



Dementia and housing: An assessment tool for local commissioning

Part 1



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Table of Contents

1.	What will using this tool achieve?	2
2.	Definition of housing	3
3.	Scope and structure of the tool	6
4A.	Analyse, plan and review: data and intelligence to inform commissioning	8
4B.	Do: effective integrated solutions	13
4B1.	Physical environment	13
4B2.	Housing related services and interventions	15
4B3.	People and networks	18
5.	References	21
6.	Tool development and acknowledgements	24

1. What will using this tool achieve?

This self-assessment tool is designed to help local commissioners understand the progress made to enable people with dementia to live well and as independently as possible, in a home of their choice, and to inform future action. It focuses on local commissioning processes and decision-making. Those using the tool will need to decide what constitutes their locality for the purposes of completing the self-assessment.

Context

Dementia is a national priority. An estimated 850,000 people are living with dementia across the United Kingdom today and the number of people affected is expected to double in the next 30 years (Alzheimer's Society, 2014b). 75 percent of people with dementia who responded to a survey by the Alzheimer's Society reported having another health condition in addition to their dementia (Alzheimer's Society, 2015) while 61 percent reported feeling anxious or depressed and 40 percent reported feeling lonely and isolated (Alzheimer's Society, 2014a), a state of being which contributes to ill-health. There are behavioural, medical and socio-economic factors that increase the risk of developing dementia (HACT & NHF, 2015). In addition, particular issues are faced by certain minority groups including those from black, Asian and minority ethnic communities (APPG, July 2013) and the LGBT community (Alzheimer's Society, 2013).

The Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 (DH, 2015) includes an ambition for increased numbers of people with dementia being able to live longer in their own homes when it is in their interests to do so, with a greater focus on independent living. To date, over 150 communities have declared their intention to become dementia-friendly. This tool supports these ambitions, acknowledging the conclusions of the 2014 Dementia Action Alliance survey that there is still some distance to travel (Dementia Action Alliance, 2014).

Reducing the prevalence and incidence of dementia, and supporting people to live well with dementia, along with their families and carers is one of seven Public Health England priorities.

The main principle being applied in this tool is that all available assets and resources need to be combined, both to create the conditions that reduce the risk of developing dementia, and to develop a framework of support to help those with dementia, their families and carers, to have as good a quality of life as possible.

How to use the tool

The tool is intended to support a collaborative assessment between public health professionals and commissioners working in local authority adult social care, planning and housing departments, Clinical Commissioning Groups as well as providers of housing and housing-related services, and communities of interest. It has been supported by Public Health England in recognition of the local leadership and enabling role of public health professionals: they are well positioned to bring together people, organisations and the necessary information; local public health and housing professionals have informed the development of this tool.

Existing multi-agency and multi-professional forums or workshops could be used to consider the questions, for example, the local Dementia Action Alliance. While providers of housing and housing-related services should contribute to the tool's completion, it is not intended to provide the basis for a review of their services.

Completing the assessment in partnership with those working in the local system represents the first step in identifying current strengths and what needs to happen to ensure that future local commissioning decisions for health and wellbeing are based on an understanding of:

- 1) The importance of the physical home environment to the health and wellbeing of people with dementia, their families and carers
- 2) The contribution that housing-related services and interventions can make to the wellbeing of people with dementia, their families and carers
- 3) The contribution the housing workforce can make to the wellbeing of people with dementia, and what is needed to develop this workforce
- 4) The perspective and housing needs of people with dementia, their families and carers, and the support they need to ensure these are central to decision making

Having identified the main gaps the tool can be used to form the basis of a realistic action plan that defines the action to be taken, who should take this, and the timescale for delivery. The tool can be used at intervals to review progress.

2. Definition of housing

This tool does not limit the definition of housing to the physical environment, important though this is. Housing describes three inter-related elements:

