

Phoenix Surgery

Inspection report

Date of inspection visit: 29 May to 29 May 2018

Date of publication: 03/07/2018

This report describes our judgement of the quality of care at this service. It is based on a combination of what we found when we inspected, information from our ongoing monitoring of data about services and information given to us from the provider, patients, the public and other organisations.

Ratings

Overall rating for this location

Good 

Are services safe?

Good 

Are services effective?

Good 

Are services caring?

Good 

Are services responsive?

Good 

Are services well-led?

Good 

Overall summary

This practice is rated as Good overall. (Previous inspection 16 September 2015 – Requires Improvement).

The key questions are now rated as:

Are services safe? – Good

Are services effective? – Good

Are services caring? – Good

Are services responsive? – Good

Are services well-led? – Good

We carried out an announced comprehensive inspection of Phoenix Surgery on 11 January 2017. Overall the practice was rated as requires improvement. The comprehensive report for the January 2017 inspection can be found by selecting the 'all reports' link for Phoenix Surgery on our website at www.cqc.org.uk.

Following the inspection on 11 January 2017, the provider sent us an action plan that set out the actions they would take to meet the breached regulations. We then carried out an announced follow-up comprehensive inspection at Phoenix Surgery on 29 May 2018, to confirm the practice had carried out their plan to meet the legal requirements in relation to the breaches in regulations that we identified in our previous inspection on 11 January 2017.

This report covers the announced follow-up comprehensive inspection on 29 May 2018. We found the provider had made improvements since our inspection on 11 January 2017. The information we received enabled us to find the provider was meeting the regulations that it had previously breached for safe, effective and well-led services.

At this inspection we found:

- The practice had clear systems to manage risk so that safety incidents were less likely to happen. When incidents did happen, the practice learned from them and improved their processes.
- The practice routinely reviewed the effectiveness and appropriateness of the care it provided. It ensured that care and treatment was delivered according to evidence-based guidelines.
- Staff involved and treated patients with compassion, kindness, dignity and respect.
- Patients found the appointment system easy to use and reported that they were able to access care when they needed it.
- There was a strong focus on continuous learning and improvement at all levels of the organisation.

The areas where the provider **should** make improvements are:

- The provider should continue to make efforts to increase the programme coverage of women eligible to be screened for cervical cancer.
- The provider should review arrangements for registering patients with diabetes, and increasing awareness and uptake of childhood immunisation vaccinations, so that these indicators are comparable with key indicators.

Professor Steve Field CBE FRCP FFPH FRCGP
Chief Inspector of General Practice

Population group ratings

Older people	Good 
People with long-term conditions	Good 
Families, children and young people	Good 
Working age people (including those recently retired and students)	Good 
People whose circumstances may make them vulnerable	Good 
People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia)	Good 

Our inspection team

Our inspection team was led by a CQC lead inspector, and included a GP specialist adviser and a nurse specialist adviser.

Background to Phoenix Surgery

The provider, Dr Peter Swinyard, delivers all regulated activities from its sole location at:

Phoenix Surgery

Dunwich Drive

Toothill

Swindon

SN5 8SX

Tel: 01793 600440

Website: phoenixsurgery.com

Phoenix Surgery is located in Swindon, Wiltshire, and is one of 25 practices serving the NHS Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) area. The practice has occupied its current, purpose-built premises since the 1990s, and is arranged over two floors. All patient services including nurse treatment and GP consulting rooms are located on the ground floor.

The practice has around 4,600 registered patients from an area surrounding the practice and Swindon town centre. The practice age distribution is broadly in line with the national average, with most patients being of working age or older.

The practice has a General Medical Services (GMS) contract to deliver health care services. GMS contracts are negotiated between NHS England and general practices for delivering medical services, and are the most common form of GP contract.

Phoenix Surgery provides the following regulated activities:

- Treatment of disease, disorder or injury
- Surgical procedures
- Diagnostic and screening procedures
- Family planning
- Maternity and midwifery services

The provider, Dr Peter Swinyard (male), is registered with the Care Quality Commission as a single-handed practice, and there are two salaried GPs (both female). The extended clinical team consists of a nurse, a nurse manager, a phlebotomist, and a Health Care Assistant (HCA). The practice and assistant practice managers are concerned with the day-to-day running of the practice, along with administrative, secretarial and reception staff.

