

Business Name: BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living & Memory Care

Address: 6919 Camp Bullis Rd, San Antonio, TX 78256

Phone: (210) 874-5996

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living & Memory Care

We are a small, 16 bed, assisted living home. We are committed to helping our residents thrive in a caring, happy environment.

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6919 Camp Bullis Rd, San Antonio, TX 78256

Business Hours

- Monday thru Saturday: 9:00am to 5:00pm

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Families are often amazed by how typically a person with dementia lands in the hospital after moving into a large assisted living or memory care neighborhood. Falls, infections, medication mistakes, serious agitation, dehydration, and sudden confusion prevail factors. Each hospitalization can intensify cognition, movement, and lifestyle, often permanently.

Over the past decade I have watched a different pattern in well run small senior care homes, frequently called residential care homes, board and care homes, or small group homes. When these homes are structured attentively and staffed regularly, their dementia locals tend to be hospitalized less often and, when they are hospitalized, they typically recover more smoothly.

That is not magic. It is design and everyday practice.

This post takes a look at the specific ways smaller settings can avoid avoidable healthcare facility visits for individuals coping with dementia, and where households ought to still be cautious.

What "small" really implies in senior care

When individuals hear "little home," they sometimes envision a single caregiver doing whatever in a personal home. That can be real of some setups, but in professional senior care, "small" normally refers to licensed homes with:

- Between 4 and 16 residents, often in a routine community home or a function constructed home with a homelike layout.

By contrast, standard assisted living and memory care communities typically have 40 to 200 homeowners, sometimes more, spread out throughout several corridors and floors.

Size alone does not ensure great dementia care. I have strolled into small homes that were chaotic or understaffed, and into big memory care neighborhoods with extremely strong scientific practices. However the little scale, when coupled with solid leadership, develops conditions that make hospitalization less likely.

Why dementia increases hospitalization risk

Before looking at what assists, it is useful to be clear about what we are up against.

People living with dementia are most likely to be hospitalized than their peers without cognitive impairment. Studies vary, but many reveal significantly higher emergency clinic use and admissions, particularly in moderate to innovative stages. The main chauffeurs are:

Subtle early signs. An individual with dementia is less able to describe discomfort, shortness of breath, burning with urination, or sensation unsteady. Staff must spot changes before they end up being crises.

Higher threat of falls. Modifications in judgment, balance, and visual perception increase fall threat. A hip fracture in an 85 year old with dementia almost always indicates a medical facility stay.

Medication complexity. Lots of locals take ten or more medications. Interactions, adverse effects like low high blood pressure, and missed out on doses can all set off severe problems.

Infections. Urinary system infections, pneumonia, and skin infections are more frequent. In dementia, the earliest sign is typically confusion or agitation, not a fever.

Behavioral and psychological symptoms. Aggression, extreme agitation, roaming, and hallucinations can intensify quickly if not managed early. When these behaviors become unsafe, households and facilities often default to healthcare facility examination, even when there is no immediate medical emergency.

Any senior care setting that wants to minimize hospitalization in dementia residents has to deal with these motorists head on. Small homes frequently have structural advantages that let them do that more consistently.

The power of eyes on: observation and relationships

The initially and most apparent distinction in a small senior care home is how visible each resident is. In a 10 bed home, personnel and citizens share the same kitchen area, living space, and yard. Caregivers see subtle shifts that would be easy to miss in a long corridor with dozens of rooms.

I remember a resident in a 12 bed home, a retired instructor with mid phase Alzheimer's illness who was normally chatty and moving around the kitchen area. One early morning the caretaker observed she did not pertain to breakfast at her normal time and, when prompted, seemed quieter and slow to stand. There was no fever, no clear complaint. In a large structure, that sort of small change may be chalked up to "a slow morning" or missed out on entirely during a busy shift.

In the little home, the caretaker flagged the change instantly to the nurse. They checked her essential indications, observed a mild drop in high blood pressure and a raised heart rate, and called the primary care supplier. After a same day assessment and lab work, she was treated for a urinary system infection at the home with oral antibiotics and additional fluids. That likely prevented an emergency visit two days later for sepsis or delirium.

