# INDEX


AAL technologies, 28
Activities of daily living (ADLs), 28, 51, 67, 76, 77
Adult day care facilities, 64–65
Aggression, 51, 60
Agitation, 35, 37, 39, 44–49, 51, 52, 58, 59, 61, 62, 66, 70, 84, 88, 89
Anxiety, 80, 82
Aquariums, 65–66
Assistive devices, 28, 30, 73, 74
Assistive technology, 12, 26–31, 84, 90
Attention Restoration Theory (ART), 62
Autonomous spatial orientation system, 29

Bathrooms, 28, 31–32, 69, 74, 83
  en-suite, 37
Bluetooth technology, 28
Boredom, 48, 80
Bright light therapy
  effect on agitation, 71
Buildings/environment, types of, 16–17

Care homes, 16, 29–42, 44, 46–49, 56, 57, 59–62, 64–66, 70–73, 77, 80–82, 84–87, 89
Care settings, 2, 27, 33–36, 50, 54, 57, 60, 61, 65, 84, 87, 89–90, 91
Catastrophic reactions, 39
COACH, 28
Cognitive kitchens, 54
Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI), 46
Colour perception, 3, 31, 36, 51–53, 69, 72, 79, 81
Communication, 30, 42–44, 82, 89
Contrast, 31, 69, 91
Controlled design, 2
C3P Model, 55
Cueing, written and tactile, 73

Dementia Care Mapping (DCM), 33
Dementia Services Development Centre (DSDC), 1, 4
Design Audit Tool. *See* Design Audit Tool
DEMQOL, 67–68
Design Audit Tool, 1, 13, 23–26, 77
Design guidance/evidence, 20–23, 37, 77–79
Design guidelines, 34, 36, 38, 70, 87, 91–92
DICE study, 66
Disruptive behaviour, 48, 60
Distress, 52, 73, 80
Dysphagia, 58

Eating, 55–58
Emotional well-being, 61
ENABLE project, 29
'Enhancing the Healing Environment' programme (EHE), 51–52
Environmental assessment tool (EAT), 51–52
Environmental Audit Tool (EAT), 67, 79, 85–86
Environmental demands, 83
Environmental design, 1, 3, 35, 44, 49, 75
Environmental factors, 42, 44–49, 73
Environmental press, 83
Environmental quality, 67, 82, 86
Environment and Communication Assessment Toolkit for Dementia Care (ECAT), 43
Environment–behaviour relationships, in dementia care settings, 36
'Environment–Behaviours' (E-B) factors model, 45
Escape attempts, 60
Experimental design, 2

Family-style mealtimes, 55, 56–57
Fittings, 8, 23, 79, 87, 90–91
Fixtures, 8, 87, 90–91
Food service in residential care settings and quality-of-life in care settings, relationships between, 57
Full-text items, review of, 12–13

Gradation of care, 37
Group living, 41–42

Harmful behaviours and the nursing home environment, relationships between, 37–38
Hitting, 60

Hobby garden, 63
Home environment modification programme, 74–75
Homelike environment, 33–35, 44, 50, 54, 64, 65, 89
Homeliness, 44, 49
Hospitals, 16, 25, 32, 39, 40, 49–53, 58, 64, 77, 81, 86, 89
'Household'-like design model, 43–44

Indoor wayfinding assistance, 29
Inhuman care, 84
Institutional regimes, 34
Instrumental activities of daily living, 3
Interaction, 29, 30, 33, 37, 39, 40, 42–44, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 83

Kitchens, 40, 41, 54–55, 57, 69, 91

Leisure activities, 33
Length of stay (LOS), at hospitals, 50–51
Lighting, 3, 31, 37, 42–44, 48, 51, 56, 69–73, 78, 82, 91
Loss of dignity, 34

Mealtimes, 55–58
Methodological issues, 84–87
Motivation Assessment Scale, 49
Multiphasic Environmental Assessment Procedure (MEAP), 78
Multi-sensory environments, 58–61
Multi-sensory stimulation environment (MSSE), 59

Naturally occurring retirement communities (NORCs), 75
Neuropsychiatric Inventory–Nursing Home version (NPI–NH), 46
NOCTURNAL study, 27

Outcomes of interest, 17–20
Outside spaces, 61–64
design principles, 64

Pacing, 47, 52, 60
Paradise garden, 62
Particular items, 65–66
PerCEN cluster randomised controlled trial, 36–37, 85
Person-centred approach to care, 33, 36
Physical Environment Assessment Protocol (PEAP), 38, 40–41, 68, 78, 86

'PICO' data, 13
Post-occupancy evaluation
of outdoor spaces, 62–63
PRISMA diagram, 7, 8, 10–12

Quality assessment, 1, 3, 4, 12–16, 88
Quality-of-life, 3, 35–37, 40, 42, 56, 61–63, 65–68, 73, 80, 85, 86, 88
for care home residents, therapeutic garden on, 62
in care settings and food service in residential care settings, relationships between, 57

Radio-frequency identification (RFID), 29
Recommendations, for dementia-specific deficits, 20–23
Relevant literature, identification of, 4–10
Reminiscence, 33, 52, 66, 77
Results, overview of, 13–26
Rooms
dining, 55–60
fixtures and fittings, 90–91
living, 46, 50
multipurpose, 72
privacy, 53
single, 32, 35, 40, 53, 60
Snoezelen, 35, 58–60
wayfinding, 83
Rummaging, 74

SCEAM (the Sheffield Care Environment Assessment Matrix), 66–67
Screening processes, 10–12
Sensitivity, 4
Sensory issues, 68–73
Sensory stimulation, 50
Shouting, 60
Small house movement, 34
Snoezelen *See* 'Rooms'
Social Care Environment Scale (SCES), 78
Special care units (SCUs), 16, 36, 38–41, 44–46, 50, 57, 62
Specificity, 4
6SQuID approach, 88
Stirling Literature Review Proforma, 12
Support at home, 73–78

Temperature effects, 72–73
Therapeutic Environment Screening Scale (TESS-2 +), 34–35, 86
Therapeutic gardens, 62
Therapeutic kitchens, 54

Therapeutic lighting, 70–71
Thomas Pocklington Trust, 69
Three-stage movement-access continuum, 74

University of Stirling, 1
  School of Applied Social Science Ethics Committee, 4

Verbal coaching, 73
Veterans Administration hospitals, 39
Visual arts, 66
Vocational occupation, 33

Wander garden, 61
Wandering, 2, 51, 52, 74, 79–81, 88
Wayfinding, 3, 23, 31, 36, 37, 51, 66, 69, 73, 81–84
  indoor assistance, 28–29
Woodside Place model, 34