



**Developing, validating and testing a Ward Environment
Assessment Tool: WEAT**

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Developing, validating and testing a Ward Environment Assessment Tool: WEAT

Abstract

Aims

To develop, validate and test a ward environment assessment tool (WEAT) for post-occupancy evaluation of hospital wards from the perspectives of ward nurses, using Person-Environment fit theory.

Background

It is argued that as the needs and expectations of various user groups of healthcare facilities would vary, so would the tools to measure the suitability of the architectural design features of these healing environments for different groups of users. However, a review of relevant literature revealed that there is a dearth of assessment tools to appraise the adequacy of healthcare facilities for nursing staff.

Methods

Extant literature was reviewed to construct WEAT. Twenty ward nurses were interviewed to obtain user perspectives on the ward environment. Post-occupancy evaluation of three hospital wards was undertaken to validate and test WEAT.

Results

WEAT: A new post-occupancy evaluation tool was created.

Conclusions

WEAT measures the impacts of ward environment on nurses in four personal constructs; namely physical, cognitive, sensory and universal.

Implications for Nursing Management

WEAT is an innovative management decision-making tool for ward managers, who may use its results to argue for workspace redesign with facilities managers, explore job readjustments with occupational health nurses, and review job description with human resource managers.

Keywords: Post-occupancy evaluation, Person-Environment fit theory, hospital ward, ward nurse, architectural design features, personal constructs

Aim

This paper is a summary of the development, validation and testing process of a ward environment assessment tool (WEAT) for the post-occupancy evaluation (POE) of a hospital ward from the perspectives of ward nurses. Additionally, the study explores how architectural design features of hospital wards could be used to create a fit between ward nurses and the ward environment, by applying the Person-Environment fit theory (Vischer, 2007).

Background

The benefits of good design in healthcare environment are widely acknowledged (Lu and Zimring, 2012, Choudhary et al., 2009). A way to establish how well a hospital environment meets the needs and expectation of its users is by undertaking a POE of the built environment. POE is a "process of evaluating buildings in a systematic and rigorous manner after they have been built and occupied for some time" (Preiser, 2001, p. 9.). However, a major impediment to the widespread use of POE is to determine the parameters of the buildings that should be subjected to evaluation from the perspectives of the users. In addition, even when the parameters of evaluation are determined, a further question is to decide on the most adequate instrument that would measure those parameters reliably. While POE has been widely criticised for its ex post (Durosaiye et al., 2019) nature and there are advocates for 'pre-occupancy evaluation' (van der Zwart and van der Voordt, 2015), the POE still remains the most reliable way of establishing how a built form fulfils the requirements of its users.

While there is a broad recognition of the benefits of undertaking POE, its industry-wide application has, hitherto, been challenged by a number of practical obstacles, including implementation costs; a lack of well-articulated guidance of shared responsibilities among stakeholders; and an exclusion of POE from professional curricula (Hadjri and Crozier, 2009). Some of these challenges have been partly addressed by the Royal Institute of British Architects' most recent overhaul of its Plan of Work, into which POE has been introduced; however, there is still no guidance on specifications relating to complex buildings, such as healthcare facilities (Royal Institute of British Architects, 2013). Despite the available research evidence, POEs are hardly ever conducted on hospital ward environments from the perspectives of the nursing staff.

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3 Annandale et al. (1999) purport that the most important criteria of a useful measurement tool are that it
4 must be theory-based, reliable, valid, relevant to the unit of analysis, and relatively easy to administer.
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6 However, measuring the characteristics of the physical environment in a healthcare setting with respect to
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8 how well they meet user needs is quite a daunting exercise. An effective environmental assessment tool
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10 should be designed to gauge the actual level of performance of the facility against predetermined
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12 standards and/or against user needs and expectations.
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15 16 **Theoretical underpinning**

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18 The development, validation and testing of WEAT is underpinned by the Person-Environment fit theory (P-
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20 E fit). The P-E fit theory describes the compatibility or the discord that originates from the interaction
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22 between an individual and their environment (Kristof-Brown and Guay, 2011). Historically, P-E fit theory
23
24 has been used to study a person's behaviour in relation to, or during an interaction with, their environment
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26 (Lewin, 1939). Rooted in the field of environmental psychology, the underlying assumption of the P-E fit
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28 theory is that behavioural outcomes are a function of the interaction between the person and their
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30 environment (Jansen and Kristof-Brown, 2006). A subset of the P-E fit theory proposed by M. Powell
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32 Lawton is the '*environmental docility hypothesis*', which suggests that an individual's behaviour coming in
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34 contact with an environment is relative and the analysis of such a behavioural response cannot be based
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36 solely on our knowledge of personal traits or the environmental stimuli, but on the prevailing transactions
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38 between the two components in P-E fit (Lawton and Nahemow, 1973). Lawton was one of the pioneers of
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40 the study of P-E fit theory and its application to the built environment, especially with respect to housing
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42 for older persons (Lawton et al., 1975, Lawton, 1970). Vischer (2007) furthered this thinking and expanded
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44 the application of the P-E fit theory to workplace design, claiming that people need to be more than healthy
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46 and safe in the buildings they occupy, as environmental comfort emerges as a predominating factor in the
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48 workplace.
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51 Underpinned by the P-E fit theory, WEAT can be used to establish how architectural design features of
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53 hospital wards could create a fit between ward nurses and the ward environment. Therefore, it is necessary
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55 to establish what constitutes the 'Person' and what the 'Environment' depicts in the P-E fit theory in the
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57 construction of WEAT. In this context, it is argued that an enabling environment enhances work ability of
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59 ward nurses, while a 'disabling' environment poses an impediment to nurses' abilities to carry out their job
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duties. To create a fit between ward nurses and their work environment, this study must devise a way to establish what architectural design features of the hospital wards would be the 'enablers' and which would be potentially the 'disablers'. This thus raises the question of what characteristics of the 'Person' and what attributes of 'Environment' would be subject of empirical investigation in the implementation of WEAT. In the development of WEAT, it was theorised that a functional fit could be attained between ward nurses (P) and the ward environment (E), through the architectural design features of the nursing practice environment. This means that the notion of a 'fit' or 'misfit' in the P-E fit is more than a theoretical conceptualisation.

