

Factsheet 21

Council Tax

May 2026

About this factsheet

This factsheet aims to help you understand:

- Council Tax liability and payment
- Eligibility for Council Tax Reduction schemes (note, some local authorities use the term Council Tax Support)
- Other ways of reducing your Council Tax bill.

The information in this factsheet is correct for the period May 2026 to April 2027. Benefit rates are reviewed annually and take effect in April but rules and amounts can sometimes change during the year.

The information in this factsheet is applicable to England. In Wales and Scotland, please contact Age Cymru or Age Scotland for details of the Council Tax rules and the national Council Tax Reduction schemes in these nations. In Northern Ireland, there is a system of rates instead of Council Tax, please contact Age NI for details.

The government have announced a High Value Council Tax Charge due to start from April 2028. An additional flat rate charge of £2,500 per year will apply to properties valued at between £2 million and £2.5 million rising to £7,500 a year for properties valued at over £5 million.

If you need more detailed advice or representation, it is often best to find a local service. This is sometimes suggested in the text. Age UK Advice can give you contact details for a local Age UK.

For contact details of any organisation mentioned in this factsheet, see the *Useful organisations* section.

Contents

1	What is Council Tax?	4
2	Your Council Tax bill	4
3	Who must pay Council Tax?	5
4	If you do not pay your Council Tax	6
5	Reducing your Council Tax bill	7
6	Are you in the right Council Tax band?	8
6.1	Making a proposal	9
7	Council Tax exemptions	10
7.1	Occupied dwelling exemptions	10
7.2	Unoccupied dwelling exemptions	11
7.3	Applying for an exemption	12
8	Disability reduction scheme	12
8.1	Applying for the disability reduction scheme	13
9	Discounts	13
9.1	How many people count for Council Tax?	14
9.2	The amount of discount	14
9.3	Increased discounts	16
9.4	Other discretionary discounts	16
9.5	Applying for a discount	16
10	Council Tax Reduction (CTR)	16
10.1	CTR for pensioners	17
10.2	Mixed age couples	18
10.3	Pensioners migrated to Universal Credit from Working Tax Credit	18
10.4	Non-dependant deductions	18
10.5	Second Adult Rebate (SAR)	20
11	Appeals and changes of circumstances	20
12	DWP Guidance	21

Useful organisations	24
Age UK	27
Support our work	27

Glossary

AA – Attendance Allowance	PC – Pension Credit
CTR – Council Tax Reduction/Support	PIP – Personal Independence Payment
DLA – Disability Living Allowance	SAR – Second Adult Rebate
DWP – Department for Work and Pensions	UC – Universal Credit
ESA – Employment and Support Allowance	VOA – Valuation Office Agency
HMRC – HM Revenue and Customs	

1 What is Council Tax?

Council Tax is a property-based tax paid to local authorities. It is charged on domestic self-contained dwellings such as houses, flats, bungalows, houseboats and mobile homes, whether owned or rented. Every dwelling receives one Council Tax bill. If a property contains non-self-contained units (for example, a house divided into bedsits with a shared bathroom and kitchen), the property is one dwelling and gets one bill.

Every domestic dwelling is placed in one of eight Council Tax bands. A is the lowest band and H is the highest. The amount payable in each band is determined by each local authority setting an overall amount annually.

2 Your Council Tax bill

Local authorities should send out one Council Tax bill every year to every dwelling that is not exempt, regardless of how many people live there or are liable. Bills are usually sent out in March with the first payment due in April. The people in a household can decide how, or if, to share the bill between them, but the liable person or people remain responsible in law.

Your Council Tax bill should show the full amount of Council Tax for the dwelling according to its valuation band for the whole year, and show any disability reduction, discount, discretionary reduction and Council Tax Reduction (CTR). The local authority assumes you remain eligible for any reductions, CTR, or discounts for the whole of the financial year.

The bill may show any credits due from past periods, penalties, and repayments of overpaid CTR and has the '*chargeable amount*' for the year – which is the amount you are required to pay.

Most people have the right to pay in instalments. The usual arrangement is 10 monthly instalments but there can be different arrangements. You should be sent a new bill if your chargeable amount changes, for example, you become entitled to a discount or a different amount of CTR.