- 1) The **physical environment** of the home. The physical environment can enable or disable health and wellbeing and housing conditions can support or undermine good health. As part of the duty to promote integration in the Care Act 2014, s3 includes an amendment to the National Health Services Act 2006 to include “housing accommodation” as a health-related service. The NICE QS 30, Quality Standard for Supporting People with Dementia (NICE 2013) states “housing can be designed or adapted in a way that helps people with dementia manage their surroundings, retain their independence, and reduce feelings of confusion and anxiety”. The housing sector plays a part in designing and building new homes, whether for specialist or general needs, refurbishing, remodelling or improving the conditions in existing housing, and in facilitating adaptations.
- 2) A range of **services and interventions** delivered by housing organisations which enable people to live in their own home or return to it after a crisis. These might include housing management and tenancy sustainment, housing-related support, or home-from-hospital services (diagram 1). Some forms of housing eg, sheltered housing or extra care schemes offer communal space which can be used to provide a wide range of services to the wider community in partnership with others, for example dementia cafés, peer support groups, dementia awareness raising and exercise classes. The following diagram illustrates how the home and housing-related interventions can contribute to the good health and wellbeing of people with dementia, their families and carers, from promoting health and wellbeing and preventing ill health at one end of the spectrum to more intensive, responsive services at the other end of the spectrum.

Diagram 1

Home and health in all policies



- 3) **People and networks.** The housing sector employs an estimated 250,000 people¹, and also involves volunteers in a number of roles. Whether as scheme managers, support staff, repairs and maintenance staff, Home Improvement Agency advisers, activity co-ordinators or care call response staff, the workforce has contact – often regular – with many older people living in their own homes across all tenures. Some will be developing or already living with dementia. The housing workforce will also have contact with people who have a range of protected characteristics, live in deprived areas with significant health, housing or socio-economic inequalities, or are socially isolated, which may be associated with a higher risk of developing dementia or being unable to access information and support to live as well as possible with the condition. This workforce is well placed to work with people with dementia, local authority and health commissioners and a range of providers, as well as multi-agency groups, voluntary sector, local networks and communities, to ensure that the person with dementia and their family and/or carers are at the centre of any support, and that agencies work in an integrated way.

For the purposes of this document, the 'housing sector' describes organisations and providers who:

1. Employ staff to design, develop, build or deliver new homes
2. Employ or contract staff to manage, repair, maintain, re-model or adapt homes
3. In addition to doing one of the above, also provide a range of services and interventions for individuals, groups or the wider community designed to enable people to live well and independently in their own homes

The sector includes local authority housing teams, council landlords, housing associations, private retirement housing providers, home improvement agencies, housing charities and architects.

¹ Figures provided by: Chartered Institute of Housing, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health; SITRA and Homeless Link. Drawn from Home Comfort.

Examples of housing-related initiatives

The following are examples of what is covered by each of the three housing elements, but the lists are not comprehensive and housing organisations differ in the homes, services and interventions they provide or would be willing to develop for people with dementia, their families and carers.

Table 1

Physical Environment	Services and interventions	People and networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes – range of tenures and types, from general needs to specialist • Re-modelling or refurbishment of existing homes and housing schemes to be more dementia-friendly • Home adaptations • Aids and assistive technology devices • Repair and handyperson services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support services enabling people to live independently in their home (not social care) • Safeguarding interventions such as awareness raising amongst customers • Dementia awareness-raising sessions for customers • Health and wellbeing services, including identifying signs of dementia and encouraging early diagnosis • Alarm call and monitoring services • Working towards becoming dementia-friendly organisations • Working with others to develop dementia-friendly communities • Group activities within their sheltered or ECH schemes open to older people in the wider community which fulfil a preventative function as well as providing information, advice, peer support or stimulation to people with dementia and their carers • Home from hospital schemes • Step-up and step down services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing sector workforce and volunteers • People with dementia and their families and carers • Community groups and networks that housing organisations link into • Multi-agency forums and multi-disciplinary working

3. Scope and structure of the tool

The tool takes a system-wide approach:

- It ranges from prevention and promotion of health and wellbeing at one end of the spectrum to specific targeted interventions for people with dementia at the other, as in diagram 1 above.
- It spans the whole commissioning cycle from analysing needs and supply/assets through to specific service procurement, as well as monitoring and review. It does not cover practice and procurement at an individual (customer/patient) level.
- It targets all levels of the locality's market shaping and commissioning responsibilities for the local population, from the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, to local authority departmental strategies and plans. It is not intended to be used to review specific individual provisions or services.
- Some of the measures will apply only if one of the local commissioners is purchasing, contracting or grant-funding specific housing-related interventions, for example specifying certain dementia-friendly requirements in a contract, or directly monitoring performance.

