

Your guide to
Council Tax
and **Business Rates**
2026/27



LONDON BOROUGH OF
HARROW

Changes in expenditure

The table below shows the change between 2025/26 and 2026/27 in the total budget funded from Government Grants, Business Rates and Council Tax.

Changes in the Council's expenditure	£m
Budget requirement 2025/26	215.256
Reclassification of Government Grants	49.326
Capital financing costs and investment income	(2.997)
Technical changes (including specific grant changes)	(3.382)
Inflation	5.403
Investment in services and budget pressures	27.434
Savings	(9.048)
Budget requirement 2026/27	281.992

Where does the Council get its money?

This chart shows all income sources including ring-fenced grants in the coming year 2026/27.

	£m
Housing Benefit Grant	62.628
Dedicated Schools Grant	184.082
Public Health Grant	14.251
Other Government Grants and contributions	37.576
Council Tax	181.309
Business Rates	52.347
Revenue Support Grant	40.115
Local Authority Better Care Grant	8.221
Interest income	2.244
Fees and charges	68.918
Other income	18.966
Total	670.657

Where does your council tax go?

Here are some of the major service areas your Council Tax helps pay for. Supporting children and vulnerable adults accounts for nearly two thirds of our budget.



£18.6m

Collecting rubbish and recycling



£119.9m

Caring for adults



£20.2m

Environment, maintaining roads and street cleansing



£13.1m

Temporary accommodation



£8.9m

Special needs transport



£44m

Children and family services



£10.2m

Freedom Passes and other concessionary travel



£4m

Access Harrow and customer services



£4.9m

Culture, leisure and libraries

What will I pay?

When the Council sets the Council Tax, it sets the amount for a band D property. The amount for the other valuation bands is worked out as a proportion of the band D amount.

Your home is placed in one of eight valuation bands based on its value on 1st April 1991. The Valuation Office Agency, which is part of HMRC (His Majesty's Revenue & Customs), determines which band your home is in. The Council Tax is collected by London Borough of Harrow and shared between the Council and the Greater London Authority (GLA). The range of values and the proportion of the band D charge for each band are as follows:

Band	Value (at 1 April 1991)	Proportion of band D	2026/27 charge
A	Up to £40,000	6/9	£1,674.05
B	£40,001 to £52,000	7/9	£1,953.05
C	£52,001 to £68,000	8/9	£2,232.06
D	£68,001 to £88,000	9/9	£2,511.07
E	£88,001 to £120,000	11/9	£3,069.09
F	£120,001 to £160,000	13/9	£3,627.10
G	£160,001 to £320,000	15/9	£4,185.12
H	Over £320,000	18/9	£5,022.14

These amounts include the precept levied by the Greater London Authority and other agencies. If you believe that the band for your home is wrong, call 03000 501 501 or visit www.gov.uk/council-tax

The table below shows, for a band D property, the overall increase in pounds in your Council Tax compared to last year, inclusive of the increase permitted for Adult Social Care, but which is no longer required to be shown separately on your Council Tax bill. It also shows the amount of your Council Tax which goes to Harrow and the amount which goes to the Greater London Authority.

London Borough of Harrow has no influence over the level of tax set by the GLA.

	2025/26	2026/27	Change £	Change %
	£	£		
London Borough of Harrow*	£1,905.48	£2,000.56		
Subtotal	£1,905.48	£2,000.56	£95.08	+4.99%
Greater London Authority	£490.38	£510.51	£20.13	+4.10%
Total charge	£2,395.86	£2,511.07	£115.21	4.81%

* For 2026/27, the London Borough of Harrow amount includes a permitted 2% increase for Adult Social Care expenditure which is no longer required to be shown separately on Council Tax bills and a 2.99% increase for general expenditure.

What support can I claim from the Council?

If you are on a low income or claim certain means tested benefits, you may be able to get help with your rent and/or Council Tax.

Housing Costs Most working age people need to claim Universal Credit from the Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) for help with housing costs (rent). To find out more about Universal Credit go to **[gov.uk/universal-credit](https://www.gov.uk/universal-credit)**

Only pensioners and working age people in temporary or supported accommodation can make a new claim for Housing Benefit from the Council. If you are in one of these groups, have a low income and less than £16,000 in savings, or receive Universal Credit or Pension Credit then you could be entitled.

