

Council's Budget 2026/27

**Sustaining a Fairer Newham and Addressing the Financial
Challenges Ahead**





I'm committed to delivering a fairer future for Newham, wisely investing in the vital services our residents rely on and transforming our borough.

Through our Building a Fairer Newham agenda, we're ensuring everyone has the opportunity and ability to succeed, while delivering inclusive growth to help our borough thrive, and always putting our people at the centre of our thinking.

That's why our 2026/27 Council Budget marks a significant milestone: we are presenting a balanced Budget without the need for Exceptional Financial Support (EFS) from central government. Instead, we have built a long-term sustainable foundation that protects Newham residents and the future of our borough.

It is also a statement of resilience and responsibility. By restoring our financial health and maintaining a General Fund Balance at 10% of our revenue, we are ensuring the Council remains a stable and reliable partner for every family in Newham. To ensure this progress is permanent, our 2026/27 Budget is underpinned by a robust '3 Lines of Defence' framework, designed specifically to safeguard the services you value most:

1. We have built growth directly into our service Budgets to meet the real-world demands of social care and housing.
2. We have established a £10 million Corporate Contingency to manage unexpected in-year pressures without impacting frontline delivery.
3. We have created a new Business Risk Reserve to provide a final layer of protection for our long-term solvency.

Over the past year we've continued to deliver for our residents, building more genuinely affordable homes, growing our street cleansing team, and tackling air pollution, while making streets safer for all road users. Our 2026/27 balanced Budget empowers the Council to continue these efforts while driving inclusive growth that benefits everyone.

We've successfully campaigned for fairer funding, as a direct result of my administration's relentless, evidence-based lobbying of central government to ensure Newham's deprivation and population growth

are finally recognised. We spent years proving that Newham had been systemically underfunded; this is a hard-won victory for our people.

While we've taken tough decisions, innovated by using new technologies, and transformed our services because our residents come first; we've also prioritised the services that our residents have told us matter the most to them.

Our break-through 2026/27 Council Budget is securing the Council's financial future while keeping Council Tax among the lowest in the capital. This year, we've kept Council Tax increases low at 4.99%, inclusive of the Social Care Levy, ensuring Newham's Council Tax bills are among the lowest in London. We will continue to support lower-income households with a Council Tax reduction scheme that offers 70% discounts for eligible working-age residents and 100% discounts for eligible pensioners.

This 2026/27 Budget is about ensuring our children have the support to succeed, our vulnerable residents are protected, our cherished libraries are protected, and our streets remain places we are proud to call home through increased investment aimed at keeping our streets clean. We are also guaranteeing service standards that matter to every household, ensuring residents get a minimum of 5 high-quality food, recycling and waste collections every fortnight.

We have built a sustainable foundation that will protect our frontline services and support our most vulnerable residents for years to come. Together, we are building a Newham that is not just financially sound, but a borough of dignity and opportunity for all.

Our 2026/27 Budget stays true to our values of Building a Fairer Newham, one where every child has the best start in life, every family feels supported, and every resident can share in the opportunities that growth brings.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rokhsana Fiaz' with a flourish at the end.

**Rokhsana Fiaz OBE,
Mayor of Newham
@rokhsanafiaz**

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How our money will be spent in 2026/27

The council has a net budget requirement of **£520.897m** which it will spend on delivering a wide range of services for our residents. Almost a quarter of this amount is funded from the local element of your Council Tax which totals **£118.321m**, with an additional **£19.135m** raised through the Government's Adult Social Care precept. We also generate additional income, through fees and charges, to supplement the money received from the Government and Business Rates. The **£520.897m** is the revenue budget and does not include the additional money we spend on capital schemes such as repairing roads, building houses and improving infrastructure across the borough.



Different ways to pay your Council Tax

Direct Debit

Save time and hassle when you pay your Council Tax by Direct Debit.

Direct Debit payments are quick and easy to set up and help you pay your bill over twelve months. Payments are protected by the Direct Debit guarantee and you can choose to pay on the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd or 28th of each month.

It's a simple, safe and speedy way to make a payment. To set up a Direct Debit now, visit www.newham.gov.uk/directdebit

Standing order

A set amount is paid from your bank account each week, fortnight or month (Council Tax payments are usually monthly). When the amount needs changing, you must tell your bank in good time.

To set up standing order payments contact your bank. You will need Newham's bank account details and your reference number. These can be found on your bill.

Internet / online banking

To pay via the council's website, visit www.newham.gov.uk/payit and select the relevant transaction. You will need your full Council Tax reference number, which can be found on your bill.

Telephone and internet banking services

You can also use your bank's telephone or internet banking service to pay either one-off payments, or a series of payments on set dates, direct from your account. Contact your bank to arrange. The payment details you need are on your bill.

For Council Tax, quote Sort Code 30-00-02 (Lloyds Bank), Account number 00879113 and your own Council Tax Account reference (an 8 or 9 digit number starting with a 6 as shown on the front of your bill).

By debit or credit card over the phone

Call **020 8430 2000** and choose option 1. You will need your debit or credit card to hand and your payment reference number. Full instructions on how to use the service are given when you call.

Post Office or PayPoint outlet

You can use your Council Tax bill barcode (allpay) to pay at a Post Office or any shop displaying the PayPoint sign.

Council Tax and the Council's spending plans

Your Council Tax helps to pay for hundreds of services that Newham's residents use every day, from having your bins emptied to contributing to your children's welfare and education. At the Council we work hard to ensure that you get value for money.

Each year the Council works out how much it needs to run these services, as well as its day-to-day running costs for the next financial year. It is this figure that helps to decide how much Council Tax you pay. The Council gets its money from the government, business rates and Council Tax. For 2026/27, the Council needs to raise **£186.400m** inclusive of the Greater London Authority (GLA) precept and Adult Social Care charge.

Council's Budget and Statement of Accounts

The Council's budget is available on www.newham.gov.uk/council/council-budgets

Copies of the Council's full statement of accounts are available on www.newham.gov.uk/council/annual-accounts

If you have any feedback on the statement of accounts please email chief.accountant@newham.gov.uk or write to the Chief Accountant, Financial Services, London Borough of Newham, Newham Dockside, 1000 Dockside Road, London E16 2QU.

