

Appendix 7

Transferable Role Template

Career Framework Level 5

Liaison and Diversion Service Practitioner

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Developed with the Liaison and Diversion Expert Panel

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Introduction to the Template

Transferable Roles

This template is designed to enable a common understanding and communication of transferable roles. It can be used to help define the learning and development needs for staff already working in these roles and to support the establishment of transferable roles where appropriate.

In the development of this template Skills for Health seeks to provide some consistency of approach to defining the skills and competences needed to fulfil the requirements new, hybrid, or existing transferable roles.

All transferable roles will have common or 'core' competences, plus speciality/pathway specific competences. Over time, these will be supported by appropriate national occupational standard based learning and development packages. The term 'competences' is used throughout the document. All competences are national occupational standards (NOS).

Definition of a Transferable Role

A transferable role (TR) is a named cluster of competences and related activities that is applicable, relevant and replicable across different geographic locations in the UK. A TR may be either a whole job levelled to the Career Framework e.g. advanced orthopaedic practitioner or a subset of various jobs at different levels of the Career Framework, e.g. point of care testing.

The Template

The template has a range of applications and may successfully be used by commissioners, managers, employers, and individual staff members.

In all cases the template is designed to be used as a whole. A role is composed of all components – level descriptors, national occupational standards and indicative learning and development.

Career Framework Levels and National Occupational Standards (NOS)

The Career framework, which has nine levels, is a method of describing the level of autonomy and responsibility and the kind of decision making required by a job. Level descriptors have been established through rigorous discussions and are referenced to and linked with the qualifications frameworks as well as research where available regarding what should be expected of an individual at any given level. The level descriptor is intended to be relevant to any role within the health sector both clinical and non-clinical roles.

It is important to bear in mind that the career framework levels are not intended to be coterminous with the NHS Agenda for Change banding, though there may be some similarities.

National Occupational Standards have been developed by expert groups, have undergone a rigorous nationally determined process to achieve their status and are approved for use in vocational qualifications by the UK Commission for Employment and Skills. Because of this they cannot changed in terms of content or wording. They focus on what a person needs to be able to do, as well as what they must know and understand to work effectively. They are not in themselves levelled. Some may be more appropriate to a specific level on the career framework others will span all levels. They are all indicatively linked to the NHS Knowledge and Skills Framework.

The reference function they are listed by in the template relates to the Health Functional Map which is a method of categorising the NOS and amongst other things facilitates finding them on the data base.

Each NOS is listed by its code and title, they are all underpinned by knowledge requirements and performance criteria.

The NOS in this template are divided into the following sections:

- Core to the level the core is intended to be relevant to any role in the health sector, whether it is clinical or not and therefore is broad based in terms of the NOS it contains.
- Specific to the role
- Facets, some roles have different facets, each made up of a group of NOS, relevant to different areas of practice
- · Locality Specific Additional NOS may be added here.

Indicative Learning and Development

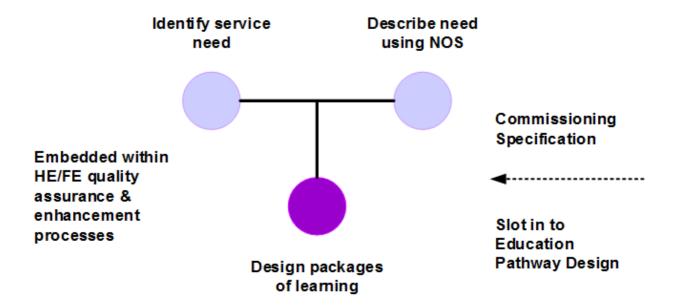
The learning and development section of the template gives an indication of the level and style of learning relevant to the role. It is very much an indication and is not a comprehensive inventory of learning available.

Some people may wish to or need to study whole qualifications - others will not. Some will need to participate in smaller 'bite sized' learning opportunities. Each individual should use the role profile to identify with their line manager what their needs are and how they will achieve them.

