

# The Council Tax and Business Rate in Barnet

2017/18

# Contents

<b>Council budgets 2017/18</b>	<b>5</b>	Non-Domestic Rates	14
<b>How we spend your money</b>	<b>6</b>	Business Rate Supplement	14
<b>How are we doing?</b>	<b>7</b>	Rateable Value	14
<b>What you pay</b>	<b>8</b>	National Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier	15
Appeals against valuation bands	8	Business Rates Instalments	15
<b>Who has to pay Council Tax?</b>	<b>9</b>	Revaluation 2017 and Transitional Arrangements	15
Exemptions	9	Unoccupied Property Rating	15
Empty properties	10	Partly Occupied Property Relief	16
Fighting fraud in Barnet	10	Small Business Rate Relief	16
Instalments to pay your Council Tax	10	Charity and Community Amateur Sports Club Relief	16
Adult Social Care	11	Relief for Local Newspapers	17
Appeals against liability	11	Local Discounts	17
The Adult Social Care Precept – what we are doing in Barnet	11	State Aid	17
<b>Discounts</b>	<b>12</b>	Hardship Relief	17
Empty properties	12	Rating advisers	17
Second homes	12	Check Challenge Appeal	17
Empty Home Premium	12	<b>Council Tax details 2017/2018</b>	<b>18</b>
Council Tax discretionary relief scheme	13	Annual Budget and Performance Report	18
Council Tax Support	13	Budget	19
Reductions for people with disabilities	13	Why the cost of Barnet's services has changed	20
Change of circumstances	13	Council Tax requirement	20
<b>Explanatory Notes</b>	<b>14</b>	Outstanding loans	20
Difficulty paying your bill?	14	Capital Programme	20

## **Greater London Authority (GLA) 21**

Introduction	21
Council tax for GLA Services	21
Controlling costs at City Hall and delivering the Mayor's key priorities	21
The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)	21
Transport for London (TfL)	22
London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA)	22
London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)	23
Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)	23
Summary of GLA group budget	23
Detailed budget by service area	24

## **Lee Valley Regional Park Authority 25**

### **Crossrail Business Rate Supplement (BRS) 26**

What is Crossrail and how will it benefit your business?	26
Developments in the construction and financing of Crossrail	26
How will London's businesses help fund Crossrail?	27

Does my business have to pay the Crossrail BRS? 27

How much do I pay if my property's rateable value is above £70,000? 27

Keeping you up to date 27

## **Environment Agency South East Region 28**

**A message from  
the Leader of the  
Council can be  
found at:**

[www.barnet.gov.uk/council-tax](http://www.barnet.gov.uk/council-tax)

## Council budgets 2017/18

This gives a broad outline of gross council spending in the coming year.

Service type	£m
Adults and Communities	115.745
Assurance	4.084
Birth Deaths and Marriages	0.441
Central Costs	54.268
Children's Education and Skills	224.557
Children's Families	56.539
Commissioning	280.971
Regional Enterprise (Re)	18.668
The Barnet Group	21.790
HRA	63.644
Legal	2.791
Customer Support Group (CSG)	31.998
Public Health	17.610
Parking and Infrastructure	24.294
Streetscene	17.598
Reserves	1.234
<b>Total</b>	<b>936.231</b>

# How we spend your money

## Barnet Council's total spending for the coming year is planned to be £936.231m.

Despite reducing grant funding from government, we are continuing to prioritise frontline services. We have done this by making efficiency savings across all services and prioritising services for those most in need.

### Council spending (millions)

#### Adults and Communities £115.745m

Includes: support in the home, day services, social work and safeguarding, direct payments, prevention, care homes, community safety and protection and leisure services

#### Assurance £4.084m

Includes: internal audit and governance.

#### Births, Deaths and Marriages £0.441m

#### Central Costs £54.268m

Includes: levies and concessionary fares, and capital financing.

#### Children's Education and Skills £224.557m

Includes: education management, high needs support. Also includes primary, secondary, special schools and nurseries.

#### Children's Family Services £56.539m

Includes: children in care, safeguarding, support for vulnerable families, youth activities, fostering, adoption and libraries

#### Commissioning £280.971m

Includes: commissioning strategy, commercial, communications, information management, finance, programme and resources, Housing Benefits and the North London Waste Authority levy.

#### Re £18.668m

Includes: highway and pavement maintenance, regulatory services, trading standards and environmental health

#### The Barnet Group £21.790m

Includes: support for homeless people

#### Housing Revenue Account £63.644m

#### Legal £2.791m

#### CSG £31.998m

Includes: human resources, finance, information technology customer services, procurement, estates and revenue and benefits.

#### Public Health £17.610m

#### Parking and Infrastructure £24.294m

Includes: street lighting and parking

#### Street Scene £17.598m

Includes: household waste collection, street cleansing, parks and open spaces and transport

#### Reserves £1.234m

See page 19 for services' net expenditure

## How are we doing?

**Barnet continues to be an attractive and successful borough.**

**The council delivers a wide range of services, and we publish a summary of how we are performing against these online at:**

**[www.barnet.gov.uk/performance](http://www.barnet.gov.uk/performance)**

Barnet is a place where people want to live, work and study. Our recent residents' survey found that 85 per cent of people are satisfied with Barnet as a place to live; and 74 per cent of people are satisfied with the way the council runs things, including the delivery of key services such as refuse collection and recycling.

Barnet is a thriving borough, with some of the best schools in the country. 94 per cent of schools are rated good or better by Ofsted; and GCSE results are above the national average.

Barnet Homes has helped over 720 people to find homes, preventing them from becoming homeless during 2016/17. The number of people in emergency accommodation has fallen to 185, the lowest level since April 2011.

The council is committed to improving services to residents and customers, including the number and range of service available online. Over 37,000 customers have signed up to 'My Account' on the council's website – allowing them to view their account information for Council Tax, benefits, parking permits and libraries all in one place and track the progress of bin requests or any street-based problems they've reported. Satisfaction with the website continues to rise – now at 52 per cent (above 48 per cent target).