To find out if you qualify for Housing Benefit use our online calculator **[harrow.entitledto.co.uk](https://www.harrow.entitledto.co.uk)**

Council Tax Support is available to people in Harrow who have a low income and less than £16,000 in savings or receive certain benefits.

Council Tax Support reduces how much Council Tax you may need to pay. There is more information

about the Council Tax Support scheme and how to claim it on the Council's website

[harrow.gov.uk/counciltaxsupport](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/counciltaxsupport)

If you receive Council Tax Support, your Council Tax bill will show you how much you need to pay or you can go to **[harrow.gov.uk/login](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/login)**

Have your circumstances changed? If you receive Housing Benefit or Council Tax Support, you must tell us about any changes that might affect the benefit you can receive.

For information on the type of changes you need to tell us about and how to tell us, go to **[harrow.gov.uk/change](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/change)**

Other benefits To find out more about other benefits you may be able to receive go to **www.gov.uk**

Find details of support available in Harrow at **[harrow.gov.uk/costofliving](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/costofliving)**

Tell me more about Council Tax

The following pages give some general information about how your Council Tax is calculated and guidance about reductions you may be able to apply for. Further details and application forms are available on our website at www.harrow.gov.uk/counciltax

Who has to pay?

Only people over 18 have to pay Council Tax. If there is more than one resident over 18 at the property, the resident (s) who will be legally responsible to pay the Council Tax will be those that are highest in the following list:-

- Resident freeholder
- Resident leaseholder
- Resident tenant
- Resident licensee
- Any other resident
- The owner(s) generally, where there are no residents

A resident is someone who has their only or main residence at a property. If there are two or more residents who have the same level of legal interest in the property from the list above, they will be jointly and severally responsible for paying the Council Tax bill. This means the Council can ask all or any one of them to pay the Council Tax.

Married couples, persons living together as husband and wife, civil partners and those living as civil partners together are also jointly liable even if they do not have an equal legal interest in the property.

Discounts and Reliefs

The Council Tax charge is based on the assumption of 2 adults living in a property. If there is only one resident your bill may be reduced by 25%. You can apply online at harrow.gov.uk/spd

Some residents are not counted (“disregarded”) when we work out how many adults are resident in a property. A full list is available on our website with applications and guidance on the type of evidence you will need to provide see harrow.gov.uk/ctaxdiscounts

This includes residents who are

- Full time students
- Have a severe mental impairment
- 18-19 year olds who are still at or have recently left school

A discount will only be considered if all resident adults or all resident adults except one are disregarded as well.

You may also apply for a discount under the Council’s local discount scheme if you are experiencing exceptional financial hardship for example. This is a discretionary

scheme and details of it and how you may apply, can be found by visiting [harrow.gov.uk/protectionfund](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/protectionfund)

Where a discount has been shown on your bill and you believe that the discount should either not have been given, or should have been given at a lower amount, you must tell us within 21 days. Failure to do so without reasonable excuse, may give rise to the imposition of a financial penalty.

Council Tax Support

If you have a low income you may be able to get some extra help with your Council Tax. See page 7 of this booklet for more information.

Disabled Band Relief

If a resident uses a wheelchair within the home or the home has been adapted for a resident with disabilities we may be able to reduce the amount you have to pay by one Council Tax band. Details and an application form are available at [harrow.gov.uk/dbr](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/dbr)

Unoccupied Properties and Second Homes

In most instances the full Council Tax charge will have to be paid even if it is empty.

Properties which have been unoccupied and substantially

unfurnished for more than 12 months, are subject to a premium of 100% which means the amount payable will be 200% of the council tax charge. There is a 200% premium for such properties which have been empty for at least 5 years, which means the amount payable will be 300% of the council tax charge. There is a premium of 300% for such properties which have been empty for 10 years or more which means the amount payable will be 400% of the council tax charge.

