

Council Tax

2026/27



Delivering value for money



HILLINGDON
LONDON

www.hillingdon.gov.uk/counciltax

Pay by direct debit

Direct debit is the easiest payment method.

You can choose to pay on the 1, 10, 18 or 25 of the month. Paying by direct debit saves you the worry of remembering to pay each month, writing cheques, postal costs or queuing to pay.

In addition, you have the added bonus of the direct debit guarantee, which means an immediate refund will be paid to you in the unlikely event of an error occurring.

To find out more, visit
 [www.hillingdon.gov.uk/
pay-your-council-tax](http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/pay-your-council-tax)



How to pay

Council tax is usually paid in 10 instalments from April to January or you can apply to pay in 12 instalments. If you wish to do so, your request must be received in writing by 1 April.

Where requests are received after 1 April, council tax will be payable in the number of months remaining up to and including March of the following year.

Details of the different payment methods and contact information are online at
 www.hillingdon.gov.uk/counciltax.

Sign up for e-billing

Make life easier and go paper-free with e-billing!

It's fast, free, reliable and secure.

By registering for an online Council Tax account, you'll have quick, secure access to everything you need — download your bills, see what you owe, set up Direct Debits and update your details whenever it suits you. It's fast, free and better for the environment.

Get started today at
 [www.hillingdon.gov.uk/
register-your-account](http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/register-your-account)



Message from Cllr Ian Edwards, Leader of the Council



Dear resident,

The council has approved its 2026/27 budget, prioritising residents by protecting and modernising frontline services while once again keeping council tax lower than neighbouring authorities and more than £300 below the national average.

Our plans reflect careful financial management, a strong plan for the future, and a relentless drive for value for money.

During the past decade, Hillingdon's population has grown, increasing demand for social care and housing support. These pressures, alongside high inflation and government underfunding, are compounded by costs linked to Heathrow Airport, including asylum support and anti-social behaviour.

Although a long overdue new funding settlement is welcome, its phased implementation means the borough will receive £65 million less than its assessed need across the next two years, creating a short-term gap that requires Exceptional Financial Support.

Between 2026/27 and 2030/31, we will invest up to £268.5 million in services and facilities, alongside £519.4 million for regeneration and housing, delivering independently judged excellent services at some of the lowest costs in London as we continue to put residents first.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ian Edwards". The signature is stylized and cursive.

**Cllr Ian Edwards,
Leader of the Council**

Your council tax

This booklet contains information about your council tax for the financial year beginning on 1 April 2026. It tells you how much you will pay, how the money will be used and how much goes to other organisations, such as the Greater London Authority (GLA), which is headed by the Mayor of London.

Every house in the country receives a council tax bill. Whether you live in a house or a flat, own your own house or rent, everyone has to pay council tax, which helps to pay for the services that Hillingdon Council delivers for local people – everything from leisure centres, family hubs and libraries to waste and recycling, parks, keeping you safe, services for the elderly and housing.

For 2026/27, the Hillingdon element of council tax will rise by 2.99 per cent, with an additional 2 per cent adult social care precept. This sets Band D at £1,534.95 – an increase of £1.40 per week – still lower than neighbouring authorities and well below the national average.

Breakdown of your payments for Hillingdon Council's and the GLA's services

<i>Property band</i>	<i>Hillingdon</i>	<i>GLA</i>	<i>Total council tax payable</i>	<i>Range of values</i>
	£	£	£	£
A	1,023.30	340.34	1,363.64	up to 40,000
B	1,193.85	397.06	1,590.91	40,001 to 52,000
C	1,364.40	453.79	1,818.19	52,001 to 68,000
D	1,534.95	510.51	2,045.46	68,001 to 88,000
E	1,876.05	623.96	2,500.01	88,001 to 120,000
F	2,217.15	737.40	2,954.55	120,001 to 160,000
G	2,558.25	850.85	3,409.10	160,001 to 320,000
H	3,069.90	1,021.02	4,090.92	more than 320,000

The Hillingdon Council precept includes funding for adult social care

Adult social care precept

The Secretary of State made an offer to adult social care authorities. (“Adult social care authorities” are local authorities which have functions under Part 1 of the Care Act 2014, namely county councils in England, district councils for an area in England for which there is no county council, London borough councils, the Common Council Of the City of London and the Council of the Isles of Scilly).