Definitions

Certain terms have been used in WEAT, which require specific definitions in the context of this paper. These are explained in this section.

Personal constructs of nurses are the personal traits nurses must employ while encountering the architectural design features of hospital ward elements (Citation removed for blind peer review). The four personal constructs include, physical, cognitive, sensory and universal.

Personal Construct Impact (PCI) Score is the sum of all the architectural design features observed in a ward element, during the POE, expressed as a percentage of the total number of architectural design features for which the ward element was evaluated. The higher the PCI score of a ward element in a particular personal construct, the better designed it is presumed in supporting that personal construct.

Physical Construct is the physical strength nurses employ in coping with the physical demands associated with their job role (Trinkoff et al., 2003) in the ward environment.

Cognitive Construct is the mental faculty or cognitive resource of nurses that enhances or enables cognitive processes (Salthouse, 1990), and is required of nurses to manage the non-physical workload inherent in the nursing profession.

Sensory Construct relates to the ability of nurses to apply the five senses, including auditory, gustatory, olfactory, sight, and tactile (King, 2012), while performing their duties.

Universal Construct describes the ability of ward nurses to make a choice over, or control their, immediate environment, constituting the ward elements (Lewis et al., 2010).

Architectural design feature (ADF) is a design characteristic of the ward environment that assigns functionality to a ward element and enhances seamless interaction between that ward element (Monroe

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3 et al., 1997) and its users (Peri Bader, 2015). In this study, ADFs include attributes of the ward environment
4 such as layout, accessibility of spaces, signage, lighting, colours, sound insulation, ventilation, thermal
5 comfort and furnishing (Prochorskaite et al., 2016).
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8 **Ward element** is the physical space of hospital ward that offers functional support to patient therapeutic
9 healing process and facilitates nursing tasks. The 14 ward elements identified are named as follows: nurse
10 station, patient bay, side room, staff room, ward manager's office, doctor's office, day room, corridor,
11 storage room, clean utility, sluice, bathroom and WC, kitchen and entrances and exits.
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15 16 **Methods**

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18 The methodology followed in this research is the case study approach (Yin, 2009). Robson (1993) sees
19 case study as a research method used to undertake a specific form of enquiry in which a case is captured
20 in its uniqueness and unstructured data is collected about the case. In this study, data collection was
21 undertaken at a National Health Service (NHS) Trust in the UK. While the choice of NHS Trust was
22 convenience, due to its proximity to one of the researchers' institution, the main selection criterion was that
23 the three wards must be inpatient wards with some amount of patient turnover. Participants were recruited
24 from three wards of the Trust and these wards also formed part of the POE undertaken in this research.
25 Data collection was from three different sources, namely, a review of extant literature, interviews with the
26 20 ward nurses and POE of three NHS hospital wards where the ward nurses worked (Citation removed
27 for blind peer review). The POE was undertaken using the newly constructed WEAT POE checklist. The
28 interviews were transcribed and analysed using NVivo 11 for Windows. The corresponding author's
29 institutional approval was obtained prior to data collection. All participants gave their written informed
30 consent to participate in the study.
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45 **Description of the Facilities:** Three wards were selected for this POE study. They are labelled Ward A,
46 Ward B and Ward C. All the three wards are located in different buildings of the NHS Trust.
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49 **Ward A** is a surgical ward specialised in the upper gastrointestinal treatment of patients. It contains 23
50 patient beds and three nurse stations. Two of the nurse stations are located on the corridor, while one is
51 situated in one of the patient bays where special care patients are treated. There are 21 trained nurses
52 and 19 healthcare assistants working on rota shifts on the ward. Each patient bay consists of four to six
53 beds. All the patient bays can be accessed from a connecting corridor that also serves as the circulating
54 area, through which most of the movement in, out and around the ward areas can be made. Please see
55 Appendix 1 for the floor layout of Ward A.
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3 **Ward B** is a surgical ward that houses 20 patient beds, and admits and treats patients undergoing breast
4 cancer and urological surgical interventions. It is a symmetrical twin-ward, with two-wings. Each wing
5 houses two nurse stations; one in the middle of the ward, overlooking two large patient bays. The second
6 nurse station is adjacent to a large racetrack design patient bay. While the central location of the nurse
7 station on Ward B mimics the 'Nightingale' layout design (Nightingale, 1860), this ward is a bay ward with
8 racetrack layout type patient bays. For the purpose of this study, only one wing of the ward was selected
9 for the POE, as the two wards are essentially identical. Depending on the patient turnover, between 15
10 and 20 ward nurses are on rota in Ward B. Please see Appendix 2 for the floor layout of Ward B.

