal system to monitor and record the relevant response times for every HART deployment. These records must be collated into a report and made available to Lead Commissioners, external regulators and NHS England / NARU on request.	Y						
H18	**HART**	**Local risk assessments**	Organisations must maintain a set of local HART risk assessments which compliment the national HART risk assessments. These must cover specific local training venues or activity and pre-identified local high-risk sites. The provider must also ensure there is a local process to regulate how HART staff conduct a joint dynamic hazards assessment (JDHA) or a dynamic risk assessment at any live deployment. This should be consistent with the JESIP approach to risk assessment.	Y						
H19	**HART**	**Lessons identified reporting**	Organisations must have a robust and timely process to report any lessons identified following a HART deployment or training activity that may affect the interoperable service to NARU within 12 weeks using a nationally approved lessons database.	Y						
H20	**HART**	**Safety reporting**	Organisations have a robust and timely process to report to NARU any safety risks related to equipment, training or operational practice which may have an impact on the national interoperability of the HART service as soon as is practicable and no later than 7 days of the risk being identified.	Y						
H21	**HART**	**Receipt and confirmation of safety notifications**	Organisations have a process to acknowledge and respond appropriately to any national safety notifications issued for HART by NARU within 7 days.	Y						
H22	**HART**	**Change Request Process**	Organisations must use the NARU coordinated Change Request Process before reconfiguring (or changing) any HART procedures, equipment or training that has been specified as nationally interoperable.	Y						
Domain: Response time standards										
H23	**HART**	**Initial deployment requirement**	Four HART personnel must be released and available to respond locally to any incident identified as potentially requiring HART capabilities within 15 minutes of the call being accepted by the provider. This standard does not apply to pre-planned operations.	Y						
H24	**HART**	**Additional deployment requirement**	Once a HART capability is confirmed as being required at the scene (with a corresponding safe system of work) organisations must ensure that six HART personnel are released and available to respond to scene within 10 minutes of that confirmation. The six includes the four already mobilised.	Y						
H25	**HART**	**Attendance at strategic sites of interest**	Organisations maintain a HART service capable of placing six HART personnel on-scene at strategic sites of interest within 45 minutes. These sites are currently defined within the Home Office Model Response Plan (by region). A delayed response is acceptable if the live HART team is already deploying HART capabilities at other incident in the region.	Y						
H26	**HART**	**Mutual aid**	Organisations must ensure that their 'on duty' HART personnel and HART assets maintain a 30 minute notice to move anywhere in the United Kingdom following a mutual aid request endorsed by NARU. An exception to this standard may be claimed if the 'on duty' HART team is already deployed at a local incident requiring HART capabilities.	Y						
Domain: Logistics										
H27	**HART**	**Capital depreciation and revenue replacement schemes**	Organisations must ensure appropriate capital depreciation and revenue replacement schemes are maintained locally to replace nationally specified HART equipment.	Y						
H28	**HART**	**Interoperable equipment**	Organisations must procure and maintain interoperable equipment specified in the National Capability Matrices and National Equipment Data Sheets.	Y						
H29	**HART**	**Equipment procurement via national buying frameworks**	Organisations must procure interoperable equipment using the national buying frameworks coordinated by NARU unless they can provide assurance that the local procurement is interoperable, and they subsequently receive approval from NARU for that local procurement.	Y						
H30	**HART**	**Fleet compliance with national specification**	Organisations ensure that the HART fleet and associated incident technology remain compliant with the national specification.	Y						
H31	**HART**	**Equipment maintenance**	Organisations ensure that all HART equipment is maintained according to applicable British or EN standards and in line with manufacturers recommendations.	Y						

