



Nottingham
City Council

Housing
Services

NCHP096

**NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL HOUSING SERVICES
SUCCESSION POLICY AND PROCEDURE**

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Scope of document	<p>This policy and procedure applies following the death of a tenant.</p> <p>In the case of a death of a tenant, it is the policy of Nottingham City Council Housing Services (NCCHS) to grant rights of succession to occupiers within legislative requirements and in line with the Terms and Conditions of the Tenancy Agreement. Those who do not qualify for consideration under this policy should refer to Nottingham City Council's Allocations Policy for other re-housing options.</p>			
Applicable to	All of group	NCC property tenants	NCH property tenants	Market rent and other property
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Succession is a legal right to succeed to or 'inherit' a tenancy following the death of a tenant.

1.2 This document sets out Nottingham City Council Housing Services Policy and procedure in such circumstances, in addition to those cases where NCCHS may consider the granting of a new tenancy to certain occupiers of Council accommodation, upon the death of the tenant. This policy also includes details on how a tenancy can be ended upon the death of a tenant.

2.0 STATUTORY SUCCESSIONS - Who can succeed under the law?

2.1 The right to succeed – General

2.2 There can only be one succession in law in England.

2.3 Successions include;

- By way of survivorship in the case the joint tenants where one of them has died. In such cases, the remaining joint tenant will succeed to the tenancy. A copy death certificate will be required, or similar proof of death for a tenancy amendment to be made. If remaining the joint tenant does not reside at the property at the time of death of the other joint tenant, then the tenancy may be ended by Nottingham City Council Housing Services for non-occupation, by service of Notice to Quit.
- Upon a tenant's death in any other way as set out in statute, specifically Housing Act 1985 and any other relevant legislation.
- Upon assignment to someone entitled to succeed upon death. Where a tenant wishes to assign, they should consult Nottingham City Council Housing Services Changes to Tenancies Policy for details of the procedure.
- Where the deceased tenant became the tenant of the property by way of exchange and he/she was a successor to the tenancy which he/she assigned in exchange.

2.4 If succession takes place, then it is the existing tenancy as it stands that is taken over by the successor;

- subject to existing legal notices
- subject to all rights and responsibilities under the tenancy agreement
- subject to any rights to compensation for the previous tenant's improvements.

- 2.5 Any 'succession' (such as by survivorship) that took place prior to the coming into force of the Housing Act 1980 does not count as a statutory succession.
- 2.6 There cannot be a joint succession. Therefore if more than one person is entitled to succeed then it is expected that the family will decide who will succeed to the tenancy. Where they are unable to agree, NCCHS will make the decision.
- 2.7 Spouses and registered civil partners have preference over other family members for secure tenancies entered into before 1 April 2012. For secure tenancies entered into after that date, spouses, registered civil partners and people who lived with the tenant as if they were spouses or civil partners have preference over other family members.
- 2.8 A person under 18 can succeed to a tenancy. The tenancy would have to be held on trust for the child until he or she reaches 18. A trustee can be a family member, a friend or a representative (such as a social worker). It can also be the Local Authority as a last resort. In such circumstances, the family will need to seek independent legal advice before agreement is reached on who acts as trustee.
- 2.9 The rules differ depending on the type of tenancy held by the deceased tenant. In the case of secure tenancies, the rules also differ depending on whether the deceased person's tenancy pre or post-dated 1 April 2012. Further information on this is set out below.

3.0 **Secure Tenancies that started BEFORE 1 April 2012**

- 3.1 The following points should be considered if the tenancy started before 1 April 2012:

a) Has there been a previous succession? If so, there can be no further statutory succession.

- Survivorship - if one joint tenant dies, the remaining tenant will take the tenancy as a sole tenancy by survivorship regardless of the relationship between the tenants (they do not have to be spouses/partners for example). This is so even if the joint tenant is not occupying the property. (But in such cases the tenancy may be ended by NTQ and possession proceedings as the joint tenant is not occupying as only or principal home).

Survivorship counts as a succession and if this has happened there can be no further succession.

- If the deceased tenant themselves statutorily succeeded to the tenancy (as a spouse, civil partner or family member) then there can be no further statutory succession.
- For secure tenancies, assignment whilst a previous tenant was alive, to the deceased tenant, as someone who was entitled to succeed upon death counts as a succession. No further statutory succession is possible.
- Pre-1980 successions should be ignored for the purposes of statutory succession.