If you were liable for Council Tax in the past but were not billed, a bill can often be backdated. There is no time limit but local authorities should send your bill without unreasonable delays. If there has been a delay of several years sending out your bill, the local authority may not be able to enforce payment. Seek advice in this situation.

3 Who must pay Council Tax?

An adult resident of a dwelling is normally liable for the Council Tax. For Council Tax purposes, you are '*resident*' in a dwelling if it is your sole or main residence and you can only be resident in one dwelling at a time.

Your sole or main residence should be the dwelling that a '*reasonable onlooker*' with knowledge of the facts would decide was your home at the time. Factors such as how much time you spend at different addresses and your security of tenure in them and where you are registered for voting and medical treatment may be relevant.

For the dwelling in which you live, there is a hierarchy of liability. The first bullet point below that applies to your situation determines who is liable:

- If you own your home, you are liable for Council Tax. If a partner lives with you, they are jointly liable, whether or not they are joint owners. A partner is a spouse, civil partner, or someone you live with as if married or civil partners. Any resident joint owners are jointly liable.
- If you rent your home from a non-resident landlord, you are liable for Council Tax. If a partner lives with you, they are jointly liable even if not mentioned on the tenancy agreement, as are any joint tenants.
- If you rent your home from a resident landlord, your landlord is liable.
- If you are a tenant or licensee in a house in multiple occupation (for example, a bedsit, hostel or non-self-contained accommodation), the landlord/owner is liable, whether resident or not.
- If you live in a care home, hostel, or religious community, the owner of the property is liable, whether resident or not.

- If you are an asylum seeker, the owner may be liable whether resident or not – seek advice if this applies to you.

Examples

Anna lives with her son in a private rented house. The tenancy is in her son's name so he is solely liable for Council Tax, although Anna may agree to help with the bill. If they were joint tenants, they would both be liable.

Sam and his wife Paula own their house. Their daughter lives with them and pays them rent. Sam and Paula are jointly liable for the Council Tax. They may ask their daughter to contribute towards the Council Tax or increase her rent to cover some of the bill.

The local authority has the right to ask residents and property owners for information to help decide who is resident and liable for Council Tax and can impose penalties if you do not respond. You can appeal against a penalty or decision about where you are resident and who is liable for Council Tax. See section 11 for more information.

4 If you do not pay your Council Tax

If you are liable for Council Tax, it is important to make it a priority for payment because non-payment can have serious consequences. If you do not pay a Council Tax instalment on time, you should receive a reminder requiring payment within seven days.

If you are having problems paying Council Tax, contact the local authority promptly as they may be able to accept payment by instalments, apply discounts, or otherwise help you to manage.

If you still fail to pay, the local authority can demand you pay the full amount for the year and apply to a Magistrates' Court for a liability order. If this happens, you may also become liable for costs. There are different ways of enforcing a liability order, such as a direct deduction from wages or benefits, or seizure of your possessions by a bailiff or enforcement agent.

Action

If you fall behind with your Council Tax bill, seek advice from an independent agency quickly. Phone Age UK Advice for details of your local Age UK or another advice agency like Citizens Advice.

5 Reducing your Council Tax bill

There are various ways to reduce your Council Tax bill:

- are you in the correct Council Tax band and, if not, can you get the band changed? – see section 6.
- is your property exempt – do any of the criteria in section 7 apply? No Council Tax is payable on exempt properties.
- do you qualify for the disability reduction scheme – the property may be placed in a lower band if it has certain features for a disabled person living there, such as extra space for a wheelchair – see section 8.
- do you qualify for a discount – your bill may be discounted by one quarter or one half: for example, if you live alone or count as living alone, you are entitled to a 25 per cent discount – see section 9.
- apply for a discretionary reduction in your Council Tax – see section 9.4.
- do you qualify for Council Tax Reduction (CTR) – a benefit if you or people you live with have a low income? - see section 10.
- are there discounts for paying by direct debit or one lump sum?

You might qualify for more than one type of reduction, in which case the reductions are applied in the same order as listed above.

See overleaf for an example case study of how this can work in practice.

Example

Dawn is disabled and lives alone. Her house is in band D, which in her area means basic Council Tax of £1,100. She has a low income. As she fulfils the conditions for a disability reduction, her Council Tax is reduced to that of a Band C property, which is £1,000.

It is also reduced by 25 per cent to £750 because of the discount for living alone. As she has a low income, she applies for CTR. Her entitlement to CTR is based on her Council Tax liability after the disability reduction and the single person discount are applied.