H32	**HART**	**Equipment asset register**	Organisations maintain an asset register of all HART equipment. Such assets are defined by their reference or inclusion within the Capability Matrix and National Equipment Data Sheets. This register must include; individual asset identification, any applicable servicing or maintenance activity, any identified defects or faults, the expected replacement date and any applicable statutory or regulatory requirements (including any other records which must be maintained for that item of equipment).	Y						
H33	**HART**	**Capital estate provision**	Organisations ensure that a capital estate is provided for HART that meets the standards set out in the National HART Estate Specification.	Y						
MTFA										
Domain: Capability										
M1	**MTFA**	**Maintenance of national specified MTFA capability**	Organisations must maintain the nationally specified MTFA capability at all times in their respective service areas.	Y						
M2	**MTFA**	**Compliance with safe system of work**	Organisations must ensure that their MTFA capability remains compliant with the nationally specified safe system of work.	Y						
M3	**MTFA**	**Interoperability**	Organisations must ensure that their MTFA capability remains interoperable with other Ambulance MTFA teams around the country.	Y						
M4	**MTFA**	**Compliance with Standard Operating Procedures**	Organisations must ensure that their MTFA capability and responders remain compliant with the National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) during local and national deployments.	Y						
Domain: Human Resources										
M5	**MTFA**	**Ten competent MTFA staff on duty**	Organisations must maintain a minimum of ten competent MTFA staff on duty at all times. Competence is denoted by the mandatory minimum training requirements identified in the MTFA Capability Matrix. Note: this ten is in addition to MTFA qualified HART staff.	Y						
M6	**MTFA**	**Completion of a Physical Competency Assessment**	Organisations must ensure that all MTFA staff have successfully completed a physical competency assessment to the national standard.	Y						
M7	**MTFA**	**Staff competency**	Organisations must ensure that all operational MTFA staff maintain their training competency to the standards articulated in the National Training Information Sheet for MTFA.	Y						
M8	**MTFA**	**Training records**	Organisations must ensure that comprehensive training records are maintained for all MTFA personnel in their establishment. These records must include: • mandated training completed • date completed • outstanding training or training due • indication of the individual's level of competence across the MTFA skill sets • any restrictions in practice and corresponding action plans.	Y						
M9	**MTFA**	**Commander competence**	Organisations ensure their on-duty Commanders are competent in the deployment and management of NHS MTFA resources at any live incident.	Y						
M10	**MTFA**	**Provision of clinical training**	The organisation must provide, or facilitate access to, MTFA clinical training to any Fire and Rescue Service in their geographical service area that has a declared MTFA capability and requests such training.	Y						
M11	**MTFA**	**Staff training requirements**	Organisations must ensure that the following percentage of staff groups receive nationally recognised MTFA familiarisation training / briefing: • 100% Strategic Commanders • 100% designated MTFA Commanders • 80% all operational frontline staff	Y						
Domain: Administration										
M12	**MTFA**	**Effective deployment policy**	Organisations must maintain a local policy or procedure to ensure the effective identification of incidents or patients that may benefit from deployment of the MTFA capability. These procedures must be aligned to the MTFA Joint Operating Principles (produced by JESIP).	Y						
M13	**MTFA**	**Identification appropriate incidents / patients**	Organisations must have a local policy or procedure to ensure the effective prioritisation and deployment (or redeployment) of MTFA staff to an incident requiring the MTFA capability. These procedures must be aligned to the MTFA Joint Operating Principles (produced by JESIP).	Y						
M14	**MTFA**	**Change Management Process**	Organisations must use the NARU Change Management Process before reconfiguring (or changing) any MTFA procedures, equipment or training that has been specified as nationally interoperable.	Y						
M15	**MTFA**	**Record of compliance with response time standards**	Organisations must maintain accurate records of their compliance with the national MTFA response time standards and make them available to their local lead commissioner, external regulators (including both NHS and the Health & Safety Executive) and NHS England (including NARU).	Y						
M16	**MTFA**	**Notification of changes to capability delivery**	In any event that the organisation is unable to maintain the MTFA capability to the these standards, the organisation must have a robust and timely mechanism to make a notification to the National Ambulance Resilience Unit (NARU) on-call system. The provider must then also provide notification of the default in writing to their lead commissioners.	Y						
M17	**MTFA**	**Recording resource levels**	Organisations must record MTFA resource levels and any deployments on the nationally specified system in accordance with reporting requirements set by NARU.	Y						

M18	**MTFA**	**Local risk assessments**	Organisations must maintain a set of local MTFA risk assessments which compliment the national MTFA risk assessments (maintained by NARU). Local assessments should cover specific training venues or activity and pre-identified local high-risk sites. The provider must also ensure there is a local process to regulate how MTFA staff conduct a joint dynamic hazards assessment (JDHA) or a dynamic risk assessment at any live deployment. This should be consistent with the JESIP approach to risk assessment.	Y						
M19	**MTFA**	**Lessons identified reporting**	Organisations must have a robust and timely process to report any lessons identified following a MTFA deployment or training activity that may affect the interoperable service to NARU within 12 weeks using a nationally approved lessons database.	Y						
M20	**MTFA**	**Safety reporting**	Organisations have a robust and timely process to report to NARU any safety risks related to equipment, training or operational practice which may have an impact on the national interoperability of the MTFA service as soon as is practicable and no later than 7 days of the risk being identified.	Y						
M21	**MTFA**	**Receipt and confirmation of safety notifications**	Organisations have a process to acknowledge and respond appropriately to any national safety notifications issued for MTFA by NARU within 7 days.	Y						
Domain: Response time standards										
M22	**MTFA**	**Readiness to deploy to Model Response Sites**	Organisations must ensure their MTFA teams maintain a state of readiness to deploy the capability at a designed Model Response locations within 45 minutes of an incident being declared to the organisation.	Y						
M23	**MTFA**	**10minute response time**	Organisations must ensure that ten MTFA staff are released and available to respond within 10 minutes of an incident being declared to the organisation.	Y						
Domain: Logistics										
M24	**MTFA**	**PPE availability**	Organisations must ensure that the nationally specified personal protective equipment is available for all operational MTFA staff and that the equipment remains compliant with the relevant National Equipment Data Sheets.	Y						
M25	**MTFA**	**Equipment procurement via national buying frameworks**	Organisations must procure MTFA equipment specified in the buying frameworks maintained by NARU and in accordance with the MTFA related Equipment Data Sheets.	Y						
M26	**MTFA**	**Equipment maintenance**	All MTFA equipment must be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and applicable national standards.	Y						
M27	**MTFA**	**Revenue depreciation scheme**	Organisations must have an appropriate revenue depreciation scheme on a 5-year cycle which is maintained locally to replace nationally specified MTFA equipment.	Y						
M28	**MTFA**	**MTFA asset register**	Organisations must maintain a register of all MTFA assets specified in the Capability Matrix and Equipment Data Sheets. The register must include: • individual asset identification • any applicable servicing or maintenance activity • any identified defects or faults • the expected replacement date • any applicable statutory or regulatory requirements (including any other records which must be maintained for that item of equipment).	Y						
CBRN Domain: Capability										
B1	**CBRN**	**Tactical capabilities**	Organisations must maintain the following CBRN tactical capabilities: • Initial Operational Response (IOR) • Step 123+ • PRPS Protective Equipment • Wet decontamination of casualties via clinical decontamination units • Specialist Operational Response (HART) for inner cordon / hot zone operations • CBRN Countermeasures	Y						
B2	**CBRN**	**National Capability Matrices for CBRN.**	Organisations must maintain these capabilities to the interoperable standards specified in the National Capability Matrices for CBRN.	Y						
B3	**CBRN**	**Compliance with National Standard Operating Procedures**	Organisations must ensure that CBRN (SORT) teams remain compliant with the National Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) during local and national pre-hospital deployments.	Y						
B4	**CBRN**	**Access to specialist scientific advice**	Organisations have robust and effective arrangements in place to access specialist scientific advice relevant to the full range of CBRN incidents. Tactical and Operational Commanders must be able to access this advice at all times. (24/7).	Y						
Domain: Human resources										
B5	**CBRN**	**Commander competence**	Organisations must ensure their Commanders (Tactical and Operational) are sufficiently competent to manage and deploy CBRN resources and patient decontamination.	Y						
B6	**CBRN**	**Arrangements to manage staff exposure and contamination**	Organisations must ensure they have robust arrangements in place to manage situations where staff become exposed or contaminated.	Y						