89 per cent of customers rate their experience of Barnet customer service as good. Barnet is consistently in the Top 3 nationally for face-to-face customer satisfaction and recently entered the Top 10 for customers rating the website as 'Good'.

Barnet has a national reputation for transparency and Open Data and is recognised as a Local Government Transparency champion by the Cabinet Office.

## What you pay

The amount of Council Tax payable for homes in each valuation band, before any discounts, reliefs or benefits, is:

Valuation Band	Range of values	Proportion of Band D charge	2017/2018 charge	of which Barnet receives	GLA receives
A	Up to £40,000	6/9	£956.48	£769.80	£186.68
B	£40,001 – £52,000	7/9	£1,115.89	£898.10	£217.79
C	£52,001 – £68,000	8/9	£1,275.31	£1,026.40	£248.91
D	£68,001 –£88,000	9/9	£1,434.72	£1,154.70	£280.02
E	£88,001 – £120,000	11/9	£1,753.55	£1,411.30	£342.25
F	£120,001 –£160,000	13/9	£2,072.37	£1,667.90	£404.47
G	£160,001 – £320,000	15/9	£2,391.20	£1,924.50	£466.70
H	More than £320,000	18/9	£2,869.44	£2,309.40	£560.04

You can find the valuation band for your home on the front of your bill. Valuation bands are set by the Valuation Office and not the council.

Valuation Office Agency  
 Chase House, 305 Chase Road, Southgate  
 London N14 6LZ  
 tel: 03000 501501  
 email: [ctsouth@voa.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ctsouth@voa.gsi.gov.uk)  
 web: [www.gov.uk/voa/contact](http://www.gov.uk/voa/contact)

### Appeals against valuation bands

If you are considering appealing against your band please remember that valuation bands are based upon property values on 1 April 1991 – so recent purchases are not the best evidence of value for Council Tax purposes.

There are only limited occasions when taxpayers can challenge their banding.

For further details of the appeals procedure or enquiries about the banding of your property, contact the Valuation Office.

### Remember

Making an appeal does not allow you to withhold payment of any tax you owe. If your appeal is successful you will receive a refund of any overpaid tax.



# Who has to pay Council Tax?

**The person living in the property with the greatest legal right to it is responsible for paying Council Tax.**

To work out who is responsible for your home, look down the list below until you come to the category of resident that applies to you:

1. The owner of the property (who owns the freehold)
2. A person who owns the lease
3. A tenant (including council tenants)
4. Someone who has a licence to live in the property
5. Someone who just lives there.

If no adults live in the property as their main home, the owner or person entitled to possession is responsible for paying the Council Tax bill.

In some special cases, including houses in multiple occupation (such as bedsits), it is the owner who is responsible for paying the Council Tax and not the residents.

A resident is a person aged 18 years or over who lives in the dwelling as their only or main home.

Joint owners or tenants are jointly liable for one Council Tax bill for the dwelling. Husbands and wives and civil partners of liable people are also jointly responsible for paying the bill.

## Exemptions

Some properties may qualify for an exemption. This means that no Council Tax is paid on them. If you think you are entitled to an exemption, please contact us (see page 10).

Exemptions – properties occupied only by:

- a person(s) who is (are) severely mentally impaired
- full-time students (and their spouses or dependants who are not British citizens and not allowed to work or claim benefits in this country)
- school or college leavers
- visiting forces
- UK armed forces accommodation
- people aged under 18
- foreign diplomats or senior officials of international organisations headquartered in the UK
- dependent relatives living in a separate dwelling forming part of a larger property.

## Empty properties

There are no exemptions or discounts available for empty properties. Where a property has remained empty and unfurnished for a period of two years or more, an additional 50% premium charge will be applied.

Exemptions – unoccupied properties which:

- are owned by a charity (exempt for up to six months)
- were previously occupied by someone who has gone into prison or who has moved to receive personal care in a hospital or home on a long-term basis
- are left empty by someone who has moved to provide personal care to another person
- are awaiting probate or letters of administration to be granted (and for up to six months after) following the death of the last occupier
- have been repossessed and are unoccupied
- are the responsibility of a Bankrupt's Trustee
- are empty because their occupation is forbidden by law or planning conditions
- are awaiting occupation by a Minister of Religion
- is a pitch or a mooring which does not have a caravan or houseboat on it.

Claims for exemption should be made in writing to: Barnet Council, Local Taxation, PO Box 2016, Pershore, WR10 9BH. Alternatively please phone 020 8359 2608 for further advice.

You can also get further information about exemptions, discounts and other reductions from our website or email.

web: [www.barnet.gov.uk/council-tax](http://www.barnet.gov.uk/council-tax)

email: [local.taxation@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:local.taxation@barnet.gov.uk)  
(please quote your Council Tax account reference)

## Fighting fraud in Barnet

Do you suspect or know of any one committing fraud against the London Borough of Barnet?

If you do, please contact the Corporate Anti Fraud Team on our 24 hour Fraud Hotline: 020 8359 2007 or email: [caft@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:caft@barnet.gov.uk)

## Instalments to pay your Council Tax

Direct Debit is the easiest way to pay and as it is the council's preferred method of payment and it offers a choice of six different payment dates. You can set up a Direct Debit over the phone or downloading a form from the website at [www.barnet.gov.uk/directdebit](http://www.barnet.gov.uk/directdebit). Please refer to the back of your Council Tax demand notice for other methods of paying your Council Tax instalments.

Your Council Tax Demand is for the full financial year from April to March, but you can pay in monthly instalments. These are usually over 10 months; if you would like to spread payments over 12 months we must receive your application in writing by your first April instalment to qualify for the full 12 months. Please email:

[local.taxation@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:local.taxation@barnet.gov.uk) or write to:  
Barnet Council, Local Taxation, PO Box 2016, Pershore, WR10 9BH.