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16 **Ward C** is a gastroenterology medical ward. It has a racetrack layout with patient bays accessible from a
17 long connecting corridor. There are 32 patient beds and 20 nurses on the ward. As a medical ward, some
18 of the patients are long-term stay, so the patient turnover may be slower compared to the two previous
19 wards which are surgical wards. Unlike Wards A and Ward B, this ward does not have a dedicated nurse
20 station. The architectural space originally designated for ward nurses to serve a nurse station is occupied
21 by a ward clerk who undertakes administrative tasks on behalf of the nurses. Instead of a fixed nurse
22 station, nurses on this ward work from mobile nurse stations, which are computerised lecterns on wheels.
23 Hence, for the purpose of this POE, the ward clerk station was assessed as a nurse station. Please see
24 Appendix 3 for the floor layout of Ward C.

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31 **Preparation of Data Collection Instruments:** The data collection instrument for this study consists of the
32 interview questions undertaken with the 20 ward nurses (Table 1) and the tailor-prepared WEAT POE
33 checklist. This checklist was used to rate the ADFs of each of the ward elements. The ambient environment
34 parameters such as sound, temperature and lighting levels were measured with the aid of a multi-function
35 Environment Meter (Figure 1).

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39 PLACE TABLE 1 HERE

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41 *Table 1: Extract of Interview Questions*

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51 FIGURE 1: Photograph of Environment Meter

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53 For spatial and structural dimensions related to length, width and height, a tape rule was used to obtain
54 such measurements where necessary. Other parameters of the ward elements were obtained by visual
55 observation of the 'presence' or 'absence' of the ADF. An ADF is rated 'not applicable' (n/a) where it was
56 deemed not relevant to the ward elements being observed. For design features that were unforeseen, but
57 were deemed necessary during the POE, a measurement was taken and recorded in the remarks column
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3 of the WEAT POE checklist. Such items were followed up and are either explained as part of the evaluation
4 process or discarded if they were eventually deemed irrelevant to the POE.
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7 **Data Collection:** On the day of the POE, a researcher visited the wards as previously agreed with the
8 ward managers. In all cases the ward manager showed the researcher around the ward and introduced
9 him to the members of staff and briefly explained what the POE was all about. For spaces occupied by
10 patients such as patient bays, the researcher was requested to indicate his intention before accessing
11 such spaces, to ensure patient privacy. It took approximately 6-8 hours to complete the full POE of a ward,
12 consisting of a sample of all the 14 ward elements. The data collection on the three wards presented in
13 this paper was undertaken between 26 January 2016 and 3 February 2016.
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18 As a ward would contain more than one of the 14 ward elements, for the POE, only one of these ward
19 elements was surveyed, which was deemed to be 'representative' of that ward element type on the ward.
20 For example, when surveying patient bays, data was collected on only one patient bay on each ward; and
21 not on all the patient bays. The choice of the patient bay that was surveyed was based essentially on the
22 availability of such spaces at the time the POE walkthrough was undertaken.
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27 To ensure a seamless data collection process, the WEAT POE checklist was prepared in a Microsoft Excel
28 spreadsheet format and made available electronically on a tablet device. The 'presence' (1), 'absence' (0)
29 or 'non-applicability' (n/a), of an ADF was recorded by selecting the right denotation in the appropriate
30 column from a drop-down list in the WEAT POE checklist. This approach reduced the risk of mistype error,
31 as only the items from the drop-down list can be selected. Also, by administering WEAT POE checklist
32 electronically, the risk of error due to data transfer from hard copy to electronic format was virtually
33 eliminated.
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39 WEAT was constructed in seven stages (Figure 2):

40 Stage 1: Identifying ward elements

41 Stage 2: Establishing personal constructs

42 Stage 3: Reviewing assessment tools

43 Stage 4: Compiling architectural design features

44 Stage 5: Validating WEAT

45 Stage 6: Designing an implementation Protocol for WEAT

46 Stage 7: Testing WEAT
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58 FIGURE 2: A Flowchart of the Construction of WEAT
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Results

The results of the seven stages are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Stage 1: Identifying Ward Elements

A total of 14 ward elements were identified from the interviews to constitute those spatial components of a typical hospital ward with which nurses must 'interact' in the course of performing their duties **at the case study wards** (Figure 3). In order to verify that the identified ward elements were complete, **a walking interview was conducted with a ward sister who did not participate in the original interviews.** A walking interview is undertaken when the researcher and the interviewee together move around a designated spatial environment in order to stimulate interviewee's responses (Evans and Jones, 2011). **The list of the previously identified ward elements was shown to the sister, who was asked to confirm that all the ward elements that emerged from the interviews were true and complete as shown. The ward sister confirmed that the compiled list of ward elements was complete.** This verification stage reduced the risk of omission and misinterpretation and thus eliminated a 'snowball effect' of errors.

