2. Having skilled and knowledgeable practitioners
(as identified in *Principle one*)

Where staff members and other people living in prisons have regular interaction with people living with dementia, their training should exceed dementia awareness and they should have access to a higher level of training and skill in order to appropriately support the person living with dementia

3. Clear delirium protocols and dementia and depression pathways in pat

This will be supported by

1. Routine gathering of personal life story information.
2. Involvement of family and friends in care planning and review.
3. Use of mental capacity assessments. Plans must include advance care planning, nutritional tools, pain assessments and safety assessment tools.
4. Plans and any prior consent about engagement in research.
5. Provision of appropriate activity to encourage social engagement, peer support, maintenance of function and wellness including recognition of spiritual needs.
6. Access to dementia specialists
7. Access to and availability of palliative care specialists
8. A named member of staff should be responsible for coordinating care planning activity and sharing.

Principle 5: Environments that are dementia friendly

Prison environments in particular can be confusing, noisy and difficult to navigate. The pace and noise of prisons can be difficult for people living with dementia. Environments should be dementia friendly and support independence and wellbeing.

This will be supported by

1. **Minimal moves to avoid unnecessary distress**