Learning should follow the Skills for Health learning design principles which encourage partnership working between employers, commissioners and education providers. The learning design principles aim to develop learning that is fit for purpose, practice and award. The key messages are:

- · Learning should be based on NOS
- Learning should be accredited and quality assured
- Flexible frameworks and delivery methods should be used
- Bite sized packages of learning that build into larger qualification enable greater flexibility

Skills for Health Learning and Design Principles



The level of learning required by an individual will be dependent upon what they need to learn. There is a connection between levels of learning and career framework levels however not all learning will be at the same level as the role level. For example someone with expert clinical skills i.e. level 8 may need to engage in learning about management at level 5 or 6 of the qualifications framework. Learning for a practical skill may not be levelled.

At all times learning should be tailored to the needs of the service and the individual. A flexible approach to learning is required in terms of curriculum design and the use of informal learning opportunities. More detail is included in the indicative learning and development section of this template.

The Template

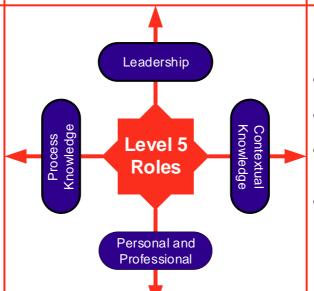
Level Descriptors

Definition of the Level 5 Role

People at level 5 will have a comprehensive, specialised, factual and theoretical knowledge within a field of work and an awareness of the boundaries of that knowledge.

They are able to use knowledge to solve problems creatively, make judgements which require analysis and interpretation, and actively contribute to service and self-development. They may have responsibility for supervision of staff or training.

- Reflects on and improves performance of self and others
- Demonstrates qualities of leadership
- Works independently, planning, organising and prioritising own work activities and more complex tasks
- Develops procedures and changes to own working
- Develops creative solutions to abstract problems
- Makes judgements involving a range of facts, options, analysis and interpretation
- Can apply theory to practice confidently
- Performs a broad range of clinical, technical, managerial, or scientific procedures
- Undertakes complex audits and evaluation activities.
- Assists in clinical trials or research and development projects



- Broad knowledge of job role and work area
- Broad cross professional knowledge
- Awareness and understanding of policy and legislation
- Specific legal and ethical knowledge related to work area
- Exercises autonomy in decision making, dependent upon the complexity and risk of procedures undertaken
- May be responsible for planning and delegating activities to others
- Demonstrates self-directed development and practice

Indicative or reference title: 'practitioner'

Definition of Practitioner

Practitioners have a broad knowledge base in a particular field of practice which enables them to work with a considerable degree of autonomy. They may have supervisory responsibilities but will not be responsible for service delivery. They actively use research findings to enhance and underpin their practice. A practitioner is competent in their area of practice and will seek opportunities to improve the service they offer.

These characteristics have been developed by Skills for Health working with employers and other stakeholders.

The National Occupational Standards

This section of the template has an example of a level 5 role. This example is intended to give core information for the role. The indicative learning and development packages are included.

Basic Information

Named Role	Liaison and Diversion Service Practitioner	
Area of Work	Liaison and Diversion Service	
Sample Job Description Available		
Experience Required	A minimum of NVQ Level 3/Diploma in Health and Social Care and/or experience of working with people with at least one vulnerability, working with people with complex needs or of working in the justice system	
	Some post holders at this level may have previous experience as a registered practitioner in another service area.	
	Experience of presenting verbal evidence or information in a criminal justice setting is desirable.	
Career Framework Level	Level 5	

Scope of the Role

This L&D Practitioner role requires a competent understanding of health and justice processes and could be based in the community, police custody or courts.

The role will assess for a number of vulnerabilities, inform decision-making and facilitate diversion within and out of the criminal justice pathway.

Ensure risk is assessed and relevant information shared to ensure appropriate services are accessed and mange the safety of clients and others.

To identify and respond to requests to screen people with vulnerabilities in contact with the justice system.

To gather pertinent information from a variety of sources, including the patient/service user

To use validated tools and utilise the information accordingly

To make and facilitate referrals

To prioritise different patients/service users based upon health and/or justice processes

To provide timely information to health/justice agencies to assist decision-making about potential criminal justice and health outcomes

To liaise effectively with a wide range of agencies

All level 5 roles will have the following common/core competences.