FIGURE 3: Ward Elements coded from NVivo

Stage 2: Establishing Personal Constructs

A study undertaken earlier by the authors of this paper and published in 2015, found that the three main personal constructs of nurses affected by the demands of the ward environment are physical, cognitive and sensory (Citation removed for blind peer review). A fourth personal construct termed 'universal' construct, was created, which essentially covers all the areas of universal needs of a nurse interacting with the ward elements, such as privacy, dignity, and comfort. The five environmental assessments tools being reviewed also incorporated these four personal constructs in their evaluation protocol.

Stage 3: Reviewing Assessment Tools

Five environmental assessment tools were reviewed. (i) Multiphasic Environment Assessment Procedure (MEAP) (Moos and Lemke, 1980). (ii) Professional Environment Assessment Procedure (PEAP) (Lawton et al., 2000). (iii) Therapeutic Environmental Screening Survey for Nursing Homes (TESS-NH) (Sloane et al., 2002). (iv) Sheffield Care Environment Assessment Matrix (SCEAM) (Parker et al., 2004). (v)

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3 **Evaluation of Older People's Living Environments (EVOLVE) (Lewis et al., 2010).** The search and selection
4 strategy used to source potential health environment assessment tools for review was to ensure that they
5 focus on the four personal constructs that WEAT should also assess, namely, physical, cognitive, sensory
6 and universal (Table 2).
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12 *TABLE 2: Summary of Environmental Assessment Tools Reviewed*
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16 **Stage 4: Compiling Architectural Design Features**

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18 Stage 4 resulted in the compilation of more than 700 ADFs, which were derived from three main sources.

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20 **The first source is the result of a thorough review of the five selected built environment assessment**
21 **instruments used in residential or rehabilitation healthcare facilities (Moos and Lemke, 1980, Lawton et al.,**
22 **2000, Sloane et al., 2002, Parker et al., 2004, Lewis et al., 2010).** The second source was participants'
23 **responses to the interview relating to the ADFs they had highlighted to be important for them in their**
24 **workplace. The third source were architectural design guidebooks pertinent to healthcare facilities design**
25 **(Neufert and Jones, 1980, Littlefield, 2008); relevant standards and manuals, such as: the 'Health Building**
26 **Notes' by the UK Department of Health (2014); the 'Inclusive Design Toolkit' by University of Cambridge**
27 **(2015); and the manual 'Accessibility for the Disabled: A Design Manual for a Barrier Free Environment'**
28 **by the United Nations (2003).**
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39 **Stage 5: Validating WEAT**

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41 In the fifth stage the tool was presented to one of the facilities managers at the case study NHS Trust for
42 validation. The goal of the validation process was to reduce subjectivity and add a further level of rigour to
43 WEAT. It is worth noting that the ADFs used in WEAT have been used to measure the four personal
44 constructs in other settings beyond their original use in the five reviewed tools. **MEAP was part of**
45 **environmental assessment protocol undertaken by Cutler et al. (2006), PEAP was used to conduct an**
46 **independent evaluation was by Schwarz et al. (2004), while Andersson (2011) applied TESS-NH for the**
47 **remodelling of residential homes. Furthermore, Nordin et al. (2015) tested the adapted version of SCEAM**
48 **in Sweden, while (Rooney, 2014) used the EVOLVE checklist in comparative analysis of housing for the**
49 **visually impaired.**
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Stage 6: Designing an Implementation Protocol for WEAT

In stage 6, an implementation protocol of how to use WEAT was designed. Each ward element is allocated a cluster of ADFs in each of the four personal constructs. Each ADF is rated as present (1), or absent (0), or not applicable (n/a) in the ward element. This rating regime was adapted from Sheffield Care Environment Assessment Matrix, which is one of the five tools that informed the development of WEAT (Parker et al., 2004). The sum of the ratings in each construct represents the adequacy of the ward element to support that particular personal construct. The adequacy measure of a ward element is expressed in the Personal Constructs Impact (PCI) score, which is the aggregate score of the ward element in each of the four constructs, expressed as a percentage of the sum of ADFs used in a POE of that ward element. The higher the PCI score the better support the ward element is expected to be offering ward nurses. The rating scheme consists of four categories:

Category 1: 75% and above – Excellent

Category 2: up to 65% and below 75% – Good

Category 3: up to 55% and below 65% – Adequate

Category 4: Less than 55% – Suboptimal

For a set of ADFs to have adequately assessed a ward element, at least two-third of the total set of architectural design must have been applied in the POE. If an ADF is rated not applicable (n/a), then that design feature does not form part of the overall calculation of the PCI score for the particular ward element, as this would skew the overall PCI score of the ward element. In the example shown in Table 3, if the ward element (nurse station) having a set of 12 ADFs in total, out of which six were found to be 'not applicable' (i.e. marked n/a), then such POE would not provide a reliable PCI score, as only 50% of the original set of ADFs were used. Hence, for the set of ADFs to be fit for purpose, at least eight (making two-third of the original 12) must have been retained and rated as present (1) or absent (0).

