



**SOUTH  
KESTEVEN  
DISTRICT  
COUNCIL**

## Cabinet

Tuesday, 3 December 2024

Report of Councillor Ashley Baxter  
The Leader of the Council, Cabinet  
Member for Finance, HR and Economic  
Development

## Council Tax Base 2025/26

### Report Author

Claire Moses, Head of Service (Revenues, Benefits Customer and Community)

✉ [claire.moses@southkesteven.gov.uk](mailto:claire.moses@southkesteven.gov.uk)

### Purpose of Report

To explain the Council Tax Base for the financial year 2025/26.

### Recommendations

**That Cabinet recommends to Council:**

- 1. The Council Tax Base for 2025/26 of 50,140.5 in accordance with the relevant legislation. This will form the basis on which the Council will estimate Council Tax income for the 2025/26 budget.**

### Decision Information

Is this a Key Decision?	No
Does the report contain any exempt or confidential information not for publication?	No
What are the relevant corporate priorities?	Effective council
Which wards are impacted?	All

## **1. Implications**

Taking into consideration implications relating to finance and procurement, legal and governance, risk and mitigation, health and safety, diversity and inclusion, safeguarding, staffing, community safety, mental health and wellbeing and the impact on the Council's declaration of a climate change emergency, the following implications have been identified:

### ***Finance and Procurement***

- 1.1 These are contained within the report. Setting the tax base is an important milestone in the annual budget setting process and allows the Council to project the anticipated Council Tax that will be collected for the following financial year.

*Completed by: Richard Wyles, Deputy Chief Executive and s151 Officer*

### ***Legal and Governance***

- 1.2 The approval of the Council Tax Base detailed in this report is required in accordance with the legislation referred to in Section 67 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which sets out the requirements for council tax setting which can be discharged by full Council.
- 1.3 The proposals in this report will be considered by Council at its budget setting meeting scheduled for 27 February 2025.

*Completed by: Graham Watts, Assistant Director (Governance and Public Protection) and Monitoring Officer*

## **2. Background to the Report**

- 2.1. The Local Government Finance Act 1992 amended by s84 of the Local Government Act 2003 set out the requirements allowing each local authority to make its own arrangements for adopting the Council Tax base. The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012:2914) provides amended statutory guidance to incorporate changes resulting from the introduction of the Local Council Tax Support Scheme (LCTSS)
- 2.2. The Council Tax Base forms part of the calculation for the council tax for the local area – therefore the council must agree the number of properties which form the Council Tax Base.

- 2.3. Statute requires the council to calculate the Council Tax Base as well as the timeframe by which this must be completed. The Council is required to inform relevant preceptors of the Council Tax Base by 31 January 2025.
- 2.4. The Council Tax varies between different bands according to proportions laid down in legislation. These proportions are based around Band D and are fixed so that the bill for a dwelling in Band A will be one third of the bill for a dwelling in Band H. Applying the relevant proportion to each band's net property base produces the number of 'Band D' equivalent properties for the area.
- 2.5. In determining the Council Tax Base for 2025/26 the following factors have been taken into consideration:
- (a) The tax base for parishes is based on the number of properties as at 11 September 2024 and the discounts and exemptions applicable on 7 October 2024, as prescribed by legislation;
  - (b) An adjustment for the impact of the local Council Tax Support Scheme adopted by South Kesteven District Council (SKDC);
  - (c) An adjustment for the Empty Property Premium, which allows SKDC to charge a premium of between 100% and 300% depending upon how long the property has remained empty.
- 2.6. Table 1 summarises the position showing the proposed tax base for South Kesteven for 2025/26 is 50,140.5 Band D equivalents. This is an increase of 0.86% on the previous financial year 2024/25. Appendix A analyses these figures at Parish level.

**Table 1: Band D Equivalent Properties**

	<b>2025/26</b>	<b>2024/25</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
Total Band D equivalents	53,780.3	53,404.5	53,017.6	52,663.2	52,170.4
Impact of LCTSS Discounts and Work Incentive	(3,639.8)	(3,694.5)	(3,688.6)	(3,956.5)	(4,048)
<b>Total Band D Equivalent properties</b>	<b>50,140.5</b>	<b>49,710.0</b>	<b>49,329.0</b>	<b>48,706.7</b>	<b>48,122.4</b>
Tax Base Growth	0.86%	0.77%	1.28%	1.21%	0.4%

### **Adjustment for the Localised Council Tax Support Scheme**

- 2.7 The localisation of Council Tax Support introduced from 1 April 2013 has a direct impact on the setting of the Council Tax base. Consequently, the Council Tax base must be adjusted to include the impact of the Localised Council Tax Support scheme adopted by SKDC.
- 2.8 As set out in Table 1, the LCTSS reduces the tax base and therefore the Council Tax income collected by individual precepting bodies.

## **Adjustment for Empty Property Premiums**

- 2.9 The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced the power for local authorities to charge a premium of up to 50% where a property was left unoccupied and unfurnished.
- 2.10 The Rating (Property in Common Occupation) and Council tax (Empty Dwellings) Act 2018 allowed Councils to increase these premiums in line with legislation from 1 April 2019 and each year thereafter for a further two years.
- 2.11 The Council Tax Base is increased as a result of the empty premium which allows a billing authority to charge a premium on properties left unoccupied and unfurnished. These premiums are as follows: -
- (a) Up to 100% premium for properties empty between two and five years – resulting in a full charge of 200%
  - (b) Up to 200% premium for properties empty between five and ten years – resulting in a full charge of 300%
  - (c) Up to 300% premium for properties empty for at least ten years – resulting in a full charge of 400%
- 2.12 As set out in Table 1, the empty property premium increases the tax base and therefore the Council tax income collected by individual precepting bodies.

## **3. Other Options Considered**

- 3.1 No other options have been considered.

## **4. Reasons for the Recommendations**

- 4.1. If the recommendation is supported, it will be used in the calculation and budget preparations for 2025/26.

## **5. Consultation**

- 5.1. None – this report contains technical calculations for the Council's tax base for 2025/26 as prescribed by legislation.

## **6. Appendices**

- 6.1 Appendix A – 2025/26 Council Tax Base by Parish.