Alternatively if you require a paper copy of the Direct Debit instruction please tel: 020 8359 2608 for further advice.

## Appeals against liability

You can appeal:

- if you disagree that a dwelling is chargeable
- if you disagree that you are liable to pay Council Tax on a particular dwelling
- if you disagree that a discount or exemption has not been applied or that no reduction for disabilities has been given.

If you wish to appeal, you should initially notify the Council Tax office by writing to: Barnet Council Local Taxation, PO Box 2016, Pershore WR10 9BH, and your case will be considered. Please note that you should continue to pay your Council Tax bill while you are making any appeals.

## Adult Social Care

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has 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 is the option of an adult social care authority being able to charge an additional "precept" on its council tax for financial years from the financial year beginning in 2016 without holding a referendum, to assist the authority in meeting expenditure on adult social care. Subject to the annual approval of the House of Commons, the Secretary of State intends to offer the option of charging this "precept" at an appropriate level in each financial year up to and including the financial year 2019-20."

### The Adult Social Care Precept – what we are doing in Barnet

This year there is flexibility for councils to apply a 3 per cent social care precept to be spent exclusively on care for vulnerable and elderly residents, to reflect the increased pressure on adult social care across the country as more people are living longer with long-term health conditions and disabilities. For 2017/18 Barnet has applied the 3 per cent social care precept to help meet costs in this area. Costs for adult social care are unpredictable, and councils are required by law to meet eligible social care needs. The cost of social care depends on how many people require care and support and their individual needs. In Barnet we have both a growing and ageing population and demand for social care is increasing. At the same time the costs of providing care are rising. The precept will provide residential and day care for older people including those with dementia. The precept will also help to pay for services which help individuals look after themselves such as lunch clubs and befriending services.

## Discounts

**Full Council Tax is charged on a property if there are two adults living there. If only one adult lives in the dwelling as their main home, we will reduce your bill by 25 per cent.**

You can also qualify for a 25 per cent discount if all the other adults in your home are:

- full-time students, student nurses or foreign language assistants and dependants or foreign spouses of students
- school and college leavers under 20 where they left school after 1 May, having finished a qualifying course of education
- over 18 year olds who have child benefit paid for them
- severely mentally impaired
- people whose main home is a hospital, residential care home, nursing home or hostel
- in prison
- members of religious communities who have no income or capital of their own
- employed as care workers for more than 24 hours per week and paid £44 per week or less
- living in the same property as a disabled person they are caring for (other than a husband, wife, partner or child under 18)
- diplomats or senior officials of international organisations headquartered in the UK
- visiting forces
- apprentices earning less than £195 per week
- YTS trainees under 25
- from 1 April 2014, where a property is an annexe used by the owner or tenant of the main dwelling, a 50 per cent discount will apply for the annexe.

### Empty properties

If a home is unfurnished and unoccupied you must advise the council. The full charge will be payable on these properties unless they are exempt (see page 10).

Certain other vacant properties are exempt if other criteria are met (see page 10).

The owner or person who is entitled to possession is liable to pay the full Council Tax.

### Second homes

A second home is a property that is furnished but is no-one's main home, including a furnished let between tenancies. You will not be entitled to a discount for a second home. The full charge will be payable.

The bill for a caravan or boat that is a second home will be reduced by 50 per cent.

Claims for discounts should be made in writing to: Barnet Council, Local Taxation, PO Box 2016, Pershore, WR10 9BH.

### Empty Home Premium

Any homes that have been empty and unfurnished for more than two years will be charged one and a half times their normal Council Tax rate. A 50 per cent premium came into effect on 1 April 2013.

There are some exceptions to this:

- where the property has been left unoccupied because the owner is required

contractually to live elsewhere in England or Wales because of their job and they pay Council Tax at that address they will only pay 50 per cent of the full charge

- where a property has been left unoccupied and is an annexe to another property which is being used as the sole or main residence of the owner, they will not have to pay the 50 per cent premium if the property has been empty for more than two years.

### Council Tax discretionary relief scheme

Barnet Council has a discretionary discount policy to help you to reduce your Council Tax liability if you are struggling to pay your council tax bill. This is in accordance with Section 13A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

Applications must be made in writing and will be considered on an individual basis and depend on your personal and financial circumstances. You can download a form from the website.

If you require further advice please contact the Discretionary Housing Payment Team on tel: **020 8359 2442** for assistance.

### Council Tax Support

The key features of Barnet's Council Tax Support scheme are:

1. Pensioners continue to be treated as they would be under the previous Council Tax Benefit scheme and generally do not pay any more than previously
2. Everyone of working age has to pay a premium contribution of 20 per cent from 1 April 2015, of their Council Tax liability unless they are in a protected group (war pensioners, war widow(er)s and people who receive Armed Forces

compensation scheme payments do not have to pay the minimum contribution)

3. Non-dependant charges for all working age customers are at slightly higher rates than under Council Tax Benefit and fewer bands
4. Second Adult Rebates no longer exist for working age claimants.

You may be able to reduce your Council Tax if you are on a low income or claim benefits. How much the reduction is depends on your individual circumstances.

You can find more information about Barnet's Council Tax Support scheme at: [www.barnet.gov.uk/council-tax](http://www.barnet.gov.uk/council-tax)

### Reductions for people with disabilities

You may get your bill reduced if anyone in your household has a room, an extra bathroom or kitchen or extra space to meet special needs arising from a disability.

This could be reduced to the valuation band directly below your existing one.

If you think you might be entitled to a reduction, please request an application form.

You can contact us via email: [local.taxation@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:local.taxation@barnet.gov.uk)

tel: **020 8359 2608**, or

by writing to: Barnet Council Local Taxation, PO Box 2016, Pershore, WR10 9BH.

### Change of circumstances

If you are in receipt of a discount, exemption or reduction to your Council Tax and you have a change in your circumstances during the year which may affect this, you must let the council know within 21 days of the change.