3.2 If there has been no previous succession then in order to assess whether or not a person occupying the premises can succeed, the following will apply:

b) Was the Tenant occupying as only or principal home at date of death?

- Succession can only take place if the deceased tenant was occupying the premises as his/her only or principal home at the date of death.
- If the deceased was not occupying the property as their only or principal home at the date of death, then there can be no succession. If he/she was so occupying, then consider:

c) Is the Applicant a Qualifying person?

3.3 A person is only qualified to succeed if he/she occupied the property as his/her only or principal home at the time of the tenant's death **and**

- i. He/she is the spouse or civil partner of the deceased tenant **or**
- ii. He/she is another member of the tenant's family **and** has resided with the tenant for 12 months preceding the tenant's death

3.4 **Note:** - For tenancies pre dating 1 April 2012, people living together **as if** they were spouses or civil partners fall in to the category of other family members and need to satisfy the 12 month requirement. This is different for tenancies **after** 1 April 2012.

3.5 **Qualifying Persons ('Qualifying Persons') are:**

- Spouse or civil partner (same sex couples who have formally registered their relationship under the Civil Partnership Act 2004)
- Someone who lived with the deceased as spouse or civil partner
- Parents
- Grandparents
- Child
- Step-child
- Adopted child
- Grandchild
- Brother/Sister
- Uncle/Aunt
- Nephew/Niece

d) More than one Qualifying Person?

3.6 If there is more than one qualifying person then spouses and registered civil partners take precedence over other family members. If more than one person is entitled to succeed, then it is expected that the family will decide who will succeed to the tenancy. Where they are unable to agree, NCCHS will make the decision.

e) No successor

3.7 Where no-one is eligible for a statutory succession, Notice to Quit should be served by NCCHS. See section 12.3 on ending the tenancy.

f) **Eligibility**

3.8 A statutory successor does not have to prove that they are eligible for an allocation of housing, or complete a habitual residency or eligibility assessment, as succession is not a new allocation under law.

3.9 If it is considered that a statutory succession may have occurred, the occupant will be required to complete and sign Form '**CLAIM TO SUCCEED TO A TENANCY ON STATUTORY BASIS**' so that NCCHS can check that all the criteria is met and update their tenancy records accordingly.

4.0 **Secure Tenancies starting AFTER 1 April 2012:**

4.1 The following points should be considered if the tenancy started after 1 April 2012;

1) Has there been a previous succession?

- If one joint tenant dies, the remaining tenant will take the tenancy as a sole tenancy by survivorship regardless of the relationship between the tenants (they do not have to be spouses/partners for example). This is so even if the joint tenant is not occupying the property. (But in such cases the tenancy may be ended by NTQ and possession proceedings as the joint tenant is not occupying as only or principal home).
- Survivorship counts as a succession and if this has happened there can be no further succession.
- If the deceased tenant themselves statutorily succeeded to the tenancy (as a spouse, civil partner or family member) then there can be no further statutory succession.
- For secure tenancies, assignment to the deceased tenant as someone who was entitled to succeed upon death counts as a succession. No further statutory succession is possible.
- Pre-1980 successions should be ignored for the purposes of statutory succession.

4.2 If there has been no previous succession then consider:

2) Tenant occupying as only or principal home at date of death?

- Succession can only take place if the deceased tenant was occupying the premises as his/her only or principal home at the date of death.
- If the deceased was not occupying as only or principal home at date of death then there can be no succession.

If he/she was so occupying, then consider:

3) Is the Applicant a Qualifying person?

- 4.3 A person is qualified to succeed the tenant under a secure tenancy of the dwelling house where the tenancy started AFTER April 2012 if:-
- a) He/she occupies the dwelling house as his/her only or principal home at the time of the tenant's death **and**
 - b) He/she is the tenant's spouse or civil partner (and this includes cohabitantes- i.e. people living together as spouses or civil partners who do **not** have to have lived in the accommodation for 12 months)

Note – family members/qualifying persons, are not entitled to succeed on a statutory basis if the tenancy commenced after 1 April 2012.