B7	**CBRN**	**Monitoring and recording responder deployment**	Organisations must ensure they have systems in place to monitor and record details of each individual staff responder operating at the scene of a CBRN event. For staff deployed into the inner cordon or working in the warm zone on decontamination activities, this must include the duration of their deployment (time committed).	Y						
B8	**CBRN**	**Adequate CBRN staff establishment**	Organisations must have a sufficient establishment of CBRN trained staff to ensure a minimum of 12 staff are available on duty at all times.	Y						
B9	**CBRN**	**CBRN Lead trainer**	Organisations must have a Lead Trainer for CBRN that is appropriately qualified to manage the delivery of CBRN training within the organisation.	Y						
B10	**CBRN**	**CBRN trainers**	Organisations must ensure they have a sufficient number of trained decontamination / PRPS trainers (or access to trainers) to fully support its CBRN training programme.	Y						
B11	**CBRN**	**Training standard**	CBRN training must meet the minimum national standards set by the Training Information Sheets as part of the National Safe System of Work.	Y						
B12	**CBRN**	**FFP3 access**	Organisations must ensure that frontline staff who may come into contact with confirmed infectious respiratory viruses have access to FFP3 mask protection (or equivalent) and that they have been appropriately fit tested.	Y						
B13	**CBRN**	**IOR training for operational staff**	Organisations must ensure that all frontline operational staff that may make contact with a contaminated patient are sufficiently trained in Initial Operational Response (IOR).	Y						
Domain: administration										
B14	**CBRN**	**HAZMAT / CBRN plan**	Organisations must have a specific HAZMAT/ CBRN plan (or dedicated annex). CBRN staff and managers must be able to access these plans.	Y						
B15	**CBRN**	**Deployment process for CBRN staff**	Organisations must maintain effective and tested processes for activating and deploying CBRN staff to relevant types of incident.	Y						
B16	**CBRN**	**Identification of locations to establish CBRN facilities**	Organisations must scope potential locations to establish CBRN facilities at key high-risk sites within their service area. Sites to be determined by the Trust through their Local Resilience Forum interfaces.	Y						
B17	**CBRN**	**CBRN arrangements alignment with guidance**	Organisations must ensure that their procedures, management and decontamination arrangements for CBRN are aligned to the latest Joint Operating Principles (JESIP) and NARU Guidance.	Y						
B18	**CBRN**	**Communication management**	Organisations must ensure that their CBRN plans and procedures include sufficient provisions to manage and coordinate communications with other key stakeholders and responders.	Y						
B19	**CBRN**	**Access to national reserve stocks**	Organisations must ensure that their CBRN plans and procedures include sufficient provisions to access national reserve stocks (including additional PPE from the NARU Central Stores and access to countermeasures or other stockpiles from the wider NHS supply chain).	Y						
B20	**CBRN**	**Management of hazardous waste**	Organisations must ensure that their CBRN plans and procedures include sufficient provisions to manage hazardous waste.	Y						
B21	**CBRN**	**Recovery arrangements**	Organisations must ensure that their CBRN plans and procedures include sufficient provisions to manage the transition from response to recovery and a return to normality.	Y						
B22	**CBRN**	**CBRN local risk assessments**	Organisations must maintain local risk assessments for the CBRN capability which compliment the national CBRN risk assessments under the national safe system of work.	Y						
B23	**CBRN**	**Risk assessments for high risk areas**	Organisations must maintain local risk assessments for the CBRN capability which cover key high-risk locations in their area.	Y						
Domain: Response time standards										
B24	**CBRN**	**Model response locations - deployment**	Organisations must maintain a CBRN capability that ensures a minimum of 12 trained operatives and the necessary CBRN decontamination equipment can be on-scene at key high risk locations (Model Response Locations) within 45 minutes of a CBRN incident being identified by the organisation.	Y						
Domain: logistics										
B25	**CBRN**	**Interoperable equipment**	Organisations must procure and maintain interoperable equipment specified in the National Capability Matrices and National Equipment Data Sheets.	Y						
B26	**CBRN**	**Equipment procurement via national buying frameworks**	Organisations must procure interoperable equipment using the national buying frameworks coordinated by NARU unless they can provide assurance that the local procurement is interoperable and that local deviation is approved by NARU.	Y						
B27	**CBRN**	**Equipment maintenance - British or EN standards**	Organisations ensure that all CBRN equipment is maintained according to applicable British or EN standards and in line with manufacturer's recommendations.	Y						
B28	**CBRN**	**Equipment maintenance - National Equipment Data Sheet**	Organisations must maintain CBRN equipment, including a preventative programme of maintenance, in accordance with the National Equipment Data Sheet for each item.	Y						