89% of the practice population describes itself as white, and around 11% as having a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background. A measure of deprivation in the local area recorded a score of 6, on a scale of 1-10. A higher score indicates a less deprived area. (Note that the

circumstances and lifestyles of the people living in an area affect its deprivation score. Not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived and not all deprived people live in deprived areas).

Phoenix Surgery is open from 8am to 6.30pm, Monday to Friday, and the practice will take calls during these times. Routine GP appointments are generally available from 8.30am to 12.30pm and 2.30pm to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday.

The practice has opted out of providing Out-Of-Hours services to its own patients. Outside of normal practice hours, patients can access the NHS 111 service, and an Out-Of-Hours GP is available at Swindon Walk-In Centre. Information about the Out-Of-Hours service was available on the practice website, in the patient registration pack, and as an answerphone message.

Are services safe?

The practice is now rated as good for providing safe services.

Safety systems and processes

The practice had clear systems to keep people safe and safeguarded from abuse.

- The practice had appropriate systems to safeguard children and vulnerable adults from abuse. All staff received up-to-date safeguarding and safety training appropriate to their role. They knew how to identify and report concerns. Reports and learning from safeguarding incidents were available to staff. Staff who acted as chaperones were trained for their role and had received a DBS check. (DBS checks identify whether a person has a criminal record or is on an official list of people barred from working in roles where they may have contact with children or adults who may be vulnerable).
- Staff took steps, including working with other agencies, to protect patients from abuse, neglect, harassment, discrimination and breaches of their dignity and respect.
- The practice carried out appropriate staff checks at the time of recruitment and on an ongoing basis.
- There was an effective system to manage infection prevention and control.
- The practice had arrangements to ensure that facilities and equipment were safe and in good working order.
- Arrangements for managing waste and clinical specimens kept people safe.

Risks to patients

There were adequate systems to assess, monitor and manage risks to patient safety.

- Arrangements were in place for planning and monitoring the number and mix of staff needed to meet patients' needs, including planning for holidays, sickness, busy periods and epidemics.
- There was an effective induction system for temporary staff tailored to their role.
- The practice was equipped to deal with medical emergencies and staff were suitably trained in emergency procedures.

- Staff understood their responsibilities to manage emergencies on the premises and to recognise those in need of urgent medical attention. Clinicians knew how to identify and manage patients with severe infections including sepsis.
- When there were changes to services or staff the practice assessed and monitored the impact on safety.

Information to deliver safe care and treatment

Staff had the information they needed to deliver safe care and treatment to patients.

- The care records we saw showed that information needed to deliver safe care and treatment was available to staff. There was a documented approach to managing test results.
- The practice had systems for sharing information with staff and other agencies to enable them to deliver safe care and treatment.
- Clinicians made timely referrals in line with protocols.

Appropriate and safe use of medicines

The practice had reliable systems for appropriate and safe handling of medicines.

- The systems for managing and storing medicines, including vaccines, medical gases, emergency medicines and equipment, minimised risks.
- Staff prescribed, administered or supplied medicines to patients and gave advice on medicines in line with current national guidance. The practice had reviewed its antibiotic prescribing and taken action to support good antimicrobial stewardship in line with local and national guidance.
- There were effective protocols for verifying the identity of patients during remote or online consultations.
- Patients' health was monitored in relation to the use of medicines and followed up on appropriately. Patients were involved in regular reviews of their medicines.

Track record on safety

The practice had a good track record on safety.

- There were comprehensive risk assessments in relation to safety issues.
- The practice monitored and reviewed activity. This helped it to understand risks and gave a clear, accurate and current picture of safety that led to safety improvements.

Are services safe?

Lessons learned and improvements made

The practice learned and made improvements when things went wrong.

- Staff understood their duty to raise concerns and report incidents and near misses. Leaders and managers supported them when they did so.

- There were adequate systems for reviewing and investigating when things went wrong. The practice learned and shared lessons, identified themes and took action to improve safety in the practice.
- The practice acted on and learned from external safety events as well as patient and medicine safety alerts.

Please refer to the Evidence Tables for further information.

Are services effective?