The offer was the option of an adult social care authority being able to charge an additional “precept” on its council tax without holding a referendum, to assist the authority in meeting its expenditure on adult social care from the financial year 2016/17. It was originally made in respect of the financial years up to and including 2019/20. The social care precept will continue into 2026/27 as part of the ongoing package of additional funding for social care.

The Older Person Discount remains closed to new entrants since 1 April 2021, the council continues to protect existing discounts for those already in receipt of this discount and a safety net is also in place for the most financially vulnerable residents through the council tax reduction scheme.

As part of the budget, the council will hold £40 million of reserves available for further financial resilience against demographic and inflationary pressures as well as any unforeseen economic impacts above those identified in the council’s budget proposals and has factored into service operating budgets the impact of the high inflationary environment the council has been operating under.

This year's council tax

	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000
Gross expenditure on services	746,147	798,712
Service income (specific government grants, fees and charges)	(487,579)	(487,828)
Net expenditure on services	258,570	310,885
Corporate income (business rates, general government grants and use of balances)	(104,443)	(146,775)
Hillingdon's council tax requirement	154,127	164,775
Greater London Authority precept	51,697	54,803
Total council tax requirement	205,824	219,578
Divided by Band D equivalent properties within the borough	105,422 no	107,349 no
Charge for each Band D household	£1,952.38	£2,045.46

Development of 2026/27 budget

	£'000
Council tax requirement 2025/26	154,127
Staffing budget increases	4,583
Service expenditure increases	41,163
Service income increases	(5,259)
Less service income reductions	5,010
Inflationary cost increases	14,151
Changes in corporate expenditure	16,665
Changes in corporate funding	(15,902)
Changes in corporate income	827
Changes in transfers +/- reserves	10,800
Use of Exceptional Financial Support	(61,389)
Council tax requirement 2026/27	164,775



What do I get for my money?

The council delivers nearly 800 different services, which directly benefit local residents and the borough. These services are funded through a combination of grants from central government, a share of local business rates and your council tax. The amount to be raised from council tax is known as the council tax requirement.

Further information about the council's budget can be found at www.hillingdon.gov.uk/budget-reports.

The split of costs between different council services

	2025/26 £'000	Change £'000	2026/27 £'000
Children's social care	37,420	6,982	44,402
Other children's and young people's services	19,811	2,568	22,380
Adult social care and public health	100,893	15,489	116,382
Housing	8,584	15,415	23,999
Waste collection and disposal	22,175	(927)	21,248
Highways, transport and parking	8,487	(550)	7,937
Cultural, environmental and planning services	12,218	2,756	14,974
Other residents' services	8,741	3,110	11,851
Other services and central costs	40,240	7,472	47,712
	258,570	52,316	310,885

How is every £1 of your council tax spent?

In 2026/27, the council is expecting to raise £164.8 million from council tax income and here is how we expect to spend the money.



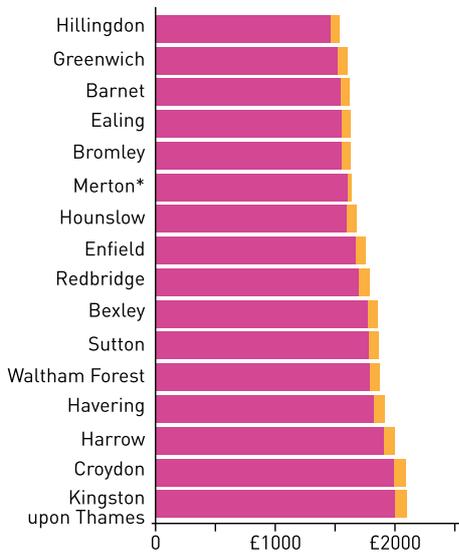
- **37p** Adult social care
- **14p** Children's social care
- **15p** Corporate support services
- **8p** Housing services
- **7p** Education services
- **7p** Waste collection and disposal
- **5p** Cultural, environmental and planning services
- **4p** Other residents' services
- **3p** Highways, parking and transport



