

Business rates burden could impact London jobs

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New analysis by leading property data provider, [Search Acumen](#), shows that 16,780 properties across England above the rateable value of £500,000 will be affected by an increase to business rates if Chancellor Rachel Reeves goes through with planned reforms [Table 1], having a material impact on occupiers and investors.

The analysis indicates that business rates increasing will disproportionately impact London, with almost two-fifths (37%) of properties liable based in the Capital alone. The 6,100 premises have a rateable value of £9bn^[1]: nearly half of the overall collective value of rateable properties above the £500,000 threshold [Table 1].

Furthermore, 70% of all of England's office spaces that sit in the top bands of business rates are in London (3,220 out of 4,590), higher than any other region [Table 2]. Search Acumen points to the risk of cash flow pressure, reduced investment and higher vacancy rates during a time of persistent inflation and low-growth economy.

Overall, the number of properties in England that are subject to current business rates sits at 2 million^[2], with a total rateable value of £71 billion^[3]. The proportion of properties liable for higher tax equates to a third of the overall rateable value at £22.6 bn^[4] (31.9%) despite representing less than 1% of all properties (16,780).

Table 1. Regional breakdown of where the surcharge will hit hardest.

Region	Number of Rateable Properties above £500,000	Rateable Value (in thousands)
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England	16,780	22,687,829
London	6,100	9,237,132
South East	2,520	3,102,952
East of England	1,600	2,111,847
North West	1,550	1,999,395
West Midlands	1,320	1,567,163
South West	1,090	1,262,000
East Midlands	1,080	1,481,775
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,060	1,347,967
North East	460	577,599

Source: Search Acumen analysis.

Table 2: London offices subject to the largest increase in Business Rates.

Number of rateable properties per region	Office's above £500,000
London	3,220
South East	460
East of England	220
North West	210
West Midlands	140
South West	140

Yorkshire and the Humber	90
North East	50
East Midlands	50

Source: Search Acumen analysis.

The findings come from Search Acumen’s analysis of the latest Valuation Office Agency (VOA) government dataset, which deals with property valuation for taxation, business rates, and similar purposes. The rateable value is based on the annual rent that the property could have been let for on the open market at a particular date.

Business Rates raised £27bn in revenue in the last tax year (2023/24), with UK property tax currently over double the OECD average. Whilst the Chancellor announced that lower multipliers will be introduced in England for Retail, Hospitality and Leisure (RHL) properties whose 2026 rateable value is below £500,000, to fund the initiative, a new higher multiplier for those above £500,000 will also be introduced. Details of the lower and higher multipliers will be confirmed in the 2025 Budget, once the Government has analysed the new 2026 rateable values, due to take effect in April 2026.

Overall, analysis indicates that commercial property is the largest sector liable to current Business Rates, accounting for 75% of all property types [Table 3], followed by offices and shops. The type of property that derives the highest average rateable value are hypermarkets from a pool of just 30 premises.

Looking at sectors that will be hardest hit if a business rates surcharge is introduced at the top band, offices (27%) come in top [Table 4]. Significantly, industrial, warehouses and distribution centres will be the second largest sector hit (21%), leaving many more exposed to economic headwinds. Shops, despite a close third, would be subject to discounted RHL multipliers that will protect many retailers from the hike.

Andrew Lloyd, Managing Director at Search Acumen, says: “The prospect of higher business rates, when taxes are already at record levels, risks choking investment, jobs and growth – especially in professional service sectors that are most vulnerable to higher office rents. Hiking costs in a low-growth, high-inflation environment is a risky move.

“Large operators such as supermarkets and logistics firms are bracing for higher bills that could push marginal sites into the red. Calls to spare supermarkets from the top tax band reflect fears that steeper rates would feed through to food prices and consumers’ pockets.

“London’s productivity has slipped below pre-pandemic levels, and for firms already squeezed by payroll costs, we may see an increase in mergers, acquisitions and business closures. If cashflow margins collapse under rising tax pressure, property sell-offs, higher vacancy rates, reduced investment and property devaluations in some parts of the market are all possible.”

Table 3. Sector breakdown of property liable to existing Business Rates.

Property type	England & Wales All rateable properties	England & Wales All rateable value (in thousands)
All Properties	2,129,730	70,943,844
Commercial	1,604,930	49,911,445
Offices	431,160	16,352,273
Shops	500,910	12,778,084
Warehouses & stores	273,970	11,899,253
Other Shops	490,520	10,147,362
Industrial	270,480	8,216,410
Factories, mills & workshops	259,160	6,776,364
Educational, training & cultural	48,140	4,920,675
Miscellaneous	84,120	4,359,688
Local authority schools & colleges	24,100	2,808,017
Superstore and premises	2,180	2,356,770
Leisure	96,730	2,214,942

Source: Search Acumen analysis.

Table 4. Sector breakdown of property liable to the new Business Rates surcharge in the top band.

Sector	Properties with a rateable value of over £500,000	Percentage of market
Offices	4,590	27%

General Industrial + Industrial Storage & Distribution	3,580	21%
Retail: Shops	3,240	19%
Education	1,560	9%
Assembly and Leisure	670	4%
Industry - Other	620	4%
Hotels, Guest & Boarding, Self Catering etc	550	3%
Other - Other Sub-sector	460	3%
Health	350	2%
Utilities	330	2%
Other - Retail Sub-sector	310	2%
Other - Offices Sub-sector	230	1%
Other - Storage & Distribution Sub-sector	110	1%
Residential Institutions	90	1%
Transport	60	0%
Retail: Financial & Professional Services	20	0%
Non Residential Institutions	20	0%

Source: Search Acumen analysis.

[1] £9,237,132,000

[2] 1,996,820 for England only

[3] £70,943,844,000

[4] £22,687,829,000