6 Are you in the right Council Tax band?

The Valuation Office Agency (VOA), part of HMRC, values dwellings to determine the appropriate Council Tax band. The banding decision is based on the theoretical price the dwelling might have been worth in April 1991, with certain assumptions, including that the property is in reasonable repair.

In general, increases or decreases in property prices do not mean your property moves into a different band. However, major changes can move a property into a different band.

Example

If an extension is built, a property may be worth more – although it only moves to a higher band when it is next sold.

A property can move into a lower band, for example if adaptations for a disabled person reduce its value or a motorway is built nearby.

Properties can move down a band as soon as a change occurs.

If you think your property is in the wrong band because of the sort of major change described above, you can '*make a proposal*' to alter the band.

You can also make a proposal to change the band if you have moved to the property within the last six months or if your property has appeared on the valuation list in the last six months, for example because it is a new home.

You may be able to make a proposal if there has been an appeal decision on a comparable dwelling that gives you grounds for arguing the valuation band of your dwelling should be changed.

6.1 Making a proposal

You can make a proposal by writing to the local VOA office or by contacting them for a form.

You must give information about yourself, the dwelling, the band you are seeking for the dwelling, and why you believe the current band is incorrect. When the VOA receives your proposal, a listing officer decides whether your proposal is valid or invalid.

If your proposal is considered invalid, you receive an invalidity notice telling you why. It gives you the chance to make a further proposal or to appeal to the Valuation Tribunal for England against the invalidity notice.

If your proposal is considered valid, there are several possible outcomes:

- the listing officer may agree your proposal
- a new band for the dwelling may be agreed which is different from the one you proposed
- the Valuation Tribunal may hear the case as an appeal and make a decision, or
- you may withdraw the proposal.

A local advice agency may be able to help you with a proposal to change the band allocated to your home. For more information about this process, see www.gov.uk/challenge-council-tax-band

7 Council Tax exemptions

If a dwelling is exempt, there is no Council Tax to pay.

Many exemptions apply to different types of empty property.

There are exemptions that apply for people with a severe mental impairment and students, for example. For more information, see DWP Guidance in section 12.

7.1 Occupied dwelling exemptions

An occupied dwelling can be exempt if it is:

- wholly occupied by one or more people who have a severe mental impairment. To qualify, a doctor must provide a certificate confirming you have a '*severe mental impairment*'. The cause of the impairment is not important – it can be an impairment from birth like a learning disability or a condition like Alzheimer's disease or the impact of a stroke.

You must be entitled to: AA, PIP daily living component, DLA middle or high rate care component, Severe Disablement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, ESA, Universal Credit (with the '*limited capability for work*' or '*work related activity*' element), Constant Attendance Allowance payable with Industrial Injuries or War Pensions scheme, unemployability allowance payable under the Industrial Injuries scheme, or would have been entitled to one of these benefits if you were under State Pension age. Local authorities do require a claim for a qualifying benefit to have been made and awarded.

- a self-contained property within another property, if the person living in the self-contained property is a dependent relative of the occupant of the main property (this is commonly referred to as an annex or '*granny flat*').

'*Dependent*' means you are aged 65 or over, or substantially or permanently disabled or severely mentally impaired.

'Relative' means a partner, parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, great-great-grandparent, brother, sister, child, grandchild, great-grandchild, great-great-grandchild (including stepchildren and children of civil partners), uncle, great-uncle, great-great-uncle, aunt, great-aunt, great-great-aunt, nephew, great-nephew, great-great-nephew, niece, great-niece, or great-great-niece. A relationship by marriage or civil partnership is treated as one by birth.

- wholly occupied by students (or students and severely mentally impaired people)
- wholly occupied by people under the age of 18
- a student hall of residence
- armed forces barracks, married quarters or visiting forces accommodation.

7.2 Unoccupied dwelling exemptions

An exemption for the following reasons is not automatic and is awarded only as a discount. A local authority may decide to exempt an unoccupied dwelling that is unfurnished for up to:

- 12 months if it needs, is undergoing, or has recently had major repairs
- six months for any other reason.