This will help us to get your council tax bill right and avoid any problems later on.

# Explanatory Notes

## Difficulty paying your bill?

If you have fallen into arrears, the most important thing you should do is contact Barnet Council to discuss how you can pay these. Ignoring arrears will increase your debt and result in recovery action being taken to recover the outstanding amount. This includes the use of enforcement agents, making you or your company insolvent or, in the case of an individual, possible committal to prison.

## Non-Domestic Rates

Non-Domestic Rates, or business rates, collected by local authorities are the way that those who occupy non-domestic property contribute towards the cost of local services. Under the business rates retention arrangements introduced from 1 April 2013, authorities keep a proportion of the business rates paid locally. This provides a direct financial incentive for authorities to work with local businesses to create a favourable local environment for growth since authorities will benefit from growth in business rates revenues. The money, together with revenue from council tax payers, revenue support grant provided by the Government and certain other sums, is used to pay for the services provided by local authorities in your area. Further information about the business rates system, including transitional and other reliefs, may be obtained at [www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates](http://www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates).

## Business Rate Supplement

The Business Rate Supplements Act 2009 enables levying authorities – county councils, unitary district councils and, in London, the Greater London Authority – to levy a supplement on the business rate to support additional projects aimed at economic development of the area. Business Rate Supplements (BRS) are not applicable to properties with a rateable value of £70,000 or below, and authorities have discretion to increase that threshold. The total maximum BRS which may

be levied by a levying authority is 2p per pound of rateable value. Levying authorities have the power to apply such reliefs to the BRS as they think appropriate and in such cases must include an explanation of the rules for the application of those reliefs in the final prospectus for the BRS.

The business rate supplement applicable in London is being levied by the Greater London Authority in relation to the Crossrail project. Further information may be found in the Crossrail BRS final prospectus which is available at [www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs](http://www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs).

## 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 officers of the Valuation Office Agency (VOA), an agency of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs. They draw up and maintain a full list of all rateable values, available at [www.gov.uk/voa](http://www.gov.uk/voa). The rateable value of your property is shown on the front of this bill. This broadly represents the yearly rent the property could have been let for on the open market on a particular date. For the revaluation that came into effect on 1 April 2017, this date was set as 1 April 2015.

The valuation officer may alter the value if circumstances change. The ratepayer (and certain others who have an interest in the property) can appeal against the value shown in the list if they believe it is wrong. Full details on your rights of appeal are available from the Valuation Office Agency. Your billing authority can only backdate any business rates rebate to the date from which any change to the list is to have effect.

The Valuation Office Agency will continue to fulfil their legal obligations to alter rating assessments if new information comes to light indicating the valuation is inaccurate.

Further information about the grounds on which appeals may be made and the process for doing so

can be found on the [www.gov.uk/voa](http://www.gov.uk/voa) website or obtained from your local valuation office.

### National Non-Domestic Rating Multiplier

The local authority works out the business rates bill by multiplying the rateable value of the property by the appropriate multiplier. There are two multipliers: the standard non-domestic rating multiplier and the small business non-domestic rating multiplier. The former is higher to pay for small business rate relief. Except in the City of London where special arrangements apply, the Government sets the multipliers for each financial year for the whole of England according to formulae set by legislation. The current multipliers are shown on the front of this bill.

### Business Rates Instalments

Payment of business rate bills is automatically set on a 10-monthly cycle. However, the Government has put in place regulations that allow businesses 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 Barnet Council Business Rates Team on tel: 020 8359 2735 as soon as possible.

### Revaluation 2017 and Transitional Arrangements

All rateable values are reassessed at a general revaluation. The 2017 revaluation takes effect from 1 April 2017. Revaluations make sure each ratepayer pays their fair contribution and no more, by ensuring that the share of the national rates bill paid by any one ratepayer reflects changes over time in the value of their property relative to others. Revaluation does not raise extra money for Government.

Whilst the 2017 revaluation will not increase the amount of rates collected nationally, within this overall picture, over 7 out of 10 ratepayers will receive a reduction or no change in their bill and some ratepayers will see increases.

For those that would otherwise see significant increases in their rates liability, the Government has put in place a £3.6 billion transitional relief scheme to limit and phase in changes in rate bills as a result of the 2017 revaluation. To help pay for the limits on increases in bills, there also have to be limits on reductions in bills. Under the transitional scheme, limits continue to apply to yearly increases and decreases until the full amount is due (rateable value times the appropriate multiplier). The scheme applies only to the bill based on a property at the time of the revaluation. If there are any changes to the property after 1 April 2017, transitional arrangements will not normally apply to the part of a bill that relates to any increase in rateable value due to those changes. Changes to your bill as a result of other reasons (such as changes to the amount of small business rate relief) are not covered by the transitional arrangements.

The transitional arrangements are applied automatically and are shown on the front of your bill. Further information about transitional arrangements and other reliefs may be obtained from the local authority or at [www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates](http://www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates).

More information on the 2017 revaluation can be found at [www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates/revaluation](http://www.gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates/revaluation)

### Unoccupied Property Rating

Business rates will not be payable in the first three months that a property is empty. This is extended to six months in the case of certain industrial properties. After this period rates are payable in full unless the unoccupied property rate has been reduced by the Government by order. In most cases the unoccupied property rate is zero for properties owned by charities and community amateur sports clubs. In addition, there are a number of exemptions from the unoccupied property rate. Full details on exemptions can be obtained from the Barnet Council Business Rates Team on tel: 020 8359 2735. If the unoccupied property rate

for the financial year has been reduced by order, it will be shown on the front of your bill.

The Government has introduced a temporary measure for unoccupied new builds from October 2013. Unoccupied new builds will be exempt from unoccupied property rates for up to 18 months (up to state aid limits) where the property comes on to the list between 1 October 2013 and 30 September 2016. The 18-month period includes the initial 3 or 6-month exemption and so properties may, if unoccupied, be exempt from non-domestic rates for up to an extra 15 or 12 months.