Newham's budget for 2026/27

	*2025/26		2026/27	
	Gross Expenditure	Net Expenditure	Gross Expenditure	Net Expenditure
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Adults & Health	209.747	130.669	224.267	141.129
Change & Improvement	25.983	20.579	19.353	14.607
Children & Young People	162.253	126.148	164.138	132.078
Environment & Sustainable Transport	79.668	20.341	87.635	20.123
Inclusive Economy & Housing	234.277	106.612	236.210	93.592
Legal & Governance	2.256	2.042	5.217	4.493
Resources	208.749	16.251	239.177	44.749
Repairs & Maintenance Service	0.324	-	0.324	-
Dedicated Schools Budget	280.581	-	286.278	-
Housing Revenue Account	146.757	-	154.486	-
Total Service Budgets	1,350.595	422.642	1,417.085	450.771
Other general budget items	66.566	73.763	92.948	70.126
Newham Council's budget requirement	1,417.161	496.405	1,510.033	520.897
Greater London Authority		45.404		48.944
Total Budget for Services Provided in the Newham Area		541.809		569.841

*Figures restated to take into account new directorate hierarchy

Council Tax requirement for Band D dwellings = Newham requirement + adult social care charge + GLA requirement

Council Tax Base

The Council Tax base is the number of Band D or equivalent dwellings in Newham. Under the assumption of a 96.0% collection rate the tax base used in calculating the Council Tax, is 95,873.50.

How your Council Tax is worked out

2025/26		2026/27	Council Tax per Band D Dwelling	Percentage increase in Council Tax
£m		£m	£	%
496.405	Newham's Net Budget Requirement	520.897		
369.967	Less taxation and non-specific grant Council Tax and Adult Social Care	383.441		
126.438	Council Tax and Adult Social Care Requirement	137.456		
110.487	Newham's share of Council Tax	118.321	1,234.13	2.99%
15.951	Newham's Adult Social Care Charge	19.135	199.59	2.00%
126.438	Council Tax and Adult Social Care Charge	137.456	1,433.72	4.99%
45.404	Greater London Authority	48.944	510.51	4.10%
171.842	Total to be raised from Council Tax	186.400	1,944.23	4.76%

Council Tax information

Council Tax is the local tax that helps pay for services provided by your council, such as housing, street lighting, cleaning, libraries and those provided by the Greater London Authority (GLA) such as the fire brigade, the police and other London wide organisations.

There is one Council Tax bill for each home, whether it is a house, bungalow, flat, maisonette or mobile home.

Owner-occupiers or resident tenants, including council and housing association tenants, usually have to pay Council Tax.

Council Tax is based on two things:

(a) the property and **(b)** personal circumstances.

Who pays Council Tax?

Normally the person living in the property will be responsible for paying the Council Tax, but there are instances where the landlord has to pay even if she/he does not live in the property. For example, if the property is:

- multi-occupied, rented by individuals who share facilities
- a care home or nursing home
- occupied by a religious community
- occupied by a minister of religion
- where at least one of the residents is employed in domestic service for the owner
- where the resident is an asylum seeker housed under section 95 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 by the National Asylum Support Service.

You should tell the Council if any of the above apply to you.

Valuation bands

Council Tax is tax on domestic property collected by local authorities. All properties are given a Council Tax valuation band by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA), based on the value of your home on 1 April 1991. A different amount of Council Tax is charged for each band weighted in accordance to the value of the property. Each local authority keeps a valuation list, a list of all the domestic properties in its area, together with its valuation band.

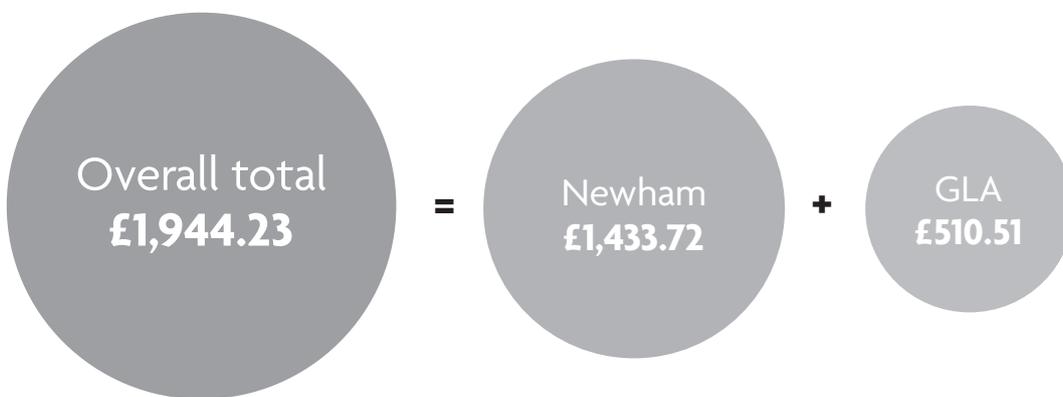
The table on page 10 shows the Council Tax charge for 2026/27 for each Council Tax band.

Council Tax charge for 2026/27

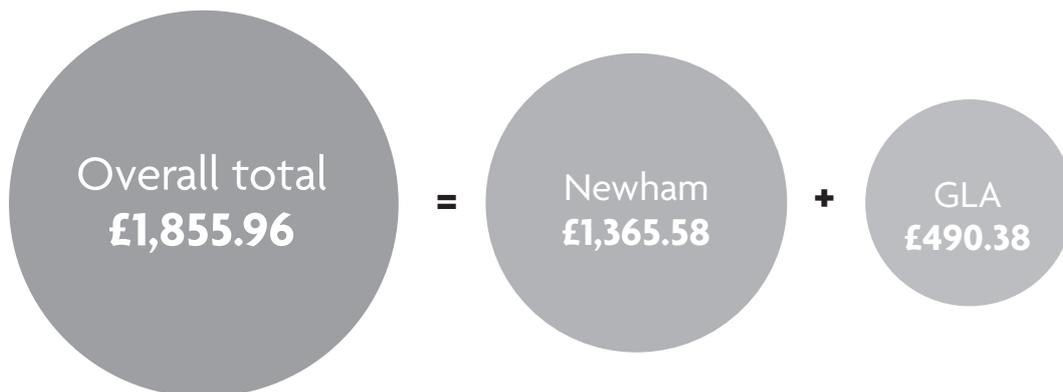
Band	Value of your property on 1 April 1991	Maximum Council Tax payable £	Maximum for Newham Council's services £	Contribution to The Greater London Authority (GLA) £
A	Up to £40,000	1,296.15	955.81	340.34
B	£40,001 to £52,000	1,512.18	1,115.12	397.06
C	£52,001 to £68,000	1,728.20	1,274.41	453.79
D	£68,001 to £88,000	1,944.23	1,433.72	510.51
E	£88,001 to £120,000	2,376.28	1,752.32	623.96
F	£120,001 to £160,000	2,808.33	2,070.93	737.40
G	£160,001 to £320,000	3,240.38	2,389.53	850.85
H	Over £320,001	3,888.46	2,867.44	1,021.02

Your Council Tax bill shows which band your property is in.