TABLE 3: Extract from Ward Environment Assessment Tool

Stage 7: Testing WEAT

WEAT was administered on three NHS Trust Hospital wards (Ward A, Ward B and Ward C), the results of which are presented in Table 4. There are two ward elements that obtained a PCI score of more than 75%; namely the nurse stations and the entrances and exits. Conversely, the two ward elements with the lowest PCI scores are the day room in Ward C (45.61%) and the storage room in Ward A (51.85%). The average PCI scores are also denoted in Table 4. Assuming the threshold of 75% for excellent performance of a ward element, it can be said that only a few ward elements fulfilled this criterion, such as the three nurse stations; the three entrances and exits and the patient bays in Ward A and Ward C.

TABLE 4: Individual and Average PCI Scores for the Ward Elements of the Three Wards

Limitations

An environmental assessment tool designed specifically for the evaluation of the ward environment could have benefitted from the possibility of a full-scale validation by testing and retesting the instrument on a large number of hospital wards in order to identify and remove areas that are less fit for purpose, and thus improve its potential to offer an adequate basis for generalisation. WEAT, on the other hand, has only been used and tested on three hospital wards, which opens it to criticism of not being quantitatively validated. As a case study, the researchers' intention was not to attain generalisability. Hence, the depth and breadth of data collected in this study and the triangulation of this provide users of WEAT an initial level of comfort to form the basis of exploring POE further within the healthcare sector.

Another limitation that could be levelled against WEAT is the geographical restriction of the study to a particular NHS Trust. Critics may argue that data collection had focused on a case study in a particular region of the UK, which may not be representative nationwide across all NHS Trusts. However, it is important to note that, while protocols may vary from country to country, the nursing practice and procedures are quite standardised within the National Health Service (Cowan et al., 2005). Therefore, an in-depth exploration of a particular case in a certain geographical location does not confine the knowledge locally constructed to the studied case alone.

Questions could also be raised that WEAT was validated by one person working within the same organisation where the evaluated wards were based, and thus may not be independent. However, while

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3 this single-person validator may not be deemed an independent person, the validating facilities manager
4 had a thorough knowledge of the facilities and was able to highlight areas of improvements, which were
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6 subsequently implemented in the final WEAT checklist.
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10 These limitations also provide opportunities for further research into the POE of healthcare facilities for
11 ward nurses on hospital wards. Further studies may explore the generalisability of WEAT by independently
12 testing it for internal consistency at NHS hospital wards. In addition, there is scope to adapt the parameters
13 of WEAT and test them in non-healthcare buildings in order to advance POE in other settings.
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20 Implications for Nursing Management

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22 WEAT is a new development that could contribute to the existing body of knowledge in the field of POE of
23 hospital wards. The results of WEAT POE could help to better understand and design nursing tasks,
24 balancing tasks requiring nurses to remain seated over an extended period of time against tasks that
25 require prolonged walking. Nursing tasks such as documentation that have been performed in a sitting
26 position may need to be undertaken while standing at a lectern. This would have ramifications not just for
27 the ward nurses, but also for the facilities managers in terms of space design and requirements or for
28 occupational health advisors when assessing functional capacity with respect to whether a task is
29 performed in a sitting or a standing position.
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39 Human resource managers could use WEAT to provide appropriate context when drawing up a job
40 description. An assessment of the ward environment with the aid of WEAT could provide valuable
41 information on the context where the tasks in the job description would be undertaken. Thereby, a decision
42 could be made on whether adjustments to the job design, the physical workspace (ward element) or even
43 the exemptions of a nurse from certain tasks may be necessary, if this is feasible and in line with the
44 organisation's policy.
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52 Facilities managers may use WEAT to facilitate spatial design and usage in order to ensure the needs of
53 both patients and nursing staff are met in the multifunctional use of space. In addition, WEAT has the
54 potential to inform the redesigning and renovation of existing workspaces similarly to a design checklist.
55 However, these should be carried out against the backdrop that convertible or multipurpose furnishing,
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3 spatial demarcation, flexible lighting and enhanced noise insulation, may resolve some design problems,
4 instead of a complete and costly renovation, that could temporarily disrupt the care process on the ward.
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8 While POE has existed for more than five decades as part of the building procurement process, one of the
9 most formidable barriers to its widespread use are its ex post characteristics. There is a current problem
10 with architects applying the same techniques repeatedly because of the absence of POE and feedback
11 (Stevenson, 2019). Yet, it is during the occupancy period that the actual performance of a building can be
12 established. It is at this stage that information from existing buildings can be fed forward for future designs
13 (Way and Bordass, 2005). The creation of a national repository, where aggregated information about the
14 performance of existing healthcare facilities could be deposited to inform future designs, would be a
15 meaningful step forward in the promotion of the knowledge base for evidence-based healthcare facilities
16 design through POE (Joseph et al., 2014).
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28 Conclusions