All competences are national occupational standards (NOS)

Specific competences to the role have then been identified. Any additional competences specific to the locality should then be identified locally using the competence tools and the health functional map and added to the template using the same format.

Common/Core Competences for all Level 5 Roles:

Underpinning Principles Reference Function		eference Function	Competence	
1.	Communication	1.2	Communicate effectively	GEN97 Communicate effectively in a health care environment
2.	Personal and People Development	2.1.1	Develop your own knowledge and practice	GEN13 Synthesise new knowledge into the development of your own practice
				CFAM&LAA3 Develop and maintain your professional networks
		2.1.2	Reflect on your own practice	GEN23 Monitor your own work practices
				SCDHSC0033 Develop your practice through reflection and learning
		2.2.1	Support the development of knowledge and practice of individuals	SCDSC0043 Take responsibility for the continuing professional development of yourself and others
3.	Health, Safety and Security	3.5.1	Ensure you own actions reduce risks to health and safety	IPC2.2012 Perform hand hygiene to prevent the spread of infection
				PROHSS1 Make sure your own actions reduce risks to health and safety
				PMVRV1 Make sure your actions contribute to a positive and safe working culture
		3.5.2.	Protect individuals from abuse	SCDHSC0024 Support the safeguarding of individuals
4.	Service Improvement	4.6	Promote service improvement	CFAM&LCA1 Identify and evaluate opportunities for innovation and improvement
5.	Quality	5.1.1	Act within the limits of your competence and authority	GEN63 Act within the limits of your competence and authority

Underpinning Principles	Reference Function		Competence	
	5.1.2	Manage and organise your own time and activities	HT4 Manage and organise your own time and activities	
6. Equality & Diversity	6.1	Ensure your own actions support equality of opportunity and diversity	SCDHSC0234 Uphold the rights of individuals	
	6.2	Promote equality of opportunity and diversity	SCDHSC3111 Promote the rights and diversity of individuals	
B. Health Intervention	2.1	Obtain information from individuals about their health status and needs	CHS169 Comply with legal requirements for maintaining confidentiality in healthcare	
D. Information Management / Information and Communication Technology	2.4	Maintain information/record systems	CFA_BAD 332 Store and retrieve information using a filing system	
H. Management and Administration	1.3.1	Contribute to the effectiveness of teams	SCDHSC0241 Contribute to the effectiveness of teams	
	1.3.2	Develop relationships with individuals	CFAM&LDD1 Develop and sustain productive working relationships with colleagues	
	2.6	Receive and pass on messages and information	ESKITU020 Use digital communications	

Role Specific Competences

Underpinning Principle	Principle Reference Function		Competence
1. Communication	1.2	Communicate effectively	SFJAB1 Communicate effectively with people
			SFJAB8 Communicate with people in vulnerable groups
	1.5	Provide information and guidance	SFJ DA1 Obtain, analyse and provide information required for courts and formal hearings
Personal and People Development	2.1.3	Make use of supervision	GEN36 Make use of supervision
·	2.2.1	Support the development of the knowledge and practice of individuals	CCSCCS18 Peer training and mentoring
Health, Safety and Security	5.1	Ensure your own actions reduce risks to health and safety	FMH12 Manage hostility and risks with non-cooperative individuals, families and carers
6. Equality and Diversity	6.2	Promote equality of opportunity and diversity	GEN109 Promote peoples' rights and encourage them to recognise their responsibilities
A. Assessment (Screening)			SFJ FJ1 Screen individuals' health and well-being on reception into a custodial setting SFJEA2 Assess offenders for risk factors and levels of risk associated with their behaviour
B. Health Intervention	1.1	Obtain valid consent for interventions or investigations	HPC1 Obtain valid consent for healthcare investigations in a custodial setting
	3.1.3	Review and modify plans to address specific health goals	MH21.2013 Support people with mental health needs in crisis
C. Health Promotion and Prevention	2.4	Enable people to address issues relating to their health and well-being	SCDHSC0330 Support individuals to access and use services and facilities