The questions

Using the commissioning cycle headings of 'analyse, plan, do, review' the tool asks the following 'headline' questions, supported by more in-depth questions:

Analyse, plan and review

1. Are all sources of data and intelligence on people living with dementia in housing settings being collected and used?
2. Is good market data collected on the supply and dementia-friendliness of different types of housing and housing-related services and interventions?
3. Do local strategies and plans include housing and housing-related services?
4. Are housing services and interventions monitored and reviewed to assess their effectiveness?

Do

5. Do commissioning decisions maximise the potential for the physical environment to support people living with dementia, including through access to adaptations and a range of housing options?
6. Is there community-wide access to universal and preventive interventions, including housing related interventions, which support wellbeing and reduce reliance on crisis interventions?
7. Are targeted housing-related services and interventions available to support people living with or at risk of developing dementia?
8. Are more specialist services in place to support those in the later stages of dementia or with protected characteristics?
9. Is the importance of dementia awareness and training, and being a dementia-friendly organisation reinforced and supported by commissioners?
10. Are mechanisms in place to improve awareness and understanding of the relevance of housing and related services to supporting the wellbeing of people with dementia?
11. Is the voice of housing heard in multi-agency forums?

Questions relating to hearing the voices of people with dementia, their families and carers are distributed across these questions.

The tool provides a traffic light system to rate the response:

Green – fully implemented

Amber – partially implemented and/or action plan in place to implement

Red – not implemented

Questions posed in the tool below are derived from a number of different sources of directives and guidance – these are referenced. The availability of robust evidence of “what works” in relation to housing and housing-related services is limited, and even more so when considering aspects of housing for people with dementia.

A small number of questions do not have a documented source or the question may be based on general guidance rather than a specific housing recommendation. Where they do, they are listed in italics.