Band D 2026/2027



Band D 2025/26



How can I appeal against the valuation band allocated to my property?

If you think your property has been put into the wrong band, or you require further information, you should contact the listing officer online at www.gov.uk/council-tax-bands.

The government has limited the grounds for appeal, so you must contact the listing officer as soon as possible if you feel you have a case. You must, however, continue to pay while your appeal is being considered. If your appeal is successful any overpaid amount will be refunded.

Bills addressed to the 'Council Tax Payer'

The Council Tax bill is addressed to the person(s) the council believes is liable to pay. If it is addressed to the 'Council Tax Payer' you must contact the council immediately via

www.newham.gov.uk/counciltax or on **020 8430 2000** and pass on the name(s) of the person(s) responsible for paying the Council Tax.

Exempt properties

The following is a list of exempt properties where no Council Tax charge is payable.

Such a property must be unoccupied and:

- B** Owned by a charity, unoccupied for less than six months AND when last occupied, this was in furtherance of the objects of the charity (e.g. almshouses and refuges).
- D** Left vacant by prisoners, except those jailed for non-payment of Council Tax or a fine.
- E** Left vacant by someone whose main residence is now a hospital, nursing home or care home.
- F** Where the qualifying person is the personal representative of a person who has died, probate has not been made, or less than six months have

elapsed since the day probate was granted.

- G** Occupation is prohibited by law or occupation is prevented by a planning condition.
- H** Held for the occupation of a minister of religion from which to perform their duties.
- I** Previously the main home of a person now living in another place (not an NHS hospital, or care home) so they can receive care.
- J** (As for class I), providing care instead of receiving it.
- K** Previously occupied only by one or more students and who are still students.
- L** Vacant following repossession by a mortgage lender.
- Q** The person is only liable as a trustee in bankruptcy.
- R** A home consisting of a pitch or mooring, which is not occupied by a caravan or a boat.
- T** Unoccupied annexe, which forms part of another property, or is situated within the area of another home and is difficult to let separately from that other property.

These properties may be occupied or unoccupied depending on the exemption:

- M** A student hall of residence owned by an educational establishment or a charity.
- N** Property occupied wholly by student(s).
- O** Property owned by the Secretary of State for Defence and held for armed forces, (not visiting forces).
- P** Property where the liable person has a relevant association with a visiting force.
- S** Property occupied only by persons under 18 years of age.
- U** Property occupied only by severely mentally

impaired people or occupied together with one or more full time students.

- V** Property occupied by person(s) with Diplomatic Privilege/Immunity and not British Citizens.
- W** Where an annexe, or similar self-contained part of a property, is occupied by an elderly or disabled relative of the people living in the rest of the home. This will not be regarded as a separate home for Council Tax purposes.

From 1 April 2013 the government abolished the following exemptions:

- A** A property requiring, undergoing, or which has undergone, major repair work to render it habitable, or is undergoing, or has undergone structural alteration. Such a dwelling will be exempt for a period, which is the shorter of:
 - 1) a period of 12 months from the day on which it became vacant or;
 - 2) a period beginning on the day which it became vacant and ending six months after the day such repairs or alterations are substantially completed.
- C** Property substantially unfurnished for less than six months.

From 1 April 2013 both class A and C became locally determined reductions and the council has decided to have 0% reduction on Class A and allow 100% reduction on Class C properties for up to one month only. After that period 0% reduction applies and the full charge will be made.

If your property is empty and substantially unfurnished, you will have to pay double the normal council tax due after one year; three times the normal council tax after five years; and four times the normal council tax after 10 years.

From 1 April 2025 double the full Council Tax due will be charged on empty, substantially furnished properties in Newham from the date the property becomes empty. The additional amount of council tax due will not apply for up to 12 months where the property is being marketed for sale or letting at a reasonable price or where the property has previously been subject to probate; and will not apply for period where the property is subject to other discounts or exemptions.

Discounts and reductions

The full amount is payable where there are two or more people aged 18 or over living in a property. If only one person is living in a property a 25% discount is applicable. However, a discount may still be given even if more than one person lives in the property. This is because some people are not included when 'counting' how many residents live there, for example, if they are 'disregarded' (see following 'disregarded categories').

The charge will be reduced by 25% if only one person is 'counted' as living there and by 50% if no one is 'counted' as living there. The charge is not reduced for temporary absences.

Student liability

Full time students are exempt from being held jointly and severally liable for Council Tax if they live in the same property as someone who is not a full time student (including their spouse or partner), and the non-student has an equal level of interest in the property with them, e.g. joint tenant.

Disregarded categories

The following is a list of people who are not included when 'counting' the number of people in a property. Please see www.newham.gov.uk for further information – you can find this on the "Council Tax discounts, reductions and disregards" page in the Council Tax section.

- Full-time students, student nurses, apprentices and youth training trainees.
- Patients resident in hospital.
- People who are being looked after in a care home.
- People who are severely mentally impaired.
- People staying in certain hostels or night shelters.
- 18 and 19 year olds who are at, or have just left, school or college.
- Care workers working for low pay, usually for charities.
- People caring for someone with a disability who is not a spouse.
- Members of visiting forces and certain international institutions.
- Members of religious communities (monks and nuns).
- People in prison unless they have been jailed for non-payment of Council Tax or a fine.

Single resident: only one person resides at the property and this person is liable to pay Council Tax. Discount = 25%

All but one resident: more than one person resides at the property, but only one person is counted for Council Tax purposes. Discount = 25%

All residents disregarded: all persons residing at the property are disregarded from paying Council Tax. Discount = 50%

Single person disregarded: only one person resides at the property and this person is disregarded from paying Council Tax. Discount = 50%

Discretionary reduction - the council may, at its discretion, grant individual residents a reduction on their Council Tax liability, in certain circumstances such as experiencing exceptional financial hardship. Applications for discretionary reduction must be made in writing to: Newham Dockside, 1000 Dockside Road, London E16 2QU. In 2013 the council agreed that those in receipt of military compensation would get discretionary reduction and from April 2018, it has given a discretionary reduction to young people leaving Newham's care if they are under 25 and who remain resident in Newham. From 01/04/23 Newham's in-house foster carer's who meet the relevant criteria will receive a locally defined discount to cover their Council Tax bill. Anyone who falls into these groups will not need to apply for their reduction, it will be granted to them by the Council Tax section.

