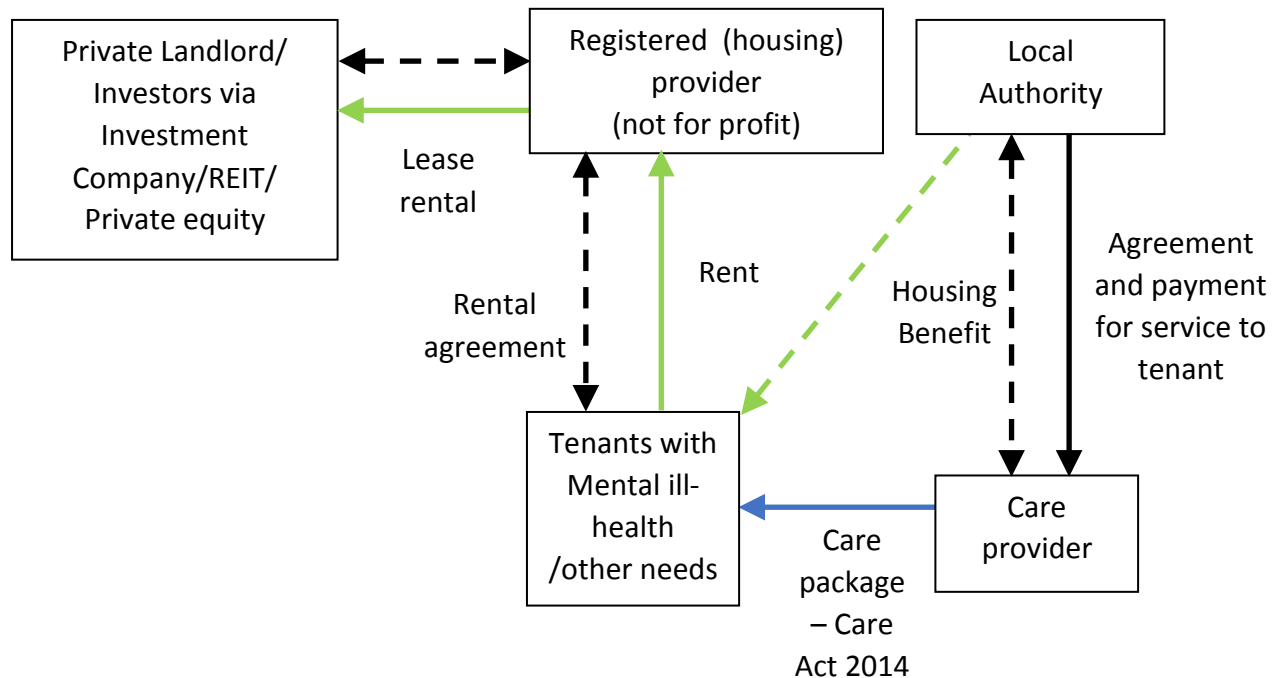


Appendix 2

Community Services – Mental Health Recovery Model



The term supported living refers to a product that is comprised of three elements:

- Physical building, this may be developed by an investor and owned by a private landlord.
- A registered housing provider or social housing provider who are not-for-profit organisations that provide low cost homes for those in housing need. They act as social landlords in a similar way to a local council, maintaining properties, providing a repair service and collecting rent.
- Care and support provider, regulated by the Care Quality Commission who supports the tenant.

People in supported living have their own tenancy agreement and are responsible for their own bills and cost of living. The personal care and accommodation parts of supported living are covered by separate agreements. To help cover costs individuals may be entitled to a range of benefits such as the housing benefit part of Universal Credit, Personal Independence Payments (PIP, up to state pension age only), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA, up to state pension age only) and Attendance Allowance (AA). Grants to adapt a property may also be available.

The cost of some or all of a person's care and support is made available through the local authority if eligible for support under the Care Act 2014 or sometimes via NHS funding.