4A. Analyse, plan and review: data and intelligence to inform commissioning

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
1. Are all sources of data and intelligence on people living with dementia in housing settings being collected and used?					
a Customer data from housing organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is anonymised data and intelligence collected by housing organisations about prevalence/incidence of dementia, co-morbidities and risk factors within their customer groups Is it being used to inform local needs assessments, strategies and plans? <i>HACT NHF Transforming pathways (2015)</i>					
b Information from people with dementia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are people with dementia, their carers and families involved in identifying their housing-related needs? Is additional support, e.g. an advocate, provided to enable people with dementia to participate in consultations? <i>Health and Social Care Act 2012</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Action 7 (2014a)</i>					
c Use of customer data to commission housing-related services <p>Are your local HWBs, CCGs and LAs using good local information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the prevalence of dementia and where people with dementia live people from BAME communities and other groups with protected characteristics who may have particular needs people at higher risk of dementia because of age, health inequalities or lifestyle choices <p>to inform the commissioning of housing related services?</p> <i>Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 (2015)</i> <i>APPG on Dementia Rec 3 (2013)</i> <i>LGA Dementia Friendly Community guidance p33(2015)</i>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>2. Is good market data collected on the supply and dementia-friendliness of different types of housing and housing-related services and interventions?</p>					
<p>a Housing supply data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is local information available on the supply of a range of different housing options and tenures suitable for people living with dementia, for example through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Strategic Housing Market Assessments ◦ Market Position Statements ◦ EAC's (Elderly Accommodation Counsel) database ◦ Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA) <p><i>DH JSNA stat guidance p 6 (2013)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths Rec 2(2012)</i></p>					
<p>b Supply of housing-related services and interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is local information available to commissioners on the supply of housing-related services and interventions in the locality which help to improve the lives of people with dementia and their carers, for example via the National Housing Federation? <p><i>DH JSNA Guidance (2013)</i> <i>DH Care Act and CASS Guidance market shaping responsibilities (2014)</i></p>					
<p>c How dementia friendly is existing supply?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are commissioners encouraging providers of specialist housing to use available checklists (see resource list) to ensure existing schemes are as dementia-friendly as possible, and take into account sensory and physical impairment as well as cognitive impairment? • Are commissioners encouraging providers to seek views of people with dementia using their services on housing and service design? • Are commissioners encouraging housing organisations to work towards becoming dementia-friendly by making use of DEEP (Dementia Engagement and Empowerment Project) guides and developing dementia-friendly policies, processes and practice. • Are commissioners encouraging national housing organisations to join the national Dementia Action Alliance (DAA), and local ones to join the local DAA? <p><i>NICE QS 30 standard 7 (2013)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths (2012)</i> <i>LGA DF Communities guidance p 16 & 51 (2015)</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
3. Do local strategies and plans include housing and housing-related services?					
a Overarching dementia strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there an up-to-date overarching dementia strategy in place setting out the area's vision for promoting the health and wellbeing of people living with dementia in the local community which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ takes into account housing and related needs and solutions ◦ has been developed with key partners in the statutory and voluntary sectors ◦ has been co-produced with people who have dementia, their carers and families ◦ considers all the domains necessary to work towards being a dementia-friendly community ◦ takes into account the special needs of disadvantaged groups <p><i>Housing & Dementia Research Consortium meeting 2016</i></p>					
b Health and Wellbeing Strategy – housing supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling together the analysis of need, community assets, supply and strategic vision, have the gaps been identified in local housing supply for older people, including those with dementia, co-morbidities and other special characteristics, and is that information included in JSNAs and Health and Wellbeing Strategies? <p><i>Health and Housing MoU Outcome 3 (2015)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths Rec 2 (2012)</i> <i>APPG Rec 3 (2013)</i></p>					
c Health and Wellbeing strategy – housing services and interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulling together the analysis of need, supply and strategic vision, have the gaps been identified in local services and interventions for older people, including those with dementia, co-morbidities and other special characteristics? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Can any of these gaps best be met by housing organisations (e.g. home adaptations, a housing advice service, wellbeing monitoring service)? ◦ Is that information included in JSNAs and Health and Wellbeing Strategies? <p><i>DH Care Act Guidance 15.59 and 16.60 – 15.64 (2014)</i> <i>Housing LIN SHOP@</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>d Alignment of plans and strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have housing, planning, health and social care commissioning strategies and plans been informed by, and aligned with, the dementia strategy, JSNAs and JHWSs? • Do they include clear plans to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ meet the housing and housing-adaptation needs of people with dementia? ◦ shape or commission specific interventions and services for people with dementia to be delivered or co-delivered by housing organisations? <p><i>DH JSNA stat guidance p 9 & 10 (2013)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths Rec 2 (2012)</i> <i>HACT NHF Dementia pathways (2015)</i> <i>NHS Delivering the Forward View (2015)</i></p>					
<p>e Sustainability and risk to housing sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is commissioning informed by an understanding of the sustainability of the housing sector and risks to the delivery of homes and housing services for people with dementia, their families and carers? <p><i>Care Act Guidance 4.34 (2014)</i></p>					
<p>4. Are housing services and interventions monitored and reviewed to assess their effectiveness?</p>					
<p>a KPIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have people with dementia, their carers and families, and providers of housing services, perhaps in a multi-agency group focusing on housing and dementia, contributed to the development of key performance indicators? <p><i>ADASS North West Sector Led Improvement self-assessment tool (2013)</i> <i>IPC Commissioning framework (2006)</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>b Routine data collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are processes in place to collect data that can be used to assess the effectiveness of different housing settings and housing-related interventions? Do these include, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Acute hospital admissions and days spent in hospital ◦ Number of people with dementia who move from housing to care home settings ◦ Number of people with dementia who, at the end of their lives, are supported to die in their own homes ◦ Number and outcome of deprivation of liberty applications to the Court of Protection • Is this data used to compare the performance of different settings and interventions for people with dementia? 					
<p>c Monitoring and review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are housing-related interventions monitored, reviewed or evaluated to ensure their effectiveness in preventing dementia, slowing decline or enabling people with dementia to live as well as possible? • Do reviews include feedback from people who have used the services? • Is the performance being monitored against agreed KPIs, including agreed indices of how dementia-friendly the intervention is? • Do commissioners use the findings to inform future commissioning decisions? • Do equality impact assessments inform commissioning for housing for people with dementia? <p><i>IPC Commissioning framework (2006)</i> <i>PM's Challenge 2020 (2015)</i></p>					
<p>d Spreading good practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where excellent practice and innovation have been identified, are mechanisms in place to transfer learning into practice across different population groups and neighbourhoods at scale and pace? <p><i>HACT NHF Dementia pathways (2015)</i></p>					

For resources to support improvement in this area, see page 3 of the separate Appendices.