From 1 April 2025, a 100% premium applies to unoccupied properties that are substantially furnished which means the amount payable will be 200% of the council tax charge.

There are a range of exemptions that may apply in relation to premiums for both unoccupied and substantially unfurnished homes (“long term empty”) and unoccupied and substantially furnished homes (“second homes”). These include the property being marketed for letting or for sale for example. Some of the exemptions are subject to time limits. For full details and an application form and for further details of the charges varying from 200% to 400%, please visit [harrow.gov.uk/emptypremium](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/emptypremium)

Where a premium has been shown

Tell me more about Council Tax (continued)

on your bill and you believe that you should not be subject to a premium, or subject to a smaller or larger premium amount, you must tell us within 21 days. Failure to do so without reasonable excuse may give rise to the imposition of a financial penalty.

If you want information about bringing an empty property back into use and what help is available see [harrow.gov.uk/derelictproperty](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/derelictproperty)

If you believe your property is uninhabitable or undergoing substantial works you are not exempt and the full Council Tax charge is payable unless the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) remove your property from the valuation list. For information about this call **03000 501 501** or visit [gov.uk/council-tax-bands](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/council-tax-bands)

You may, however, not have to pay a premium for a period of time, if you are being charged a “long term empty” premium. For further details, please visit [harrow.gov.uk/emptypremium](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/emptypremium)

Exemptions

Exemptions can apply if a property is occupied or unoccupied. A full list is available on our website with guidance and application forms at

[harrow.gov.uk/ctaxdiscounts](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/ctaxdiscounts)

This includes:-

- if you have left your home empty to provide or receive care whether at someone else’s home or in a hospital or home;
- If all residents qualify as severely mentally impaired
- If all residents qualify as full time students

If you apply for any reductions the council tax must still be paid as shown on your last bill until you are notified of any change.

Payments

Details about the different ways, dates and frequencies you can pay your Council Tax are on our website at [harrow.gov.uk/ctaxhowtopay](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/ctaxhowtopay)

Changes during the year

If we know that your exemption or discount is due to change we will send you a new bill nearer the time telling you the new amount to pay. If your circumstances change which may affect your entitlement to any reduction from your council tax you must tell us within 21 days.

You can do this at [harrow.gov.uk/evidenceform](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/evidenceform)

If you receive Council Tax Support you must tell the Benefit team as well which you can do at [harrow.gov.uk/change](https://www.harrow.gov.uk/change)

Business matters

Explanatory notes

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 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: [gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates](https://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.

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 Multipliers

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 non-domestic 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

Business matters (continued)

£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 [gov.uk/voa](https://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](https://www.gov.uk)

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 [gov.uk/introduction-to-business-rates](https://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 [gov.uk/apply-for-business-rate-relief](https://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 **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 **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.

Business matters (continued)

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) at <https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-business-rate-relief>.

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 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 harrow.gov.uk/businessratesguide

A hard copy is available on request by writing to the local authority or at 020 8901 2610.

Business Rate Supplements

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. This power was also extended subsequently to all Mayoral

Business matters (continued)

combined authorities. Business Rate Supplements (BRS) are not applicable to properties with a rateable value of £50,000 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, which delivered the Elizabeth line. The rateable value threshold in 2026-27 for the Crossrail BRS is £92,000. Further information may be found in the Crossrail BRS final prospectus which is available at **[london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs](https://www.london.gov.uk/crossrail-brs)**

Crossrail Business Rate supplement

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/elizabeth-line/ 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

Crossrail Business Rate supplement (continued)

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 non-domestic 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**



London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA) levy

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.

	2026/27
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.



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	
	2025/2026 '000s	2026/2027 '000s
Gross Expenditure	£138,500	£103,602
Levies Raised	£13,000	£13,289
Total Council Tax Base	£5,453	£5,515

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

A change in the gross budgeted expenditure between years reflects the programme of works for both capital and revenue needed by the Regional Flood and Coastal Committee to which you contribute. The total Local Levy raised by this committee has increased by 1.99%

The total Local Levy raised has increased from £13,029,850 in 2025/2026 to £13,289,144 for 2026/2027.