The practice was rated as requires improvement for effective at our last inspection. The practice and all of the population groups is now rated as good for providing effective services overall .

(Please note: Any Quality Outcomes (QOF) data relates to 2016/17. QOF is a system intended to improve the quality of general practice and reward good practice.)

Effective needs assessment, care and treatment

The practice had systems to keep clinicians up to date with current evidence-based practice. We saw that clinicians assessed needs and delivered care and treatment in line with current legislation, standards and guidance supported by clear clinical pathways and protocols.

- Patients' immediate and ongoing needs were fully assessed. This included their clinical needs and their mental and physical wellbeing.
- We saw no evidence of discrimination when making care and treatment decisions.
- The practice computer systems enabled them to check patients' treatments against best practice guidance, to improve their health outcomes and to monitor performance against the QOF. For example, the practice ran a quarterly computer audit of all patients prescribed an anticoagulant medicine (medicines used to prevent the risk of blood clots) to check they had had the regular blood test recommended for these medicines and that the results were within the therapeutic range. The results were seen by clinicians who were able to take action, such as contacting the patients and asking them to make an appointment to be seen, where appropriate.
- Staff used appropriate tools to assess the level of pain in patients.
- Staff advised patients what to do if their condition got worse and where to seek further help and support.
- The percentage of patients with diabetes, on the register, whose last measured total cholesterol was at a healthy level was 57%. This figure is below both local and national averages (see the **Evidence Tables** for further information). More recent, unverified QOF data from 2017-2018, supplied to us by the practice, showed that this figure is now at 63%. Although this figure remains below local and national averages, the practice told us it was reviewing its diabetic foot checks due to an error with the recording template. The practice also told us that by increasing the frequency and type of

contact for patients who did not attend appointments, and by combining reviews (for asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, COPD), patients need attend fewer appointments. They believed the figure would be reduced further by the end of the current QOF year. Other indicators for diabetes were comparable to local and national averages.

Older people:

- Older patients who were frail or may be vulnerable received a full assessment of their physical, mental and social needs. The practice used an appropriate tool to identify patients aged 65 and over who were living with moderate or severe frailty. Those identified as being frail had a clinical review including a review of medication.
- Patients aged over 75 were invited for a health check. If necessary they were referred to other services such as voluntary services and supported by an appropriate care plan.
- The practice followed up on older patients discharged from hospital. It ensured that their care plans and prescriptions were updated to reflect any extra or changed needs.
- Staff had appropriate knowledge of treating older people including their psychological, mental and communication needs.
- Patients could access a community navigator, employed by Swindon Borough Council. The community navigator supported patients to become more independent and use community services to prevent isolation and mental health issues. Patients were alerted to the navigator through the patient information leaflet and could self-refer.

People with long-term conditions:

- Patients with long-term conditions had a structured annual review to check their health and medicines needs were being met. For patients with the most complex needs, the GP worked with other health and care professionals to deliver a coordinated package of care.
- Staff who were responsible for reviews of patients with long term conditions had received specific training.
- GPs followed up patients who had received treatment in hospital or through out of hours services for an acute exacerbation of asthma.
- The practice had arrangements for adults with newly diagnosed cardiovascular disease including the offer of

Are services effective?

high-intensity statins for secondary prevention, people with suspected hypertension were offered ambulatory blood pressure monitoring and patients with atrial fibrillation were assessed for stroke risk and treated as appropriate.

- The practice was able to demonstrate how they identified patients with commonly undiagnosed conditions, for example diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), atrial fibrillation and hypertension).

Families, children and young people:

- Childhood immunisations were carried out in line with the national childhood vaccination programme. Uptake rates for the vaccines given were higher than the target percentage of 90%, apart from children aged two who had received immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella (commonly referred to as the MMR vaccine), which was slightly below the 90% minimum target. When we spoke to the practice, they recognised this concern and were seeking to address it. As well as a message on the practice notice board to increase awareness and uptake of the vaccine, practice staff were due to attend a forthcoming workshop on improving childhood immunisation rates in Swindon.
- The practice had arrangements to identify and review the treatment of newly pregnant women on long-term medicines. These patients were provided with advice and post-natal support in accordance with best practice guidance.
- The practice had arrangements for following up failed attendance of children's appointments following an appointment in secondary care or for immunisation.