### Partly Occupied Property Relief

occupied for a short time, the local authority has discretion in certain cases to award relief in respect of the unoccupied part. Full details can be obtained from the Barnet Council Business Rates Team on tel: **020 8359 2735**.

### Small Business Rate Relief

Ratepayers who occupy a property with a rateable value which does not exceed £50,999 (and who are not entitled to other mandatory relief or are liable for unoccupied property rates) will have their bills calculated using the lower small business non-domestic rating multiplier, rather than the national non-domestic rating multiplier.

In addition, generally, if the sole or main property is shown on the rating list with a rateable value which does not exceed £15,000, the ratepayer will receive a percentage reduction in their rates bill for this property of up to a maximum of 100%. For a property with a rateable value of not more than £12,000, the ratepayer will receive a 100% reduction in their rates bill.

Generally, this percentage reduction (relief) is only available to ratepayers who occupy either:

- a) one property, or
- b) one main property and other additional properties providing those additional properties

each have a rateable value which does not exceed £2,899.

The rateable value of the property mentioned in (a), or the aggregate rateable value of all the properties mentioned in (b), must not exceed £19,999 outside London or £27,999 in London on each day for which relief is being sought. If the rateable value, or aggregate rateable value, increases above those levels, relief will cease from the day of the increase.

The Government has introduced additional support to small businesses. For those businesses that take on an additional property which would normally have meant the loss of small business rate relief, the Government has confirmed that they will be allowed to keep that relief for a period of 12 months.

An application for small business rate relief is not required. Where a ratepayer meets the eligibility criteria and has not received the relief they should contact the Barnet Council Business Rates Team on 020 8359 2735. Provided the ratepayer continues to satisfy the conditions for relief which apply at the relevant time as regards the property and the ratepayer, they will automatically continue to receive relief in each new valuation period.

Certain changes in circumstances will need to be notified to Barnet Council by a ratepayer who is in receipt of relief (other changes will be picked up by Barnet Council). The changes which should be notified are:

- a) the ratepayer taking up occupation of an additional property, and
- b) 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

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).

Barnet Council has discretion to give further relief on the remaining bill. Full details can be obtained from the Barnet Council Business Rates Team on tel: **020 8359 2735**

### Relief for Local Newspapers

The Government is providing funding to local authorities so that they can provide a discount worth up to £1,500 a year for 2 years from 1 April 2017, to office space occupied by local newspapers.

This is up to a maximum of one discount per local newspaper title and per hereditament, and up to state aid limits. The relief will be delivered through local authority discretionary discount powers (under section 47(3) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988). Eligibility criteria for this relief is set out in a guidance note: “The case for a business rates relief for local newspapers”, which can be obtained at [www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-case-for-a-business-rates-relief-for-local-newspapers](http://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-case-for-a-business-rates-relief-for-local-newspapers).

### Local Discounts

Local authorities have a general power to grant discretionary local discounts. Full details can be obtained from Barnet Council on tel: **020 8359 2735**.

### State Aid

The award of such discounts is considered likely to amount to state aid. However, it will be state aid compliant where it is provided in accordance with the De Minimis Regulations EC 1407/2013. The De Minimis Regulations allow an undertaking to receive up to €200,000 ‘de minimis’ aid over a rolling three-year period. If you are receiving, or have received, any ‘de minimis’ aid granted during the current or two previous financial years (from any source), you should inform the Barnet Council Business Rates

Team immediately on tel: **020 8359 2735** with details of the aid received.

### Hardship Relief

The local authority has discretion to give hardship relief in special circumstances. Full details can be obtained from the Barnet Council Business Rates Team on tel: **020 8359 2735**.

### Rating advisers

Ratepayers do not have to be represented in discussions about their rateable value 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](http://www.rics.org)) and the Institute of Revenues, Rating and Valuation (IRRV – website [www.irrv.org.uk](http://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, 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.

### Check Challenge Appeal

You can click, find and review your rateable value on the VOA's website ([www.gov.uk/voa](http://www.gov.uk/voa)). If you have reason to believe that your 2017 rateable value is not correct, follow the instructions provided on the site. You will need to do the following (not available until 1 April 2017):

- **Check** – review and confirm the facts about your property held by the VOA
- **Challenge** – once the facts are established, explain why you believe your valuation is wrong.

An appeal on your 2017 rateable value is not possible, and may not be necessary, until you have completed CHECK and CHALLENGE

# Council Tax details 2017/2018

## Annual Budget and Performance Report

The net expenditure figures below represent the amount of council tax required to meet the combined needs of London Borough of Barnet and Barnet's share of the Greater London Authority (GLA) for 2017/18. The tax levied is based on there being the equivalent of 139,049 Band D properties (135,342 in 2016/17) in Barnet giving the standard charge of £1,434.72 which reflects 2.69% increase in the Council Tax.

	2017/2018			2016/2017
	net expenditure	per Band D property	per head of population	net expenditure
	£	£	£	£
Direct Barnet Council Services	212,676,965	1,529.51	556.62	205,108,851
<b>Plus levies and contributions:</b>				
Environment Agency	320,730	2.31	0.84	320,730
Lea Valley Regional Park	378,350	2.72	0.99	428,350
London Pension Funds	607,000	4.37	1.59	707,000
Traffic Control Signals Unit	469,400	3.38	1.23	519,400
North London Waste Authority	9,219,665	66.31	24.13	10,855,420
Concessionary Fares	16,095,280	115.75	42.13	16,145,280
Coroners Court	284,000	2.04	0.74	284,000
London Boroughs Grants	533,490	3.84	1.40	837,490
	<b>240,584,880</b>	<b>1,730.22</b>	<b>629.67</b>	<b>235,206,521</b>
Contribution from balances and reserves	1,234,000	8.87	3.23	10,735,156
<b>Barnet's Requirements (see Budget)</b>	<b>241,818,880</b>	<b>1,739.09</b>	<b>632.90</b>	<b>245,941,677</b>
<b>Less:</b>				
Surplus on the Collection Fund	(3,000,000)	(21.58)	(7.85)	(3,636,000)
Business Rates	(54,846,000)	(394.44)	(143.54)	(53,749,000)
Revenue Support Grant	(23,413,000)	(168.38)	(61.28)	(36,849,000)
<b>Barnet's element of Council Tax requirement</b>	<b>160,559,880</b>	<b>1,154.70</b>	<b>420.22</b>	<b>151,707,677</b>
GLA Precept	38,936,501	280.02	101.91	37,349,424
<b>Total Council Tax requirement</b>	<b>199,496,381</b>	<b>1,434.72</b>	<b>522.13</b>	<b>189,057,101</b>

