



STOCKPORT
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Deferred Payment Scheme

April 2026



Ambitious Stockport, creating opportunities *for everyone*

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1. Introduction and Legal Framework

The Care Act 2014 established a universal deferred payment scheme, which means that from April 2015 people may not need to sell their home in their lifetime to pay for the costs of residential or nursing care or care provided in supported living subject to meeting the criteria. A deferred payment is a way of deferring the costs of care against a property which is the person's main home. It is a loan against the value of the property and gives the Council the same rights as a mortgagee.

All Councils in England are required to provide a deferred payment scheme for local residents who live in residential or nursing care or supported living and own a property or other assets below a certain amount. They must also have assessed care needs for residential or nursing care or supported living. The scheme has national eligibility criteria and Local authorities are required to follow the national guidance on the eligibility criteria for a deferred payment.

The Council will ensure that those considering a deferred payment are informed to consider seeking independent financial advice from a person who is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and who is accredited by the Society for Later Life Advisors (SOLLA).

2. Deferred Payments prior to April 2015

Stockport Council already had a deferred payment scheme under Section 55 of the Health and Social Care Act 2001. The scheme allowed someone to defer their payments for long-term residential or nursing home accommodation costs in exchange for granting the Council a legal charge on their main or only residence as security. The scheme was not mandatory, but councils could have been challenged if they did not consider exercising their discretion to offer deferred payment agreements. Also, the Local Government Ombudsman found maladministration where a deferred payments scheme had not been introduced.

3. Universal Deferred Payments from April 2015

Under Sections 34-36 of the Care Act 2014, all Councils will have a deferred payment scheme which includes:

- A set of national eligibility criteria on entitlement.
- Provision of information and advice before a decision is made.
- How much can be deferred and security on the agreement.

- Permission for councils to charge interest and administrative fees to offset the costs of the scheme.
- Making the agreement, responsibilities whilst the agreement is in place and termination.
- The provision of a “loan-type” Deferred Payment Agreement with individuals who qualify for a DPA but whose care needs the Council is not meeting.

4. Stockport Council’s deferred payment scheme from April 2015

Stockport Council’s deferred payments scheme is consistent with relevant legislation and statutory guidance. The principles underpinning the scheme are:

- To ensure that those who have been assessed as needing care may not need to sell their property to pay for care.
- That those who can afford to pay a contribution towards care should do so.
- To ensure that residents are fully informed about deferred payments and eligibility.
- That the scheme is self-financing and sustainable.

5. Services covered by the scheme

The scheme covers residential and nursing care services and supported living accommodation.

The Council will not extend deferred payment agreements for supported living accommodation unless the person intends to retain their former home and pay the associated care and accommodation rental costs from their deferred payment.

Deferred payment agreements cannot be entered into to finance mortgage payments on supported living accommodation.

6. The 12-week property disregard

Where a person has been assessed as having eligible needs for long-term residential or nursing care and owns a property, during the first 12 weeks of the stay in care, the capital value of the property is disregarded.

After 12 weeks, unless there is statutory disregard of the property (see section 7), the property is taken into account as a capital resource.

During the 12 weeks disregard the Council will provide information and advice about deferred payments. Advice and information will include, as appropriate, referring the

person or their representative for independent financial or legal advice. Advice and information about deferred payments will be available in a Council booklet and on the Council website.

Where someone chooses to enter into a deferred payment agreement, we will aim to have the agreement finalised and in place by the end of the 12-week disregard period where applicable or within 12 weeks of a person approaching us in other circumstances.

7. Property disregards

In the following circumstances the value of the person's main or only home must be disregarded:

- a) Where the person is receiving care in a setting that is not a care home;
- b) If the person's stay in a care home is temporary and they:
 1. Intend to return to that property and that property is still available to them; or
 2. Are taking reasonable steps to dispose of the property in order to acquire another more suitable property to return to.
- c) Where the person no longer occupies the property, but it is occupied in part or whole as their main or only home by any of the people listed below, **the mandatory disregard only applies where the property has been continuously occupied since before the person went into a care home.**
 - the person's partner, former partner or civil partner, except where they are estranged;
 - a lone parent who is the person's estranged or divorced partner;
 - a relative of the person or member of the person's family who is:
 1. Age 60 or over, or
 2. Is a child of the resident under 18, or
 3. Is incapacitated and in receipt of Disability Benefits

'Relative' and 'Incapacitated' are defined in the regulations.