- 4.4 If the criteria in a) and b) above is met, then that person succeeds to the tenancy on a statutory basis. If it is considered that a statutory succession may have occurred, the occupant will be required to complete and sign Form '**SS1 CLAIM TO SUCCEED TO A TENANCY ON STATUTORY BASIS**' so that NCCHS can check that all the criteria is met and update their tenancy records accordingly.
- 4.5 If the applicant is **not** a Qualifying Person, they cannot statutorily succeed.

4) Does the applicant need to be considered for a discretionary succession instead?

- 4.6 Statutory succession rights of other family members are not available automatically after 1 April 2012. Instead, under section 86A(2) Housing Act 1985, a person is qualified to succeed if there is no qualified spouse or civil partner and an express term of the tenancy allows for a person (other than a spouse or civil partner) to succeed and the succession is in accordance with the term.
- 4.7 The relevant term of the Council's tenancy terms and conditions currently states that where there is no spouse or civil partner, Nottingham City Council Housing Services **may** grant a discretionary succession to qualifying family members if they have been living with the tenant for at least 12 months prior to the date of death and that any decisions in relation to discretionary succession will be made in line with this policy (see section 10 on Discretionary Successions). Should the tenancy agreement terms be amended at any point, then those terms will be taken to apply to this policy in substitute of the current terms.
- 4.8 If a decision is made to consider a discretionary succession and that application is successful, a new tenancy will be granted rather than the old tenancy continuing. This may be a grant of a new tenancy at the current property or of a more suitable property. The deceased person's tenancy will not continue. See section 10 on Discretionary Successions.

5) No successor

- 4.9 Where no-one succeeds to the tenancy Notice to Quit should be served by NCCHS.

6) Eligibility

4.10 A statutory successor does not have to prove that they are eligible for an allocation of housing, or complete a habitual residency or eligibility assessment, as succession is not a new allocation under law.

5.0 Introductory Tenancies

5.1 The position for introductory tenancies is the same as for secure tenants post 1 April 2012.

6.0 Demoted Tenancies

6.1 The following points should be considered;

1) **Has there been a previous succession?**

- If the tenant was a successor then the tenancy ceases to be demoted when the tenant dies, but does not become secure.

If one joint tenant dies, the remaining tenant will take the tenancy as a sole tenancy by survivorship regardless of the relationship between the tenants (they do not have to be spouses/partners for example). This is so even if the joint tenant is not occupying the property. (But in such cases the tenancy can be ended by NTQ and proceedings as the joint tenant is not occupying as only or principal home). Survivorship counts as a succession and if this has happened there can be no further succession.

- If the deceased tenant statutorily succeeded to the tenancy when it was secure or introductory (as a spouse, civil partner or family member) then there can be no further succession.
- If the deceased became the tenant on assignment by way of exchange and he was a successor to the tenancy which he assigned in exchange, then that counts as a succession
- If this tenancy was assigned to the deceased tenant as someone who was entitled to succeed upon death then that counts as a succession. No further succession is possible.
- Ignore pre-1980 successions.

6.2 If there has been no previous succession then consider;

2) **Was the tenant occupying the property as only or principal home at date of death?**

6.3 Succession can only take place if the deceased tenant was occupying the premises as his/her only or principal home at the date of death. If the deceased was not occupying as only or principal home at date of death then there can be no succession.

6.4 If he/she was so occupying, then consider;

3) Is the Applicant a Qualifying Person?

A person is qualified to succeed if:-

- a) He occupies the property as his only or principal home at the time of the tenant's death and
- b) He is a member of the tenant's family (see list of Qualifying persons in section 3.5 above) and
- c) He has resided with the tenant throughout the period of 12 months ending with the tenant's death.

4) More than one Qualifying Person?

- 6.5 If more than one person is qualified to succeed then the tenant's spouse/civil partner or person residing with them as such is preferred over other family members. Whether there are two or more other family members then the person preferred should be agreed between them and failing that NCHS will make the decision.
- 6.6 See section "Secure tenancies pre-2012" for definition of Qualifying family members.
- 6.7 **Note:-** all family members need to satisfy the 12 month occupancy requirement.

5) No Successor

- 6.8 Where no-one succeeds to the tenancy and no discretionary succession is to be considered, see section 12 on how to end the tenancy

7.0 Succession to Minors

- 7.1 It is important to note that in cases where the statutory successor is a minor, it will be necessary for the tenancy to be held on trust for the minor, until they reach the age of 18. In such cases, any person requesting to hold a tenancy on trust for a minor, will be required to seek independent legal advice.