Working age people (including those recently retired and students):

- The practice's uptake for cervical screening, based on data from 2016-2017, was 66%, which was below the 80% coverage target for the national screening programme. The practice was aware of this, and had taken action to improve screening rates. Measures taken by the practice included:
 - Ensuring all sample-takers had received initial training, including updating every three years.
 - Ensuring all sample-takers monitored results from the samples they took, including their rate of inadequate samples. If this was above 5% the sample taker initiated an investigation.

- Ensuring patients were offered appointments at different times throughout the week, including late appointments, and a female sample-taker was available.
- Ensuring patients received a written invitation, and at least one written reminder, by the local screening office. A third reminder, in the form of a telephone call, was sent to patients who failed to attend.
- The practice uptake for breast and bowel cancer screening was slightly below national and local averages. When we spoke to the practice, they told us they were aware of this, and were now using monogrammed stationery when contacting patients, to encourage a better response.
- The practice also booked eligible patients (identified on its computer systems) for abdominal aortic aneurysm screening. (An abdominal aortic aneurysm is a weakness in a major artery, which if left untreated, could result in poor health outcomes for patients).
- The practice had systems to inform eligible patients to have the meningitis vaccine, for example before attending university for the first time.
- Patients had access to appropriate health assessments and checks including NHS checks for patients aged 40-74. There was appropriate follow-up on the outcome of health assessments and checks where abnormalities or risk factors were identified.
- Patients triaged to determine they had an acute issue could be offered a faster appointment at the SUCCESS centres. SUCCESS (Swindon Urgent Care Centre and Expedited Surgery Scheme) centres are clinics based at two other local NHS practices and operated by a company named Medvivo, on behalf of NHS Swindon CCG.

People whose circumstances make them vulnerable:

- End of life care was delivered in a coordinated way which took into account the needs of those whose circumstances may make them vulnerable.
- The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including homeless people, travellers and those with a learning disability.
- The practice had a system for vaccinating patients with an underlying medical condition according to the recommended schedule.

People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia):

Are services effective?

- The practice assessed and monitored the physical health of people with mental illness, severe mental illness, and personality disorder by providing access to health checks, interventions for physical activity, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, cancer and access to 'stop smoking' services. There was a system for following up patients who failed to attend for administration of long term medication.
- When patients were assessed to be at risk of suicide or self-harm the practice had arrangements in place to help them to remain safe.
- All patients diagnosed with dementia had their care reviewed in a face to face meeting in the previous 12 months. This exceeds both the local and national average.
- However, the practice exception reporting rates were high (relative to local and national averages) for patients diagnosed with dementia, whose care plans had been reviewed in the last year (please refer to the **Evidence Tables** for further information). Exception reporting is the removal of patients from QOF calculations where, for example, the patients decline or do not respond to invitations to attend a review of their condition, or when a medicine is not appropriate. When we spoke to the practice, they told us what they were doing to address this issue. Actions included twice-monthly home clinical visits to vulnerable patients, a standing agenda item at clinical meetings about exception reporting rates, and closer working with the Swindon Navigator. They also told us that a large number of patients had been unresponsive to multiple recall letters. We looked at exception reporting, which was clinically appropriate.
- 94% of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses had a comprehensive, agreed care plan documented in the previous 12 months. This is comparable to the national average.
- The practice specifically considered the physical health needs of patients with poor mental health and those living with dementia. For example 94% of patients experiencing poor mental health had had a discussion and advice about alcohol consumption. This is comparable to the national average.
- Patients at risk of dementia were identified and offered an assessment to detect possible signs of dementia. When dementia was suspected there was an appropriate referral for diagnosis.

- The practice offered annual health checks to patients with a learning disability.
- The practice hosted a talking therapy service for patients who had experienced bereavement, were carers, or were experiencing mental health issues. The service was funded by the local clinical commissioning (CCG) and was available on referral two days per week.