29 WEAT is the first comprehensive environmental assessment tool that has the potential to contribute to
30 evidence-based design practices in the healthcare sector. While some authors have argued that the design
31 of the physical workspace can be used to evoke positive outcomes for employees and that a "...functionally
32 uncomfortable workspace draws energy out of the worker that would otherwise be directed to performing
33 work" (Vischer, 2007, p. 180.), this study explored the extent to which such functions have been fulfilled in
34 practice in a hospital ward environment depending on its ADFs. By applying the methodological approach
35 of POE, as a diagnostic tool, WEAT can be used to unpick important ADFs that have the most severe
36 impact on the four personal constructs of ward nurses.
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47 Underpinned by the P-E fit theory, the importance of the relationship between personal constructs of ward
48 nurses and architectural design features of hospital ward environment has been brought to the fore in this
49 research, by exploring the interplay between nurses' personal traits and environmental stimuli in the ward
50 environment. The personal traits in the P-E fit are expressed in terms of the personal constructs of ward
51 nurses, namely, physical, cognitive, sensory and universal. The environmental stimuli are the ADFs of
52 hospital wards where the nurses work. Understanding the parameters of the ADF of the nursing practice
53 environment was essential to ascertain the functional fit between the ward nurse and the ward environment.
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3 This understanding has been based on an objective evaluation of hospital wards, by analysing in detail the
4 ward elements, where nursing tasks are performed. These 'ward elements' can be found in most hospital
5 wards and ward nurses inevitably interact with them in the course of performing their duties.
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10 In the administration of WEAT, the hospital wards are assessed with respect to their impact on the physical,
11 cognitive, sensory and universal constructs of nurses coming in contact with the ward elements. A
12 comprehensive evaluation of the ward elements, by exploring their impacts on the personal constructs of
13 nurses, will result in a personal construct impact (PCI) score, computed in percentage points, for each of
14 the 14 ward elements. The higher the PCI score of a ward element, the more adequate are its ADFs to
15 support ward nurses in performing the nursing tasks these ward elements are designed to support.
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23 This research comes in a timely period where staff needs start to form a broader discussion in healthcare
24 facilities design as a means to support hospital employees. Yet it is known that undertaking POE of any
25 kind of building, not least healthcare facilities, is still "a scanty endeavour of research-oriented academics,
26 rather than being an embedded practice" (Citation removed for blind peer review) in the building
27 procurement process.
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35 **NOTE:**
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39 WEAT is available free for download and use on the correspondence author's website:
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42 For further information on how to use or improve WEAT, please contact:
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Table 1: Extract of Interview Questions

1	How long have you worked for the NHS and how long have you been in your current position?
2	Do you consider yourself fit and well? Do you feel fit in your work environment as a ward nurse?
3	What type of ward do you work on?
4	How many beds are on the ward?
5	How would you describe the physical demands of the nursing role on the ward? What support or help are at a nurse ward disposal in meeting these physical demands?
6	How would you describe the sensory demands of the nursing role on the ward? What support or help are at a nurse ward disposal in meeting these sensory demands?
7	How would you describe the cognitive demands of the nursing role on the ward? What support or help are at a nurse ward disposal in meeting these cognitive demands?
8	Do you consider the level of lighting in your ward as adequate? How does the ward lighting affect your work?
9	Do you consider the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning in your ward as appropriate? How does the thermal comfort and indoor air quality affect your work?
10	How would you describe the noise level in your ward? Does the noise level and/or noise insulation affect your task performance in any way? If yes, please describe.
11	Please describe the signage system and colour schemes on your healthcare facility. How adequately do these support your way-finding on the premises?

Table 2: Summary of Environmental Assessment Tools Reviewed

REVIEWED TOOLS	CONSTRUCTS COVERED BY TOOL	CORRELATIONS WITH WEAT CONSTRUCTS
MEAP ^{1,a}	(i) physical amenities; (ii) social recreational aids; (iii) prosthetic aids; (iv) orientation aids; (v) safety features; (vi) architectural choice; (vii) space availability; (viii) staff facilities; and (ix) community accessibility.	Physical, Cognitive, Universal
PEAP ^{2,b}	(i) awareness and orientation; (ii) safety and security; (iii) privacy; (iv) stimulus regulation; (v) stimulus quality; (vi) functional abilities; (vii) personal control; (viii) continuity of self; (ix) social contact.	Cognitive, Sensory, Universal
TESS-NH ^{3,c}	(i) exit control; (ii) maintenance; (iii) cleanliness; (iv) safety; (v) orientation/cueing; (vi) privacy; (vii) unit autonomy; (viii) outdoor access; (ix) lighting; (x) noise; (xi) visual/tactile stimulation; (xii) space seating; and (xiii) familiarity/home-likeness.	Physical, Cognitive, Sensory, Universal
SCEAM ^{4,d}	(i) privacy; (ii) personalisation; (iii) choice and control; (iv) community; (v) safety and health; (vi) support for physical frailty; (vii) comfort; (viii) support for cognitive frailty; (ix) awareness of outside world; (x) normalness and authenticity; (xi) provision for staff.	Physical, Cognitive, Universal
EVOLVE ^{5,e}	(i) personal realisation and choice; (ii) dignity and privacy; (iii) comfort and control; (iv) personal care; (v) social support inside building; (vi) social contact outside; (vii) accessibility; (viii) physical support; (ix) sensory support; (x) dementia support; (xi) health and safety; (xii) security; and (xiii) working care.	Physical, Cognitive, Sensory, Universal

¹ LAWTON, M. P., WEISMAN, G. D., SLOANE, P., NORRIS-BAKER, C., CALKINS, M. & ZIMMERMAN, S. I. 2000. Professional environmental assessment procedure for special care units for elders with dementing illness and its relationship to the therapeutic environment screening schedule. *Alzheimer Disease & Associated Disorders*, 14, 28-38.

