

What is EDNA? EDNA stands for Employee Disability and Neurodivergent Advice Service EDNA offers support and advice for workplace reasonable adjustments, information, signposting, advocacy, provision of manager training and The service is provided by a specialist team, who offer one-to-one advice and a safe space to talk, as well as help with areas such as: employment rights and HR advice

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A tailor-made service that is tailored to the individuals need Employees do not need to have a formal referral made to us; they can self-refer to EDNA What makes us different? EDNA provides cons We deliver knowledge and expertise EDNA can create easy pathways We can signpost our people to staff networks, charities and additional resources Build networks By working together, we build networks, help break down barriers, help create a joined-up service We can help celebrate positive practices and provide support and advice for all, when needed most  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1$ 

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#### **MEET THE TEAM**



A little bit about the EDNA Team



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Lisa has 14 years' experience working within the NHS With the first two years working within the community looking after patients with complex needs and end of life care. She has worked in a clinical background working on the wards both in Surgery and Specials Medicine working as an Associate Nurse Practitioner. She provided a service to patients and supported colleagues who were living with of disability, long term condition and or who were neurodivergent.

were living with a disability, long term condition and or who were neurodivergent. Lias studied at Solent University in 'Class 2015' where she was diagnosed with Dyslexia, Dyscalculia and Dyspraxia, this didn't stop her, she sourced support for reasonable adjustments towards her studies and came out of university with a distinction. For the past seven years Lisa has worked for the Occupational Health Department within UHS as an Accessibility and Disability Officer where she provided advocacy, advice and support for reasonable adjustments in the workplace for employees who lived with a disability, long term condition and/or neurodivergence. Lisa believes in a sense of belonging and acceptance and wants to share this journey with you and make it be the best it can be, so that we all feel a sense of achievement and as a whole being, where inclusivity is all.



Alice has worked within the NHS for four years; within the first two years Alice worked for the Children & Families Service as a Speech & Language Therapy Assistant where she worked within various settlings; organising and delivering therapy activities. Alice has supported individuals who have a disability and those who are on the autistic spectrum.

For the past two years Alice has been working as part of the Operational Management Team in Solent NHS Trust's Vaccination and Health Inequalities Service. Alice was involved in the development and coordination of vaccination centres across Hampshire & IOW and within a variety of community settings.

Prior to Alice's time working for the NHS, she has enjoyed working in a range of different roles supporting people with social and physical learning disabilities. This led Alice to pursue a degree in Special Educational Needs & Disabilities which has given her a broader understanding of how to better support individuals with a disability and/or long-term condition.

Alice believes that a sense of belonging ties diversity, equality, and inclusion together. Ensuring that colleagues are respected, valued, and understood whilst being their authentic self.

"Alice is excited and passionate about the service and looks forward to offering support and advice to NHS colleagues and helping them flourish in the workplace."

Alice was diagnosed with Dyslexia, Dyspraxia & Dyscacilia during them flourish in the workplace."

Alice was diagnosed with Dyslexia, Dyspraxia & Dyscacilia during her time at university in 2015 where she sourced support for reasonable adjustments towards her studies and has continued to use these in everyday life.

"Good friends will stop seeing condition or impairment as a barrier but just an aspect of your life. It won't be the only thing they know about you."

Jacquie has many years' experience of working in Childcare.
Jacquie has 5 children, 1 who became deaf following meningitis at 16 weeks, 1 who had severe astima and exceme and then at 16 her eldest son unfortunately took his own life. This has led to Jacquie having multiple health issues, including depression and anxiety, following his death.

Jacquie had a very simple accident whilst away on a Scout camp, which left Jacquie with chronic pain and has undergone many spinal operations. She is now registered disabled and has mobility issues.

Jacquie vowed never to let any of her disabilities stop her and worked hard to stay in work and learnt to walk again. Her goals are to stay at work even if its 1 day a week, and Jacquie has the support and assistance of her main carer (her husband) and her therapy Maine Coon Cat.

Since her accident Jacquie has achieved several NVQ3 qualifications and says her proudest moment was when she achieved her HIKC in business management – through distance learning whilst also holding down a full-time job and her busy family life.

Jacquie believes for us to put "patients first", we must firstly put our staff first.
She believes, if we look after our staff, we will have less sickness, reduced turnover of staff, therefore creating a more inclusive workforce.

We want our staff to be able do their roles alongside their colleagues along a level playing field.

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- \* Keep staff supported
- Improve staff retention, and morale
- \* Benefit our employees' Health and Wellbeing
- \* Focus on employee's experience within the workplace
- \* Solve problems before they impact our colleagues and the service

Employees who experience burn out are less productive, incur more health costs and are at greater risk of serious illness!

Unless employees feel their best both physically and emotionally, they can never be fully engaged with their organisation!

EDNA is about employee engagement, with its overall aim to improve the wellbeing of the workforce.

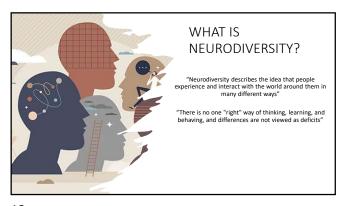
impairments are visible e heard about this over the past he awareness of invisible is risen. These include it conditions like autism and ental ill health, Cystic Fibrosis and th invisible disabilities wea rds to indicate that they are r can use disabled facilities uestioned and get support

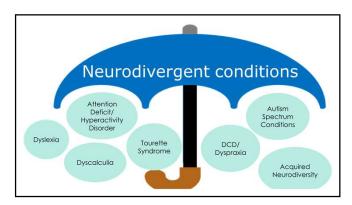
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Let's look further into what we can offer support with!









