

Appendix A – UHL Carter performance dashboard

Clinical and Non Clinical Space

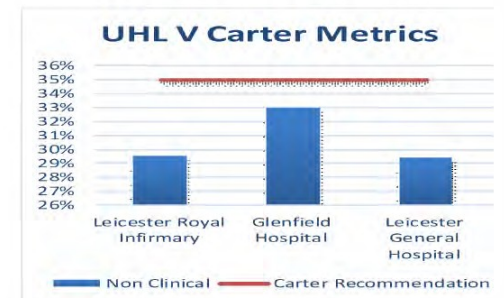
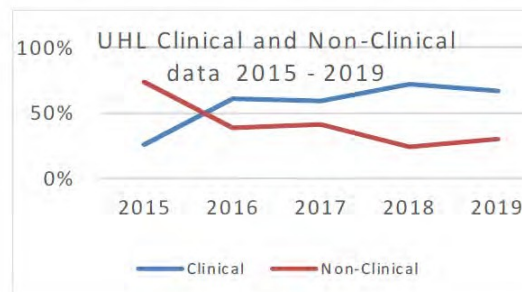
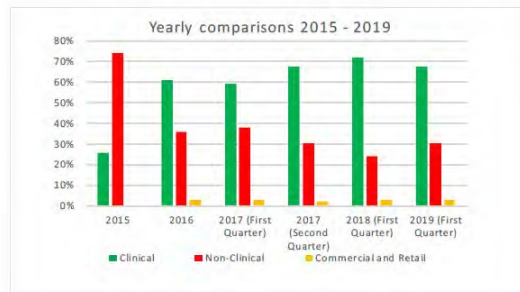


Carter Definition of Clinical and Non-Clinical

Clinical space is that used for the clinical treatment of patients, such as Wards, OPD, A&E, Theatres, ITU, SCBU, CCU, Day Surgery, Radiology, clinics etc.

Non Clinical space are those departments that are not accessible to patients, for example, administration offices, laboratories, industrial process, plant rooms, operational support areas and amenity areas (Carter, 2016).

Commercial and Retail is where the Trust earns income from external sources, both people and organisation from commercial activities both directly or indirectly. (EFM Consulting, 2016)



The yearly comparison charts demonstrates how the changes in definition affected the percentage of 'Clinical' and 'Non Clinical' spaces.

Changes in definition from ERIC to Carter

New definitions were brought in midway 2016 at short notice, and as such definitions were changed from 'Patient' and 'Non Patient Area' to 'Clinical' and 'Non Clinical'. An additional category was included in order to distinguish 'Commercial and Retail' space which was not part of the ERIC definitions. Following the new Carter changes the report highlights that only 35% of space should be non clinical. The graphical illustration above suggests that UHL is Carter compliant across the portfolio with the three sites averaging well below the recommended figure. During the second quarter of 2017 the figures were revised again decreasing the non clinical spaces by at least 18%.

Overall the UHL averages well below Carters recommendation, taking into account the UHL has acquired eight buildings from the recent land swap scheme. Once occupation for these buildings have been confirmed, this could reduce the non clinical percentage even more.



Vacant/Empty Spaces



Site	Building	Vacant Habitable	Vacant Not Habitable
LGH	Block 15 YDU (Wakerley Lodge)	0	999.03
LGH	Block 30 Jackson House	0	629.21
LGH	Block 07 Brandon Unit	0	7829.05
GGH	Manson House Garages	0	167.61
GGH	Manson House	2346.36	40.04
GGH	Manson House Extension	0	367.36
GGH	Snooselen Building	0	706.68
GGH	Treatment Unit	0	662.79
GGH	Recreation Hall	400.32	36.42
GGH	Walked Garden Structures	0	331.56
GGH	Arbitrated Store and Old Kitchen	0	579.34

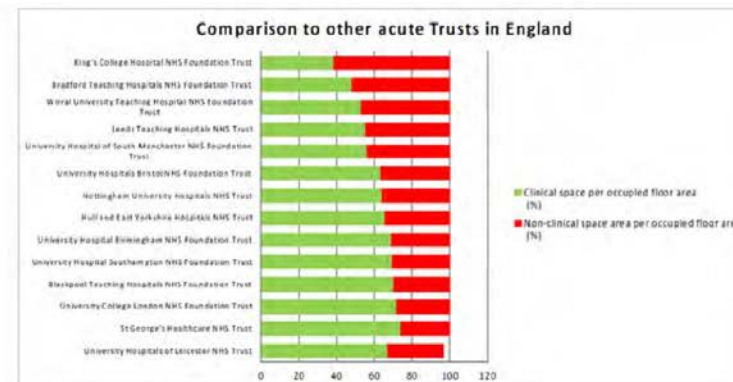
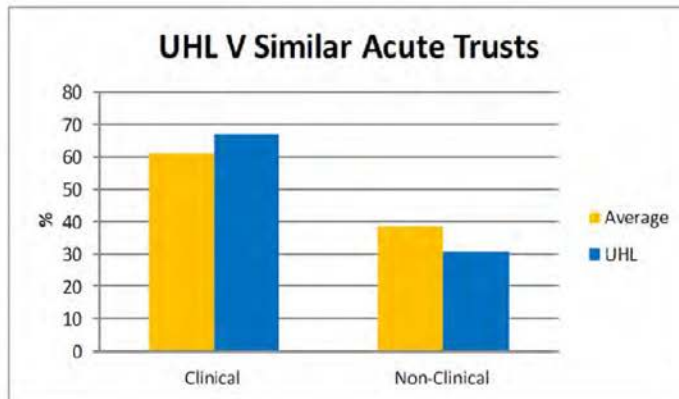
Figure 5 shows the differences in terms of vacant spaces across the three sites. The Glenfield Hospital site has the largest number of vacant spaces due to the recently acquired land swap buildings.

Vacant spaces have been split into two categories;

Vacant habitable – Buildings that are fit for habitation but remain empty at this time.

Vacant not habitable – Buildings that are not fit for habitation due to structural problems and other underlying issues. For this reason the buildings are empty.

Comparisons to similar acute trusts in England



The above graphs show a comparison between the UHL and similar acute Trusts in England. In comparison to other similar Trusts across the country the UHL is the most efficient Trust in terms of clinical space usage with St Georges

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