## Budget

	2017/2018			2016/2017		
	Expenditure	Income	Net expenditure	Expenditure	Income	Net expenditure
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults and Communities	115.745	(28.604)	87.141	113.453	(27.887)	85.566
Assurance <sup>1</sup>	4.084	(0.237)	3.848	4.030	(0.237)	3.793
Birth Deaths and Marriages	0.441	(0.501)	(0.061)	0.342	(0.501)	(0.160)
Central Expenses <sup>2</sup>	54.268	(1.545)	52.723	52.926	(1.545)	51.381
Childrens Education and Skills <sup>3</sup>	224.557	(218.032)	6.525	251.527	(244.459)	7.068
Childrens Families <sup>4</sup>	56.539	(4.094)	52.445	49.324	(2.844)	46.481
Commissioning	280.971	(260.408)	20.563	280.194	(261.035)	19.159
Re <sup>5</sup>	18.668	(19.492)	(0.824)	20.626	(19.492)	1.134
The Barnet Group <sup>6</sup>	21.790	(16.230)	5.560	21.206	(16.230)	4.976
HRA	63.644	(63.644)	0.000	60.101	(60.101)	0.000
Legal	2.791	(0.780)	2.011	2.791	(0.780)	2.011
Customer Support Group <sup>7</sup>	31.998	(10.837)	21.161	29.540	(7.421)	22.120
Public Health	17.610	0.000	17.610	18.544	0.000	18.544
Parking and Infrastructure <sup>8</sup>	24.294	(18.358)	5.936	20.908	(14.788)	6.119
Streetscene <sup>9</sup>	17.598	(4.717)	12.881	20.222	(6.327)	13.896
Total Service Budget	934.997	(647.479)	287.518	945.734	(663.646)	282.088
Specific Grants		(36.612)	(36.612)		(38.829)	(38.829)
Special Parking Account		(10.321)	(10.321)		(8.052)	(8.052)
Specific Reserves	1.234		1.234	10.735		10.735
Barnet's Budget Requirement	936.231	(694.413)	241.819	956.470	(710.528)	245.942
Business Rates Retention		(36.484)	(36.484)		(35.484)	(35.484)
Business Rates Top Up		(18.362)	(18.362)		(18.265)	(18.265)
Revenue Support Grant		(23.413)	(23.413)		(36.849)	(36.849)
Collection Fund Adjustment		(3.000)	(3.000)		(3.636)	(3.636)
Barnet's Element of Council Tax Requirement	936.231	(775.672)	160.560	956.470	(804.762)	151.708
GLA Precept	38.937		38.937	37.349		37.349
Total Council Tax Requirement	975.168	(775.672)	199.496	993.819	(804.762)	189.057

### Notes

- Includes: internal audit and governance
- Includes: levies (including concessionary fares), capital financing and contingency
- Includes: education and schools
- Includes: children's personal social services and safeguarding, and libraries
- Includes: highway and pavement maintenance, regulatory services, trading standards and environmental health
- Includes: support for homeless people
- Includes: human resources, finance, information technology, customer services, procurement, estates, and revenues and benefits
- Includes: street lighting and parking
- Includes: household waste collection, street cleansing, parks and open spaces and transport.

## Why the cost of Barnet's services has changed

The statement below briefly indicates the major changes in Barnet's net service budget between that of 2016/17 at £283.451m and that of 2017/18 at £271.568m and the changes to the Council Tax requirement of 2016/17 at £189.057m and that of 2017/18 at £199.496m. The Council's revenue grant settlement from Central Government reduced by £13.436m. In addition, inflationary pressures and additional costs arising from a growing population have meant that the Council has had to increase budgets in specific areas. To balance the budget, savings and efficiencies have been identified.

	£m	%
Barnet Services Net Budget 2016/17	283.451	
Efficiency savings, reduction and income	-19.825	-6.99
Adults Social Care	4.676	1.65
Demographic pressures	10.017	3.53
Inflation and service pressures	2.750	0.97
Movement in reserves	-9.501	-3.35
Barnet Services Net Budget 2017/18	271.568	-4.19

## Council Tax requirement

The council tax at Band D is £1,434.72 for 2017/18. The tax base in Barnet has increased from 135,324 to 139,049. The change in the council tax requirement is set out in the table below.

	Number of properties
Council Tax Base 2016 – 17	135,324
Council Tax Base 2017 – 18	139,049
Increase in tax base	3,725

	£m
Council Tax Requirement 2016-17	189.057
Barnet's increase in Tax Base	4.176
GLA increase in Tax Base	1.028
Increase in Barnet Social Care Precept	4.676
Increase in GLA Precept	0.559
Council Tax Requirement 2017-18	199.496

## Outstanding loans

At 31 March 2016, the Council's outstanding long term loan terms totalled £304.08m. This includes £102.58m long term loans for the one-off reallocation of housing debt in March 2012 to finance the housing subsidy settlement. There are no other liabilities either payable to or recoverable from other billing or precept authorities.