Discounts and charges on second homes and long-term empty properties

Each local authority now has the power to determine the level of reduction that it awards in these instances.

Condition of employment:

The property is required as a condition of employment where the occupiers have their sole or main residence elsewhere and are registered to pay their Council Tax there. Reduction = 50%

Empty and substantially unfurnished: 100% discount for one month; 0% discount after one month. Premium charges apply after one year: double the normal council tax due after one year; three times the normal council tax after five years; and four times the normal council tax after 10 years.

Empty and substantially furnished: Premium charge of double the council tax due applies from date the property becomes empty unless the property is otherwise subject to a discount or an exemption or an exception applies. Exceptions for up to 12 months apply where the property is being marketed for sale or letting at a reasonable price or where the property has previously been subject to probate.

Boats staying in their moorings: where these are unoccupied for the first six months 100% exemption applies; where the boat is still empty after six months a 50% discount applies. Reduction = 100/50%

People with disabilities

If you, or someone who lives with you, needs an extra bathroom or kitchen, or extra space in your home to meet special needs due to a disability, the amount of Council Tax you pay can be reduced by one band, for example from "Band B" to "Band A". Even if your property is listed as a "Band A" property you could still be entitled to a reduction.

How to appeal against the council's decision

If you think your bill is wrong and disagree with the Council's decision about:

- your liability to pay Council Tax
- an exemption
- a discount
- a disability reduction
- your council tax reduction.

You can dispute our decision by writing to us, telling us why it is wrong. More information and appeal forms can be found on the Council Tax pages of our website www.newham.gov.uk

If you still disagree with the decision after we have notified you of our review, or not dealt with it within two months, you can appeal directly to the independent Valuation Tribunal. The appeal form can be found on the Valuation Tribunal's website www.valuationtribunal.gov.uk

Please check your bill

You can check your Council Tax online at any time. You don't need to register to use this service. All you need is your Council Tax reference number which can be found on your bill. Go to www.newham.gov.uk/council-tax - the Council's convenient way for residents to access online services.

If you are entitled to receive a discount, exemption or disabled relief and it is not included on your bill, or if your bill shows a discount or exemption which you are not entitled to, please visit www.newham.gov.uk/counciltax and complete the 'Contact us' form, or call **020 8430 2000**. Failure to do so could result in a penalty fine of £50. Council Tax records are checked against other Council records to ensure that discounts/reductions, disregards and exemptions are correctly applied.

Reporting a change in circumstances

You must inform the Council within 21 days if your circumstances change. For example if:

- **you are about to move** – please supply the date, your forwarding address and if possible the name of the new occupants of the property. Visit www.newham.gov.uk/counciltax
- **people move in or out of your property** – please let us know immediately as it might affect your entitlement to a discount/reduction, benefit or your liability to pay.

If you are experiencing problems with debt, National Debtline provides free confidential and independent advice. Visit www.nationaldebtline.co.uk or phone **0808 808 4000**.

Precepting and levying authorities

Adult social care charge

Adult social care services support some of the most vulnerable members of our community, largely supporting those in old age and adults with disabilities. Whilst this precept has been helpful in meeting the increasing demands for these services, it is still not enough. The pressures of meeting the needs of our most vulnerable residents continue to grow.

As such, the government has allowed authorities to levy and adult social care precept of up to 2% in 2026/27. This is alongside an increase in Council Tax of 2.99%

Levies

Newham's budget requirement includes the following levies

	2025/26	2026/27
	£m	£m
East London Waste Authority	23.843	26.097
Environment Agency (Flood Defence)	0.221	0.231
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	0.241	0.253
London Pensions Fund Authority	0.210	0.275
Total Levies	24.515	26.856

East London Waste Authority (ELWA)

ELWA has the statutory responsibility for the disposal of household and commercial waste collected by the London Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge, and for the provision of Reuse and Recycling Centres in its area. Waste disposal is carried out under a 25-year Integrated Waste Management Services Contract by Biffa (formerly Renewi plc). ELWA receives funding support via the government's Private Finance Initiative.

Budget 2026/27

ELWA's total levy requirement is £80.985m (2025/26: £76.844m). The 2025/26 budget includes an inflationary increase in contract and operational costs as well as provision for

increases in waste tonnages. There has also been a reduction in the level of the packaging extended producer responsibility funding (relative to the 2025/26 budget). This is partially offset by prior years' budget surplus. Further information can be found at <https://eastlondonwaste.gov.uk/>. The increase for the London Borough of Newham is 2.99%. The major part of the ELWA Levy is apportioned on the basis of relative amounts of household waste delivered to ELWA by each of the four constituent London Boroughs, with the remainder apportioned according to their Council Tax Bases.

The Levy on the London Borough of Newham for 2026/27 is £26.097m (2025/26: £23.843m).

Summary of ELWA Revenue Budget	Budget 2025/26	Budget 2026/27
Expenditure	£m	£m
Employee Costs	1.563	1.794
Premises Related Expenditure	0.244	0.267
Transport Related Expenditure	0.014	0.017
Supplies and Services		
IWMS Contract Payments	81.354	84.597
Insurance	2.251	1.886
Supplies - other	3.110	3.771
Payments to Constituent Councils	3.764	3.857
Capital Financing Costs	2.706	2.847
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	95.006	99.036
Income		
Commercial Waste Charges	(2.388)	(2.308)
Bank Interest Receivable	(0.200)	(0.250)
Other Income	(0.481)	(0.661)
TOTAL INCOME	(3.069)	(3.219)
Contingency	0.500	0.500
NET EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES	92.437	96.317
Contribution from Reserve	(1.937)	(2.668)
PFI Grant Receivable	(3.991)	(3.991)
pEPR Payment	(9.665)	(8.673)
Levy Receivable	(76.844)	(80.985)
BALANCED REVENUE BUDGET	-	-

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

Budget/Levy 2026/27 (£million)	2025/26	2026/27
	£m	£m
Authority Operating Expenditure	15.6	15.6
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	2.0
Total Net Expenditure	11.3	12.1
Net use of Reserves	0.0	(0.6)
Total Levy	(11.3)	(11.5)

Further details on how this budget is spent and the amount each council contributes can be found at www.leevalleypark.org.uk.

**The Environment Agency
The Council Tax (Demand Notices) (England)
Regulations 2011.**

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 5200 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:

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 £13.030m in 2025/2026 to £13.289m for 2026/2027.

Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee	2025/2026	2026/2027
	£m	£m
Gross expenditure	£138.500	£103.602
Levies raised	£13.030	£13.289
Total Council Tax base	£5.453	£5.515

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.

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 into the LPFA Pension Fund to address a funding deficit in respect of former GLC, ILEA, and LRB employees.

GLA explanatory communication to council taxpayers for 2026/27

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 LFB does a vital job in London, but it needs more funding to meet inflationary pressures. That’s why the Mayor is also increasing the non-police council tax precept to ensure the LFB can continue to carry out prevention and protection

Band D Council Tax (£)	2025/26	Change	2026/27
MOPAC (Metropolitan Police)	319.13	15.00	334.13
LFC (London Fire Brigade)	71.72	5.13	76.85
GLA	22.44	-	22.44
Transport for London	77.09	-	77.09
Total	490.38	20.13	510.51

work to keep Londoners safe.

Investing in policing and crime prevention

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.

Knife crime and personal robbery are both down by 15 per cent in the 12 months to November 2025 compared to the same period the previous year. The number of homicides has fallen to the lowest rate per capita since records began. And this financial year, investment from City Hall has helped to reduce neighbourhood crime by 14.6 per cent, with 16,000 fewer offences. This has been driven by a reduction in personal robbery, theft from the person and vehicle crime.

However, there is still much more to do, which is 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 aims to build on the progress being made and includes:

- Some £4.5m announced for the MPS and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to continue to crack down on and dismantle phone theft gangs on the streets of the capital. This includes a proposal to set up a new mobile phone Command Cell to coordinate intelligence and respond to phone theft and robbery in hotspot areas.
- A new £2.4m package of support for victims and survivors of Child Sexual Exploitation. This is part of the Mayor's commitment to strengthen the protection of children from exploitation and harm.
- An additional £50m to invest in further support for young people, which will help to keep vulnerable young Londoners away from gangs and crime. Hundreds of thousands of targeted interventions have already been delivered by City Hall and the Mayor's Violence Reduction Unit, which are helping to break the cycle of violence and deliver positive opportunities for young Londoners.
- An additional £29m investment to continue tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) in London. This is on top of the record £233m investment to tackle VAWG since the Mayor was elected.

Improving transport services in London

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 in partnership with London boroughs and the City of London Corporation. This includes maintaining free bus and tram travel for under 18s and free off-peak travel across the network for older Londoners, the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible armed services veterans. The Taxicard and Dial-a-Ride schemes will also be protected.
- 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. In 2026-27, TfL will increase investment in step-free schemes to make progress towards its goal of halving step-free journey time across the network, as well as its target of making 50 per cent of London Underground stations fully accessible.

- Improve bus passengers' experience. Two significant areas of focus will be continuing to build the Superloop network, through Superloop 2, and continuing the transition to a zero-emission bus network.
- Move plans forward to deliver key transport schemes, including the DLR extension to Thamesmead, which has now been given the go ahead by the government.
- Deliver schemes designed to make walking, cycling and public transport safer, cleaner and more appealing, in partnership with London boroughs.

Delivering other Mayoral priorities to make London fairer for everyone

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.

Investing in the London Fire Brigade to Keep Londoners Safe

The London Fire Brigade (LFB) is rated as outstanding in how it responds to major and multi-agency incidents and now responds to emergencies quickly and effectively. This is a positive transformation that has been aided by significant investment from City Hall over recent years.

The Mayor’s budget for 2026-27 will continue to support the London Fire Commissioner and his team with funding to maintain the LFB’s operational capabilities and response times, deliver a Modern Firefighting Training Strategy across LFB, and invest in LFB’s estate and infrastructure.

Investing to transform Oxford Street through the Oxford Street Development Corporation (OSDC)

The Mayor’s budget includes the funding for the newly established Oxford Street Development Corporation (OSDC), which is supporting the development of Oxford Street’s retail and leisure offer, including curating an ongoing programme of activations to provide a world-leading visitor experience. The OSDC will develop and implement sustainable commercial and financial strategies to support the long-term development, activation and operation of the area. The OSDC is not funded from council tax.

Delivering affordable housing through the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)

The LLDC was set up to ensure that the city benefitted from a long-term legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Mayor’s 2026-27 budget provides funding to complete the construction of East Bank, one of the world’s largest and most ambitious cultural and education districts, in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

The Mayor’s budget provides LLDC with the funding to provide ongoing support for the delivery of homes at Stratford Waterfront, Bridgewater Triangle, and Pudding Mill Lane residential sites, and to work with partners to progress major housing schemes across its landholdings. The LLDC is not funded from council tax.

Creating jobs and delivering affordable housing through the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)

The OPDC has been established to support the creation of 65,000 new jobs and at least 24,000 new homes in west London over the next 20 years. The Mayor’s budget supports the next stage of OPDC’s development project, including progress towards the comprehensive regeneration of Old Oak and the provision of a low-carbon district heat network. The OPDC is not funded from council tax.

Summary of the GLA Group budget

The tables below show where the GLA’s funding comes from and the reasons for the year on year change in the budget. It also explains how the GLA has calculated the sum to be collected from council tax (the council tax requirement).

How the GLA budget is funded	2026/27
	£m
Gross expenditure	19,079.00
Government grants and retained business rates	(8,466.80)
Fares, charges and other income	(8,815.10)
Change in reserves	(130.10)
Amount met by Council Tax payers (£m)	1,667.00

Changes in spending	2026/27
	£m
2025-26 Council Tax requirement	1,581.90
Net change in service expenditure and income	697.90
Change in use of reserves	261.20
Government grants and retained business rates	(874.00)
Other charges	
Amount met by Council taxpayers (£m)	1,667.00

Detailed budget by service area

The table below compares the GLA Group's planned expenditure on policing, fire and other services (including transport) in 2026-27 with 2025-26.