Movement in budget 2025/26 to 2026/27



Value for money in Hillingdon

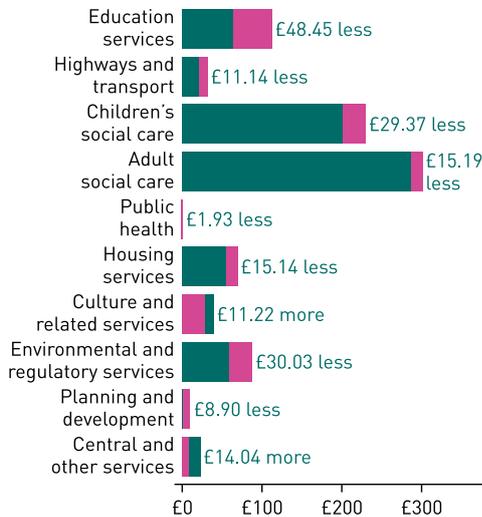


■ 2025/26 Band D council tax
 ■ 4.99% increase

*Only increasing by 2% adult social care precept



Spend per person 2025/26 compared to neighbouring councils



This means our council tax is £129.27 less than the nearest neighbour average

■ Hillingdon
 ■ Nearest neighbour average



Reflecting on our achievements

The council delivers more than 800 services for residents each year, here's a snapshot of how we continued to put residents first in 2025/26.



Building new homes and safe and strong communities



Acquired 210 properties for local people, with 40 more on the way

- ▶ **£14.1 million** invested to decarbonise **320** council homes.
- ▶ Installed new kitchens, bathrooms and windows at **more than 1,000** properties.
- ▶ **907 families** were helped to avoid homelessness.
- ▶ **5 closure orders** issued for tenants' properties to prevent anti-social behaviour and criminal activity.

- ▶ Since its introduction last year, our Public Spaces Protection Order preventing taxis from waiting near Heathrow, has resulted in **7,844 fines**.
- ▶ **2** landlords were **fined more than £270,000** for illegally converting a house into flats.
- ▶ Carried out **more than 40** community action days.
- ▶ Our counter fraud team **recovered £10.8 million**.
- ▶ **35** residents and organisations received Community Awards.
- ▶ **£250,000** Chrysalis funding improved **5 community facilities**, and ward budgets supported **27 local initiatives**.
- ▶ **Borough's Diamond Jubilee** brought residents together at the Mayor's Picnic in the Park.

Fostering thriving, healthy households



Expanded support for children with SEND, delivering new facilities at Meadow High School

- ▶ Launched our first **Age-Friendly Festival** to signpost support.
- ▶ Partnered with community organisations to provide **warm welcome centres** across the borough.
- ▶ Since the launch of our **Hillingdon Youth Offer**, **56% more** children and young people are accessing the universal programme.

Creating a greener future

- ▶ **Decarbonised** Hillingdon Sports and Leisure Complex, Winston Churchill Theatre and Highgrove Pool and Fitness Centre.
- ▶ Partnered with **5** boroughs to procure new on-street electric vehicle charging points.
- ▶ Invested in new technology to make road repairs faster and more efficient and were **1 of only 2** London councils to receive the highest rating from government for road maintenance.



7 new street sweeping machines, named by residents, introduced

- ▶ **3,742 trees** planted.
- ▶ Improvements made to **6 school travel routes**.

Delivering value for money services

- ▶ Opened **2** new ceremony rooms at the Civic Centre.
- ▶ Launched a refreshed website.
- ▶ **Commissioned specialist operators** to run services more sustainably, including our early years centres and two golf courses.



Purchased a new care facility to secure local provision and reduce private provider costs

Investing in Hillingdon to create a thriving economy

- ▶ Secured **£1.1 million UKSPF funding** to make improvements to town centres and supported **169** businesses to grow and **168** residents to learn new skills.
- ▶ Held our **second Old Vinyl Factory Festival** welcoming more than **1,600** people.
- ▶ Joined the **West London Economic Prosperity Board** to drive growth and innovation.



Our adult education service, which was rated 'good' by Ofsted, delivered 423 adult learning courses

See more and watch the video:
www.hillingdon.gov.uk/council-achievements



Further information

Valuation of properties and valuation banding appeals

All homes, including houses, flats, mobile homes and houseboats, must pay council tax. Every property is placed in a valuation band for England by the listing officer at the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) for HM Revenue and Customs. Your council tax bill shows which band your property is in, based on the expected sale price as of 1 April 1991.