## Capital Programme

The council is planning to spend £833.749 million on capital projects from 2016/17 onwards as part of an ongoing programme of investment in buildings, roads, equipment and other assets. The table below gives a brief summary of capital expenditure plans over a five year period.

Capital programme 2016/17 to 2020/21					
Service	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Other services	136.582	266.889	162.608	86.697	652.776
Housing – HRA	39.218	77.118	36.128	28.509	180.973
Totals	175.800	344.007	198.736	115.206	833.749

# Greater London Authority (GLA)

## Introduction

This is Sadiq Khan's first budget as the new Mayor of London. It is based on his vision of a London where nobody feels left behind and where everyone has the opportunities they need to fulfil their potential. It supports London's future growth and economic success, while building on our extraordinary creativity, tolerance, diversity and openness to the world.

Sadiq will not tolerate any waste of public money, particularly with ever tightening resources from the Government. This year's budget has therefore required some tough choices. It will improve the key services Londoners need. That means making transport fares more affordable and building more affordable homes. The budget also provides resources to support jobs and growth, improve neighbourhood policing, tackle homelessness and make London a fairer and cleaner place to live.

## Council tax for GLA Services

The GLA's share of the council tax for a typical Band D property has been increased by £4.02 (or 8p per week) to £280.02. This will allow the Mayor to help maintain police officer numbers across London and keep Londoners safe. A Band D council taxpayer in the City of London, which has its own police force, will still pay £73.89.

Council Tax (£)	2016 – 17	Change	2017 – 18
MOPAC (Met Police)	202.11	4.02	206.13
LFEPa (Fire Brigade)	47.04	0.97	48.01
GLA	24.72	-0.92	23.80
TfL (Transport)	2.13	-0.05	2.08
<b>Total (£)</b>	<b>276.00</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>280.02</b>

## Controlling costs at City Hall and delivering the Mayor's key priorities

The Mayor's budget includes significant efficiency savings across the GLA group in 2017-18. This has allowed him to release resources to meet his key priorities. This includes plans to invest £3.15 billion to support 90,000 new affordable homes in the capital. He will also tackle London's filthy air by doubling the amount spent on improving air quality to £875 million up to 2021-22.

The Mayor will also work with London's business community and key investors to ensure London's interests are protected. He will put Londoners' economic opportunities centre stage during the Government's negotiations to leave the European Union. He will also provide funding for new projects to bring communities together, tackle social inequality, improve the environment and boost London's economy.

## The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)

The Mayor is determined to invest in front line policing with a strategic target of 32,000 police officers across London. He has therefore taken the decision to raise the police element of the Council tax precept by 8p per week for a typical Band D property. This will provide resources to keep officer numbers as high as possible.

The Mayor's draft Police and Crime Plan sets out his strategy for policing over the next four years. His aim is to improve neighbourhood policing and make London a safer city for all. His budget provides resources to restore real neighbourhood policing by giving every ward in London at least one additional dedicated

police officer. This will ensure local policing priorities reflect local issues.

The Mayor is also committed to protecting women and girls at risk of sexual and domestic abuse and vulnerable children. He is also committed to standing up against hate crime, intolerance and extremism. The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) will also crack down on knife crime and improve services to victims of crime.

### Transport for London (TfL)

London's population is forecast to grow by one million in the next decade. TfL is investing to make the transport network more reliable and accessible. The Mayor's priorities for TfL include:

- making transport more affordable. Single bus fares, single pay as you go fares on the Tube and DLR and the charges for the Santander cycle hire scheme will be frozen until at least 2020. This will save travellers an estimated £40 million in 2017-18;
- extending the new Bus and Tram one hour Hopper fare over the next four years and improving journey times and reliability on the Bus network;
- working with London boroughs to maintain existing concessionary travel schemes. This includes free 24 hour travel for the over 60s, the disabled, armed forces personnel in uniform and eligible war veterans. Discounts on travelcards are also available for apprentices;
- increasing capacity on the London Underground and Rail services, extending the London Overground to Barking Riverside and expanding the DLR and tram network;
- planning for the Bakerloo Line extension to south east London and new river crossings in East London;
- making London's transport infrastructure more accessible. Work will be undertaken in 2017 to make Bond Street, Finsbury Park, Tottenham Court Road, Victoria, Harrow on the Hill and Newbury Park stations step free;
- completing Crossrail by 2019 which will increase London's rail capacity by ten per cent and continuing work on the Northern Line extension to Nine Elms and Battersea Power station;
- working to release 300 acres of TfL land for up to 10,000 homes, half of which will be affordable, while providing new workspaces and offices;
- investing in cleaning up air quality by launching the world's first ultra low emission zone; and
- increasing investment in cycling as part of a shift towards more active and healthier travel for Londoners.

### London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA)

LFEPA is working to become a more efficient and effective organisation. The Mayor aims to balance the authority's budget and improve the London Fire Brigade's response times to ensure that a fire engine arrives within 10 minutes of any incident being reported at least 90 per cent of the time. LFEPA will also promote community safety and fire prevention and ensure that buildings in the capital conform to fire safety standards to protect both Londoners and visitors.

## London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)

The LLDC was set up to ensure that London benefits from a lasting legacy from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Mayor's 2017-18 budget provides funding for the development of a world class cultural and education district in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. This is expected to create 3,000 new jobs, attract 1.5 million additional visitors and bring £2.8 billion of economic value to east London. In the summer of 2017 the Olympic Stadium will also host the IAAF World Athletics Championships and the World ParaAthletics Championships.

## Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC)

The OPDC will help create 65,000 new jobs and at least 24,000 new homes in this part of west London over the next 20 years. It will build on the regeneration that will be brought to the area by the new High Speed 2 (HS2), Crossrail and Great Western Mainline stations at Old Oak Common.