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 2026/2027 (£m)

	2025/2026 £m	2026/2027 £m
Authority Operating Expenditure	15.6	16.5
Authority Operating Income	(8.0)	(8.5)
Net Service Operating Costs	7.6	8.0
Financing Costs - Debt servicing/repayments	2.1	2.0
- Capital investment	1.6	2.1
Total Net Expenditure	11.3	12.1
Net use of reserves	(0.0)	(0.6)
Total Levy	(11.3)	(11.5)

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

Your Local Directory

The quickest way to access our services is through the website. If you are unable to use our online services please call our **General Enquiries phone number: 020 8863 5611 (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)**

Adult Services

If you are concerned that an elderly or disabled adult may be experiencing abuse, harm or exploitation, please call for advice and support or to report a concern.

020 8901 2680

harrow.gov.uk/safeguardingadults

Emergency Duty Team

Within office hours (9am-5pm)

020 8901 2680

020 8424 0999 (Out of hours)

Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)

0808 250 5705

citizensadviceharrow.org.uk

WDP drug and alcohol service

0300 303 2868

harrow.gov.uk/drugsandalcohol

Harrow Careline

For residents who have an emergency button in their home

020 8861 3242

Mental Health

Mind in Harrow

020 8426 0929

mindinharrow.org.uk

Children's Services

020 8901 2690

harrow.gov.uk/childrens-social-care

Emergency Duty Team

Within office hours (9am-5pm)

020 8901 2690

020 8424 0999 (Out of hours)

Children's Centres

harrow.gov.uk/childrenscentres

Comments and Complaints

Adults and Children's Social Care

020 8901 2680 (Adults)

0208 901 2690 (Children)

harrow.gov.uk/complaint

Housing Advice

020 8424 1093

harrow.gov.uk/housingadvice

Homelessness and Housing Options

harrow.gov.uk/homeless

Housing Repairs

020 8901 2630

harrow.gov.uk/housing

Crime

In an emergency, always call **999**.

Anti-Social Behaviour

asb@harrow.gov.uk

Corporate Anti-Fraud Team

020 8424 1834

harrow.gov.uk/fraud

Domestic Violence

0808 200 0247

harrow.gov.uk/domesticviolence

Stop Hate UK

Hate incidents/crimes are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards that person's disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, or transgender identity.

0800 138 1625 (24 hour)

stophateuk.org

Environmental Services

Commercial health and safety matters, allotments and pitch bookings

harrow.gov.uk/environment

Building Control

Advice and support on building regulations

harrow.gov.uk/buildingcontrol

Commercial Waste and Recycling

harrow.gov.uk/commercialwaste

Garden Waste

harrow.gov.uk/gardenwaste

Parking

All general parking enquiries
harrow.gov.uk/parking

Planning

Enforcement, permissions and applications

harrow.gov.uk/planning

Street Cleaning

harrow.gov.uk/streets

Trading Standards

020 8937 5555

harrow.gov.uk/tradingstandards

Waste and Recycling

harrow.gov.uk/bins

Economic Development

Employment and Training Support

harrow.gov.uk/workharrow

work@harrow.gov.uk

Federation of Small Businesses

fsb.org.uk

Guidance on Your Business Needs

harrow.gov.uk/business

Harrow Business Directory online

Free to register

uksmallbusinessdirectory.co.uk

London Chamber of Commerce

londonchamber.co.uk

Licensing and Registration

Premises and personal licences

harrow.gov.uk/licensing

Procurement

Supplying to the Council
harrow.gov.uk/business
procurement@harrow.gov.uk

Stanmore Business and Innovation Centre

stanmore-bic.co.uk

Registration Services

Births, deaths, marriages,
citizenship and land charges
020 8901 2665

Births, Deaths, Marriages and Civil Partnerships

harrow.gov.uk/marriages

Burials

harrow.gov.uk/burials
harrow.gov.uk/cemeteries

Local Land Charges

harrow.gov.uk/landcharges

Nationality Checking & Citizenship

gov.uk

M for Money Credit Union

The M for Money Credit Union offers small, affordable loans or savings accounts, accessible for those who are unable to use High Street banks.
020 8756 3866
m4mcu.org

Information supplied by the Greater London Authority

The following text is from the Mayor of London's office.