B29	**CBRN**	**Equipment maintenance - assets register**	Organisations must maintain an asset register of all CBRN equipment. Such assets are defined by their reference or inclusion within the National Equipment Data Sheets. This register must include; individual asset identification, any applicable servicing or maintenance activity, any identified defects or faults, the expected replacement date and any applicable statutory or regulatory requirements (including any other records which must be maintained for that item of equipment).	Y						
B30	**CBRN**	**PRPS - minimum number of suits**	Organisations must maintain the minimum number of PRPS suits specified by NHS England and NARU. These suits must remain live and fully operational.	Y						
B31	**CBRN**	**PRPS - replacement plan**	Organisations must ensure they have a financial replacement plan in place to ensure the minimum number of suits is maintained. Trusts must fund the replacement of PRPS suits.	Y						
B32	**CBRN**	**Individual / role responsible fore CBRN assets**	Organisations must have a named individual or role that is responsible for ensuring CBRN assets are managed appropriately.	Y						
Mass Casualty Vehicles **Domain: Administration**										
V1	**MassCas**	**MCV accommodation**	Trusts must securely accommodate the vehicle(s) undercover with appropriate shore-lining.	Y						
V2	**MassCas**	**Maintenance and insurance**	Trusts must insure, maintain and regularly run the mass casualty vehicles.	Y						
V3	**MassCas**	**Mobilisation arrangements**	Trusts must maintain appropriate mobilisation arrangements for the vehicles which should include criteria to identify any incidents which may benefit from its deployment.	Y						
V4	**MassCas**	**Mass oxygen delivery system**	Trusts must maintain the mass oxygen delivery system on the vehicles.	Y						
Domain: NHS England Mass Casualties Concept of Operations										
V6	**MassCas**	**Mass casualty response arrangements**	Trusts must ensure they have clear plans and procedures for a mass casualty incident which are appropriately aligned to the *NHS England Concept of Operations for Managing Mass Casualties* .	Y						
V7	**MassCas**	**Arrangements to work with NACC**	Trusts must have a procedure in place to work in conjunction with the National Ambulance Coordination Centre (NACC) which will coordinate national Ambulance mutual aid and the national distribution of casualties.	Y						
V8	**MassCas**	**EOC arrangements**	Trusts must have arrangements in place to ensure their Emergency Operations Centres (or equivalent) can communicate and effectively coordinate with receiving centres within the first hour of mass casualty incident.	Y						
V9	**MassCas**	**Casualty management arrangements**	Trusts must have a casualty management plan / patient distribution model which has been produced in conjunction with local receiving Acute Trusts.	Y						
V10	**MassCas**	**Casualty Clearing Station arrangements**	Trusts must maintain a capability to establish and appropriately resource a Casualty Clearing Station at the location in which patients can receive further assessment, stabilisation and preparation on onward transportation.	Y						
V11	**MassCas**	**Management of non-NHS resource**	Trust plans must include provisions to access, coordinate and, where necessary, manage the following additional resources: • Patient Transportation Services • Private Providers of Patient Transport Services • Voluntary Ambulance Service Providers	Y						
V12	**MassCas**	**Management of secondary patient transfers**	Trusts must have arrangements in place to support some secondary patient transfers from Acute Trusts including patients with Level 2 and 3 care requirements.	Y						
Command and control **Domain: General**										
C1	**C2**	**Consistency with NHS England EPRR Framework**	NHS Ambulance command and control must remain consistent with the NHS England EPRR Framework and wider NHS command and control arrangements.	Y						
C2	**C2**	**Consistency with Standards for NHS Ambulance Service Command and Control.**	NHS Ambulance command and control must be conducted in a manner commensurate to the legal and professional obligations set out in the Standards for NHS Ambulance Service Command and Control.	Y						
C3	**C2**	**NARU notification process**	NHS Ambulance Trusts must notify the NARU On-Call Officer of any critical or major incidents active within their area that require the establishment of a full command structure to manage the incident. Notification should be made within the first 30 minutes of the incident whether additional resources are needed or not. In the event of a national emergency or where mutual aid is required by the NHS Ambulance Service, the National Ambulance Coordination Centre (NACC) may be established. Once established, NHS Ambulance Strategic Commanders must ensure that their command and control processes have an effective interface with the NACC and that clear lines of communication are maintained.	Y						
C4	**C2**	**AEO governance and responsibility**	The Accountable Emergency Officer in each NHS Ambulance Service provider is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of the Command and Control Standards and Guidance including these standards are appropriately maintained. NHS Ambulance Trust Boards are required to provide annual assurance against these standards.	Y						
Domain: Human resource										