8.0 Statutory succession cases where the property is too extensive

- 8.1 In certain cases of statutory succession, NCHS may decide that it is reasonable to seek possession on the basis that a property is too extensive for the successors needs. Such action will be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation and will be dealt with as sensitively as possible, working together with the tenant to try to avoid the need for any court action in such circumstances, an offer of alternative suitable accommodation will be available for any tenant being asked to move where their property is too extensive.

9.0 PROCEDURE FOR STATUTORY SUCCESSIONS

- 9.1 If it is considered that a statutory succession may have occurred, the occupant will be required to sign Form '**CLAIM TO SUCCEED TO A TENANCY ON STATUTORY BASIS**' so that NCHS can check that all the criteria is met and update their tenancy records accordingly.

9.2 **Decision Making**

9.3 Any checks to confirm a statutory succession has taken place, can be processed by a Housing Officer or Housing Patch Manager and notification will be given to the tenant. In such cases, if an officer considers it appropriate to do so, the case may be referred to the NCCHS Allocation Panel for consideration instead. **This could be necessary for a number of reasons, including:**

- There are competing applicants claiming a right to succeed statutorily
- The successor is a minor and a decision needs to be made as to who will hold the tenancy on trust for the minor if appropriate
- An applicant is claiming a statutory entitlement to succeed, however they have failed to provide sufficient proof of their eligibility or that they meet the qualifying criteria
- An applicant has succeeded to a tenancy, but the property is too extensive, so consideration has to be given to whether or not it is appropriate to seek possession

10.0 **DISCRETIONARY 'SUCCESSIONS'**

10.1 In certain circumstances as set out below and in the relevant terms and conditions of tenancy, NCCHS will consider a discretionary succession, which is the allocation of a new tenancy, to an eligible person.

10.2 This section should be read in line with the Council's current terms and conditions of tenancy which set out any circumstances that additional statutory or discretionary successions may be considered and must be read in conjunction with the Council's Allocations Policy.

10.3 Unlike with statutory successions, this is not an automatic right and will only be considered in line with this policy. In such cases where a request for a discretionary succession is authorised, the tenancy of the deceased will not continue and instead, a new tenancy will be allocated. That tenancy may be at the existing property, or at a suitable alternate property, as outlined below.

10.4 NCCHS (Allocations Panel) will consider a discretionary succession only in the following circumstances:

- a) The occupier (**'the Applicant'**) is a family member that had been residing at the premises as their only or principal home for a period of at least 12 months preceding the tenant's death including at the date of death; **and**
- b) The original tenancy commenced after 1 April 2012 (if the tenancy commenced before this date, the applicant may be entitled to a statutory succession if they can provide proof to demonstrate they qualify); **and**
- c) There has been no previous succession (after April 1980); **and**

- d) The Applicant is over 18. Discretionary successions to a minor will not be considered, however in such cases, assistance will be given to the family with re-housing options, in line with the Council's Allocations Policy.
- e) An Applicant follows the procedure and meets the criteria as set out in section 10.8 below.

10.5 The relevant family members that can be considered for discretionary allocations are as follows:

- Someone who lived with the deceased as if spouse or civil partner.
- Parents
- Grandparents
- Child
- Step-child
- Adopted child
- Grandchild
- Brother/Sister
- Uncle/Aunt
- Nephew/Niece

10.6 **Note:-** spouses and civil partners are still eligible to succeed on a **statutory** basis if the original tenancy commenced **after** 1 April 2012 tenancies. For tenancies that started **before** April 2012, the above family members may also succeed on a **statutory** basis so it is not necessary for them to apply to be considered for a discretionary succession.

10.7 In any request for a discretionary succession, a spouse or civil partner will be given precedence over any other family member.

10.8 In addition to the requirement that applicants must satisfy a), b), c) and d) at 10.4 above, requests for discretionary successions **will only be considered by the Allocations Panel, if the applicant meets the following criteria:**

- i. That the Applicant has signed and returned a '**DS1 - REQUEST FOR A DISCRETIONARY SUCCESSION FORM**' within 28 days of receiving the form (or longer if NCCHS consent to extend that period)
- ii. That the Applicant has notified NCCHS of the death of the tenant, within 8 weeks of the tenant's death, or longer if NCCHS consider there are exceptional circumstances and this was not possible
- iii. That the Applicant is eligible for social housing (as defined in the Allocation Policy and any relevant legislation and Regulations)
- iv. That the Applicant has provided all requested information, evidence and documents to NCCHS
- v. That the Applicant can demonstrate that they have a housing need at the time of their application and at the time of allocation of any tenancy, if proof is requested by NCCHS. An applicant may be required to provide proof of their previous residence.