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^a Multiphasic Environment Assessment Procedure

^b Professional Environment Assessment Procedure

^c Therapeutic Environmental Screening Survey for Nursing Homes

^d Sheffield Care Environment Assessment Matrix

^e Evaluation of Older People's Living Environments

TABLE 3: Extract from Ward Environment Assessment Tool

Ward Environment Assessment Tool						
PERSONAL CONSTRUCTS	WARD ELEMENT	NUMBER OF DESIGN FEATURE	RATING: Present (1) Absent (0) Not Applicable (n/a)	PCI SCORE ¹	DESIGN FEATURE DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
sensory	nurse station	1	1	75%	in case of more than one nurse station, each patient bay visible from at least one nurse station	
sensory	nurse station	2	1		ambient lighting fitted on desktop	
sensory	nurse station	3	1		computer keyboard free of glare and reflection	
universal	nurse station	4	1		staff WC separate from patients' and visitors' facilities	
universal	nurse station	5	0		staff WC offers gender choices	
physical	nurse station	6	1		at least two nursing computer workstations with ergonomic seating	
universal	nurse station	7	1		accommodates at least two further nursing staff sitting to facilitate team collaboration and short meetings	
physical	nurse station	8	0		desktop height adjustable	
cognitive	nurse station	9	0		tabard pinafore provided for medication rounds	
cognitive	nurse station	10	1		equipped with adequate stationeries and writing materials for note taking	
cognitive	nurse station	11	1		room numbers placed on door frames or adjacent walls and not on doors themselves to be visible even when the door is open	
universal	nurse station	12	1		air quality satisfactory (not stuffy or draughty)	
		Total	9			

¹ PCI Score: Personal Construct Impact Score

TABLE 4: Individual and Average PCI Scores for the Ward Elements of the Three Wards

PCI Scores of the Case Study Hospital Wards				
Ward Elements	Ward A	Ward B	Ward C	Average PCI
Nurse station	79.41%	78.46%	77.27%	78.38%
Patient bay	78.05%	72.15%	78.21%	76.14%
Side room	72.62%	63.51%	67.86%	68.00%
Staff room	66.67%	74.36%	71.79%	70.94%
Ward manager's office	71.43%	77.78%	71.43%	73.54%
Doctor's office	72.73%	82.35%	74.19%	76.42%
Day room	70.18%	67.86%	45.61%	61.22%
Corridor	61.82%	60.78%	67.27%	63.29%
Storage room	51.85%	60.00%	60.00%	57.28%
Clean utility	63.64%	65.12%	64.44%	64.40%
Sluice	73.68%	85.71%	71.43%	76.94%
Bathroom & WC	74.58%	78.95%	66.07%	73.20%
Kitchen	56.25%	75.76%	82.86%	71.62%
Entrances & Exits	85.00%	85.71%	82.61%	84.44%



Figure 1: Photograph of Environment Meter

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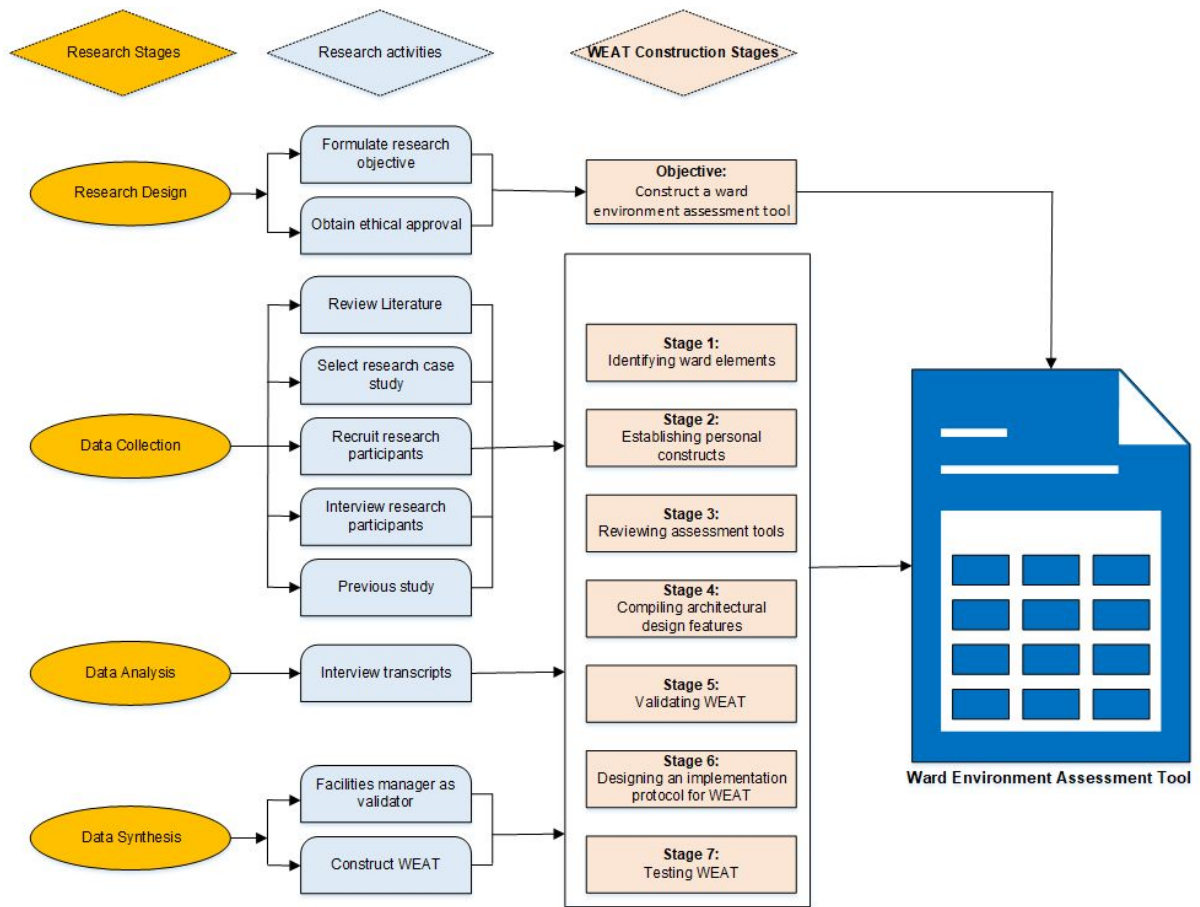