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

Summary of Spending and Income (£ million)	Police (MOPAC)		Fire (LFC)	
	2025/26	2026/27	2025/26	2026/27
(figures may not sum exactly due to rounding)				
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Gross expenditure	5,051.6	5,287.7	628.6	660.6
Government grants and business rates	(3,530.1)	(3,795.6)	(330.6)	(352.3)
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	(398.8)	(343.2)	52.7	(59.3)
Net expenditure	1,122.7	1,148.9	245.3	249.0
Change to level of reserves	(94.3)	(59.0)	2.5	-13.5
Council Tax requirement (income)	1,028.4	1,089.9	231.8	251.5

Summary of Spending and Income (£ million)	Other Services (incl. GLA, TfL, LLDC and OPDC)		GLA Group Total	
	2025/26	2026/27	2025/26	2026/27
(figures may not sum exactly due to rounding)				
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Gross expenditure	12,281.4	13,130.7	17,961.6	19,079.0
Government grants and business rates	(3,815.3)	(4,318.9)	-7,676.0	(8,466.8)
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	(7,860.9)	(8,412.6)	-8,312.4	(8,815.1)
Net expenditure	605.2	399.2	1,973.2	1,797.1
Change to level of reserves	(283.5)	(73.6)	-391.3	(130.1)
Council Tax requirement (income)	321.7	325.6	1,581.9	1,667.0

Non-Domestic Rates

Non-Domestic Rates, or business rates, collected by local authorities are the way that those who occupy nondomestic property contribute towards the cost of local services. Under the business rates retention arrangements introduced from 1st April 2013, authorities keep a proportion of the business rates paid locally. The money, together with revenue from council tax payers, locally generated income and grants from central government, is used to pay for the services provided by local authorities in your area.

Further information about the business rates system may be obtained at: www.gov.uk/introduction-tobusiness-rates, at the website of your local authority which is normally shown on your rates bill, or by contacting your local authority.

Business Rates Instalments

Payment of business rates bills is automatically set on a 10-monthly cycle. However, the Government has put in place regulations that allow ratepayers to require their local authority to enable payments to be made through 12 monthly instalments. If you wish to take up this offer, you should contact your local authority as soon as possible.

National Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier

The local authority works out the business rates bill for a property by multiplying the rateable value of the property by the appropriate non-domestic multiplier. There are five multipliers: the standard non-domestic rating multiplier, the small business non-domestic rating multiplier, the small retail, hospitality & leisure multiplier, the standard retail, hospitality & leisure multiplier and the high value multiplier. The government sets the multipliers for each financial year, except in the City of London where special arrangements apply.

Ratepayers who occupy a property with a rateable value which does not exceed £50,999 will have their bills calculated using the lower small business nondomestic rating multiplier, rather than the standard non-domestic rating multiplier. Those

ratepayers who occupy qualifying retail, hospitality & leisure properties will have their bills calculated using the relevant retail, hospitality & leisure multiplier dependent on the rateable value, and a high-value multiplier for properties with rateable values of £500k and above. The current multipliers are shown on your bill.

Rateable Value

Apart from properties that are exempt from business rates, each non-domestic property has a rateable value which is set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA), an agency of His Majesty's Revenue and Customs. They compile and maintain a full list of all rateable values, available at www.gov.uk/voa. The rateable value of your property is shown on the front of your bill. This broadly represents the yearly rent the property could have been let for on the open market on a particular date specified in legislation. For the current rating list, this date was set as 1 April 2024. The VOA may alter the valuation if circumstances change. The ratepayer (and certain others who have an interest in the property) can also check and challenge the valuation shown in the list if they believe it is wrong. Further information about the grounds on which challenges may be made and the process for doing so can be obtained by contacting the VOA, or by consulting the VOA website:

How to challenge your business rates valuation - GOV.UK o-check-your-rateable-value-is-correct.



Revaluations

All non-domestic property rateable values are reassessed at revaluations. The most recent revaluation took effect from 1 April 2026. Revaluations ensure that business rates bills are up to date and more accurately reflect current rental values and relative changes in rents. Frequent revaluations ensure the system continues to be responsive to changing economic conditions.

Business Rate Reliefs

Depending on individual circumstances, a ratepayer may be eligible for a rate relief (i.e. a reduction in their business rates bill). There are a range of available reliefs. Further details are provided below and at www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates, at the website of your local authority which is normally shown on your rates bill, or by contacting your local authority.

Temporary Reliefs

Some of the permanent reliefs are set out below but other temporary reliefs may be introduced by the government at a fiscal event. Further detail on current temporary reliefs is available at www.gov.uk/apply-for-business-rate-relief. You should contact your local authority for details on the latest availability of business rates reliefs and advice on whether you may qualify.

Small Business Rates Relief

If a ratepayer's sole or main property has a rateable value which does not exceed a set threshold, the ratepayer may receive a percentage reduction in their rates bill for the property of up to a maximum of 100%. The level of reduction will depend on the rateable value of the property. For example eligible properties with a rateable value below a specified lower threshold will receive 100% relief while eligible properties above the lower threshold and below a specified upper threshold may receive partial relief. The relevant thresholds for relief are set by the government by order and can be obtained from your local authority or at www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates.

Generally, these percentage reductions (reliefs) are only available to ratepayers who occupy either—

1. one property, or
2. one main property and other additional

properties providing those additional properties each have a rateable value which does not exceed the limit set by order.

The aggregate rateable value of all the properties mentioned in 2, must also not exceed an amount set by order. For those businesses that take on an additional property which would normally have meant the loss of small business rate relief, they will be allowed to keep that relief for a fixed additional period. Full details on the relevant limits in relation to second properties and the current period for which a ratepayer may continue to receive relief after taking on an additional property can be obtained from your local authority or at www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates.

Certain changes in circumstances will need to be notified to the local authority by the ratepayer who is in receipt of relief (other changes will be picked up by the local authority). The changes which should be notified are—

1. the property falling vacant,
2. the ratepayer taking up occupation of an additional property, or
3. an increase in the rateable value of a property occupied by the ratepayer in an area other than the area of the local authority which granted the relief.

Charity and Community Amateur Sports Club Relief

Eligible charities and registered Community Amateur Sports Clubs are entitled to 80% relief where the property is occupied by the charity or the club and is wholly or mainly used for the charitable purposes of the charity (or of that and other charities), or for the purposes of the club (or of that and other clubs).

The local authority has discretion to give further relief on the remaining bill. Full details can be obtained from the local authority.

Transitional Rate Relief At a revaluation, some ratepayers will see reductions or no change in their bill whereas some ratepayers will see increases. Transitional relief schemes are introduced at each revaluation to help those facing increases. Transitional relief is applied automatically to bills. Further information about transitional arrangements may be obtained from the local authority or at www.gov.uk/business-rates-relief

Local Discounts and Hardship Relief

Local authorities have a general power to grant discretionary local discounts and to give hardship relief in specific circumstances. Full details can be obtained from the local authority.

Unoccupied Property Rating

Business rates are generally payable in respect of unoccupied non-domestic property. However, they are generally not payable for the first three months that a property is empty. This is extended to six months in the case of certain industrial premises, whilst certain other properties such as vacant listed buildings are not liable for business rates until they are reoccupied. Full details on exemptions can be obtained from your local authority or from [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-business-raterelief) at <https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-business-raterelief>.