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What can we do as a workforce on a personal level?

Get to know each other

Use person centered language

Question your own thoughts and attitudes towards individuals who have a disability

Say or do something if you see discrimination

Support inclusion

\*Organisations must consider the broader picture; inclusion is more than simply 'including' diversity – it is about individual experience and work, and creating a positive environment in which everyone can influence, share knowledge and have their perspectives valued"

(The Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development, December 2022)

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### **EDNA**

- $\checkmark\,$  Listens to our employees, which can make the organisation a great place to work
- ✓ Can help our employees feel valued
- ✓ Focuses on creating an inclusive environment

The stronger we are together the more likely we are to attract and retain!



Access to Work can usually provide a grant to pay for the cost of the support, for example it can provide funds towards:

- Special aids and equipment
- ☐ Adaptations to equipment
- ☐ Travel to and from work
- $\hfill \square$  Communication support at interview ☐ Support workers
- ☐ Mental Health support

You are considered disabled if you have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect - beyond 12 months - on your ability to carry out day-to-day activities (Equality Act, 2010)



Help with the extra costs disabled people face in work

Many reasonable adjustments involve little or no cost and could include:

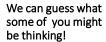
- Making changes to an individual's working pattern
- > Providing training or mentoring
- > Making alterations to the workplace premises
- > Ensuring that information is provided in accessible
- Modifying or acquiring equipment and/or software
- > Allowing extra time during exams



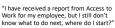
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"I don't really understand the Access to Work process!"



'Are all of these adjustments required?"

How much will this cost me?"

"Are there any other adjustments that could be considered?"



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Let's talk about the support managers can help with?



Reasonable Adjustments at work What are these?

Changes an employer can make to remove or reduce a disadvantage related to someone's disability. Such as:

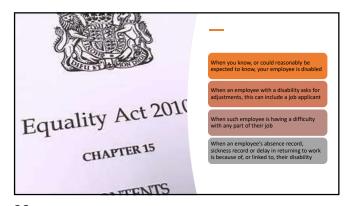
- ✓ Make changes to the workplace
- Change an employee's working arrangements
- Finding a different way to do something

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Provide equipment, services or support

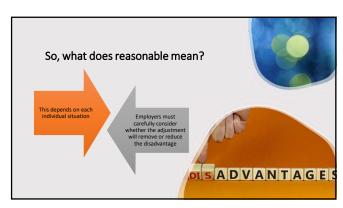






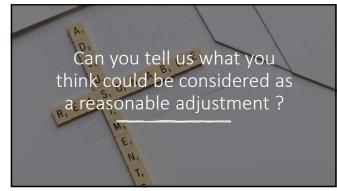
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The employer must also - make reasonable adjustment for someone with an assistance dog when implementing a reasonable adjustments for anything linked to someone's disability; for an example:



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Can you think of some requests for adjustments that might not be reasonable?

Please use the chat field, to share some of your thoughts!





## An example of when an adjustment is not reasonable

A wheelchair user asks for a lift to be installed into the work premises so they can have access to work on the third floor!

The employer makes enquiries and finds that there is no space for a lift to be installed or, the cost of installing a lift would be damaging to the organisation

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# Who pays for reasonable adjustments?

✓ The employer

Many adjustments may cost very little and can be affordable

✓ Not all requests are possible or may not be reasonable

(ACAS, December 2022)



## When to talk about a disability

When an individual tells their employer or potential employer they're disabled, the employer has a legal responsibility to:

- support them, including making reasonable adjustments
- protect them from disability discrimination, including harassment and victimisation

An employer has the same legal responsibility if they could reasonably be expected to know someone has a disability, even if the person has not told them.



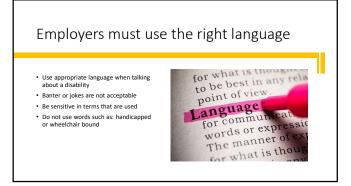
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# Let's look at an example Case scenario An employer notices an employee within their team has difficulty with remembering instructions and has difficulty with spelling. They also observe that they take longer to read things. It's reasonable for the employer to consider whether the person might have a disability. The employer should not ask directly "Do you have a disability like dyslexia" The employer should not try and diagnose someone — only a medical professional can do that they might need. The employer should focus on the support they can provide and encourage the employee to ask for any adjustments that they might need. Convergence Social The convergence of disabilities exist one the world Freedom of the world in the convergence of the world of the world in the convergence of the world in the world in the convergence of the world in the w

When can an employer ask about a disability?



- ☐ To prevent health and safety risks
- ☐ To avoid disability discrimination
- ☐ To monitor the number of disabled people in the organisation



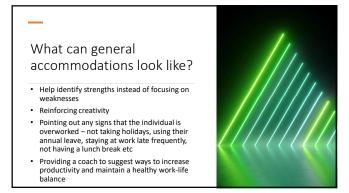


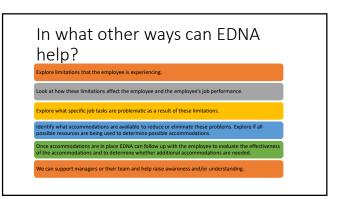
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Happy employees are proven to be more productive. Loyalty to our employees results in a strong reputation which attracts great talent that fosters powerful growth and opens the talent pool. By breaking barriers of the old-fashioned work environment, we make room for an innovative atmosphere, where new ideas, new methods, new ways of working are celebrated and welcomed!