C5	**C2**	**Command role availability**	NHS Ambulance Service providers must ensure that the command roles defined as part of the 'chain of command' structure in the Standards for NHS Ambulance Service Command and Control (**Schedule 2**) are maintained and available at all times within their service area.	Y						
C6	**C2**	**Support role availability**	NHS Ambulance Service providers must ensure that there is sufficient resource in place to provide each command role (Strategic, Tactical and Operational) with the dedicated support roles set out in the standards at all times.	Y						
C7	**C2**	**Recruitment and selection criteria**	NHS Ambulance Service providers must ensure there is an appropriate recruitment and selection criteria for personnel fulfilling command roles (including command support roles) that promotes and maintains the levels of credibility and competence defined in these standards. No personnel should have command and control roles defined within their job descriptions without a recruitment and selection criteria that specifically assesses the skills required to discharge those command functions (i.e. the National Occupational Standards for Ambulance Command). This standard does not apply to the Functional Command Roles assigned to available personnel at a major incident.	Y						
C8	**C2**	**Contractual responsibilities of command functions**	Personnel expected to discharge Strategic, Tactical, and Operational command functions must have those responsibilities defined within their contract of employment.	Y						
C9	**C2**	**Access to PPE**	The NHS Ambulance Service provider must ensure that each Commander and each of the support functions have access to personal protective equipment and logistics necessary to discharge their role and function.	Y						
C10	**C2**	**Suitable communication systems**	The NHS Ambulance Service provider must have suitable communication systems (and associated technology) to support its command and control functions. As a minimum this must support the secure exchange of voice and data between each layer of command with resilience and redundancy built in.	Y						
Domain: Decision making										
C11	**C2**	**Risk management**	NHS Ambulance Commanders must manage risk in accordance with the method prescribed in the National Ambulance Service Command and Control Guidance published by NARU.	Y						
C12	**C2**	**Use of JESIP JDM**	NHS Ambulance Commanders at the Operational and Tactical level must use the JESIP Joint Decision Model (JDM) and apply JESIP principles during emergencies where a joint command structure is established.	Y						
C13	**C2**	**Command decisions**	NHS Ambulance Command decisions at all three levels must be made within the context of the legal and professional obligations set out in the Command and Control Standards and the National Ambulance Service Command and Control Guidance published by NARU.	Y						
Domain: Record keeping										
C14	**C2**	**Retaining records**	C14: All decision logs and records which are directly connected to a major or complex emergency must be securely stored and retained by the Ambulance Service for a minimum of 25 years.	Y						
C15	**C2**	**Decision logging**	C15: Each Commander (Strategic, Tactical and Operational) must have access to an appropriate system of logging their decisions which conforms to national best practice.	Y						
C16	**C2**	**Access to loggist**	C16: The Strategic, Tactical and Operational Commanders must each be supported by a trained and competent loggist. A minimum of three loggist must be available to provide that support in each NHS Ambulance Service at all times. It is accepted that there may be more than one Operational Commander for multi-sited incidents. The minimum is three loggists but the Trust should have plans in place for logs to be kept by a non-trained loggist should the need arise.	Y						
Domain: Lessons identified										
C17	**C2**	**Lessons identified**	The NHS Ambulance Service provider must ensure it maintains an appropriate system for identifying, recording, learning and sharing lessons from complex or protracted incidents in accordance with the wider EPRR core standards.	Y						
Domain: Competence										
C18	**C2**	**Strategic commander competence - National Occupational Standards**	Personnel that discharge the Strategic Commander function must have demonstrated competence in all of the mandatory elements of the National Occupational Standards for Strategic Commanders and must meet the expectations set out in **Schedule 2** of the Standards for NHS Ambulance Service Command and Control.	Y						
C19	**C2**	**Strategic commander competence - nationally recognised course**	Personnel that discharge the Strategic Commander function must have successfully completed a nationally recognised Strategic Commander course (nationally recognised by NHS England / NARU).	Y						
C20	**C2**	**Tactical commander competence - National Occupational Standards**	Personnel that discharge the Tactical Commander function must have demonstrated competence in all of the mandatory elements of the National Occupational Standards for Tactical Commanders and must meet the expectations set out in **Schedule 2** of the Standards for NHS Ambulance Service Command and Control.	Y						