The lowered personnel to resident ratio is only part of it. The continuity of the relationships matters even more. Dementia care enhances when the very same hands and eyes care for the very same people day after day. In lots of residential care homes:

Caregivers deal with the same group of homeowners every shift, rather than rotating between distant wings.

Managers and owners are on website routinely, know households by name, and comprehend each resident's standard habits.

Small habits shifts, like a resident pacing more, declining a preferred food, or going to the bathroom more frequently, can activate action long before they would satisfy requirements for "essential indication changes" or apparent illness.

If a resident is newly puzzled or disturbed at night, the caregiver who has actually tucked them in for months can state, "This is not how she usually is," and that impulse, backed by structured protocols, often causes early intervention rather of a 2 a.m. Ambulance ride.

Medication management without assembly lines

Medication mistakes are a silent driver of hospitalizations in dementia care. In busy assisted living or memory care neighborhoods, you often see a single med tech cart traveling a long hallway trying to pass dozens of early morning medications on time. The focus ends up being speed and completion, not discussion and observation.

In a small home, medication administration looks various. A caretaker or med tech might sit at the kitchen area table with 3 citizens, passing medications with breakfast, asking how they slept, viewing them swallow, and noting whether anybody seems off.

The impact on hospitalization threat shows up in a number of ways.

Tighter tracking of adverse effects. New dizziness, drowsiness, or increased confusion after a medication change is spotted and gone over rapidly. That can prevent falls, dehydration, or serious agitation.

More realistic medication lists. Little homes that partner carefully with primary care service providers frequently push for "deprescribing" unnecessary drugs, specifically in innovative dementia. Fewer psychotropics and blood pressure medications at aggressive dosages mean fewer unfavorable events.

Better adherence. Homeowners are less most likely to miss out on dosages of heart medications, anticoagulants, or seizure drugs when personnel literally stand next to them, not shout from a doorway.

On the other hand, not every small home has a nurse on website around the clock. Some rely greatly on outdoors home health nurses or primary care practices. That works well if the relationships are strong and communication is structured. It can stop working when the home does not have clear procedures for medication modifications, monitoring, and recording concerns.

Families ought to constantly inquire about how medications are purchased, examined, and administered, no matter setting. Scale is helpful, but systems and supervision are what really prevent problems.

Falls: style and habit over high tech

Fall prevention in [memory care near me](#) large senior care neighborhoods frequently leans on alarms, video cameras, and thick treatment binders. There is nothing wrong with technology, however many falls in dementia residents are prevented by something more ordinary: seeing that someone is restless and rerouting them, or setting up the environment to match their habits.

In little homes, the physical design supports this kind of avoidance:

Common locations are compact. A caregiver folding laundry at the table can see the resident who insists on strolling laps, the one who forgets her walker, and the one who regularly tries to stand from a low sofa without help.

Bedrooms are closer to shared space, so personnel can hear a resident getting up at night more quickly than in distant hallways.

Outdoor spaces are typically small enclosed outdoor patios or gardens, which makes monitored fresh air breaks simpler without the risk of somebody roaming far.

More than the physicals, however, it is the culture of proactive motion that helps. When you just have 8 or 10 residents, it is practical to understand that "Mr. R starts pacing more when he has a urinary infection" or "Ms. L always gets up to use the bathroom 15 minutes after lunch, so somebody should neighbor."

Contrast that with a memory care unit of 60 homeowners where two aides are accountable for a whole corridor. Even dedicated caregivers merely can not capture every unassisted transfer or wandering attempt.

Of course, little homes can still have threats: throw carpets, narrow corridors in converted homes, or poorly lit entry steps. The better operators invest early in grab bars, non slip floor covering, and proper furnishings height. A home that "feels relaxing" however is jumbled might in fact raise fall danger, so feel for that stress when you tour.