- vi. That the Applicant does not owe former tenancy arrears and has paid the weekly charge due for occupation of the property since the tenant's death
- vii. That the allocation of any property is in compliance with the Council's Allocations Policy
- viii. That prior to the death of the tenant, the tenancy had been conducted satisfactorily, particularly by the Applicant and there was no history of anti-social behaviour or other breach of tenancy

10.9 **Consideration to grant a new tenancy at an alternative property**

10.10 If an Applicant is accepted as being eligible for a discretionary succession, in a number of circumstances, it will not be appropriate for the deceased tenant's property to be the one allocated to the applicant. In such circumstances, applicants would be offered suitable alternative accommodation. Only one offer of suitable alternative accommodation will be made in line with the Council's Allocations Policy.

10.11 In deciding whether or not an applicant should remain in the deceased tenant's property or if they should be provided with suitable alternative accommodation, **the following (non-exhaustive) factors will be considered by the Allocations Panel:**

- a. That the best use of social housing stock is being made by the allocation, including the size of the property in relation to the size of the household in occupation at the date of the tenant's death and the date of allocation of any new tenancy. This factor will be the primary consideration and will be given weight above all other factors
- b. If the property is in a sheltered scheme the prospective tenant must fulfil the individual schemes age and eligibility criteria
- c. If the property is subject to an age qualification the prospective tenant must be of the appropriate age.
- d. If the property is a 2 or 3 bedroom bungalow the prospective tenant must require bungalow accommodation due to medical or other welfare reasons.
- e. The Applicant's contributions (financial) to the tenancy over time
- f. The Applicant's age and how long they have resided at the premises
- g. Any other matters relevant in the circumstances of the case

10.12 **All Other Occupiers:**

10.13 Any other occupiers that do not meet the criteria for a discretionary or statutory succession, under the succession provisions outlined above, will be required to vacate the property. Notice to Quit will be served to end the tenancy of the deceased tenant.

10.14 Prior to the commencement of any possession proceedings against any occupiers of the property (for example other family members that resided with the tenant at the time of death), they will be requested to make representations, about any personal circumstances they wish NCCHS (Allocations Panel) to consider. They will also be required to provide certain information and to complete a Homelink Application to capture their circumstances. Any representations must be made within 28 days of NCCHS writing to “all occupants” or an occupant directly, inviting them to make any such representations or if no such letter is sent (for example because NCCHS are unaware of any occupant remaining in the property), within 28 days of any Notice to Quit being served.

10.15 Those occupants that wish to be considered under this section must:

1. Be eligible under the Council’s Allocations Policy (this policy can be found on the Council’s website); and
2. Have been occupying the property at the time of the tenant’s death as their only or principal home and at least 12 months prior to the tenant’s death or less if the Applicant can demonstrate that they gave up a tenancy in order to be a carer for the deceased tenant; and
3. Be over 18; and
4. Not have other accommodation that is available for their occupation. Such accommodation may for example be any other accommodation that NCCHS consider it is reasonable to expect them to occupy in order to meet their housing needs. Housing needs may be assessed on the basis of the household size and type in occupation as at the date of the tenant’s death and the date of allocation of any new tenancy.
5. Not have the financial ability to meet their own housing needs for example in the private rented sector
6. Have notified NCCHS of the death of the tenant, within 8 weeks of the tenant’s death or longer if NCCHS consider there are exceptional circumstances and this was not possible
7. Have provided all requested information, evidence and documents to NCCHS
8. Have paid the weekly charge due for occupation of the property since the tenant’s death
9. Not have engaged in any anti-social behaviour or acts that would constitute breaches of the council’s terms and conditions of tenancy
10. Detail their representations and circumstances that they wish NCCHS to take in to account prior to issuing possession proceedings

10.16 If the Allocations Panel do allow a tenancy to be granted to a person under this section, this will be by way of direct offer under the Allocations Policy. Direct offers made under this section, will be of a new tenancy in suitable housing accommodation, taking in to account the best use of housing stock. In exceptional cases, the offer of a new tenancy may be the deceased person’s property. Each

such case will be considered on its individual circumstances and offers will be made in line with the Council's Allocations Policy taking in to account the size of the property in relation to the size of the household, the type of property and any other relevant factors that NCCHS consider appropriate in the circumstances.

