



# Government, CQC And Academic Papers Referencing Village Communities

## Government & CQC Guidelines and Academic Papers to which we were specifically referred to by a CQC Inspector.

- 'Village Communities are an important part of the spectrum of service provision'<sup>1</sup>
- 'Village Communities are superior to both dispersed housing and cluster housing'<sup>2&3</sup>
- Village Communities are specifically categorised as different to both NHS Residential campuses, mental hospitals and other residential campuses.<sup>4</sup>
- 'Village Communities have some benefits and people in village communities are less likely to have been victims of crime or verbal abuse by members of the public'<sup>5</sup>

## Other Academic Papers:

- 'Residents in shared care communities are more likely than those in other types of accommodation to be involved in planning their own lives and in accessing professional health and social care.'<sup>6</sup>
- 'Shared care communities offer accommodation that is homely and is marked by a lack of institutional practices.'<sup>7</sup>
- 'The quality of life of residents with a learning disability is improved when there are long term emotional bonds between staff and clients'.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Time to move on from Congregated Settings: a study for Community Inclusion. Working Group on Congregated Settings, Health Service Executive, **quoted in Registering the Right Support 2017**

<sup>2</sup> Dispersed or clustered housing for adults with intellectual disability: A systematic review Mansell & Julie Beadle-Brown 2009

<sup>3</sup> Deinstitutionalisation and community living: position statement of the Comparative Policy and Practice Special Interest Research Group of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Intellectual Disabilities<sup>1</sup> Mansell and Beadle-Brown with members of the Special Interest Research Group on Comparative Policy and Practice 2010 **quoted in Registering the Right Support 2017**

<sup>4</sup> Deinstitutionalisation and community living: position statement of the Comparative Policy and Practice Special Interest Research Group of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Intellectual Disabilities<sup>1</sup> Mansell and Beadle-Brown with members of the Special Interest Research Group on Comparative Policy and Practice 2010 **quoted in Registering the Right Support 2017**

<sup>5</sup> Dispersed or clustered housing for adults with intellectual disability: A systematic review Mansell Beadle-Brown 2009

<sup>6</sup> Shared Life Communities for People with a Learning Disability 2017 Cumella & Lyons

<sup>7</sup> Shared Life Communities for People with a Learning Disability 2017 Cumella & Lyons

<sup>8</sup> Shared Life Communities for People with a Learning Disability 2017 Cumella & Lyons

- 'Village Communities provided more contact with families, more hours of activities and greater personal safety.'<sup>9</sup>
- 'People with intellectual disabilities should be free to choose between dispersed housing schemes and village Communities'<sup>10</sup>
- 'The size of a residence and its location does not, by itself, determine the quality of life of people with a learning disability. The more important factor in maintaining quality of life is the ethos and day-to-day organisation of a residence'.<sup>11</sup>
- 'Shared life communities facilitate a high quality of life for their residents with a learning disability by providing high levels of meaningful employment; opportunities for friendship and long-term relationships'<sup>12</sup>
- 'A Village-like residence ... a place where residents can (a) feel 'at home'; (b) be secure'; (c) experience freedom' and (d) develop and grow'.<sup>13</sup>
- 'Village Communities offer high quality provision at a fraction of the cost of conventional community care provision'<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> A Comparative Analysis of Quality & Costs in Village Communities 1999 Emerson et al Hester Adrian Research Centre

<sup>10</sup> Costs & Outcomes of Community Residential Care 2005 Emerson, Robertson, Hatton, Knapp, Noonan Walsh & Hallam

<sup>11</sup> Bigby, Knox, Beadle Brown & Clement 2015 Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities

<sup>12</sup> People with an intellectual disability living in an intentional community. 2009 Randell & Cumella

<sup>13</sup> The Place of Special Villages Strijk 1990

<sup>14</sup> The Case for Village Communities 1995 Cox & Pearson

## Village Communities Comply with all Government and CQC Guidelines and Best Practice

- ‘People with a learning disability and / or autism have the right to the same opportunities as anyone else to live satisfying and valued lives and to be treated with respect’ and a right to a good and meaningful life; a person centred, planned and coordinated support; choice and control for people; support from and for families and carers as well as paid support; choice of housing; access to NHS services; access to specialist health & social care; support to stay out of trouble; access to hospital<sup>15</sup>
- Core Principles: ‘A good and meaningful life; care and support is person-centred, planned, proactive and coordinated; choice and control regarding how health and care needs are met; support for families and carers; choice regarding where I live and who I live with ; access to care and support from mainstream services; access to specialist health and social care support; appropriate support if needed when in contact with criminal justice services; access to high quality hospital admissions if required.’<sup>16</sup>
- Underpinning Values: ‘We do believe that the underpinning principles of choice, promotion of independence and inclusion for individuals are fundamental to what a good service looks like for every person with a learning disability’<sup>17</sup>
- Compliance with Quality of Life Tool: (1) Is there a planned programme for each person that focuses on their quality of life? (2) Are the planned programmes relevant to each person’s needs? (3) Is each person’s support programme being delivered at the right level of intensity? (4) Is there a balance of the programmes and support plans for each individual with coherence across settings and over time?<sup>18</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> National Service Model Building the Right Support 2015

<sup>16</sup> Registering the Right Support 2017

<sup>17</sup> Registering the Right Support 2017

<sup>18</sup> CQC Quality of Life Tool 2021