Monitoring care and treatment

The practice had a programme of quality improvement activity, which included regularly conducting clinical audits, and routinely reviewing the effectiveness and appropriateness of the care provided. We reviewed two completed cycles of a clinical audit where the practice had continued to implement good practice. For example, an audit of patients who had been prescribed a medicine during pregnancy was undertaken, following advice from The Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) that this medicine could be potentially harmful. The audit, undertaken in 2017, found that 11 women of child-bearing age had been prescribed the medicine, and discussions about the medicine and risks in pregnancy were documented in their notes. The practice reviewed and updated procedures to continue to ensure best practice. This included running a weekly report to look for new pregnancies and a task sent to the patient's GP to check for any potentially harmful medications. A re-audit in 2018 found that all new and existing patients (100%) had a recorded discussion about contraception and the risks of the medicine when taken during pregnancy.

Effective staffing

Staff had the skills, knowledge and experience to carry out their roles.

- Staff had appropriate knowledge for their role, for example, to carry out reviews for people with long term conditions, older people and people requiring contraceptive reviews.
- Staff whose role included immunisation and taking samples for the cervical screening programme had received specific training and could demonstrate how they stayed up to date.
- The practice understood the learning needs of staff and provided protected time and training to meet them. Up to date records of skills, qualifications and training were maintained. Staff were encouraged and given opportunities to develop.

Are services effective?

- The practice provided staff with ongoing support. This included an induction process, one-to-one meetings, appraisals, coaching and mentoring, clinical supervision and support for revalidation. The induction process for healthcare assistants included the requirements of the Care Certificate. The practice ensured the competence of staff employed in advanced roles by audit of their clinical decision making, including non-medical prescribing.
- There was a clear approach for supporting and managing staff when their performance was poor or variable.

Coordinating care and treatment

Staff worked together and with other health and social care professionals to deliver effective care and treatment.

- We saw records that showed that all appropriate staff, including those in different teams and organisations, were involved in assessing, planning and delivering care and treatment.
- The practice shared clear and accurate information with relevant professionals when deciding care delivery for people with long term conditions and when coordinating healthcare for care home residents. They shared information with, and liaised, with community services, social services and carers for housebound patients and with health visitors and community services for children who have relocated into the local area.
- Patients received coordinated and person-centred care. This included when they moved between services, when they were referred, or after they were discharged from hospital. The practice worked with patients to develop personal care plans that were shared with relevant agencies.

- The practice ensured that end of life care was delivered in a coordinated way which took into account the needs of different patients, including those who may be vulnerable because of their circumstances.

Helping patients to live healthier lives

Staff were consistent and proactive in helping patients to live healthier lives.

- The practice identified patients who may be in need of extra support and directed them to relevant services. This included patients in the last 12 months of their lives, patients at risk of developing a long-term condition and carers.
- Staff encouraged and supported patients to be involved in monitoring and managing their own health, for example through social prescribing schemes.
- Staff discussed changes to care or treatment with patients and their carers as necessary.
- The practice supported national priorities and initiatives to improve the population's health, for example, stop smoking campaigns, tackling obesity.

Consent to care and treatment

The practice obtained consent to care and treatment in line with legislation and guidance.

- Clinicians understood the requirements of legislation and guidance when considering consent and decision making.
- Clinicians supported patients to make decisions. Where appropriate, they assessed and recorded a patient's mental capacity to make a decision.
- The practice monitored the process for seeking consent appropriately.

Please refer to the Evidence Tables for further information.

Are services caring?

We rated the practice as good for caring.

Kindness, respect and compassion

Staff treated patients with kindness, respect and compassion.

- Feedback from patients was positive about the way staff treat people.
- Staff understood patients' personal, cultural, social and religious needs.
- The practice gave patients timely support and information.

Involvement in decisions about care and treatment

Staff helped patients to be involved in decisions about care and treatment. They were aware of the Accessible Information Standard (a requirement to make sure that patients and their carers can access and understand the information that they are given.)

- Staff communicated with people in a way that they could understand, for example, communication aids and easy read materials were available.
- Staff helped patients and their carers find further information and access community and advocacy services. They helped them ask questions about their care and treatment.
- The practice proactively identified carers and supported them.

Privacy and dignity

The practice respected patients' privacy and dignity.

- Reception staff knew that if patients wanted to discuss sensitive issues or appeared distressed they could offer them a private room to discuss their needs.
- Staff recognised the importance of people's dignity and respect. They challenged behaviour that fell short of this.

Please refer to the Evidence Tables for further information.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

We rated the practice, and all of the population groups, as good for providing responsive services .