C21	**C2**	**Tactical commander competence - nationally recognised course**	Personnel that discharge the Tactical Commander function must have successfully completed a nationally recognised Tactical Commander course (nationally recognised by NHS England / NARU). Courses may be run nationally or locally but they must be recognised by NARU as being of a sufficient interoperable standard. Local courses should also cover specific regional risks and response arrangements.	Y						
C22	**C2**	**Operational commander competence - National Occupational Standards**	Personnel that discharge the Operational Commander function must have demonstrated competence in all of the mandatory elements of the National Occupational Standards for Operational Commanders and must meet the expectations set out in **Schedule 2** of the Standards for NHS Ambulance Service Command and Control.	Y						
C23	**C2**	**Operational commander competence - nationally recognised course**	Personnel that discharge the Operational Commander function must have successfully completed a nationally recognised Operational Commander course (nationally recognised by NHS England / NARU). Courses may be run nationally or locally but they must be recognised by NARU as being of a sufficient interoperable standard. Local courses should also cover specific regional risks and response arrangements.	Y						
C24	**C2**	**Commanders - maintenance of CPD**	All Strategic, Tactical and Operational Commanders must maintain appropriate Continued Professional Development (CPD) evidence specific to their corresponding National Occupational Standards.	Y						
C25	**C2**	**Commanders - exercise attendance**	All Strategic, Tactical and Operational Commanders must refresh their skills and competence by discharging their command role as a 'player' at a training exercise every 18 months. Attendance at these exercises will form part of the mandatory Continued Professional Development requirement and evidence must be included in the form of documented reflective practice for each exercise. It could be the smaller scale exercises run by NARU or HART teams on a weekly basis. The requirement to attend an exercise in any 18 month period can be negated by discharging the role at a relevant live incident providing documented reflective practice is completed post incident. Relevant live incidents are those where the commander has discharged duties (as per the NOS) in their command role for incident response, such as delivering briefings, use of the JDM, making decisions appropriate to their command role, deployed staff, assets or material, etc.	Y						
C26	**C2**	**Training and CDP - suspension of non-compliant commanders**	Any Strategic, Tactical and Operational Commanders that have not maintained the required competence through the mandated training and ongoing CPD obligations must be suspended from their command position / availability until they are able to demonstrate the required level of competence and CPD evidence.	Y						
C27	**C2**	**Assessment of commander competence and CDP evidence**	Commander competence and CPD evidence must be assessed and confirmed annually by a suitably qualified and competent instructor or training officer. NHS England or NARU may also verify this process.	Y						
C28	**C2**	**NILO / Tactical Advisor - training**	Personnel that discharge the NILO /Tactical Advisor function must have completed a nationally recognised NILO or Tactical Advisor course (nationally recognised by NHS England / NARU).	Y						
C29	**C2**	**NILO / Tactical Advisor - CPD**	Personnel that discharge the NILO /Tactical Advisor function must maintain an appropriate Continued Professional Development portfolio to demonstrate their continued professional creditability and up-to-date competence in the NILO / Tactical Advisor discipline.	Y						
C30	**C2**	**Loggist - training**	Personnel that discharge the Loggist function must have completed a loggist training course which covers the elements set out in the National Ambulance Service Command and Control Guidance.	Y						
C31	**C2**	**Loggist - CPD**	Personnel that discharge the Loggist function must maintain an appropriate Continued Professional Development portfolio to demonstrate their continued professional creditability and up-to-date competence in the discipline of logging.	Y						
C32	**C2**	**Availability of Strategic Medical Advisor, Medical Advisor and Forward Doctor**	The Medical Director of each NHS Ambulance Service provider is responsible for ensuring that the Strategic Medical Advisor, Medical Advisor and Forward Doctor roles are available at all times and that the personnel occupying these roles are credible and competent (guidance provided in the Standards for NHS Ambulance Service Command and Control).	Y						
C33	**C2**	**Medical Advisor of Forward Doctor - exercise attendance**	Personnel that discharge the Medical Advisor or Forward Doctor roles must refresh their skills and competence by discharging their support role as a 'player' at a training exercise every 12 months. Attendance at these exercises will form part of the mandatory Continued Professional Development requirement and evidence must be included in the form of documented reflective practice for each exercise.	Y						
C34	**C2**	**Commanders and NILO / Tactical Advisors - familiarity with the Joint Operating Procedures**	Commanders (Strategic, Tactical and Operational) and the NILO/Tactical Advisors must ensure they are fully conversant with all Joint Operating Principles published by JESIP and that they remain competent to discharge their responsibilities in line with these principles.	Y						