If you have an enquiry about the banding of your property or wish to appeal against it, please contact the VOA via www.gov.uk/guidance/contact-the-voa or call the VOA centralised switchboard on 03000 501 501.

Council tax appeals

You can appeal against your council tax if you think:

- you are not the resident or owner
- your property is exempt
- there has been a mistake in calculating your bill.

If you want to appeal, you must tell us in writing, giving the reasons why you are appealing.

You must continue to pay your council tax while your appeal is being dealt with. We will refund any money that you have overpaid, if your appeal is successful.

Discounts for over-65s

The Older Person Discount remains closed to new entrants since 1 April 2021. The council continues to protect existing discounts for those already in receipt of this discount and a safety net is also in place for the most financially vulnerable residents through the council tax reduction scheme.

Are you entitled to a reduction?

In some cases, you may be entitled to a reduction. If you are the only adult living in a property, you may be entitled to a 25 per cent discount. We work out your council tax based on at least two adults living at the property. However, the following people are not counted for council tax purposes, which may entitle you to a reduction, even if you do not live alone:

- full-time students, student nurses, apprentices (earning less than £195 a week) and youth training trainees
- 18 and 19 year olds who are in, or who have just left, a course of education for the period 1 May to 31 October in any year
- patients in hospital and people looked after in a care home
- people who are severely mentally impaired
- those staying in certain hostels or night shelters
- care workers on low pay, working for charities
- people caring for someone with a disability who is not a spouse, partner or child under 18 years of age
- members of visiting armed forces and certain international institutions
- members of religious communities (monks and nuns)
- people in prison (unless sentenced for non-payment of council tax or a fine).

If your property has an annexe that is occupied by a relative, you may be entitled to a 50 per cent reduction in the amount of council tax you have to pay.

If you think you qualify for a council tax reduction, please visit www.hillingdon.gov.uk/counciltax for further details.

Discounts for empty homes

The council does not grant a discount for unoccupied and substantially unfurnished homes or properties undergoing (or requiring) major repair work or structural alteration.

Second homes and furnished properties that are not used as a sole or main residence do not attract a discount.

Exemptions

The following unoccupied properties are exempt from council tax:

- previously occupied and owned by a charity (exempt for up to six months)
- was last occupied by someone who has gone into prison (unless sentenced for non-payment of council tax or a fine)
- was last occupied by someone who has gone into hospital or a nursing home to receive personal care
- where probate or letters of administration are pending (exempt for up to six months after either have been granted)
- where occupation is prohibited by law
- is waiting to be occupied by a minister of religion
- where the previous occupier has moved elsewhere (other than hospital or care home) to receive or provide personal care through old age, disability, illness or mental disorder past or present, or through alcohol or drug dependence
- is owned by a full-time student and was their last sole or main residence
- has been repossessed
- where the liable person is acting as a trustee in bankruptcy.

Exemptions also apply to the following occupied properties:

- student halls of residence, forces' barracks and married quarters, a caravan pitch or mooring not in use and an unoccupied annexe that is part of a single dwelling
- property where the liable person is a member of (or has a relevant association with) visiting armed forces, or is a visiting

non-UK citizen entitled to diplomatic privileges or immunities

- property where all residents are full-time students or is occupied by person(s) under 18, or those severely mentally impaired
- an annexe of an occupied dwelling that is occupied by a dependent relative.

Certain conditions may apply to discounts or exemptions. Please visit www.hillingdon.gov.uk/counciltax for advice.

If your council tax bill shows a discount, the council has made the assumption that you are entitled to the discount for the period covered by the bill. If this assumption is no longer correct, because your circumstances have changed, or you know that they will change during the period covered by your bill, please let us know. You are required to let the council know in writing within 21 days of realising that you are no longer entitled to a discount. Failure to do this without a reasonable excuse could lead to a £70 penalty.

If you are unsure whether your change of circumstances will affect any entitlement to discount, please visit www.hillingdon.gov.uk/counciltax for advice.

Empty properties and second homes premium

If you own a property that isn't currently used as anyone's sole or main residence, or is kept as a second home, it's important to understand how council tax applies.