4B. Do: effective integrated solutions

B1. Physical environment

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>5. Do commissioning decisions maximise the potential for the physical environment to support people living with dementia, including through access to adaptations and a range of housing options?</p>					
<p>a Advice and information services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are easily accessible services in place which ensure that irrespective of tenure, information and advice can be given to people with dementia and their carers about how to adapt their home to suit the person with dementia, where to access repairs etc, e.g. via a home improvement agency? <p><i>DH Care Act Guidance 15.65</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths Rec 3 (2012)</i> <i>LGA 51 (2015)</i> <i>Prime Minister's challenge 2020 Implementation plan</i></p>					
<p>b Use of Disabled Facilities Grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does Disabled Facility Grants policy and practice recognise that home adaptations are a potential solution for people with dementia? <p><i>NHS England Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2016/17</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths (2012)</i> <i>Prime Minister's challenge 2020 Implementation plan</i></p>					
<p>c Dementia-friendly design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When existing homes are being re-modelled or refurbished, or new ones planned, are housing organisations being encouraged by commissioners and/or planners or to make the homes and their immediate environment as dementia-friendly as possible? <p><i>NICE QS 30 standard 7 (2013)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths 4.1 (2012)</i> <i>LGA Dementia Friendly Communities (2015)</i> <i>Prime Minister's challenge 2020 Implementation plan</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>d Mixed economy of accessible housing options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are local authority commissioners working with housing associations and developers to create a mixed economy of accessible and specialist housing options based on analysis of supply and demand/need? <p><i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths 2.1 (2012)</i> <i>HACT NHF (2015)</i></p>					
<p>e Land availability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are Local Development Frameworks and Neighbourhood Plans allocating sufficient land for specialist housing for older people? <p><i>DCLG Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments</i> <i>HACT NHF Dementia pathways(2015)</i></p>					

For resources to support improvement see page 5 of the separate Appendices.

B2. Housing related services and interventions

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>6. Is there community-wide access to universal and preventive interventions, including housing related ones, which support wellbeing and reduce reliance on crisis interventions?</p>					
<p>a Access to information and advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do local information and advice services such as the CAB, local library or council websites include information on housing options, housing-related interventions, sources of funding for adaptations, and maximising income? Is the information available in a range of languages and formats? <p><i>Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 p30(2015)</i> <i>Care Act Guidance 15.65 (2014)</i> <i>Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 implementation plan (2016)</i></p>					
<p>b Shifting financial resources upstream</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do local authority commissioners work with health organisations to support them in reducing spend in acute and long-term sectors through the provision of support in people's own homes, including handyperson, information, advice and adaptation services? <p><i>NHS England Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2016/17</i> <i>NHS England New Models of Care (2016)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths (2012)</i></p>					
<p>c Dementia friendly communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are commissioners working with others to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> make their communities dementia-friendly, using the Alzheimer's Society code of practice or British Standards Institute (BSI) Guide? develop community support and resilience through asset-based approaches? Are housing organisations part of the process? <p><i>Prime Minister's 2020 challenge(2015)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Annual Report p 44 (2015)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths rec 1.4 (2012)</i> <i>LGA (2015)</i> <i>Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 implementation plan (2016)</i> <i>BSI Guide to Dementia-Friendly Communities (2016)</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
7. Are targeted housing-related services and interventions available to support people living with or at risk of developing dementia?					
a Housing schemes as service hubs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are local housing schemes used as hubs for the provision of a range of activities accessible to older people and those living with dementia in the wider community, in partnership with other agencies? For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Social activities ◦ Public health improvement and healthy lifestyle programmes for all ages ◦ Advice, information and support for people worried about their memory ◦ Dementia self-help groups ◦ Carers' groups <p><i>HACT NHF Pathways (2015)</i> <i>Own experience</i></p>					
b Assistive technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do people living with dementia have access to assistive technology devices and care alarms, as well as help and advice to select those suited to individual circumstances? <p><i>Alzheimer's Society Dementia-Friendly Technology Charter (2014)</i> <i>DH Care Act Guidance (2014)</i></p>					
c Inclusion of housing staff in integrated care pathway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If someone with dementia lives in a supported housing setting where staff know the individual, is it made clear to health and social care professionals that they should include the relevant housing professional in assessments, case conferences, risk and mental capacity assessments, best interest decision-making meetings, reviews, support planning etc as part of an integrated care pathway, with the consent of the individual? <p><i>Own experience</i> <i>CASS Guidance duty to co-operate (2014)</i> <i>Mental Capacity Act Code of Practice 5.49 (2007)</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>d Support to housing organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do housing organisations have access to external specialist dementia advice and support in working with customers with dementia to help support people where they are for longer e.g. from an older person’s mental health team or Mental Health Trust? <p><i>Own experience</i></p>					
<p>8. Are more specialist services in place to support those in the later stages of dementia or with protected characteristics?</p>					
<p>a People with dementia and other protected characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there services and facilities, including housing-related ones, which meet the needs of people with dementia from groups with protected characteristics such as those from BAME communities, or LGBT people? <p><i>LGA p33 (2015)</i> <i>Equality Act 2010</i></p>					
<p>b Timely hospital discharge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are arrangements in place with providers of specialist housing which enable timely hospital discharge and the provision of rehabilitation where needed? <p><i>NHS Choices - Quick Guide: Better Use of Care at Home (2015)</i> <i>NHF: Finding Housing Solutions (2013)</i></p>					
<p>c Crisis intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are health resources in place – whether community or hospital-based – to back up planned support when crises occur to people with dementia at home? <p><i>HACT NHF(2015)</i></p>					
<p>d End-of-life care at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are services and arrangements in place to support end-of-life care in the person’s own home, working in collaboration with professionals, including housing, and family carers? <p><i>Housing LIN Practice Briefing (2016)</i> <i>Alzheimer’s Society Annual report (2015)</i> <i>10th Annual Conference on dementia and end of life (2016)</i></p>					