An unoccupied dwelling, whether furnished or not, should be exempt if:

- left empty if you are in prison or detained under immigration or mental health powers
- left empty as you are in a hospital, care home or hostel where personal care is provided (this does not apply to temporary stays in hospital)
- left empty as you have gone to live somewhere else to provide or receive personal care due to age, illness, disability, past/present alcohol or drug dependence or past/present mental disorder
- it is an empty caravan pitch or houseboat mooring
- it is going to be occupied by ministers of religion
- left empty by its owner who is a student
- left empty by someone who has died and letters of administration or probate have not been granted or were granted less than six months ago

- it is the responsibility of a bankrupt person's trustees
- it cannot be let or occupied without breaching planning or other legal restrictions
- owned by a charity and has been unoccupied for less than six months
- repossessed by a mortgage lender.

7.3 Applying for an exemption

If you think you qualify for an exemption, you should ask for one. Ask your local authority if they have a special form, search on their website, or write to them requesting the exemption, stating the reasons you qualify and the date from which it should be applied.

There is no time limit for applying and an exemption can be backdated to the date it should have first applied. You may have to produce evidence that the exemption applied throughout the backdating period.

Note: if a property is not treated as exempt, you may have to pay more than the normal rate of council tax. There may be a premium rate (double the usual council tax or more) if the property is treated as a second home.

8 Disability reduction scheme

This scheme may apply if your home has features that make it suitable for someone living in it who has a disability. This may apply if you have either:

- an additional bathroom or kitchen for the use of a disabled person
- enough space for the disabled person to use a wheelchair indoors
- a room (other than a bathroom, kitchen or WC) which is mainly used by the disabled person – this might be a treatment room, a room for special equipment such as for dialysis, or, sometimes, an additional bedroom.

If your home qualifies for a disability reduction, your bill is reduced by one band. For example, if your home is valued in band C, you pay the amount for a band B property. If you live in a band A property that has one of the features described above, your bill is reduced by one sixth.

8.1 Applying for the disability reduction scheme

Contact your local authority to apply for a disability reduction on your Council Tax. Local authorities usually have a form you can fill in. Otherwise write to them requesting the reduction, stating the reasons you qualify and the date you would like it applied from.

There is no time limit for applying and a disability reduction can be backdated to the date it should have first applied. You may have to produce evidence that you met the conditions for the reduction throughout the backdating period.

The local authority may visit the dwelling or request supporting evidence from a doctor, social worker or other professional to show that the adaptation to the property is appropriate for the disabled person. You need to renew the application at the start of each financial year.

If the local authority refuses to award a disability reduction, the decision can be appealed, see section 11.

9 Discounts

Council Tax assumes there are two or more people living in each dwelling. A discount is given if fewer than two adults count as resident for Council Tax purposes.

Even if there are several people in your household, you can sometimes qualify for a Council Tax discount, providing enough of them are not counted for Council Tax. This is sometimes called being '*invisible*' for Council Tax.

The following subsection explains how to work out who is counted as being resident in your property for Council Tax purposes.

9.1 How many people count for Council Tax?

To work out if you qualify for a discount, count up the number of people resident in your property for Council Tax purposes, leaving out:

- anyone who has a severe mental impairment (see section 7.1)
- anyone whose sole or main residence is somewhere else
- anyone living in a care home, nursing home or a long-term hospital patient where that is their sole or main residence
- a carer (paid or unpaid) who looks after someone in the same household for at least 35 hours a week. The cared for person must receive AA, DLA middle or high rate care component, PIP daily living component, Armed Forces Independence Payment, or the highest rate of constant AA.

This can apply to carers who work or who are over State Pension age. More than one carer can be disregarded if they meet the conditions.

Note: This does not apply if the person receiving care is the partner of the carer or the carer's child aged under 18.

- some volunteer care workers working on behalf of, or introduced to the person they care for by, a charity, government department or local authority and who fulfil certain conditions. They are usually young people from an organisation like Volunteering Matters, who work at least 24 hours a week and have accommodation provided on the premises
- anyone aged under the age of 18
- anyone for whom Child Benefit is payable and recent school/college leavers under the age of 20
- full-time students, student nurses, certain apprentices and trainees
- anyone in prison, on remand, or detained under immigration or mental health legislation.

9.2 The amount of discount

Once you have worked out how many people count as living in your property, the following discounts apply:

- a discount of 25 per cent, often called the single person discount, if only one person is, or counts as, resident
- a discount of up to 50 per cent if no one is counted as resident (note, you can get a total exemption if no one counts as resident because all residents are severely mentally impaired or students, see section 7.1).