Infection control embedded in daily routine

Respiratory infections, urinary system infections, and skin breakdown are three of the most common triggers for hospitalization in dementia homeowners. During the COVID 19 pandemic, small homes differed widely, but some of the most successful infection control stories I saw came from firmly run 6 to 12 bed homes.

The useful advantages are simple:

Smaller "flowing population." Fewer homeowners, visitors, and personnel relocation through the area, so when an infection appears it has fewer opportunities to spread.

Quicker seclusion. If a resident shows respiratory signs, it is much easier to keep them in their space or a designated location, with personnel adjusting the shared schedule, than it remains in an enormous dining room.



Greater control over visitor practices. A small home can realistically evaluate visitors, reinforce hand health, and adjust checking out when necessary.

Daily hygiene jobs, like helping with toileting and perineal care, are also simpler to carry out regularly in smaller sized settings. That matters for urinary tract infection prevention. Personnel who help the same resident to the

bathroom a number of times a day quickly observe modifications in urine smell, frequency, or pain and can alert a nurse or medical professional early.

Again, the trade off is level of on website clinical personnel. Some large assisted living and memory care neighborhoods have full time nurses who can carry out bladder scans, injury evaluations, and oxygen saturation examine the spot. A little residential home may count on checking out home health nurses. When those partnerships are strong and visits frequent, healthcare facility transfers can be avoided. When they are not, even a minor infection can escalate.

Behavioral crises handled in your home instead of the ER

One of the most traumatic patterns I see in dementia care is the "behavioral" hospitalization. A resident becomes really upset, strikes another resident, or screams constantly. Personnel, sensation surpassed and undertrained, call 911. The person is transported to a disorderly emergency department, frequently restrained or greatly sedated, then confessed to a medical facility bed or psychiatric unit.

Each of those steps increases confusion, fall danger, and injury. In some cases hospitalization is essential, specifically if there is an issue for stroke, severe discomfort, or major infection. Sometimes, however, the behavior could have been managed in place with perseverance, staff assistance, and medical input by phone.

Small senior care homes have a natural benefit here if they deliberately recruit and train staff for dementia care:

There are fewer unknown faces. Locals with dementia respond much better to people they acknowledge and trust. In a little home with low turnover, a distressed resident is even more likely to be approached by a familiar caretaker who knows their life story and triggers.

Staff can pivot the environment. If the living-room is too noisy, the caregiver can move the resident to the yard or their space without browsing a large institutional schedule.

Families can be involved more quickly. When something escalates, it is fairly easy to call a child or kid who can talk to their loved one by phone or video, or visited personally, typically pacifying things enough to purchase time for a medical evaluation.

The key is having clear procedures that integrate non pharmacologic techniques, fast medical consultation, and only then, if safety is still at risk, emergency services. I have seen little homes where a single combative episode instantly triggered a 911 call, and others where staff had the training and self-confidence to de intensify 9 out of 10 circumstances on their own.

If you are examining a home for dementia care, request for specific examples of when they managed agitation or roaming without sending somebody to the hospital.

How respite care in little homes can avoid later hospitalizations

Respite care is normally framed as a method to provide household caretakers a break. That alone is important. Caretakers who get regular rest and assistance are less most likely to burn out and wind up sending their loved one to the medical facility or an experienced nursing facility during a crisis.

In the context of dementia care, respite stays in small homes can play an additional preventive role.

A brief stay, such as a week or more, allows expert caretakers to observe the individual's patterns with fresh eyes. They might capture undiagnosed sleep apnea, inadequately controlled discomfort, or subtle swallowing troubles that family members have actually normalized. These problems often contribute to repeated infections or falls.

A respite duration can likewise be a trial of whether a little home setting is an excellent long term fit. Moving into assisted living or memory care of the very first time often occurs after a hospitalization, when the family feels they have no option. When a family utilizes respite proactively and discovers that their loved one does much better, they can prepare a permanent move earlier and in a less disorderly manner.

By smoothing the path from home care to residential care, respite stays in little settings can decrease the rollercoaster of repeated hospitalizations that in some cases accompany the late middle phases of dementia.