Subsidy Control

The UK subsidy control regime commenced from 4 January 2023. The subsidy control regime enables public authorities, including devolved administrations and local authorities, to deliver subsidies that are tailored for local needs. Public authorities giving subsidies must comply with the UK's international subsidy control commitments. Further information about subsidy control can be found on the [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/subsidy-control-regime) website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/subsidy-control-regime>.

Rating Advisers Ratepayers do not have to be represented in discussions about the rateable value of their property or their rates bill. However, ratepayers who do wish to be represented should be aware that members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS—website www.rics.org) and the Institute of Revenues, Rating and Valuation (IRRV—website www.irrv.org.uk) are qualified and are regulated by rules of professional conduct designed to protect the public from misconduct. Before you employ a rating adviser or company you should check that they have the necessary knowledge and expertise, as well as appropriate indemnity insurance. Take great care and, if necessary, seek further advice before entering into any contract.

Rate Relief for Businesses in Rural Areas

Certain types of properties in a rural settlement with a population below 3,000 may be entitled to full relief. The property must be the only general store, the only post office or a food shop and have a rateable value of less than £8,500, or the only public house or the only petrol station and have a rateable value of less than £12,500. The property must be occupied. Full details can be obtained from the local authority.

Information Supplied with Demand Notices

Information relating to the relevant and previous financial years in regard to the gross expenditure of the local authority is available at www.newham.gov.uk. A hard copy is available on request by writing to the local authority or at 0208 430 3250.



What is the Elizabeth line (formerly Crossrail) and how will it benefit your business?

The Elizabeth line is London's newest railway. It connects the outer suburbs and Heathrow airport to the West End, the City and Canary Wharf. As such, it is vital to the future of London's economy. It was named the Elizabeth line in honour of the late Queen Elizabeth II.

The Elizabeth line has been the single largest investment in London's infrastructure for decades. At the peak of construction, it employed up to 14,000 people. The central section opened in May 2022. Six months later, direct Elizabeth line services into central London from Reading, Heathrow, Shenfield, and Abbey Wood began. The final timetable for the entire railway was introduced in May 2023. The increased earnings it has brought – from new jobs and faster journeys – are benefiting businesses across London.

To find out more, visit tfl.gov.uk/modes/elizabethline or call the helpline on **0343 222 1234**.

Developments in the funding of the Elizabeth line
The previous Mayor of London agreed a funding settlement with the government in 2010 for the Crossrail scheme. The Mayor and the then Secretary of State for Transport agreed revised funding packages for Crossrail in December 2018 and November 2020.

How have London's businesses help fund the Elizabeth line?

In April 2012, the previous Mayor introduced a Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) on new developments in London to finance Crossrail. The charging schedule changed in April 2019. The developer pays this levy.

Business ratepayers of larger properties have contributed through a special Crossrail Business Rate Supplement (BRS) since April 2010. Under the agreed funding package, the GLA has contributed a total of just under £7 billion towards the costs of the Elizabeth line. This is financed through the MCIL and the BRS. The BRS will need to be levied until the GLA's Crossrail related borrowing is repaid. This should be no later than March 2041, in line with the published Crossrail BRS prospectus.

Does my business have to pay the Crossrail BRS?

Your rates bill makes clear if you are liable to pay the BRS. It applies only to assessments (for example business and other non-domestic premises) with a rateable value above £92,000. This threshold is being increased from £75,000 to £92,000 from 1 April 2026 to reflect the impact of the 2026 business rates revaluation. This higher threshold means that around 87 per cent of the capital's non-domestic properties are expected to be exempt from paying the BRS in 2026-27.

How much do I pay if my property's rateable value is above £92,000?

The Crossrail BRS multiplier for 2026-27 remains at 2p per pound of rateable value. Reliefs for the Crossrail BRS will apply on the same basis and at the same percentage rate as for your national nondomestic rates (NNDR) bill. However, there is no transitional relief scheme for the BRS.

Keeping you up to date

We will give ratepayers an annual update over the lifetime of the BRS.

Contact for more information
020 7983 4100; crossrail-brs@london.gov.uk;
london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs
Finance, GLA, City Hall, London E16 1ZE



Council Tax Reduction

Who can apply?

If you are the person liable to pay Council Tax you can apply for a Council Tax Reduction (CTR).

How to apply

You need to fill in one of our Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction forms.

You can claim online at: www.newham.gov.uk/ctrmakeclaim

Or you can get a form by:

- phoning us on **020 8430 2000**
- writing to us at Newham Benefits Service, Newham Dockside, 1000 Dockside Road, London E16 2QU

How much will you get?

The amount of your CTR depends on things like:

- the Council Tax band you are in
- who lives with you
- your income and capital and the income and capital of people living with you
- your age and state of health and the age and state of health of people living with you.

What you actually receive depends on the details of your claim. For example, you will get more help if someone has a disability. If you have reached the qualifying age for State Pension Credit, your CTR will be calculated using 100% of your liability for Council Tax. If you have not reached the qualifying age for State Pension Credit, your CTR will be based on 70% of your liability for Council Tax, which means you will have to pay at least 30% of your Council Tax yourself. If you have reached the qualifying age for State Pension Credit and your income is too high to qualify for a CTR, you might still qualify for a 'second adult rebate'. In working out a second adult rebate, we ignore your circumstances and your partner's circumstances. We only look at the income of other adults living with you.

Changes in circumstances

You must tell us about changes that might affect the amount of CTR you get in writing as soon as soon possible or within 21 days of the change at the latest. Failure to tell us about a change could result in a fine or prosecution and delaying telling us might make it harder for you to budget for your Council Tax payments. Changes that might affect your CTR include:

- a change in your address, even a temporary one like going away for a while
- someone joining your household or moving out
- your income going up or down, or the income of someone living in your household going up or down
- your income changing, for example if you start or stop working, or start getting a social security benefit
- your partner's income changing, or the income changing of someone in your household, for example because they start working or start getting a social security benefit
- the value of your savings or investments, including property, going up or down, or the value of the savings or investments of someone living in your household going up or down.