The rules on discounts are separate from the rules on liability. This means there can be situations where a person who is invisible for Council Tax themselves is still liable to pay the Council Tax bill.

See the examples overleaf for how discounts can be applied.

Examples

Wendy is a widow living alone. Her liability for Council Tax is £1,200. As she lives alone, she gets a single person's discount. The bill is reduced by 25 per cent to £900.

Natasha and Khalid are married and no one else lives with them. Khalid has Alzheimer's and receives AA. His doctor signs a form to say he is '*severely mentally impaired*'. Khalid becomes '*invisible*' and Natasha is now the only person who counts for Council Tax. A 25 per cent discount is given.

Jenny has Alzheimer's and gets higher rate AA. Her son lives with her and looks after her for over 35 hours a week. Jenny is invisible for Council Tax as she is severely mentally impaired. Her son is also invisible because he is discounted as Jenny's carer.

No one in the household counts for Council Tax and a 50 per cent discount is given. Jenny remains liable to pay the remaining amount because she is the sole owner of the property.

9.3 Increased discounts

In most cases, the maximum discount available is 50 per cent of the bill. However, local authorities can increase the discount to more than 50 per cent on certain furnished or unfurnished dwellings in which no one has their sole or main residence. This is dependent on each local authority. An example is if a property needs major repairs to make it habitable.

9.4 Other discretionary discounts

Local authorities can reduce the amount of Council Tax you have to pay, for example, because of hardship or a natural disaster. This is a power they have under Section 13A of the *Local Government Finance Act 1992*. You can apply for a discretionary reduction whether you receive CTR or not. They can award a reduction to clear arrears from earlier years.

The CTR scheme for each local authority should explain how to apply for a discretionary reduction. You must usually apply in writing or by telephone and include supporting evidence. It is a good idea to include details of household income and expenditure. If your application is refused, you can appeal, see section 11.

9.5 Applying for a discount

The local authority may ask you for information to decide whether you should be getting any discounts. A discount can be backdated to the date it should have first applied. Whilst there is no limit to how far an application for backdating can be made, it is likely that the local authority will limit backdating to six years.

10 Council Tax Reduction (CTR)

Each local authority in England is responsible for operating its own local scheme of Council Tax Reduction (or Council Tax Support areas). A standard scheme applies if you are over State Pension age. Eligibility and the amount of support for people under State Pension age varies between local authority areas.

To qualify for CTR, you cannot usually have savings over £16,000 (unless entitled to Pension Credit (PC), see section 10.2). You cannot be subject to immigration control (see DWP Guidance in section 12).

For specific information about the working-age scheme in your area, check details of your local scheme at www.gov.uk/apply-council-tax-reduction. Many working-age schemes are less generous.

10.1 Claims

Local authorities usually have a joint application for Housing Benefit and CTR. You can apply online on your local authority's website. You should be able to download and print a copy or request a paper form to fill in. If you do complete a paper form, it will tell you where to return it. You can for your CTR to be backdated for up to three months before you claim. You do not need to give a reason why you did not claim earlier.

Ask for your CTR to be backdated on the CTR application form. The form might have a section about backdating, sometimes called a '*late application*'. If there is not a section about backdating, write on a separate piece of paper and send it with your claim form. Explain when your CTR should be backdated to and why.

10.2 CTR for pensioners

There is a standard scheme in England for people over State Pension age. You do not need to receive PC as you can also qualify if your income and savings are low enough. State Pension age is rising gradually from April 2026, check your own State Pension age at www.gov.uk/state-pension-age

If you receive PC Guarantee Credit, your income and capital are disregarded completely. You automatically receive maximum help with your Council Tax bill. You may still have deductions if you live with one or more non-dependants, see section 10.5. It is a good idea to check if you are eligible for PC as even a few pounds a week could mean all your Council Tax will be covered.

If you only receive PC Savings Credit or you do not receive PC at all, CTR eligibility depends on your income and capital. If you have more than £16,000 in savings, you are not eligible. Any lump sum payment from a deferred State Pension is disregarded when calculating capital. The financial assessment is similar to that set out in section 3 of Age UK factsheet 17, *Housing Benefit*.