There are no discounts for empty, unoccupied properties, and from 1 April 2026 a premium will be charged on second homes. Council tax is still payable on these properties, and in some cases, a premium may apply.

This includes:

- empty and unfurnished properties
- empty but furnished properties
- second homes (including those not related to a job)
- properties undergoing major repair work or structural changes

- properties considered uninhabitable.

Properties that have been unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for two years or more, will be charged a Long Term Empty Premium in addition to the annual council tax charge. How much this premium is will depend on how long it has been unoccupied and unfurnished for:

- 100 per cent if empty and unfurnished for two years
- 200 per cent if empty and unfurnished for five years
- 300 per cent if empty and unfurnished for 10 years or more (from 1 April 2025).

Periods of six weeks or less when the property is occupied/furnished are disregarded for the purposes of calculating the empty homes premium.

Mandatory exceptions

In some cases, properties may be exempt from the long-term empty premium. This means you'll only pay the standard council tax rate. Exceptions are grouped into three categories.

Second homes and empty properties

- **Job-related armed forces accommodation:** If the property would be someone's main residence but they're living in job-related armed forces housing. Suggested evidence: Copy of work contract
- **Annexes:** That form part of, or are treated as part of, the main dwelling.
- **Actively marketed for sale (12-month limit)** - Suggested evidence: Estate agent contract and valid EPC certificate.
- **Actively marketed for let (12-month limit)** - Suggested evidence: Letting agent contract and valid EPC certificate, or other suitable proof if no agent is involved
- **Unoccupied due to death (12-month limit from grant of probate)** - Suggested evidence: Copy of probate award.

Second homes only

- **Job-related property** - Suggested evidence: Work contract or employer confirmation.
- **Caravans or houseboats**

- **Seasonal homes:** Properties with restricted occupation, such as holiday homes.

Empty properties only

- **Major repair or structural alteration (12-month limit)** - Suggested evidence: Contract for the work being carried out.

Please note: The evidence listed above is a guide and not exhaustive. You may be asked to provide additional documentation depending on your circumstances.

For more details on mandatory exceptions, Read the GOV.UK guidance on how council tax premiums apply to long-term empty homes and second homes.

People on a low income

If you are on a low income, you can apply for council tax reduction on the amount you have to pay. The level of reduction will depend on the size of your family, your savings, your income and the amount of council tax. The maximum reduction you can receive is 75 per cent. Where you or any member of your household is in receipt of any disability income, the maximum would also be 75 per cent. If you are receiving Income Support, Universal Credit (without any earned income), Jobseeker's Allowance, or Employment Support Allowance, you have to pay 25 per cent this is the same if you are in receipt of disability income. This could be more if you have non-dependant adults living with you. More details of the council's local council tax reduction scheme can be found at www.hillingdon.gov.uk/benefits.

Couples

If you are married or living with someone as husband, wife or same sex partner, you will normally be jointly responsible for the council tax bill. Only make one claim for council tax reduction, which will be assessed on your joint income.

Capital limit

The capital upper limits from 1 April 2026 are:

- No limit - receiving the guarantee part of Pension Credit
- £16,000 - if you and your partner are both state pension credit age
- £6,000 - if you and/or your partner are not state pension credit age.

For couples, the limit applies for each claim, not for each person.

To find out if you are state pension credit age go to www.gov.uk/state-pension-age.

Non-dependents deduction

Your council tax reduction will be affected if you have someone other than your partner or dependent children living in your household. For working age claims, this is £12 per week. However no deduction is applied if the person is a full time student or in receipt of state pension credit. More details on the non-dependant deductions can be found at www.hillingdon.gov.uk/ctrscheme. You can also find out how much council tax reduction you may be entitled to by using the council tax reduction calculator at www.hillingdon.gov.uk/counciltax.

People with disabilities

You may be entitled to a reduction in your council tax bill if your home has certain features that are essential (or of major importance) to the wellbeing of a disabled person who lives there. These features are:

- a room (other than a bathroom, kitchen or toilet) used mainly by a disabled person (for example, for storing dialysis equipment or a ground-floor bedroom in a property with two or more floors)
- an additional kitchen or a bathroom (with bath and/or shower, not just a toilet and wash basin) for use by the disabled person
- extra space inside the property to allow for the use of a wheelchair.