The Council may also use its discretion to apply a property disregard in other circumstances. However, the Council will need to balance this discretion with ensuring a person's assets are not maintained at public expense.

8. Eligibility for a deferred payment

Stockport Council will in line with the legislation offer a deferred payment where the person receiving care meets the eligibility criteria and is able to provide adequate security for the deferred payment.

Under the Care Act a deferred payment will be offered to anyone who meets the following eligibility criteria, from April 2015:

- Where the person has eligible care needs which should be met through residential or nursing care or supported living.
- Has capital of less than £23,250 excluding the value of the person's main home.
- Where the main home is taken into account as part of the financial assessment. That is, those people who are not entitled to an automatic property disregard as explained in section 7.
- Where the property is registered with the land registry or copy of title deeds can be provided if the property is not registered

To qualify for a deferred payment the person living in residential or nursing care or supported living must have the mental capacity to enter in a Deferred Payment Agreement.

Where the person lacks the capacity then the person entering into the Deferred Payment Agreement must be legally appointed to manage their finances, for example, they must be a Deputy appointed by the Court of Protection or be in possession of a registered Enduring Power of Attorney or a registered Lasting Power of Attorney with responsibility for property and financial affairs.

9. Permission for the Council to refuse a Deferred Payment Agreement

Under certain circumstances, even though the qualifying person is eligible for a deferred payment the local authority may exercise its discretion to refuse a deferred payment. The discretion to refuse is intended to provide local authorities with a reasonable safeguard against default or non-repayment of debt.

Stockport Council may refuse a deferred payment agreement despite someone meeting the eligibility criteria:

- where we are unable to secure a first charge on the person's property;
- where someone wants to defer more than they can provide adequate security
- where someone is seeking a top up¹, and/or
- where a person does not agree to the terms and conditions of the agreement, for example, a requirement to insure and maintain the property

¹ In these situations, Stockport Council will still seek to offer a deferred payment agreement but will be guided by the principles in section 10 of this policy (entitled 'how much can be deferred') to determine a maximum amount that is sustainable (or reflects their core care costs without any top ups) and agree a deferral. The person can then choose whether they wish to agree.

- You are unable to self-fund from the equity in your property for a minimum of twelve months

10. Deciding not to sell and refusing a Deferred Payment Agreement

If someone meets the criteria for a Deferred Payment Agreement but chooses not to take advantage of the scheme and does not want to sell their property then the Council will deem that they are able to pay the full cost of their care and will issue invoices for the full cost of the placement.

If the resident fails to pay these invoices raised by the Council, then this will be dealt with under the Council's debt recovery process.

In these circumstances the Council will also advise the person to consider seeking independent financial advice from a person who is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and who is accredited by the Society for Later Life Advisors (SOLLA)

11. How much can be deferred

The Council will defer actual residential or nursing care costs or supported living costs; the amount will be determined in accordance with the statutory guidance, this would normally include the actual cost of residential or nursing care or supported living less any financially assessed contribution.

The following will determine how much a person will be able to defer:

- a) The amount of equity a person has available in their chosen form of security (usually their property):
- b) The amount a person is contributing to their care costs from other sources, including income and (where they choose to) any contribution from savings, a financial product or a third-party; and
- c) The total care costs a person will face, including any top-ups the person might be seeking.²

Where a property is used as security to offer a deferred payment agreement, the equity limit must be set at the value of the property minus ten percent (90% Loan to Value), minus £14,250 and the amount of encumbrances secured on it.

The Council must review the cost of care with the relevant person when someone is approaching or reaches the point at which they have deferred 70% of the value of their

² Stockport Council will have to be satisfied that any top-up we agree to is affordable.

chosen security and consider jointly whether a deferred payment agreement continues to be the best way forward.

Where the deferred care costs reach a level where it is likely to exceed the equity limit the Council has discretion on a case by case basis to exceed this amount. This discretion can be exercised in cases, where for example refusal of a deferred payment will cause severe hardship, because for example the person does not have sufficient other assets or income to pay for care costs without selling their property.

12. Assessment of applications

All applicants for a deferred payment must complete Stockport Council's designated application form. When assessing applications for a Deferred Payment the Council in addition to the loan to value ratio will have regard to the sustainability of the deferred payment by considering the following.