Figure 2: A Flowchart of the Construction of WEAT

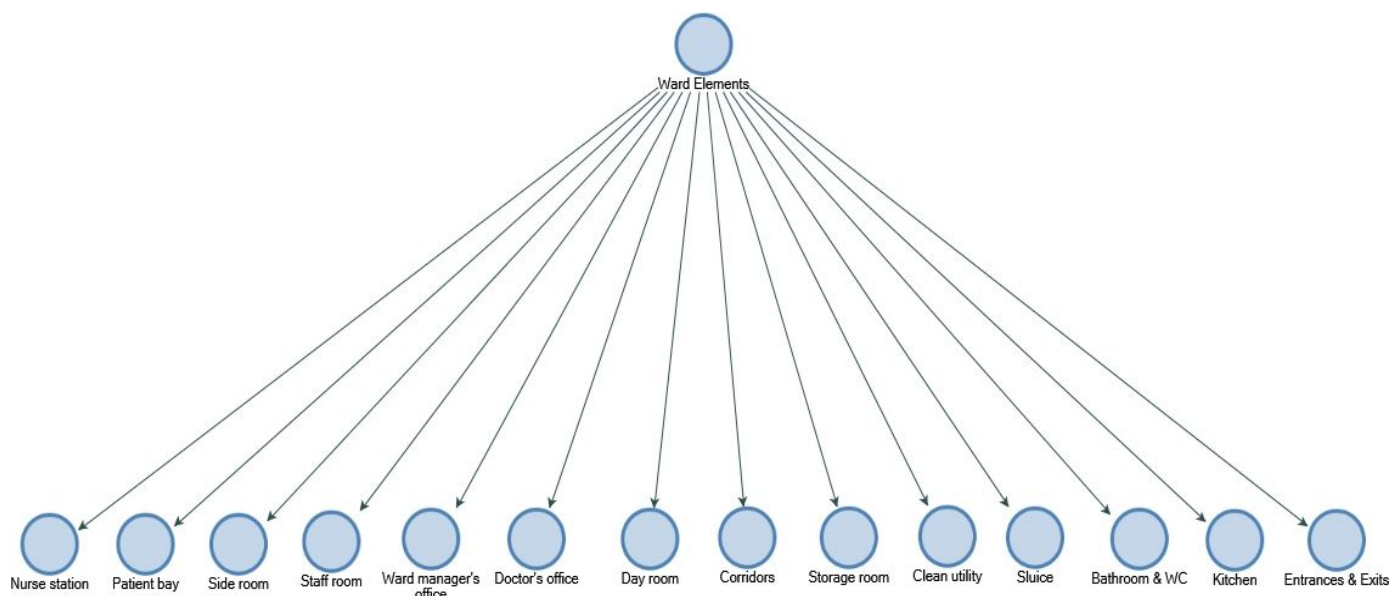


Figure 3: Ward Elements coded from NVivo 11 for Windows¹

¹ **Description of ward elements**

Nurse station: Reception and administrative desk for ward nurses

Patient bay: Multi-occupancy patient room

Side room: Single-occupancy patient room for infection control

Staff room: Changing and eating room for staff

Ward manager's office: An office space for the ward manager

Doctor's office: An office space for the duty doctor

Day room: Meeting room for patients and families

Corridors: Circulating and connecting areas

Storage room: Room for consumables and small medical equipment

Clean utility: Medicines storage and for preparation of medication

Sluice: Room for dirty linens and for storage of clinical wastes before disposal

Bathroom & WC: Wet rooms, bathrooms, showers and toilets

Kitchen: Room for the storage and preparation of meals for staff

Entrances & Exits: Access points to ward