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.

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	£00.00	£22.44
Transport for London	£77.09	£00.00	£77.09
Total	£490.38	£20.13	£510.51

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

- Record investment to tackle crime – The Mayor’s top priority is keeping Londoners safe and investment from City Hall has helped to deliver significant progress in reducing key crimes across London over recent years. However, there is still much more to do. That’s why the Mayor is investing a record-breaking £1.26bn from City Hall in policing and crime prevention measures in his 2026-27 budget. This is nearly £100m more than last year’s budget. The funding includes: £4.5m to continue to crack down on and dismantle phone theft gangs on the streets of the capital; a new £2.4m package of support for victims and survivors of Child Sexual Exploitation; an additional £50m to invest in further support for young people, which will help to keep vulnerable young Londoners away from gangs and crime; and an additional £29m to continue tackling violence against women and girls in London.
- Improving London’s transport network – The Mayor is focused on increasing and improving transport services to make London’s transport network better, greener, more accessible and as affordable as possible. The Mayor’s budget for 2026-27 includes investment that will help to: maintain existing concessionary travel and assisted door-to-door transport schemes; roll out new trains on the Piccadilly line; continue to improve accessibility across TfL’s network, increasing the availability of step-free access and toilets; improve the bus network; move forward with plans to deliver key transport projects, including the DLR extension to Thamesmead; and deliver schemes designed to make walking, cycling and public transport safer, cleaner and more appealing.

- Supporting Londoners through the cost-of-living crisis – The Mayor has responded to the cost-of-living challenges facing families in London by providing funding to continue his universal free school meals programme for London’s state primary school children. By July 2026, it is estimated that this programme will have saved London families up to £1,500 per child since its introduction in September 2023.
- Investing in social and affordable homes – Before the pandemic, the Mayor completed more homes in London than at any time since the 1930s and he has taken council housebuilding to its highest level since the 1970s. But there is still a long way to go to fix the housing crisis, with housebuilding currently facing an extremely challenging time in the capital. This is due to a combination of the impact of Brexit, the pandemic, high interest rates and delays caused by the Building Safety Regulator. The Mayor will continue to do everything he can, using his budget for 2026-27 to build more of the safe, decent and affordable homes Londoners need.
- Tackling rough sleeping – The Mayor has made addressing

London’s rough sleeping crisis a top priority. Since 2016, he has increased City Hall’s rough sleeping budget more than fivefold and helped more than 20,000 people off London’s streets. The Mayor’s budget for 2026-27 includes an additional £8m to invest in further action to tackle rough sleeping in the capital.

- Supporting Londoners through the AI revolution – The Mayor’s budget for 2026-27 includes a new £20m pot of funding to take forward recommendations from his Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Future of Work Taskforce to embed AI skills in our workforce and equip Londoners with the tools they will need to succeed in a fast-changing environment.
- The Mayor’s budget for 2026-27 will also invest in: supporting Londoners to secure better paid jobs; tackling inequality; supporting renters; helping businesses, both large and small; and keeping London as a world-leader in reducing air pollution, cleaning up our rivers and tackling the climate crisis.

Summary of the GLA Group budget

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

The GLA's planned gross expenditure is higher this year. This reflects the additional resources the Mayor is investing in policing, the London Fire Brigade and transport services. Overall, the council tax

requirement has also increased for this reason. There has been a 1.2 per cent increase in London's residential property taxbase. Find out more about our budget at: www.london.gov.uk/budget

How the GLA Group budget is funded (£m)	2026-27
Gross expenditure	19,079.0
Government grants and retained business rates	-8,466.8
Fares, charges and other income	-8,815.1
Change in reserves	-130.1
Amount met by Council Tax payers	1,667.0

Changes in spending (£m)	2026-27
2025-26 Council Tax requirement	1,581.9
Net change in service expenditure and income	697.9
Change in use of reserves	261.2
Government grants and retained business rates	-874.0
Amount met by council taxpayers (£m)	1,667.0

The above text is supplied by the Mayor of London's office