10.17 **Late Notification of Death of Tenant (Discretionary Successions and All Other Occupants)**

10.18 If any applicant does not notify NCCHS of the death of a tenant within 2 months of the person's death, NCCHS may take that in to account in deciding whether or not to exercise any discretion in the favour of an Applicant/occupant, once they are notified of a death. Furthermore, if such situations extend to circumstances where an occupant has failed to notify us of a tenant's death **and** has continued to benefit from occupation of the premises, NCCHS is entitled to refuse consideration for a discretionary succession.

11.0 **Decision Making Process**

11.1 In cases concerning 'discretionary successions' and 'All other Occupiers' that make representations, decisions regarding the allocation of accommodation will be made by an NCCHS panel, (Allocations Panel) in liaison with Nottingham Homelink if the qualifying criteria is met.

11.2 If Applicants are approved as qualifying for an allocation of accommodation under this section, thereafter they will be dealt with through Nottingham Homelink and under the rules contained within the Council's Allocations Policy.

12.0 **ENDING A TENANCY AND ASSISTING THOSE OCCUPYING THE PROPERTY**

12.1 In the case of the death of a tenant, at the appropriate point, it will be necessary to end the tenancy of the deceased tenant by way of Notice to Quit, unless a statutory succession has taken place.

12.2 NCCHS aims to end tenancies sensitively. However, it is an inevitability that the deceased person's tenancy has to be ended even where other steps are being taken to assist the remaining occupiers. Remaining occupiers should note that following this, they will be liable for any charges for occupying the property should they continue to reside there.

12.3 **Procedure for Ending the Tenancy**

12.4 If NCCHS consider that a statutory succession has occurred by operation of law, then the tenancy will continue and there is no need for a Notice to Quit to be served. (The exception to that will be if the successor wishes to serve notice themselves and give up their rights to the property or if a successor is not occupying the property at the time of death).

12.5 In all other cases, it is necessary for NCCHS to serve a Notice to Quit on the property and the Public Trustee, including where there are no potential successors.

Full details can be obtained from the government website under “Tenancy agreements: a guide for landlords (England and Wales) under section 7 “If your tenant dies without an executor or a will”.

Occupants that remain in occupancy at the property after the expiry of a Notice to Quit will not be regarded as a tenant (and payment for occupation does not constitute rent or create any implied tenancy).

- 12.6 In the absence of a response from occupants to any correspondence within the time limits requested / a failure to provide adequate information, or if a decision is made not to allow a direct offer to an occupier, possession proceedings will be commenced.

Document Change History				
Date	Issue No.	Section/Page	Details of Change	By
25/9/24		All	Removed all nch refs; Also- all supporting docs reviewed to remove NCH refs and any other minor assoc revisions	PH
4/2/2022		All – Full Review	Updates to staff guidance throughout to explain procedures in more detail and consequently, updating letters and forms associated with policy. Also removal of some sections containing repetitive information.	RM
27/11/20		12.1	Added in advice on what to do if tenant is in long term residential care and not likely to return to property	PH
28/7/20		12.5	Added in guidance that RAM needs to know when DSTEM set up	PH
10/6/20		12.5	Clarified that AHMs need to sign NTQs not HPMs	PH
12.02.20		12.1	Additional guidance on what to do if no death certificate	PH
25.11.19		12.5	Additional guidance on when to serve s41 Notice ie at same time as Public Trustee	PH
25.9.19		12.5	Additional staff guidance on access for cemetery and crematorium staff and monies found	PH/MS
6.9.19		12.5	Additional staff guidance re: s41s and the law	PH/AW
8.4.19		10.8	Additional staff guidance	PH/RM
8.4.19		12.5	Additional staff guidance	PH/RM
2.9.18		9.2	Removed line “Any decisions to confirm a statutory succession has taken place, will be made by a Senior Manager at AHM level or above”	PH/RM
7.2.19		4.9	Removed reference to “next of kin”	PH/RM