For resources to support improvement see page 10 of the separate Appendices.

B3. People and networks

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
9. Is the importance of dementia awareness and training, and being a dementia-friendly organisation reinforced and supported by commissioners?					
<p>a Inclusion of dementia training in service specifications</p> <p>If procuring a specific service for older people, does the specification include a requirement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all staff should receive dementia-awareness raising and training in dementia care and/or support tailored to the setting in which they work and level of contact with those at risk of developing dementia? Does that training include at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Individuality of person with dementia? ◦ Recognising the signs? ◦ Importance of early diagnosis? ◦ Relevance of the physical environment? ◦ MCA and application in housing settings? ◦ Cultural issues e.g. BAME communities? ◦ Where to signpost people for advice and support? • The organisation should work towards becoming dementia-friendly? (See also Section A q2c) <p><i>APPG Dementia (2014)</i> <i>APPG Dementia rec 7 (2013)</i> <i>LGA p26 (2015)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths rec 3.2 (2012)</i> <i>Garwood Making a Start (2014)</i> <i>DH PM 2020 implementation plan(2016)</i></p>					
<p>b Dementia training offer to housing organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are staff working for housing organisations invited to take part in relevant training such as dementia, Mental Capacity Act, deprivation of liberty and safeguarding provided by statutory bodies? <p><i>Health and Housing MoU outcome 6 (2015)</i> <i>LGA p 26 (2015)</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
<p>10. Are mechanisms in place to improve awareness and understanding of the relevance of housing and related services to supporting the wellbeing of people with dementia?</p>					
<p>a Awareness and understanding of housing amongst health and social care staff</p> <p>Whether through training or other means, are staff employed in the health and social care sectors, and in universal services such as information and advice provision, made aware of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the potential impact of the physical environment on people living with dementia? local housing-related interventions which may suit the person with dementia? the potential contribution of housing sector staff to the health and wellbeing of people with dementia, their families and carers <p><i>DH Care Act Statutory Guidance 15.59(2014)</i> <i>Alzheimer's Society Home Truths Rec 1 & 3.3(2012)</i> <i>Health and Housing MoU outcome 4& 6 (2015)</i> <i>NHF Finding Housing Solutions (2013)</i></p>					
<p>b Local dementia and housing leadership</p> <p>Is there a champion in the locality who provides leadership by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working to raise the profile of housing interventions and resources in promoting health and well-being, prevention and enabling people with dementia to live well? Seeking out and promoting excellent housing-related practice and innovation? Improving understanding across health, social care and housing sectors of how housing and dementia connect? Providing support and encouragement to staff and organisations seeking to innovate and implement good practice? <p><i>APPG Dementia (2014)</i> <i>Housing LIN South West Leadership Set Vision (2015)</i></p>					