C35	**C2**	**Control room familiarisation with capabilities**	Control starts with receipt of the first emergency call, therefore emergency control room supervisors must be aware of the capabilities and the implications of utilising them. Control room supervisors must have a working knowledge of major incident procedures and the NARU command guidance sufficient to enable the initial steps to be taken (e.g. notifying the Trust command structure and alerting mechanisms, following action cards etc.)	Y						
C36	**C2**	**Responders awareness of NARU major incident action cards**	Front line responders are by default the first commander at scene, such staff must be aware of basic principles as per the NARU major incident action cards (or equivalent) and have watched the on line major incident awareness training DVD (or equivalent) enabling them to provide accurate information to control and on scene commanders upon their arrival. Initial responders assigned to functional roles must have a prior understanding of the action cards and the implementation of them.	Y						
JESIP **Domain: Embedding doctrine**										
J1	**JESIP**	**Incorporation of JESIP doctrine**	The JESIP doctrine (as specified in the JESIP Joint Doctrine: The Interoperability Framework) must be incorporated into all organisational policies, plans and procedures relevant to an emergency response within NHS Ambulance Trusts.	Y						
J2	**JESIP**	**Operations procedures commensurate with Doctrine**	All NHS Ambulance Trust operational procedures must be interpreted and applied in a manner commensurate to the Joint Doctrine.	Y						
J3	**JESIP**	**Five JESIP principles for joint working**	All NHS Ambulance Trust operational procedures for major or complex incidents must reference the five JESIP principles for joint working.	Y						
J4	**JESIP**	**Use of METHANE**	All NHS Ambulance Trust operational procedures for major or complex incidents must use the agreed model for sharing incident information stated as M/ETHANE.	Y						
J5	**JESIP**	**Joint Decision Model - advocate use of**	All NHS Ambulance Trust operational procedures for major or complex incidents must advocate the use of the JESIP Joint Decision Model (JDM) when making command decisions.	Y						
J6	**JESIP**	**Review process**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must have a timed review process for all procedures covering major or complex incidents to ensure they remain current and consistent with the latest version of the JESIP Joint Doctrine.	Y						
J7	**JESIP**	**Access to JESIP products, tools and guidance**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must ensure that Commanders and Command Support Staff have access to the latest JESIP products, tools and guidance.	Y						
Domain: Training										
J8	**JESIP**	**Awareness of JESIP - Responders**	All relevant front-line NHS Ambulance responders attain and maintain a basic knowledge and understanding of JESIP to enhance their ability to respond effectively upon arrival as the first personnel on-scene. This must be refreshed and updated annually.	Y						
J9	**JESIP**	**Awareness of JESIP - control room staff**	NHS Ambulance control room staff (dispatchers and managers) attain and maintain knowledge and understanding of JESIP to enhance their ability to manage calls and coordinate assets. This must be refreshed and updated annually.	Y						
J10	**JESIP**	**Awareness of JESIP - Commanders and Control Room managers / supervisors**	All NHS Ambulance Commanders and Control Room managers/supervisors attain and maintain competence in the use of JESIP principles relevant to the command role they perform through relevant JESIP aligned training and exercising in a joint agency setting.	Y						
J11	**JESIP**	**Training records - staff requiring training**	NHS Ambulance Service providers must identify and maintain records of staff in the organisation who may require training or awareness of JESIP, what training they require and when they receive it.	Y						
J12	**JESIP**	**Command function - interoperability command course**	All staff required to perform a command must have attended a one day, JESIP approved, interoperability command course.	Y						
J13	**JESIP**	**Training records - annual refresh**	All those who perform a command role should annually refresh their awareness of JESIP principles, use of the JDM and METHANE models by either the JESIP e-learning products or another locally based solution which meets the minimum learning outcomes. Records of compliance with this refresher requirement must be kept by the organisation.	Y						
J14	**JESIP**	**Commanders - interoperability command course**	Every three years, NHS Ambulance Commanders must repeat a one day, JESIP approved, interoperability command course.	Y						
J15	**JESIP**	**Participation in multiagency exercise**	Every three years, all NHS Ambulance Commanders (at Strategic, Tactical and Operational levels) must participate as a player in a joint exercise with at least Police and Fire Service Command players where JESIP principles are applied.	Y						
J16	**JESIP**	**Induction training**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must ensure that JESIP forms part of the initial training or induction of all new operational staff.	Y						
J17	**JESIP**	**Training - review process**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must have an effective internal process to regularly review their operational training programmes against the latest version of the JESIP Joint Doctrine.	Y						

J18	**JESIP**	**JESIP trainers**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must maintain an appropriate number of internal JESIP trainers able to deliver JESIP related training in a multi-agency environment and an internal process for cascading knowledge to new trainers.	Y						
Domain: Assurance										
J19	**JESIP**	**JESIP self-assessment survey**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must participate in the annual JESIP self-assessment survey aimed at establishing local levels of embedding JESIP.	Y						
J20	**JESIP**	**Training records - 90% operational and control room staff are familiar with JESIP**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must maintain records and evidence which demonstrates that at least 90% of operational staff (that respond to emergency calls) and control room staff (that dispatch calls and manage communications with crews) are familiar with the JESIP principles and can construct a METHANE message.	Y						
J21	**JESIP**	**Exercise programme - multiagency exercises**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must maintain a programme of planned multi-agency exercises developed in partnership with the Police and Fire Service (as a minimum) which will test the JESIP principles, use of the Joint Decision Model (JDM) and METHANE tool.	Y						
J22	**JESIP**	**Competence assurance policy**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must have an internal procedure to regularly check the competence of command staff against the JESIP Learning Outcomes and to provide remedial or refresher training as required.	Y						
J23	**JESIP**	**Use of JESIP exercise objectives and Umpire templates**	All NHS Ambulance Trusts must utilise the JESIP Exercise Objectives and JESIP Umpire templates to ensure JESIP relevant objectives are included in multi-agency exercise planning and staff are tested against them.	Y						

Ref	Domain	Standard	Detail
Deep Dive - Oxygen Supply **Domain: Oxygen Suuply**			
DD1	**Oxygen Supply**	**Medical gasses - governance**	The organisation has in place an effective Medical Gas Committee as described in Health Technical Memorandum HTM02-01 Part B.