If you are eligible, your bill will be reduced to that of a property in the valuation band immediately below the actual band of your property.

Greater London Authority

Introduction

The Mayor of London's Budget for 2026/27 sets out how he will fund his plans to continue building a fairer, safer, greener and more prosperous London for everyone. It ensures investment to tackle crime, build more affordable homes, reduce street homelessness, improve London's transport network, provide free school meals to all state primary school children, and keep London as a world-leader in tackling air pollution and the climate crisis. The thread that runs throughout the budget is the Mayor's desire to provide a helping hand to Londoners to ensure everyone has the chance to reach their potential.

In particular, the Mayor's budget for 2026/27 prioritises resources to tackle crime and the causes of crime, with a record-breaking £1.26bn investment from City Hall in policing and crime prevention measures.

Increasing council tax to fund the Metropolitan Police and the London Fire Brigade

The GLA's share of council tax for a typical Band D property has been increased by £20.13 – the equivalent of £1.68 a month. The additional income from this increase will help to fund the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) – whose work is overseen by the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) – and the London Fire Brigade (LFB).

The Mayor has taken the decision to increase the policing precept part of council tax to support the MPS in conducting a major crack down on phone theft, with targeted action to dismantle phone theft gangs on London's streets. The additional funding will also be used to ensure London can build on the important progress being made to reduce homicides, knife crime, gun crime, burglary and other key crimes.

The GLA's share of council tax

<i>Band D council tax</i>	<i>2025/26</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>2026/27</i>
	£	£	£
MOPAC (Metropolitan Police)	319.13	15.00	334.13
LFC (London Fire Brigade)	71.72	5.13	76.85
GLA	22.44	0.00	22.44
Transport Services	77.09	0.00	77.09
Total	490.38	20.13	510.51

Investing to build a safer, fairer and greener London for everyone

- Record investment to tackle crime** – The Mayor's top priority is keeping Londoners safe and investment from City Hall has helped to deliver significant progress in reducing key crimes across London over recent years. However, there is still much more to do. That's why the Mayor is investing a record-breaking £1.26bn from City Hall in policing and crime prevention measures in his 2026/27 budget. This is nearly £100m more than last year's budget. The funding includes: £4.5m to continue to crack down on and dismantle phone theft gangs on the streets of the capital; a new £2.4m package of support for victims and survivors of Child Sexual Exploitation; an additional £50m to invest in further support for young people, which will help to keep vulnerable young Londoners away from gangs and crime; and an additional £29m to continue tackling violence against women and girls in London.
- Improving London's transport network** – The Mayor is focused on increasing and improving transport services to make London's transport network better, greener, more accessible and as affordable as possible. The Mayor's budget for 2026/27 includes investment that will help to: maintain existing concessionary travel and assisted door-to-door transport schemes; roll out new trains on the Piccadilly line; continue to improve accessibility across TfL's network, increasing the availability of step-free access and toilets; improve the bus network; move forward with plans to deliver key transport projects, including the DLR extension to Thamesmead; and deliver schemes designed to make walking, cycling and public transport safer, cleaner and more appealing.
- Supporting Londoners through the cost-of-living crisis** – The Mayor has responded to the cost-of-living challenges facing families in London by providing funding to continue his universal free school meals programme for London's state primary school children. By July 2026, it is estimated that this programme will have saved London families up to £1,500 per child since its introduction in September 2023.
- Investing in social and affordable homes** – Before the pandemic, the Mayor completed more homes in London than at any time since the 1930s and he has taken council housebuilding to its highest level since the 1970s. But there is still a long way to go to fix the housing crisis, with housebuilding currently facing an extremely challenging time in the capital. This is due to a combination of the impact of Brexit, the pandemic, high interest rates and delays caused by the Building Safety Regulator. The Mayor will continue to do everything he can, using his budget for 2026/27 to build more of the safe, decent and affordable homes Londoners need.
- Tackling rough sleeping** – The Mayor has made addressing London's rough sleeping crisis a top priority. Since 2016, he has increased City Hall's rough sleeping budget more than fivefold and helped more than 20,000 people off London's streets. The Mayor's budget for 2026/27 includes an additional £8m to invest in further action to tackle rough sleeping in the capital.
- Supporting Londoners through the AI revolution** – The Mayor's budget for 2026/27 includes a new £20m pot of funding to take forward recommendations from his Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Future of Work Taskforce to embed AI skills in our workforce and equip

Londoners with the tools they will need to succeed in a fast-changing environment.