- The likely duration of the deferred payment
- The equity available in the property
- Contributions which could be made from a person's savings
- The period of time a person would be able to defer weekly care costs

During this period, we will discuss with the applicant the projected limit of what their equity might cover, their projected care costs and how those costs may change over time.

All applicants for a deferred payment must complete the application form in full and disclose full information about their circumstances and finances, as set out in the application form and/or Financial Assessment Form.

13. Obtaining Security

The Council is required to have adequate security in place when deciding whether a person is entitled to a deferred payment. The responsibility is on the person applying for a deferred payment, that they or their representative provides evidence that they are able to give the Council adequate security. Where the person owns a property, this security will usually be in the form of a legal charge on the property. In cases jointly owned properties the Council will require all of the owners' agreement to the charge being registered against the property.

The Council has discretion to accept other forms of security on a case by case basis, for example from a third-party guarantor, a valuable object or an agreement to repay the amount deferred from the proceeds of a life assurance policy. This discretion will not be offered universally and will only be exercised by the Council on a case by case basis. The Council need to be satisfied that there is adequate security to protect the interests of the Council and that the debt is secure.

14. Administration fees and interest charges

The deferred payment agreement will be administered on cost-neutral basis, with the Council able to recoup the costs associated with deferring fees by charging interest and administrative charges.

Interest charges cover the cost of lending and the risks to the Council associated with lending.

The Council will charge an administrative fee for arranging the deferred payment and an on-going administrative fee, for ongoing running costs, which becomes payable during the course of the Deferred Payment Agreement.

Administration charges and interest will be added on to the total amount deferred as they are accrued, although a person may request to pay these separately if they choose.

Administrative fees are the actual costs of providing a deferred payment, including:

- registering a legal charge with the Land Registry against the title of the property, including Land Registry search charges and identity checks required;
- undertaking relevant postage & printing;
- costs for removing the charge against the property;
- staffing and legal costs.

The administration fees are as follows:

Financial Year 2026/27 - a £407 set-up fee and an on-going fee of £135 per year. The set-up fee and ongoing administrative fee are reviewed in April each year. The fees are subject to an annual increase in line with inflation.

The deferred payment agreement is intended to be run on a cost-neutral basis, with local authorities able to recoup the costs associated with deferring fees by charging interest. Administration charges and interest can be added on to the total amount deferred as they are accrued, although a person may request to pay these separately if they choose.

The interest rate for deferred payments are set by the Care Act and is based on the cost of government borrowing - more formally, the 15-year average gilt yield, as set out by the Office for Budget Responsibility twice a year in their Economic and Fiscal Outlook Report – plus 0.15%.

The Council will inform people before they make the agreement what the interest rates are currently set at and when they are likely to change.

The interest charged and added to the deferred amount will be compounded on a monthly basis.

These charges can be added to the total deferred amount or paid separately.

Interest will not be applied to the resident's contribution based on their income, or any other historic care fees or debt.

The set-up administration fee will be payable or added to the debt as soon as we the deferred payment application has been submitted to the Land Registry

The on-going annual administrative fee is payable on the anniversary of the date the agreement is signed. For example, if the agreement is signed on 15 January 2019, the annual admin fee will be payable or added to the debt on 15 January 2020. If the property is sold on 15 May 2019 then the Council will pro-rata whole weeks the amount owed. In this example the period between 15 January and 15 May is 17 weeks and 2 nights so the amount owed would be $(100/52) \times 17 = \text{£}32.69$.

15. Property valuation

Under the deferred payment scheme the Council will generally accept an Estate Agents Valuation as evidence of the property against which payments will be deferred. If a separate valuation is required, then the cost of the valuation will be paid for by the deferred payment applicant or their representative. If the deferred payment is approved the cost of the valuation can be included into the Deferred Payment Agreement (where it will attract interest) or it can be paid separately.

The value of the property will be reviewed annually during the lifetime of the Deferred Payment Agreement to ensure that the upper limit is not exceeded and in any other circumstance where the value of the property will affect the sustainability of the Deferred Payment Agreement.

If a person disagrees with the Council's valuation, they can obtain their own independent valuation. The cost of this would have to be met by the person signing the agreement and the cost of this can be included into the Deferred Payment Agreement (where it will attract interest) or it can be paid separately.