DD2	**Oxygen Supply**	**Medical gasses - planning**	The organisation has robust and tested Business Continuity and/or Disaster Recovery plans for medical gases
DD3	**Oxygen Supply**	**Medical gasses - planning**	The organisation has used Appendix H to the HTM 0201 part A to support the planning, installing, upgrading of its cryogenic liquid supply system.

DD4	**Oxygen Supply**	**Medical gasses -workforce**	The organisation has reviewed the skills and competencies of identified roles within the HTM and has assurance of resilience for these functions.
DD5	**Oxygen Supply**	**Oxygen systems - escalation**	The organisation has a clear escalation plan and processes for management of surge in oxygen demand
DD6	**Oxygen Supply**	**Oxygen systems**	Organisation has an accurate and up to date technical file on its oxygen supply system with the relevant instruction for use (IFU)
DD7	**Oxygen Supply**	**Oxygen systems**	The organisation has undertaken as risk assessment in the development of the medical oxygen installation to produce a safe and practical design and ensure that a safe supply of oxygen is available for patient use at all times as described in Health Technical Memorandum HTM02-01 6.6

Evidence - examples listed below	Acute Providers	Mental Health Providers
•Committee meets annually as a minimum •Committee has signed off terms of reference •Minutes of Committee meetings are maintained •Actions from the Committee are managed effectively •Committee reports progress and any issues to the Chief Executive •Committee develops and maintains organisational policies and procedures •Committee develops site resilience/contingency plans with related standard operating procedures (SOPs) •Committee escalates risk onto the organisational risk register and Board Assurance Framework where appropriate •The Committee receives Authorising Engineer's annual report and prepares an action plan to address issues, there being evidence that this is reported to the organisation's Board	Y	If applicable

•The organisation has reviewed and updated the plans and are they available for view •The organisation has assessed its maximum anticipated flow rate using the national toolkit •The organisation has documented plans (agreed with suppliers) to achieve rectification of identified shortfalls in infrastructure capacity requirements. •The organisation has documented a pipework survey that provides assurance of oxygen supply capacity in designated wards across the site •The organisation has clear plans for where oxygen cylinders are used and this has been discussed and there should be an agreement with the supplier to know the location and distribution so they can advise on storage and risk, on delivery times and numbers of cylinders and any escalation procedure in the event of an emergency (e.g. understand if there is a maximum limit to the number of cylinders the supplier has available) •Standard Operating Procedures exist and are available for staff regarding the use, storage and operation of cylinders that meet safety and security policies •The organisation has breaching points available to support access for additional equipment as required •The organisation has a developed plan for ward level education and training on good housekeeping practices •The organisation has available a comprehensive needs assessment to identify training and education requirements for safe management of medical gases	Y	If applicable
•The organisation has clear guidance that includes delivery frequency for medical gases that identifies key requirements for safe and secure deliveries •The organisation has policy to support consistent calculation for medical gas consumption to support supply mechanisms •The organisation has a policy for the maintenance of pipework and systems that includes regular checking for leaks and having de-icing regimes •Organisation has utilised the checklist retrospectively as part of an assurance or audit process	Y	If applicable

•Job descriptions/person specifications are available to cover each identified role •Rotating of staff to ensure staff leave/ shift patterns are planned around availability of key personnel e.g. ensuring QC (MGPS) availability for commissioning upgrade work. •Education and training packages are available for all identified roles and attendance is monitored on compliance to training requirements •Medical gas training forms part of the induction package for all staff.	Y	If applicable
•SOPs exist, and have been reviewed and updated, for 'stand up' of weekly/ daily multi-disciplinary oxygen rounds •Staff are informed and aware of the requirements for increasing de-icing of vaporisers •SOPs are available for the 'good housekeeping' practices identified during the pandemic surge and include, for example, Medical Director sign off for the use of HFNO	Y	If applicable
•Reviewed and updated instructions for use (IFU), where required as part of Authorising Engineer's annual verification and report	Y	If applicable
•Organisation has a risk assessment as per section 6.6 of the HTM 02-01 •Organisation has undertaken an annual review of the risk assessment as per section 6.134 of the HTM 02-01 (please indicated in the organisational evidence column the date of your last review)	Y	If applicable

Community Service Providers	Organisational Evidence	Self assessment RAG **Red (not compliant) =** Not compliant with the core standard. The organisation's work programme shows compliance will not be reached within the next 12 months. **Amber (partially compliant) =** Not compliant with core standard. However, the organisation's work programme demonstrates sufficient evidence of progress and an action plan to achieve full compliance within the next 12 months. **Green (fully compliant) =** Fully compliant with core standard.	Action to be taken
If applicable	Oxygen use monitored through Physical health sitreps; Oxygen Committee, risks recorded on Pharmacy Risk register, corporate where necessary; service records for cylinder head sets.	Fully compliant	

If applicable	BCP of suppliers via procuremen	Fully compliant	
If applicable	not applicable		

If applicable	not applicable		
If applicable	O2 concentrators in stock and available. Any service user requiring sustained use of oxygen would be transferred to acute care.	Fully compliant	
If applicable	not applicable		
If applicable	not applicable		

Lead	Timescale	Comments