Responding to and meeting people's needs

The practice organised and delivered services to meet patients' needs. It took account of patient needs and preferences.

- The practice understood the needs of its population and tailored services in response to those needs.
- Telephone and web GP consultations were available which supported patients who were unable to attend the practice during normal working hours.
- The facilities and premises were appropriate for the services delivered.
- The practice made reasonable adjustments when patients found it hard to access services.
- The practice provided effective care coordination for patients who are more vulnerable or who have complex needs. They supported them to access services both within and outside the practice.
- Care and treatment for patients with multiple long-term conditions and patients approaching the end of life was coordinated with other services.

Older people:

- All patients had a named GP who supported them in whatever setting they lived, whether it was at home or in a care home or supported living scheme.
- The practice was responsive to the needs of older patients, and offered home visits and urgent appointments for those with enhanced needs. The GP and practice nurse also accommodated home visits for those who had difficulties getting to the practice due to limited local public transport availability.
- There was a medicines delivery service for housebound patients.

People with long-term conditions:

- Patients with a long-term condition received an annual review to check their health and medicines needs were being appropriately met. Multiple conditions were reviewed at one appointment, and consultation times were flexible to meet each patient's specific needs.
- The practice held regular meetings with the local district nursing team to discuss and manage the needs of patients with complex medical issues.

- The practice offered patients medicines reviews with a clinical pharmacist.
- Patients were referred to a range of health management and prevention programs such as weight management and managing Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD).

Families, children and young people:

- We found there were systems to identify and follow up children living in disadvantaged circumstances and who were at risk, for example, children and young people who had a high number of accident and emergency (A&E) attendances. Records we looked at confirmed this.
- All parents or guardians calling with concerns about a child under the age of 18 were offered a same day appointment when necessary.

Working age people (including those recently retired and students):

- The needs of this population group had been identified and the practice had adjusted the services it offered to ensure these were accessible, flexible and offered continuity of care. For example, online booking of appointments.

People whose circumstances make them vulnerable:

- The practice held a register of patients living in vulnerable circumstances including homeless people, travellers and those with a learning disability.
- People in vulnerable circumstances were easily able to register with the practice, including those with no fixed abode

People experiencing poor mental health (including people with dementia):

- Staff interviewed had a good understanding of how to support patients with mental health needs and those patients living with dementia.
- The practice held GP led dedicated monthly mental health and dementia clinics. Patients who failed to attend were proactively followed up by a phone call from a GP.

Timely access to care and treatment

- Patients had timely access to initial assessment, test results, diagnosis and treatment.

Are services responsive to people's needs?

- At inspection, patients told us that waiting times, delays and cancellations were not always minimal and managed appropriately.
- Patients with the most urgent needs had their care and treatment prioritised.
- Patients did not always report that the appointment system was easy to use.

Although survey results were comparable to national and local averages, the practice has identified that some areas of patient feedback could be improved. The practice had put a number of measures in place to address patient need. These included:

- Customer service training for reception staff.
- Extending the last appointment time to 5.30pm daily.
- Offering a choice of later appointments at nearby practices that are also part of the IMH group.

When we spoke to patients on the day of inspection, they told us the changes had had a positive effect. The practice's in-house survey indicated that 89% of respondents (171)

were either 'extremely likely' or 'likely' to recommend the practice to friends and family. Nine per-cent of respondents (17) were either unlikely or 'highly unlikely' to recommend the practice.

Listening and learning from concerns and complaints

The practice took complaints and concerns seriously and responded to them appropriately to improve the quality of care.

- Information about how to make a complaint or raise concerns was available. Staff treated patients who made complaints compassionately.
- The complaint policy and procedures were in line with recognised guidance. The practice learned lessons from individual concerns and complaints and also from analysis of trends. It acted as a result to improve the quality of care.

Please refer to the Evidence Tables for further information.

Are services well-led?

The practice was previously rated as requires improvement for well-led. After this inspection, we rated the practice as good for providing a well-led service.

Leadership capacity and capability

Leaders had the capacity and skills to deliver high-quality, sustainable care.

- Leaders were knowledgeable about issues and priorities relating to the quality and future of services. They understood the challenges and were addressing them.
- Leaders at all levels were visible and approachable. They worked closely with staff and others to make sure they prioritised compassionate and inclusive leadership.
- The practice had effective processes to develop leadership capacity and skills, including planning for the future leadership of the practice.