Underpinning Principle	Reference Function		Competence
			SFJ ED1 Plan, monitor and review integrated packages of interventions and support to address individuals' offending behaviour
D. Information	2.1	Collect and validate data	<u>HI7.2010</u>
Management/Information and		and information for	Collect and validate data and information in a health context
Communication Technology		processing	
H. Management and	1.3.1	Contribute to the	SCDHSC3100
Administration		effectiveness of teams	Participate in inter-disciplinary team working to support individuals
	1.3.7	Represent your own	SfJ DA2
		organisation	Present information to courts and formal hearings
	1.5.1	Provide leadership	CFAM&LDD7
			Represent your area of responsibility in meetings

Locality Specific Competences

In this space you can define additional competences which are essential for your local needs.

Go to the Health Functional Map to begin your search for the competences related to the additional tasks or functions you have identified.

All competences are cross referenced to the NHS knowledge and skills framework (KSF).

Underpinning Principles	Reference	Function	Competence

Indicative Learning and Development

Transferable roles may be underpinned by a range of learning and development activities to ensure both competence and role confidence. The learning and development included within the template is by nature indicative. In some cases, it is endorsed by professional bodies and/or special interest groups and accredited by an awarding body.

Role template	Level 5 Liaison and Diversion Service Practitioner	
Formal endorsed learning		
Informal learning	Knowledge of the Criminal Justice System, including roles and responsibilities of staff working in it Conflict resolution Use and interpretation of screening tools Conflict resolution Assessing and mitigating risk – including risk of harm to self and others Lone working Knowledge of a wide range of vulnerabilities including the needs of children and young people Understanding capacity and consent Information sharing E&D in the justice system Court report writing CSE PREVENT training	
Summary of learning and development including aims and objectives		
Duration		
National Occupational Standards used	Learning should be based on the NOS listed above, and should be contextualised	
Credits (including framework used)	Wherever possible learning should be credit rated to enable transferability and progression	
Accreditation	Wherever possible learning should be accredited by education providers, professional bodies or similar	
APEL and progression	Wherever possible learning should be transferable through APEL and should enable progression to other formal learning	
Programme structure	A blended approach to learning which includes e learning, modular formal learning and work-based learning and assessment.	
Resources required, e.g. placement learning, preceptors, accredited assessors etc	Formal protected study time Supervision Work based assessment Access to formal modules	
Quality Assurance	Either through the education provider or agreed in house procedures.	
Policies included in programme documentation	Equal opportunities, equality & diversity and accessibility HEI Appeals procedure	

Funding	Funding to be agreed locally
Leading to registration or membership with:	

Continuing Professional Development

It is recognised that continuing professional development is an essential component to maintaining competent, safe practice at all levels of the career framework.

The following is considered the minimum required to maintain competence within this role. Learning should be active, with the impact on service delivery clearly defined and agreed between the learner and their line manager. A range of methods for capturing the impact of learning may be used e.g. learning contracts, reflective accounts, productivity measures, appraisals systems and processes.

Wherever possible learning should be accredited and/or credit rated and should focus on the needs of the individual in the role.

Statutory and Mandatory learning of particular relevance to the role	None identified		
Formal endorsed learning	Title	None identified	
	Awarding body		
	Credit		
	QCF code		
	Level		
Informal learning	Negotiated at appraisal/performance review.		
Method of capturing impact	Annual appraisal		
Funding required	Dependent upon agreed CPD plan and negotiated locally		
Frequency required (once a year, once every two years, twice or more a year)	Annual learning needs will be identified and planned as part of the appraisal process. Specific goals will be agreed and the best method for achieving them negotiated.		

References:

2010 Skills for Health Summary of Attributes and Definitions for Career Framework Levels

2014 Skills for Health Employability Skills Matrix

2013/14 NHS England Liaison and Diversion Operating Model

2017 NHS England Liaison and Diversion Standard Service Specification



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