National Disability Services SDA Reference Group

# Slide one

## National Disability Services SDA Reference Group

Wednesday 10 November 2021

2.00pm – 3.00pm Australian Eastern Daylight Savings Time

# Slide two

## Agenda:

* **Welcome and Introductions**

Sarah Fordyce, State Manager Victoria, NDS

* **NDS Update**

Sarah Fordyce, State Manager Victoria, NDS

* **Introduction to the Young People Residing in Aged Care (YPRIAC) Systems** Coordinator Project
* **Designing Client Centered Robust SDA**  
  Jenny Britt, Manager – Business Strategy and Innovation Specialist Housing for Disability, Homes Victoria
* **Interactive Group Discussion – Hot Issues in SDA**
* **Other Business and Concluding Remarks**

# Slide three

## NDS Update from Sarah Fordyce, State Manager Victoria, NDS

# Slide four

## Introduction to the Young People Residing in Aged Care Systems Coordinator Project from Steve Lowe, Regional Manager VIC/TAS, YPRIAC Program, Ability First.

# Slide five

Designing Client Centered Robust SDA - Research, design principles & applications

Jenny Britt, Manager – Business Strategy and Innovation, Specialist Housing for Disability, Homes Victoria. 10 November, 2021.

# Slide six

## Introduction

SHFD engaged ORIMA research in 2020 to conduct research to develop a set of design principles for robust SDA.

Seven design principles were developed by​:

* consulting with stakeholders including family members of people with a disability
* ​interviewing residents with Robust housing needs​
* reviewing academic literature on the topic​

The principles are​:

* underpinned by the need for a person-centred co-design approach

# Slide seven

## Report Outline

Part A – Background:

* Resident needs
* Experiences and challenges in delivering robust SDA

Part B – Good practice design principles:

* Explains the principles

Part C – Design elements and features supporting good practice design:

* Overview of design elements and features
* Examples of application.

# Slide eight

## Link between building design and resident outcomes

This slide contains an infographic. The infographic contains a drawing of two houses. One house is red and the other house is green. The red house represents ineffective robust SDA. The ineffective robust SDA contains environmental triggers including bright lights, noisy appliances and unpleasant smells. The negative outcomes of the ineffective robust SDA include an increase in behaviours of concern, and difficulty with emotional regulation.

The green house represents effective robust SDA. The effective robust SDA reduces environmental triggers through subtle lighting, quiet appliances and good ventilation. The positive outcomes of effective robust SDA include reduced behaviours of concern and greater self-regulation of emotions.

# Slide nine

## Design Principles

To tailor homes to individual residents’ needs, spaces should be co-designed with:

* Residents
* Families/carers
* Broader support networks (including family members/carers and support staff).

The design principles should be:

* Considered with a specific resident of robust SDA in mind as part of a person-centred approach
* Tailored and adapted depending on the resident’s specific needs and preferences.

This slide contains an infographic. The infographic is a circle which has been divided into 6 parts. Each part contains a heading and a picture:

* Homelike environment – accompanied by a picture of a house
* Independence & freedom – accompanied by a picture of an open door
* Safety and comfort – accompanied by a picture of an umbrella
* Choice and options in interactions – accompanied by a picture of two people with an arrow in between them
* Facilitate effective supports – accompanied by a picture of a hand reaching
* Adaptable and flexible design - accompanied by a picture of a house with three arrows surrounding it.

# Slide ten

## Design principles

* enable a person-centred co-design approach ​
* create a homelike space that is not institutional in design ​
* maximise independence and freedom, minimising restrictive practices ​
* maximise safety and comfort of residents, staff, visitors and neighbours ​
* support resident choice and options for interaction with others when desired, as well as privacy and personal space ​
* enable (but not replace) effective supports ​
* maximise the adaptability and flexibility of the building design

# Slide eleven

## Design principles in action

Maximising resident’s safety:

The following design elements and features would maximise the safety of residents, including reducing risk of injury.

* Reduce the risk of residents burning themselves by
  + Installing induction stoves, rather than gas stoves – these are not hot to touch even when in use
  + Setting a maximum temperature for hot water taps (e.g. 42 degrees Celsius)
  + Offering a safe way for residents to light cigarettes such as having an igniter like a car lighter in an outdoor area
* Select fixtures and furnishings with round edges (e.g. for kitchen benches) to reduce the risk of injury if residents walk into these or fall
* Recess or hide fittings such as light switches, electrical wires, and appliances to prevent ‘picking’ or other obsessive behaviours that could lead to electrocution
* Ensure residents cannot reach ceiling fans. Residents could injure themselves by touching fans when in use.
* Locate manholes or air-conditioning return vents away from resident areas to prevent entry to these spaces.
* Give a good line of sight throughout the house to make supervision easier.

# Slide twelve

## How can NDS members use this resource?

* Consultations with families, guardians, designers, and developers
* Behavioural support plans
* Support coordinators
* Advocacy networks
* We welcome your ideas!

# Slide thirteen

## Group Discussion: Hot Issues in SDA

# Slide fourteen

## Other Business

# Slide fifteen

## Meeting close

Next Meeting: To be confirmed