Assisted living, memory care, and "small homes": arranging the terminology

Families often get lost in the language of senior care, and that confusion can impact hospitalization risk if expectations are not lined up with reality.

Traditional assisted living generally serves seniors who need assist with day-to-day tasks however do not have intensive dementia associated behavioral symptoms. A lot of these buildings now provide a separate "memory care" wing for homeowners with more advanced cognitive decline.

Small residential homes often market themselves as assisted living, often as memory care, and sometimes under state specific license terms. The labels matter less than the real capabilities:

A small home that markets "memory care" must have the ability to describe, in information, how it manages wandering, incontinence, night time wakefulness, resistance to care, and communication challenges.

If it calls itself assisted living only, yet most homeowners have moderate dementia, ask how they manage situations that would normally send somebody in a large community to the medical facility or locked memory unit.

The finest outcomes tend to occur when the care environment is matched to the person's current and most likely future requirements. A little home that is comfortable with moderate dementia however not with extreme agitation might be perfect for a period of years, then no longer safe without regular transfers. Regular, unplanned moves put citizens at higher threat for delirium and hospitalizations.

What small homes require in order to succeed clinically

Small senior care homes are not magic guards against hospitalization. When they do well with dementia residents, they often have the following aspects in place.

1. Strong clinical collaborations: The home has developed relationships with primary care suppliers, geriatricians if offered, home health agencies, and hospice companies. Physicians are willing to offer very same day or telehealth assessments. Nurses visit regularly for wound checks, med reviews, and care conferences.
2. Clear escalation protocols: Caretakers have action by action assistance on what to do when they see a change, consisting of which crucial signs to examine, who to call, what to document, and when 911 is genuinely indicated.
3. Thoughtful staffing: Ratios are suitable for the acuity of citizens. Graveyard shift, typically the weakest point, are sufficiently staffed. New employs are trained particularly in dementia care and mentored, not simply handed a task list.
4. Owner or administrator existence: Leadership shows up in the home, not simply on paper. Frequent walkthroughs, informal check ins, and genuine relationships with residents indicate that concerns do not sit

unresolved for days.

5. Honest admission and discharge requirements: An excellent home knows what it can safely manage and what it can not. Households are told clearly when the home might no longer be suitable, which avoids desperate last minute healthcare facility based placements.

When any of these pieces are missing, hospitalization rates tend to creep up, no matter how intimate the setting feels.

Questions families can ask when touring small dementia care homes

Most households are not clinicians, and they need to not have to be. But you can still probe how a home thinks about health center avoidance. A brief set of focused concerns frequently exposes a lot.

1. "Tell me about the last time a resident went to the health center. What happened previously, and how did you decide they needed to go?"
2. "If a resident here seems 'not rather themselves' but has no fever or obvious issue, what do your caretakers do next?"
3. "How do you work with doctors and nurses when something changes? Can they see citizens by video or exact same day visit?"
4. "What type of modifications make you call 911 instantly, and what can you manage here with medical support?"
5. "What training do your personnel receive particularly about dementia behaviors, and how do you help them prevent problems, not just react to them?"

Listen for concrete examples instead of unclear assurances. Great homes will be honest about both successes and limits.

When a big setting may be safer

There are scenarios where a larger assisted living or memory care neighborhood with more scientific infrastructure is really much better placed to decrease hospitalizations. For example:

Residents with complex medical gadgets, such as feeding tubes, tracheostomies, or ventilators, might require on website nurses and respiratory therapists.

Residents with quickly changing chemotherapy regimens, frequent IV infusions, or advanced heart failure may take advantage of in house clinics or telemonitoring programs more typical in bigger organizations.

Families who live far away and can not visit typically sometimes feel more comfortable with 24 hr nurse coverage, even if the personal attention per resident is lower.

The size of the setting is one element among numerous. The ideal is to line up the resident's medical intricacy, behavioral requirements, and household circumstance with the strengths of the home, whether that home is little or large.