If an independent assessment finds a substantially differing value to the Council's valuation, then the Council and person signing the agreement should discuss and agree an appropriate valuation prior to proceeding with the agreement. If this does not resolve the matter, then it will be dealt with under the Council's Complaint's Procedure.

16. The Deferred Payment Agreement

When applying to defer payment of care fees all successful applicants will be required to enter into a Deferred Payment Agreement (DPA) with the Council. The Council can enter into an Agreement with residents, who are the owner(s) of a property or their representative who holds a Power of Attorney or who is the Deputy appointed by the Court of Protection, providing the application conditions are fulfilled, as described in this scheme.

The Deferred Payment Agreement will set out the following terms:

- A clear explanation of the consequences of taking out a Deferred Payment Agreement.
- Interest rates and how interest will be worked out against the deferred payment.
- Administrative costs the individual might be liable for.
- How the agreement can be terminated.
- Circumstances on which the Council can refuse to pay any more care fees.
- Details of the property charge or any other form of security.
- Regular written statements and information on request to the person.
- Explanation that the maximum amount which may be deferred is the equity limit and this is likely to vary over time.
- Requirements for Stockport Council to give the person 30 days written notice of the date on which they are likely to reach their equity limit.
- Requirements for the person to obtain the consent of Stockport Council for any person to occupy the property.
- An explanation that charges will stop being deferred and advances being made if the person no longer receives care and support in a care home or supported living accommodation or we no longer consider the needs should be met in such accommodation.
- Information on the effects of taking out a Deferred Payment Agreement.
- Restrictions on what the deferred amount can be spent on.
- How problems should be resolved if either party feels the terms of the agreement have been broken.
- Any intention to rent or sell the property to be informed to Stockport Council
- The Council's responsibility to give the person 30 days written notice if it intends to cease to defer charges.
- The equity limit of the security.
- The process for varying the agreement.
- The process by which the local authority can require a re-valuation.
- That the Council has provided adequate information options for paying for their care and the applicant or their representative understands how the Deferred Payment Agreement works and the agreement they are entering into and have been able to ask questions.

17. Conditions of entering into a Deferred Payment Agreement

The Deferred Payment Agreement shall only take effect upon the applicant's or duly appointed representative signing the Deferred Payment Agreement. A certified copy of the appointment of a Power of Attorney or order from the Court of Protection appointing a Deputy will be accepted as evidence of authorisation to sign on behalf of the applicant.

The resident an (if applicable) their financial representative(s) will be required to provide photographic evidence of themselves, in support of the application.

The person entering into the DPA will also be required to abide by a number of conditions:

- That the property is maintained to a reasonable standard of repair and condition
- All outgoings associated with the property, e.g. Council Tax, service charges, ground rent, insurance etc. are paid.
- That any net rental derived from letting the property during the period of the scheme will be assessed in accordance with the charging regulations issued by the Department of Health. The Council will allow 10% of any rental income to be disregarded when working out charges. The disregarded income must be used for property maintenance and other landlord related costs.
- The 10% disregard is optional and if taken will increase the amount of debt being deferred.
- Where a property is rented out the Council will require copies of any tenancy agreement in place and would expect this to an assured tenancy.
- That the person receiving care and/or their representative acknowledges that they have received the Council's advice that they should seek independent financial advice before committing themselves to this agreement.
- That the person makes a full application for assistance on the Council's designated application form, and provides any evidence required by the Council in support of the application. When the property is jointly owned, the co-owners as well as the applicant must agree to the Council's form of charge.
- That the applicant or representative notifies the Council of any change in circumstances which would affect the value of property or sustainability of the deferred payment.
- Predefined terms of the contract which should not be breached.

18. Financial Assessments of Contributions

Applicants entitled to a deferred payment will be assessed to make a financial contribution towards the cost of their care from their assessable income and capital (for example, savings and investments). The assessed contribution will be worked out in accordance with Department of Health guidance.

19. Disposable Income Allowance

The Council will require a financial contribution towards the cost of a person's care from their income and tariff income from liquid capital, but the person has a right to retain a proportion of their income (the 'disposable income allowance').

The disposable income allowance is a fixed amount of (up to £144 per week) which the Council must allow the person to retain (if the person wants to retain it). The Council can require the person to contribute the rest of their income but must allow the person to retain as much of their disposable income allowance as they want to.

The difference between the actual personal expenditure allowance for care homes and the standard personal expenditure allowance (£31.80 per week) will be deferred and added to the debt.