Council Tax Reduction (CTR) ready reckoner 2026/27

The ready reckoner shows the income below which you may qualify for CTR. Please note, the figures are general and actual entitlement to CTR will vary depending on your particular circumstances. For example:

- the figures assume you pay Band C Council Tax. Your qualifying income will be higher or lower depending on whether you are in a higher or lower band
- the figures for single people assume you get a single person discount. If you do not get a discount, your qualifying income would be about £5 a week higher
- if you have adults in your household (other than your partner) there may be a deduction for them (see tables on the following pages)
- your qualifying income may be higher if anyone in your household has a disability
- if you are working, we disregard National Insurance, Income Tax and half of any pension contributions when calculating income from earnings
- if you are working, we may also disregard some or all of your childcare costs.

Please note that if you are receiving Universal Credit, you should deduct any housing element or childcare element when deciding how much income you have.

Your circumstances	Maximum weekly income:
	£
Single person	
Under 25	145.25
Age 25 to pensionable age	165.15
Pensionable age	362.30
Single, with children	
with one child	276.23
with two children	364.11
with three children	451.99
Couple	
Under pensionable age	242.95
Pensionable age	528.95
Couple, with children	
with one child	330.83
with two children	418.71
with three children	506.59

Deductions for non-dependants

‘Non-dependants’ are people aged 18 or more who live in your household. (Your partner does not count as a non-dependant.) The deduction represents the amount we think the non-dependant should contribute towards your Council Tax.

We make one deduction for non-dependant couples, the highest amount that would apply to either of them. In some cases not listed below we would not make a deduction.

Non-pensioners

Non-dependant income	Weekly deduction from 1 April 2026
	£
Full-time work - gross income £394 or more	22.61
Full-time work - gross income £316 - £393.99	18.84
Full-time work - gross income £183 - £315.99	14.96
Full-time work - gross income less than £183	7.54
Others aged 18 or over	7.54
Receiving State Pension Credit, Income Support, Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, or Universal Credit on the basis that they do not have an earned income.	Nil

Pensioners

Non-dependant income	Weekly deduction from 1 April 2026
	£
Full-time work - gross income £605.00 or more	15.95
Full-time work - gross income £485.00 to £605.00	13.30
Full-time work - gross income £279.00 to £485.00	10.60
Full-time work - gross income less than £279.00	5.20
Others aged 18 or over	5.20
Receiving State Pension Credit or receiving Income Support, Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, or Universal Credit on the basis that they do not have an earned income.	Nil

Data protection privacy notice

London Borough of Newham is registered with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) as a 'Data Controller' This privacy notice applies to you ('the service user') and the London Borough for Newham ('the Council'). The Council processes your personal information in compliance with the UK General Data Protection Regulations (UK GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. The Council takes the privacy of your information very seriously.

The Council Tax department is part of the Council Tax and Benefits Service and is responsible for administering Council Tax, including discounts and exemptions and for awarding Council Tax Reduction.

What data do we collect?

We collect personal information from you and anyone other person in your household that can include, but is not limited to, your name, contact details, date of birth, address, income, tenancy agreements, property ownership and health information.

Why we collect your data and what will we use it for

For us to administer Council Tax, it is necessary for us to collect and hold personal information about you. The information collected and held will vary and depend on the nature of the service. We will process personal information relating to administration, billing, discounts, payments, recovery and exemptions.

We will use your data for the purpose of administration and collection of Council Tax and for awarding Council Tax Reduction.

We may also use it for performing any of its statutory enforcement duties and to help collect debts like Council Tax and to assist in the recovery of Housing Benefit overpayments.

The lawful basis for processing your data

The lawful basis we use to process your data as set out in UK data protection legislation is:

Article 6 (c) Legal obligation: the processing is necessary for us to comply with the law

Article 6 (e) Public task: the processing is necessary for us to perform a task in the public interest or for our official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law.

Article 9 (g) Reasons of substantial public interest with a basis in law

We require the information to carry out our duties under the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and associated Regulations including:

- Administration of Council Tax under the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (and amendments)
- Administration of Council Tax under the Local Government Finance Act 2012 and associated Regulations
- Administration of Council Tax under the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 (and amendments)
- Administration of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme under S13A and schedule 1a of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and associated Regulations
- The Serious Crime Act 2007 (where needed to disclose information to prevent fraud)

Who we will share your data with

We must protect the public funds that we collect and handle. To do this, we will check some of the data you provide to us with other sources, including HM Revenue and Customs and credit reference agencies, to verify your identity and to make sure that the information you have provided is accurate.

We may also share your information internally with other council departments where we have a lawful basis to do so, as well as under legal obligations with partner organisations that audit or administer public funds, to prevent and detect fraud and error including, but not limited to other councils, other Government departments such as Magistrates Courts, Department for Work and Pensions, the Cabinet Office (as part of the National Fraud Initiative), National Audit Office, Police, Enforcement Agents and credit reference agencies such as TransUnion (CallCredit), Equifax and LoCTA.

We will share information with a third party where you have given us written permission to do so.

We may share information with Elected Members of the London Borough of Newham where they are pursuing their legitimate functions and with Members of Parliament for the same reason.

Automated decision making

You have specific rights relating to any automated decision making carried out by LBN (London Borough of Newham).

Data Processors

We have outsourced some of our services to private sector companies who provide services on our behalf. These organisations collect and use personal information on our behalf to provide services. We need to supply your information to these organisations to provide a service to you. These are:

NEC Software Solutions UK

A private sector company which provides benefit services, income collection services, council tax administration and collection services to the Council.

Processing council tax and benefits transactions using Robotic Processing Automation (RPA)

Personal data will be shared with Delta 4 Services Limited (D4S) for automating council tax and benefits transactions using RPA solutions. RPA solutions will process each caseload of data through integration with NEC systems administered by D4S. Completed cases will be assessed within NEC applications and notified through a report. RPA solutions are not always fully automated and do require human intervention. Personal data generated throughout the processing will be stored within an encrypted database hosted within the council's infrastructure.

How long we will keep your data

All personal data is deleted from the RPA runtime solution upon completion of the processing of relevant revenues and benefits transactions.

We will keep all other data safe and secure for a period of 7 year(s) in line with our retention Schedule. After this time, it will be securely destroyed.

How do we protect your data?

We comply with all laws concerning the protection of personal information and have security measures in place to reduce the risk of theft, loss, destruction, misuse, or inappropriate disclosure of information. Staff access to information is provided on a need-to-know basis and we have access controls in place to help with this.

Know your rights

We process your data in accordance with the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. Find out more at <https://ico.org.uk/your-data-matters/> If you have any queries or concerns relating to data protection matters, please email: dpo@newham.gov.uk

You can view our full Privacy Notice on our website here <https://www.newham.gov.uk/contact-information/processing-personal-data-privacy-notice>

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Save time and hassle when you pay your Council Tax by Direct Debit.

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