WHAT IS IN PLACE?	COMMENTS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE	Fully	Partially	Not	N/A
11. Is the voice of housing heard in multi-agency forums?					
<p>a Joint working forums</p> <p>Are there regular opportunities for people from health, housing and social care, commissioners and providers, and people with dementia, their families and carers to come together and learn from one another? This may be through a local Dementia Action Alliance and/ or multi-agency strategic forums?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are all tiers of local government part of it? • Do they promote sharing and dissemination of evidence and good practice? • Do they enable mutual understanding of stakeholders' assets, risks, opportunities, issues and drivers • Do they address specific issues in relation to people with co-morbidities? • Do they address the specific issues in relation to people with dementia from groups with a range of protected characteristics, eg BAME and LGBT communities? • Are participants' insights and experiences fed into the development of policy and practice? <p><i>Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 (2015)</i> <i>NHF Finding Solutions (2013)</i> <i>APPG Dementia Rec 5 (2013)</i> <i>CASS guidance on co-operation (2014)</i> <i>PM's Dementia challenge 2020 implementation plan</i></p>					
<p>b Housing voice on Health and Wellbeing Boards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are mechanisms in place to enable the voice of the housing sector to be heard on the Health and Wellbeing Board, whether directly as members of the Board or through lower tier forums that feed into the Board? <p><i>DH Statutory Guidance on JSNAs and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies(2013)</i></p>					
<p>c Housing voice on Safeguarding Adults Boards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the important part housing organisations play in safeguarding their at-risk customers, including those with dementia, recognised and supported and is there housing representation on Safeguarding Adults Boards or some feed-in mechanism? <p><i>CASS Guidance 14.117(2014)</i> <i>Housing and Safeguarding Adults Alliance (2015)</i></p>					

For resources to support improvement see page 13 of the separate Appendices.

5. References

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Dementia Action Alliance (2014): <i>Building Long Term Action on Dementia. Annual Report 2014/15</i> . London. Dementia Action Alliance	Report

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Dementia Services Development Centre (2014): <i>Housing at the Crossroads</i> . Sterling. Sterling University http://dementia.stir.ac.uk/ideas/stimulating-thinking-iris Accessed 6/2/16	Implementation support guide
Department of Constitutional Affairs (2007): <i>Mental Capacity Act 2005 Code of Practice</i> . London. TSO	Statutory Guidance
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6. Tool development and acknowledgements

This tool originated from local authority public health interest in housing and dementia in Lancashire and Cumbria, supported by Public Health England's North West Centre. Subsequently expert input was commissioned by PHE to finalise this work so that it may be adopted for national use.

About the author

Sue Garwood is the dementia lead for the Housing LIN (Learning and Improvement Network). With a background in social care, housing policy and service development for older people, as well as experience as a social care practitioner, Sue's expertise is in areas where housing, health and social care connect, in particular: people with dementia and housing, and extra care housing. She has written widely on a range of topics in these areas, a small number of which are included in this tool.

Sue is also a member of the National Dementia Action Alliance and worked with the Secretariat to initiate a "Housing call to action". She attends DAA meetings and receives updates and newsletters from a variety of dementia and housing sources. Sue was a member of one of the external reference groups representing the Housing LIN when the National Dementia Strategy was being developed. She has been a member of the Housing and Dementia Research Consortium (HDRC) since its inception in 2008 and for nine months acted as its co-ordinator. She delivers training on the Mental Capacity Act as it relates to the housing sector. Sue led a sub-group of the Dementia and Housing Working Group which aimed to improve understanding within the housing sector of the Cheshire West judgement on deprivation of liberty and the Law Commission's consultation on these matters and also linked with the Law Commission and Law Society to help their understanding of housing.

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Alzheimer's Society is the UK's leading support and research charity for people with dementia, their families and carers. We provide information and support to people with any form of dementia and their carers through our publications, National Dementia Helpline, website, and more than 3,000 local services. We campaign for better quality of life for people with dementia and greater understanding of dementia. We also fund an innovative programme of medical and social research into the cause, cure and prevention of dementia and the care people receive.

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The Housing LIN is a sophisticated network bringing together over 40,000 housing, health and social care professionals in England and Wales to exemplify innovative housing solutions for an ageing population.

Recognised by government and industry as a leading 'knowledge hub' on specialist housing, our online and regional networked activities:

- Connect people, ideas and resources to inform and improve the range of housing choices that enable older and disabled people live independently
- Provide intelligence on latest funding, research, policy and practice developments, and
- Raise the profile of specialist housing with developers, commissioners and providers to plan, design and deliver aspirational housing for an ageing population

Further information about the Housing LIN's comprehensive list of 'go to' resources on housing and dementia, visit: www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/browse/HousingandDementia/.

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