Note

If you do not currently receive PC, get a benefits check. See Age UK factsheet 48, *Pension Credit*, for more information. Speak to your local Age UK or see Age UK Benefits Calculator.

10.3 Mixed age couples

If you are a mixed age couple (where one of you is over State Pension age and the other is under) and you claim Universal Credit, you are usually covered by the often less generous rules for the local working age CTR scheme.

10.4 Pensioners migrated to Universal Credit from Working Tax Credit

Tax Credits ended in April 2025. If you were in work and entitled to Working Tax Credit (WTC), you were invited to move to Universal Credit (UC). If you are over State Pension age and you get UC because you or your partner were getting WTC previously, you are covered by the standard CTR scheme for pensioners, see section 10.2.

Ask your local authority to check your Council Tax is calculated as if you have been on the pension-age CTR scheme for the whole period since you moved to UC.

10.5 Non-dependant deductions

If you live with someone other than your partner or dependent children, your CTR entitlement may be reduced. This is called a non-dependant deduction. A deduction is made because it is assumed the non-dependant will contribute towards your bills. This is regardless of how much, or if, they actually contribute. These rules are for the pension-age CTR scheme. The following people do not count as a non-dependant:

- your partner
- you or your partner's dependent children or foster children
- anyone jointly responsible for Council Tax (e.g. joint owner or tenant)
- a boarder, sub-tenant or licensee
- someone staying with you who normally lives elsewhere
- live-in paid carers employed by a charity or voluntary organisation.

No deduction is made if you or your partner are:

- receiving AA, PIP daily living component, DLA care component or Armed Forces Independent Payment (AFIP), or
- blind, severely partially sighted, or treated as blind.

Likewise, no deduction is made if the non-dependant:

- receives Universal Credit and does not have any earned income
- receives PC
- is a full time student or receives a training allowance
- is a member of the armed forces while deployed on operations
- has been in hospital for more than 52 weeks (separate stays not more than 28 days apart are added together when calculating this).

Amount of non-dependant deduction

If a non-dependant deduction is made, a fixed amount is deducted (see table below). Gross is the amount they earn before tax and other deductions are made. It does not include any income received from AA, PIP, DLA, AFIP, or payments made under certain charitable funds.

If there is more than one non-dependant, a deduction is made for each of them but only one deduction is made for a couple. The deduction for a couple is the highest that would have been made if they were treated as individuals but based on their joint gross income.

Circumstances of the non-dependant	Weekly deduction from CTR
Not working or working less than 16 hours a week	£5.20
Working 16 or more hours a week with average gross income less than £279.00	£5.20
Working 16 or more hours a week with average gross income between £279.00 and £484.99 a week	£10.60
Working 16 or more hours a week with average gross income between £485.00 and £604.99 a week	£13.30
Working 16 or more hours a week with average gross income £605.00 a week or more	£15.95

10.6 Second Adult Rebate (SAR)

Second Adult Rebate is a different sort of CTR, also known as alternative maximum CTR. It is not based on your income and savings but on the income and savings of one or more other people living in your household.

SAR can reduce your Council Tax if another person on a low income lives with you who is not your spouse, civil partner or unmarried partner (and as a result you lose your entitlement to the single person discount of 25 per cent). Check with your local authority and seek advice to find out whether this is available in your area.

11 Appeals and changes of circumstances

You have the right to appeal against a decision to refuse a discount, reduction, discretionary reduction, exemption, or CTR claim.

First, you should appeal to the local authority that made the decision. The local authority has two months to respond to your appeal.

If the appeal is unsuccessful, you can make a further appeal to the Valuation Tribunal for England provided you do so within two months of receiving the decision.

If the local authority does not reply to your appeal, you have four months from the date of your appeal to make a further appeal to the Valuation Tribunal.

It is your responsibility to tell the local authority of changes in your circumstances, for example if you no longer live alone or are no longer entitled to a discount or exemption. Notify the local authority within 21 days of the change or they could impose a fine. You have the right to appeal to the Valuation Tribunal for England against any fine.

For more information on the process, see www.valuationtribunal.gov.uk

Appeals against recovery of overpaid CTR

You cannot appeal to the Valuation Tribunal against a decision to increase your Council Tax liability because your CTR reduced your Council Tax bill by too much in error.