Vision and strategy

The practice had a clear vision and credible strategy to deliver high quality, sustainable care.

- There was a clear vision and set of values. The practice had a realistic strategy and supporting business plans to achieve priorities. The practice developed its vision, values and strategy jointly with patients, staff and external partners.
- Staff were aware of and understood the vision, values and strategy and their role in achieving them.
- The strategy was in line with health and social priorities across the region. The practice planned its services to meet the needs of the practice population.
- The practice monitored progress against delivery of the strategy.

Culture

The practice had a culture of high-quality sustainable care.

- Staff stated they felt respected, supported and valued. They were proud to work in the practice.
- The practice focused on the needs of patients.
- Leaders and managers acted on behaviour and performance inconsistent with the vision and values.
- Openness, honesty and transparency were demonstrated when responding to incidents and complaints. The provider was aware of and had systems to ensure compliance with the requirements of the duty of candour.

- Staff we spoke with told us they were able to raise concerns and were encouraged to do so. They had confidence that these would be addressed.
- There were processes for providing all staff with the development they need. This included appraisal and career development conversations. All staff received regular annual appraisals in the last year. Staff were supported to meet the requirements of professional revalidation where necessary.
- Clinical staff were considered valued members of the practice team. They were given protected time for professional development and evaluation of their clinical work.
- There was a strong emphasis on the safety and well-being of all staff.
- The practice actively promoted equality and diversity. Staff had received equality and diversity training. Staff felt they were treated equally.
- There were positive relationships between staff and teams.

Governance arrangements

There were clear responsibilities, roles and systems of accountability to support good governance and management.

- Structures, processes and systems to support good governance and management were clearly set out, understood and effective. The governance and management of partnerships, joint working arrangements and shared services promoted interactive and co-ordinated person-centred care.
- Staff were clear on their roles and accountabilities including in respect of safeguarding and infection prevention and control
- Practice leaders had established proper policies, procedures and activities to ensure safety and assured themselves that they were operating as intended.

Managing risks, issues and performance

There were clear and effective processes for managing risks, issues and performance.

- There was an effective, process to identify, understand, monitor and address current and future risks including risks to patient safety.
- The practice had processes to manage current and future performance. Performance of employed clinical

Are services well-led?

staff could be demonstrated through audit of their consultations, prescribing and referral decisions.

Practice leaders had oversight of national and local safety alerts, incidents, and complaints.

- Clinical audit had a positive impact on quality of care and outcomes for patients. There was clear evidence of action to change practice to improve quality.
- The practice had plans in place and had trained staff for major incidents.
- The practice implemented service developments and where efficiency changes were made this was with input from clinicians to understand their impact on the quality of care.

Appropriate and accurate information

The practice acted on and had appropriate and accurate information.

- Quality and operational information was used to ensure and improve performance. Performance information was combined with the views of patients.
- Quality and sustainability were discussed in relevant meetings where all staff had sufficient access to information.
- The practice used performance information which was reported and monitored and management and staff were held to account.
- The information used to monitor performance and the delivery of quality care was accurate and useful. There were plans to address any identified weaknesses.
- The practice used information technology systems to monitor and improve the quality of care.
- The practice submitted data or notifications to external organisations as required.

- There were robust arrangements in line with data security standards for the availability, integrity and confidentiality of patient identifiable data, records and data management systems.

Engagement with patients, the public, staff and external partners

The practice involved patients, the public, staff and external partners to support high-quality sustainable services.

- A full and diverse range of patients', staff and external partners' views and concerns were encouraged, heard and acted on to shape services and culture. There was an active patient participation group.
- The service was transparent, collaborative and open with stakeholders about performance.

Continuous improvement and innovation

There was evidence of systems and processes for learning, continuous improvement and innovation.

- There was a focus on continuous learning and improvement.
- Staff knew about improvement methods and had the skills to use them.
- The practice made use of internal and external reviews of incidents and complaints. Learning was shared and used to make improvements.
- Leaders and managers encouraged staff to take time out to review individual and team objectives, processes and performance.

Please refer to the Evidence Tables for further information...