The Mayor's budget for 2026/27 will also invest in: supporting Londoners to secure better paid jobs; tackling inequality; supporting renters; helping businesses, both large and small; and keeping London as a world-leader in reducing air pollution, cleaning up our rivers and tackling the climate crisis.

Summary of GLA Group budget

The following tables compare the GLA Group's planned spending for 2026/27 with last year and sets out why it has changed.

The GLA's planned gross expenditure is higher this year. This reflects the additional resources the Mayor is investing in policing, the London Fire Brigade and transport services. Overall, the council tax requirement has also increased for this reason. There has been a 1.2 per cent increase in London's residential property taxbase. Find out more about our budget at:

 www.london.gov.uk/budget.

How the GLA's budget is funded

	2026/27 £m
Gross expenditure	19,079.0
Government grants and retained business rates	(8,466.8)
Fares, charges and other income	(8,815.1)
Change in reserves	(130.1)
Amount met by council tax payers	1,667.0

Changes in spending

	2026/27 £m
2025/26 council tax requirement	1,581.9
Net change in service expenditure and income	697.9
Change in use of reserves	216.2
Government grants and retained business rates	(874)
Other changes	16.6
Amount met by council tax payers	1,667.0

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency is a levying body for its Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Functions under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and the Environment Agency (Levies) (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

The Environment Agency has powers in respect of flood and coastal erosion risk management for 5,200 kilometres of main river and along tidal and sea defences in the area of the Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. Money is spent on the construction of new flood defence schemes, the maintenance of the river system and existing flood defences together with the operation of a flood warning system and management of the risk of coastal erosion. The financial details are:

Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee budget

Budget/levy changes	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000
Gross expenditure	138,500	103,602
Levies raised	13,030	13,289
Total council tax base	5,453	5,515

The majority of funding for flood defence comes directly from the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). However, under the new Partnership Funding rule not all schemes will attract full central funding. To provide local funding for local priorities and contributions for partnership funding the Regional Flood and Coastal Committees recommend through the Environment Agency a local levy.

A change in the gross budgeted expenditure between years reflects the programme of works for both capital and revenue needed by the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee to which you contribute. The total Local Levy raised by this committee has increased by 1.99%. The total Local Levy raised has increased from £13,029,850 in 2025/26 to £13,289,144 for 2026/27.

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Lee Valley Regional Park is a unique leisure, sports and environmental destination for all residents of London, Essex and Hertfordshire. The 26 mile long, 10,000 acre Park, much of it formerly derelict land, is partly funded by a levy on the council tax. This year there has been a 2.25% increase in this levy. Find out more about hundreds of great days out, world class sports venues and award winning parklands at  www.visitleevalley.org.uk.

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority budget

<i>Budget/levy changes</i>	<i>2025/26 £m</i>	<i>2025/26 £m</i>
Authority operating expenditure	15.6	16.5
Authority operating income	(8.0)	(8.5)
Net service operating costs	7.6	8.0
Financing costs		
• Debt servicing/ repayments	2.1	2.0
• Capital investment	1.6	2.1
Total net expenditure	11.3	12.1
Net use of reserves	(0.0)	(0.6)
Total levy	(11.3)	(11.5)

London Pensions Fund Authority

The London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA) raises a levy each year to meet expenditure on premature retirement compensation and outstanding personnel matters for which LPFA is responsible and cannot charge to the pension fund. These payments relate to former employees of the Greater London Council (GLC), the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) and the London Residuary Body (LRB).

For 2026/27, the income to be raised by levies is set out below. The Greater London levy is payable in all boroughs, the Inner London levy only in Inner London Boroughs (including the City of London). The figures show the total to be raised.

London Pensions Fund Authority levy

<i>Share of levy</i>	<i>£</i>
Inner London	7,000,000
Greater London	1,000,000
Total	8,000,000

From 2022 onwards, a portion of the amount previously raised as levies is being paid directly into the LPFA Pension Fund to address a funding deficit in respect of former GLC, ILEA, and LRB employees.