The bottom line for hospitalization danger in dementia

Well run small senior care homes, especially those focused on dementia care, often decrease hospitalizations by seeing problems previously, embellishing responses, and managing more concerns securely on website. Their

scale permits closer observation, deeper relationships, and flexible regimens that are tough to duplicate in bigger, more institutional assisted living or memory care environments.

At the same time, small size does not guarantee quality. Strong management, personnel training, clear medical partnerships, and sensible limits about what the home can manage are necessary. When those pieces line up, the result is not merely less health center visits, however calmer days, gentler nights, and a trajectory of care that honors the individual as much as their diagnosis.

For families browsing these options, going to numerous homes, asking pointed concerns, and taking note of how personnel speak about locals when they do not think anybody is listening typically informs you more than any pamphlet. The ideal small home can be the distinction in between a year stressed by sirens and stretchers, and a year marked by familiar faces, foreseeable rhythms, and the quiet self-respect that every person coping with dementia deserves.

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living has license number of 307787

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living is located at 6919 Camp Bullis Road, San Antonio, TX 78256

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living has capacity of 16 residents

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living offers private rooms

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living includes private bathrooms with ADA-compliant showers

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living provides 24/7 caregiver support

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living provides medication management

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living serves home-cooked meals daily

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living offers housekeeping services

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BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living provides life-enrichment activities

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living is described as a homelike residential environment

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living supports seniors seeking independence

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living accommodates residents with early memory-loss needs

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living does not use a locked-facility memory-care model

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living partners with Senior Care Associates for veteran benefit assistance

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living provides a calming and consistent environment

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living serves the communities of Crownridge, Leon Springs, Fair Oaks Ranch, Dominion, Boerne, Helotes, Shavano Park, and Stone Oak

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living is described by families as feeling like home

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People Also Ask about BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living

What is BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living monthly room rate?

Our monthly rate depends on the level of care your loved one needs. We begin by meeting with each prospective resident and their family to ensure we're a good fit. If we believe we can meet their needs, our nurse completes a full head-to-toe assessment and develops a personalized care plan. The current monthly rate for room, meals, and basic care is \$5,900. For those needing a higher level of care, including memory support, the monthly rate is \$6,500. There are no hidden costs or surprise fees. What you see is what you pay.

Can residents stay in BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living until the end of their life?

Usually yes. There are exceptions such as when there are safety issues with the resident or they need 24 hour skilled nursing services.

Does BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living have a nurse on staff?

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What are BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living & Memory Care visiting hours?

Normal visiting hours are from 10am to 7pm. These hours can be adjusted to accommodate the needs of our residents and their immediate families.

Do we have couple's rooms available?

At BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living & Memory Care, all of our rooms are only licensed for single occupancy but we are able to offer adjacent rooms for couples when available. Please call to inquire about availability.

What is the State Long-term Care Ombudsman Program?

A long-term care ombudsman helps residents of a nursing facility and residents of an assisted living facility resolve complaints. Help provided by an ombudsman is confidential and free of charge. To speak with an ombudsman, a person may call the local Area Agency on Aging of Bexar County at 1-210-362-5236 or Statewide at the toll-free number 1-800-252-2412. You can also visit online at https://apps.hhs.texas.gov/news_info/ombudsman.

Are all residents from San Antonio?

BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living & Memory Care provides options for aging seniors and peace of mind for their families in the San Antonio area and its neighboring cities and towns. Our senior care home is located in the beautiful Texas Hill Country community of Crownridge in Northwest San Antonio, offering caring,

comfortable and convenient assisted living solutions for the area. Residents come from a variety of locales in and around San Antonio, including those interested in Leon Springs Assisted Living, Fair Oaks Ranch Assisted Living, Helotes Assisted Living, Shavano Park Assisted Living, The Dominion Assisted Living, Boerne Assisted Living, and Stone Oaks Assisted Living.

Where is BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living & Memory Care located?

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How can I contact BeeHive Homes of Crownridge Assisted Living & Memory Care?

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Looking for fun shopping close to our home base? We are located near [The Rim](#) a great shopping mall area.