**Table S1: The Dementia Friendly Community Environmental Assessment Tool (DFC EAT)**

|  | **0 = disagree  1 = partially agree 2 = agree** | **Approach to the entry** | **Entry space** | **Route to the destination** | **Destination** | **Route from the destination** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Safety | All areas are free from dark shadows or bright glare. |  |  |  |  |  |
| All areas are well lit. |  |  |  |  |  |
| All areas can be accessed without need to negotiate steps/stairs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| All changes in surface levels are safe. *Consider clear marking of level changes, illumination, presence of handrails and non-slip surfaces*. (Score 2 if no level changes) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gradients of all ramped areas are safe for people using a wheelchair or walking aid. (Score 2 if no ramps) |  |  |  |  |  |
| The way to the next stage of the journey is clearly visible and safely accessible. *Consider ease of access to path, trip hazards at the edge of the path, slipperiness, evenness, width sufficient for 2 people to pass, absence of obstacles on the path.* |  |  |  |  |  |
| All manually operated entry doors /gates are easily operated e.g. have lever handles/push plates (Score 2 where gates/doors are automatic or not present) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seeing and being seen | The entry/exit can be easily identified |  |  |  |  |  |
| The way to a toilet can be easily seen |  |  |  |  |  |
| The next destination can be easily seen and identified e.g. enquiry desk, aisle, corridor, office, way back to exit. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The final destination allows the person with dementia to see all of the areas that they may wish to use. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Familiarity | The space is welcoming. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The function of the space is obvious, e.g. a foyer, a thoroughfare leading to a destination. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Architectural design features, including landscaping and furniture, are familiar and easily understood by a person with dementia. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colours and decor are familiar |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size | The size and scale of the space allows a person with dementia to feel comfortable and at ease e.g. not too large or too confined. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The number of people present in the space allows the person living with dementia to feel comfortable and at ease |  |  |  |  |  |
| Variety of spaces | Seating is provided to allow the person with dementia to sit quietly by themselves or with a small number of others |  |  |  |  |  |
| The space promotes easy and comfortable interaction with people of different ages and interests |  |  |  |  |  |
| Movement and engagement | There are both shady and sunny areas along the journey. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The journey is pleasant. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seating or nooks enable a person living with a dementia to sit and rest. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spaces provide opportunities to participate in or observe activities of interest |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stimulus Reduction | The space is free from distracting visual clutter i.e. notices, advertisements, objects, street furniture that are irrelevant. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Signage provides simple, essential information at decision points. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entry to areas where a person living with a dementia may be exposed to danger are not easily seen or accessed, e.g. they are the same colour as the wall. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Background noise is of a low level. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public address systems are used minimally and only when necessary (Score 2 if not present). |  |  |  |  |  |
| There are no alarming or disturbing noises, e.g. flapping doors, noisy automatic doors. |  |  |  |  |  |
| There are no confusing odours, e.g. a bakery competing with a florist. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Floor finishes do not have patterns with a high level of contrast |  |  |  |  |  |

|  | **0 = disagree  1 = partially agree 2 = agree** | **Approach to the entry** | **Entry space** | **Route to the destination** | **Destination** | **Route from the destination** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| timulus Enhancement | Cues, such as recognisable images or symbols are positioned at decision points such as junctions and turnings along the journey to the next destination. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Signs assist the person with dementia to complete the journey and task. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Objects and/or furniture clearly show people that they are on the correct part of the journey. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The variety of materials and finishes present create an interesting journey to and from the destination and help the person with dementia identify the stages of the journey (e.g. brick, timber, concrete, stone, grass) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Olfactory cues are present that provide a variety of experiences and help identify the stages of the journey (e.g. smell of perfumed plants, bakery, cafe). |  |  |  |  |  |
| Auditory cues are present that provide a variety of experiences and help identify the stages of the journey. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total Scores** |  |  |  |  |  |

Full instructions and a spreadsheet to assist with scoring and reporting are available from the Alzheimers Australia web site [www.enablingenvironments.com.au](http://www.enablingenvironments.com.au)

**Requested text summary**

This file contains the Dementia Friendly Communities Environmental Assessment Tool (DFC-EAT). (Microsoft Word Document, 32 kb)