## Summary of GLA group budget

The tables below shows where the GLA's funding comes from and the reasons for the year on year budget change. 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 2017 – 18	£m
Gross expenditure	11,758.4
Government grants and retained business rates	-4,670.3
Fares, charges and other income	-6,282.3
Use of reserves	-1.0
<b>Amount met by Council Tax payers</b>	<b>804.8</b>

Changes in spending 2017 – 18	£m
Council Tax requirement 2016-17	774.3
Inflation	183.3
Efficiencies and other savings	-317.8
New investment to improve services	42.9
Other changes (for example fares revenue)	122.1
<b>Council Tax requirement 2017-18</b>	<b>804.8</b>

## Detailed budget by service area

The table below compares the GLA group's expenditure on policing, fire and other services (including transport) in 2017-18 with 2016-17.

The GLA's gross expenditure is higher this year primarily as a result of the impact of the 2017 business rates revaluation which has increased the share of London's revenues the Mayor has to pay over to the Government to support local services elsewhere in England alongside additional investment in transport. Overall the council tax requirement has increased because of the additional funding provided for policing alongside a 2.4 per cent increase in London's residential property taxbase. Find out more about our budget at: [www.london.gov.uk/budget](http://www.london.gov.uk/budget) (tel: 020 7983 4000).

Summary of Spending and Income £m	Police (MOPAC)		Fire (LFEP A)		Other Services (incl. GLA, TfL, LLDC and OPDC)		GLA Group Total	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
<b>(Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding)</b>								
Gross expenditure	3,263.5	3,269.1	425.2	426.8	7,792.1	8,062.5	11,480.8	11,758.4
Government grants and business rates	-2,316.8	-2,331.7	-257.0	-256.4	-1,769.3	-2,082.2	-4,343.1	-4,670.3
Other income (incl. fares and charges)	-257.7	-263.6	-32.6	-34.9	-5,929.4	-5,983.8	-6,219.7	-6,282.3
<b>Net expenditure</b>	<b>689.0</b>	<b>673.8</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>918.0</b>	<b>805.8</b>
Change to level of reserves	-122.3	-81.8	2.7	2.8	-24.1	78.0	-143.7	-1.0
<b>Council tax requirement (income)</b>	<b>566.7</b>	<b>592.0</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>774.3</b>	<b>804.8</b>



## 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 6 per cent decrease 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](http://www.visitleevalley.org.uk)

Budget/Levy Changes – 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 (£'000)		
	2016/17 £m	2017-18 £m
Authority Operating Expenditure	11.8	11.8
Authority Operating Income	(3.3)	(3.4)
Net Service Operating Costs	8.5	8.4
Financing Costs – Debt servicing/repayments	0.5	0.5
Financing Costs – Capital investment	1.8	1.3
Total Net Expenditure	10.8	10.2
Total Levy	(10.8)	(10.2)

Further details on how this budget is spent and the amount each council contributes can be found at: [www.leevalleypark.org.uk](http://www.leevalleypark.org.uk).

# Crossrail Business Rate Supplement (BRS)

**The Greater London Authority (GLA) introduced a business rate supplement (BRS) in April 2010 to finance £4.1 billion of the costs of the Crossrail project.**

## What is Crossrail and how will it benefit your business?

Crossrail will connect the outer suburbs and Heathrow airport to the West End, City and Canary Wharf. It is vital to the future of London's economy. The increased earnings it will bring – from new jobs and quicker journeys – will benefit businesses across London.

The single largest investment in London's infrastructure for decades, it has employed up to 14,000 people at the peak of construction. Crossrail services are due to start on the Shenfield to Liverpool Street section in 2017 and through central London in 2018. This will be followed by a phased introduction of services on the rest of the route.

To find out more, visit [www.crossrail.co.uk](http://www.crossrail.co.uk), call the Crossrail 24 hr Helpdesk on 0345 602 3813 or email [helpdesk@crossrail.co.uk](mailto:helpdesk@crossrail.co.uk)

## Developments in the construction and financing of Crossrail

The Mayor of London agreed a settlement with government in October 2010 for the Crossrail route and secured investment to upgrade the Tube. Crossrail is now being built at its key sites across London.

In April 2012 the Mayor introduced a community infrastructure planning (CIL) levy on new developments in London to finance Crossrail. This is paid for by the developer.

Find out more at: [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)

## How will London's businesses help fund Crossrail?

The Crossrail BRS has been used to finance £4.1 billion of the costs of the project. Of this, around £3.3 billion has been borrowed with the remaining £0.8 billion being funded directly using BRS revenues. It will need to be levied until the GLA's borrowing is repaid. This is expected to be some time in the 2030s.

## Does my business have to pay the Crossrail BRS?

Your rates bill makes clear if you are liable to pay the BRS. The Crossrail BRS is applied only to assessments (for example business and other Non Domestic premises) with a rateable value of over £70,000 on the local rating lists of the 32 London boroughs and City of London Corporation. This year the threshold has been increased from £55,000 in line with the average change in rateable values for properties liable to the BRS as a result of the 2017 business rates revaluation. Around 85 per cent of non domestic properties in London will be exempt from the BRS due to this threshold.

## How much do I pay if my property's rateable value is above £70,000?

The Crossrail BRS multiplier for 2017–18 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 Non Domestic Rates (NNDR) bill. However no transitional relief is provided 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:  
[www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs](http://www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs)

Alternatively you can contact us by  
email: [crossrail-brs@london.gov.uk](mailto:crossrail-brs@london.gov.uk)  
tel: 020 7983 4100

Or write to us at:  
Finance  
Greater London Authority  
City Hall  
London SE1 2AA

# Environment Agency South East Region

## 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:

Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee		
	2016/2017	2017-18
	'000s	'000s
Gross Expenditure	£75,358	£98,813
Levies Raised	£10,912	£11,130
Total Council Tax Base	4,801	4,906

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 raised by this committee has increased by 1.99 per cent

The total Local Levy raised has increased from £10,912,420 in 2016/2017 to £11,129,577 for 2017/18.

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)