If the local authority decides your CTR was too high, you can ask them to use their discretion under section 13A of the *Local Government Finance Act 1992* to reduce your Council Tax liability (in other words, to reduce or write off the debt). Include information about your age, health conditions or debts which would make it difficult for you to pay more Council Tax.

If the local authority refuse to reduce your liability, you can appeal to the Valuation Tribunal. They will consider whether the local authority should have exercised its discretion by reducing your Council Tax liability.

Action

See Age UK factsheet 74, *Challenging welfare benefit decisions* for more information or seek advice from a local advice agency.

12 DWP Guidance

The DWP provides a range of guidance documents with information about benefits which you may find useful. For Council Tax, guidance can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/housing-benefit-and-council-tax-benefit-manual

Specific areas of guidance highlighted in this factsheet can be found by using the above link and selecting the appropriate heading:

- **Council Tax exemptions** (section 7) legislation can be found at www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1992/558
- **Non-dependant deductions** (section 10.42) – *Part A, A5: Calculating benefit*, from paragraph 5.500
- **Second Adult Rebate** (section 10.5) – *Part A, A5: Calculating benefit*, from paragraph 5.840
- **Settled status** (section 10) – If you are an EEA citizen (except Irish citizens), you may be able to apply for ‘settled status’ or ‘pre-settled status’ in order to be able to stay in the UK and remain eligible for certain benefits such as Council Tax Reduction:

Settled status – You are usually awarded settled status if you have lived in the UK for a continuous five-year period (for at least six months in each 12 month period, known as ‘*continuous residence*’), although there are some exceptions, see www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/settled-status-less-than-5-years

If you are given settled status, you can stay in the UK and be eligible for certain benefits, subject to satisfying other qualifying conditions, such as those outlined in this factsheet.

Pre-settled status – If you do not have five years’ continuous residence when you apply, you may be given pre-settled status. You must have started living in the UK by 31 December 2020 unless applying as the existing close family member of another EEA citizen who started living here by then.

Although you can stay in the UK if you have pre-settled status, you are not automatically eligible for certain benefits (such as those which require you to have a right to reside, including Council Tax Reduction).

In order to be eligible, you must show you are exercising a qualifying right to reside under the *Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016*.

Guidance on right to reside can be found within *DMG Vol 2 Ch 7 Part 3: Habitual residence and right to reside*, from paragraph 073492.

For more information about pre or settled status, including how to apply, go to www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families

Useful organisations

Citizens Advice

www.citizensadvice.org.uk

Telephone 0800 144 8848

National network of advice centres offering free, confidential, independent advice, face to face or by telephone.

Disability Service Centre

www.gov.uk/disability-service-centre

DWP helpline providing advice or information about claims for Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment or Attendance Allowance:

- **Attendance Allowance (AA)**
Telephone 0800 731 0122
- **Disability Living Allowance (DLA)**
If you were born on or before 8 April 1948
Telephone 0800 731 0122

If you were born after 8 April 1948
Telephone 0800 121 4600
- **Personal Independence Payment (PIP)**
Telephone 0800 121 4433

Pension Service (The)

www.gov.uk/browse/working/state-pension

Telephone 0800 731 0469

State Pension Forecasting Team 0800 731 0175

For details of state pensions, including forecasts and how to claim your pension.

Valuation Office Agency (VOA)

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/valuation-office-agency

Telephone 03000 501 501

Part of HM Revenues and Customs and is responsible for allocating the correct Council Tax band to homes.

Valuation Tribunal

www.valuationtribunal.gov.uk

Telephone 0303 445 8100

Independent appeals tribunal for Council Tax and rating appeals. The full Council Tax Guidance Manual is available through this website.

Age UK

Age UK provides advice and information for people in later life through our Age UK Advice line, publications and online. Call Age UK Advice to find out whether there is a local Age UK near you, and to order free copies of our information guides and factsheets.

Age UK Advice

www.ageuk.org.uk

0800 169 65 65

Lines are open seven days a week from 8.00am to 7.00pm

In Wales contact

Age Cymru Advice

www.agecymru.wales

0300 303 4498

In Northern Ireland contact

Age NI

www.ageni.org

0808 808 7575

In Scotland contact

Age Scotland

www.agescotland.org.uk

0800 124 4222

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Our publications are available in large print and audio formats

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The evidence sources used to create this factsheet are available on request.

Contact resources@ageuk.org.uk

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