A person may choose to keep less of their income than the disposable income allowance. This might be advantageous to the person as they would be contributing more to the costs of their care from their income, and consequently reducing the amount they are deferring. Whilst this is the person's decision and the Council will not compel someone to retain less than the disposable income allowance the Council has to consider the sustainability of the Deferred Payment and it might be in everyone's interest if a lower amount was retained by the person.

20. Annual reviews and Deferred Payment statements

The Deferred Payment Agreement will be reviewed periodically to assess the value of the property and ensure that there is adequate security to protect the Council's legal charge on the property and/or any other asset accepted as security. The frequency of this review will be decided on a case by case basis. However, as per the regulations the value of the

chosen form of security will be reassessed once the amount deferred exceeds 50% of the security and periodically thereafter.

In addition to reviewing the deferred payment a six-monthly written update will be sent to the person entitled to the deferred payment or their representative. The statement will set out: the amount of fees deferred; interest and administrative charges to date; total amount due and equity available in the property. The statements will record the amounts deferred and progress towards the deferred payment upper limit. We will also provide a statement within 28 days on request.

21. Terminating the Deferred Payment Agreement

The Deferred Payment Agreement can be terminated in a number of ways:

- Voluntarily by the person receiving care or someone acting on their behalf
- paying the full amount that is due
- When the property (or other form of security) is sold
- When the person receiving care dies

Where the agreement is voluntarily terminated the Council will require written notice of termination (the full terms under which the agreement) can be terminated will be set out in the Deferred Payment Agreement.

On termination the full amount due (care charges, interest accrued, administrative and legal fees) will be paid to the Council.

If the person decides to sell the property, they must notify the Council. They will be required to pay the Council from the proceeds of the sale.

The deferred payment will automatically come to an end on a person's death.

The debt can either be paid from a person's estate or by a third party, for example a family member may choose to settle the debt rather than sell the deceased's property. If the agreement is terminated through a person's death the total amount due becomes payable within 90 days after the person dies, although the local authority should wait two weeks following the person's death before approaching the executor with a full breakdown of the total amount deferred.

Once the agreement is terminated the Council must set out the amount to be repaid and once paid a confirmation of the payment will be provided and the charge against the property removed.

The Council will issue an invoice for the total debt once the Deferred Payment Agreement ends and interest will continue to accrue until the debt is paid in full. The legal charge on the property will not be removed until the debt is repaid in full.

If someone decided not to continue accruing their care charges against the deferred payment agreement and can pay the charge from another source instead, 30 days written notice is required to stop the debt accruing. Interest will continue to accrue until the debt is repaid in full.

Interest will continue to accrue on the amount owed after death until the amount due is repaid in full.

There are also circumstances where we may refuse to defer any more charges for a person who has an active deferred payment agreement. These include:

- When the total assets fall below the level of the means test
- Where there is no longer the need for care in a care home or supported living
- Breach of predefined terms of the contract and attempts to resolve them are unsuccessful
- If the property becomes disregarded

Where a spouse or dependent relative has moved into the property after the agreement has been made.

22. Reassessments following a repayment to the Council

If a Deferred Payment Agreement is terminated, because for example the deferred payment is repaid, the Council shall undertake a reassessment of the person's social care needs and finances. The purpose of the reassessment would be to ensure, for example; that the person receiving care continues to have eligible care needs, where the Council has a continuing responsibility to fund or arrange care.

23. Reviews and Appeals procedure

The decision on the outcome of the application for a deferred payment can be reviewed. The grounds for review could include:

- The decision to refuse the application failed to take into account any new information which would have led to a revision of the decision.
- There are eligible care costs which the Council have failed to take into account

Requests for a review should be made within 20 working days of being notified of the outcome of the application for a Deferred Payment Agreement. This period can be extended for exceptional reasons.

Requests should be sent to:

Social Care Charging Team
Revenues & Benefits
Stockport Council
Town Hall
Stockport
SK1 3XE

E-mail: socialcare.charging@stockport.gov.uk

If the applicant is not satisfied with the outcome of the review it will be considered by the SMBC Central Complaints Team. Their contact details are:

Central Complaints Team
Stockport Council
Stopford House 2nd Floor
Piccadilly
Stockport
SK1 3XE
ASC.Complaints@stockport.gov.uk

24. Information and advice

The Council will provide advice and information about deferred payments through a variety of channels: for example, internet, leaflets. Information and advice will be provided during the 12-week property disregard period and at other stages during the care and financial assessment process.

Our information will meet the standards set in the regulations and cover:

- That fees are being deferred and must be paid back later
- The securities that we will accept
- That the property may need to be sold later to repay the amount due
- The amount deferred will be governed by an equity limit
- Circumstances where we may cease to defer further amounts and where we have to stop deferring further amounts
- How interest will be charged
- Explain there will be administrative charges
- What happens on termination
- What happens if the amount is not repaid
- Criteria for governing eligibility

- Requirements which must be adhered to
- Implications on their income, benefits and charging
- Advantages and disadvantages and other options
- The 12-week disregard

Advice and information also includes financial advice and under the Care Act all local authorities are required to ensure that people have access to independent financial advice. Adult Social Care provides access to independent financial advice and advice on care funding options. Please go to: www.stockport.gov.uk/topic/care-and-support-adults

25. Data Protection and Confidentiality

The Council will store the information it collects from service users electronically. It will store and use this information in line with the requirements of the UK General Data Protection Regulation/Data Protection Act 2018. To find out more about how we use your data, please visit our privacy notices found on the following link.

www.stockport.gov.uk/privacy-notice

The Council must also protect public funds and so it may use or share the information provided to prevent and detect fraud. It may also share this information, for the same purpose, with other organisations that handle public funds.

In some circumstances The Council will obtain details of benefits in payment to service users from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) in order to undertake a financial assessment. The Welfare Reform Act 2012 allows for the DWP to share information with Councils for the purpose of social care charging and the Council will ask for this information to complete assessments in the best interest of the service user and to ensure the charge is as accurate as possible.

The information provided for a financial assessment may also be checked against that provided for any Housing Benefit or Council Tax Reduction or Support claim made to Stockport Council for the purpose of verifying information provided but also to enable the Council to check that the service user is receiving the correct benefits and to assist them with claiming extra benefits where appropriate.

The Council will only share information on individual charge assessments with the service user or their nominated representative as declared on the Financial Assessment Form or on receipt of appropriate consent from the Service user or on receipt of evidence that the person requesting the information is legally entitled to it, such as Power of Attorney, Deputy under the Public Guardian Office, DWP Appointees or third party mandate agreement with a bank or building society.

26. Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis, or at other times subject to changes in circumstances or legislation and the continued development of best practice guidance, in conjunction with any other policies relating to fees and charges. Any significant changes or extension of the policy, other than changes issued by central government, would normally be submitted to the Council's Executive Group for approval and may also require a period of consultation dependent on the changes involved.

27. For Further Information

Write to:

Social Care Charging Team
Revenues & Benefits
Stockport Council
Town Hall
Stockport
SK1 3XE

Telephone: 0161 474 4781

E-mail: socialcare.charging@stockport.gov.uk

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Appendix: Version History

Version Number	Summary Of Change	Approved By	Author	Date
1.0	N/A	Council Executive	Mark Frier	March 2015
2.0	Minimum equity period introduced, steps the Council will take if a DPA is not taken up by the client and pro-rata of the administrative fee	Executive Member for Adult Social Care	Mark Frier	April 2016
3.0	General review to take account of any guidance updates	Adult Social Care Senior Management Team	Steve Taylor	February 2019
4.0	Annual Fee update (Section 14) New link for information and advice (Section 24) General Review (Section 25)	Adult Social Care Senior Management Team	Clare Taylor	February 2021
5.0	Annual Fee update (Section 14) Reviews and Appeals Process (Section 23)	Adult Social Care Senior Management Team	Clare Taylor	March 2022
6.0	Annual Fee update (Section 14) Amended Address (Section 23 & 27) Updated Privacy Link (Section 25)	Adult Social Care Senior Management Team	Clare Taylor	June 2022
7.0	Annual Fee update (Sections 14 & 19)	Adult Social Care Senior Management Team	Thomas Farrar	May 2023
8.0	Annual Fee update (Sections 14 & 19)	Adult Social Care Senior Management Team	Thomas Farrar	April 2024
9.0	Annual Fee update (Sections 14 & 19)	Adult Social Care Directorate Management Team	Thomas Farrar	April 2025
10	Annual Fee update (Sections 14 & 19)	Adult Social Care Directorate Management Team	Thomas Farrar	April 2026