

MONTAGU EVANS PRESENTS...
BUSINESS RATES REVALUATION:
2026 HANDBOOK

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW AND DO BEFORE 1 APRIL 2026

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INTRODUCTION

Although arriving only three years after the last Rating Revaluation, April 2026's new Rating List is expected to provide some dramatic changes in individual property valuations. This, together with fundamental changes in the approach to business rate multipliers, is likely to have a material impact on annual rate liability for many of the UK's businesses.

Occupying or owning property is expensive – often one of the largest financial commitments for any business. Contentious and increasingly onerous, business rates remain a major and complex element of the overall cost of occupation.

From 1 April 2026, businesses are facing potentially large changes in this liability (both up and down) but with limited ability to plan ahead accurately. This impact can be serious: forecast too high and valuable resource will be diverted from growth/investment decisions; pitch too low and an unavoidable cost will sit in the corporate P&L.

This uncertainty is never welcome, especially in our current challenging global economic environment. The position will only be fully clear as we move toward the end of 2025, giving ratepayers less than six months to meaningfully prepare.

BUT ANTICIPATING FUTURE MOVEMENT AND THINKING NOW ABOUT HOW TO MITIGATE THE POTENTIAL IMPACT CAN SIGNIFICANTLY SUPPORT BUSINESSES' FORWARD PLANNING.

With this in mind, Montagu Evans has undertaken a review of market activity to provide greater clarity on the likely direction of valuations.

This report provides a high-level view of how values and liabilities may be impacted and what businesses should do now to best prepare themselves before the end of March 2026.

It focusses on the three main property asset classes: retail, office and industrial & logistics. Impacts will vary considerably for each, reflecting not just the nature of each property but its location. The final details are yet to be confirmed, but some may benefit from falling rate liabilities, while others, particularly occupiers of larger properties, could see very significant increases.

We also include an overview of the Government's timeline, background on the likely changes, advice from our sector experts and a checklist to help prepare.

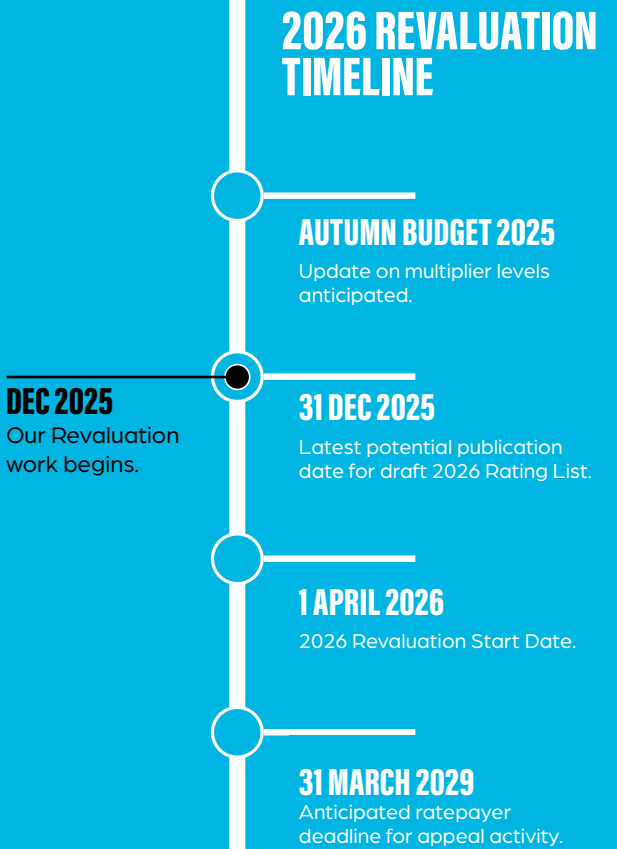
We would encourage businesses to speak to our business rates specialists to (a) better understand next year's impact on their particular circumstances and (b) develop appeal strategies to identify and challenge liabilities at the earliest opportunity.

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS AGO AND OPERATING NATIONALLY, MONTAGU EVANS IS ONE OF THE UK'S LARGEST PROVIDERS OF RATING CONSULTANCY ADVICE.

Our 40-strong team prides itself on our longstanding client relationships and our reputation both within our market and amongst our peers. We are active contributors to key industry bodies, headed by Josh Myerson (Chair of the RICS Rating Diploma Section and Past President of the Rating Surveyors' Association). Technical excellence is at the heart of how our partnership works. A significant number of our team are RICS Rating Diploma holders, the 'gold-star' qualification in rating practice and procedure, and both HM Treasury and the Valuation Office Agency seek our input on operational and policy matters.



2026 REVALUATION OVERVIEW



Government currently collects approximately £30 billion per year in business rates. This is predicted to rise to almost £40 billion by 2029 driven by a mix of inflationary growth, new properties entering in the rating list and, importantly, a reduction in reliefs – particularly in the retail, hospitality and leisure sectors. It is and will continue to be an important revenue stream for Government and therefore a key cost line for ratepayers.

Current business rates liabilities in England and Wales are based on the VOA opinion of rental values on 1 April 2021 (expressed as a Rateable Value – RV); these came into force two years later in April 2023 (the 2023 Revaluation). The 2026 Revaluation will rebase all Rating assessments, reflecting April 2024 market values; a process designed to ensure that rate liabilities are closer aligned to economic and occupational market conditions.

Next year's Revaluation, which is expected to maintain similar revenue levels for Government rebased for inflation, has the potential to materially change ratepayers' liabilities given the redistribution of burden across sectors and geographies.

HOW ARE BUSINESS RATES CALCULATED?

Business rates are calculated with reference to a property's rateable value (RV) and a multiplier.

Before the application of supplements, reliefs and exemptions.

BUSINESS RATES ARE PAYABLE ON NON-DOMESTIC PROPERTIES...

EXAMPLES INCLUDE



CALCULATED AS...

RATEABLE VALUE **X** **MULTIPLIER** **=** **LIABILITY**



In 1990, a single rate multiplier was adopted (the Uniform Business Rates – UBR). However, over time, the calculation has become increasingly complex, moving towards a range of multipliers to reflect property value, while the application of reliefs (e.g. Small Business Rates Relief) has complicated matters further. Increasingly, the direct link between rateable value and liability has become more tenuous. As a result, ratepayers’ ability to accurately predict and understand their own liabilities has become more difficult.



From 2026, the Government will introduce a further complexity. Differential multipliers will be subject not only to the value of the property but – for the first time – its use. This is explored in more detail on the following pages. While intended to underpin the Government’s broader agenda to support the high street and encourage investment, it seems likely that this move will have a number of unintended consequences, not least potential inequalities across ratepayers.

The one constant in the process has been the role of the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) as an independent assessor of value.

On 28 April 2025 it was announced that the VOA would be reabsorbed into HM Revenue & Customs by April 2026, ending its status as an executive agency under HM Treasury. This appears to be an administrative and managerial change and we have been assured that it is unlikely to have any negative bearing on the 2026 Revaluation process or progress on existing cases thereafter.

WHAT’S NEW IN 2026?

As always, liabilities may change as a consequence of the Revaluation and wider Government initiatives. While this is a perennial challenge, volatile changes in property values between valuation dates and the introduction of differential multipliers makes this a far more difficult exercise when it comes to the 2026 Revaluation. A number of factors beyond ‘normal’ inflationary movements will impact value and liability from April 2026, including:

POST-COVID BOUNCE BACK:

- Return to the office amid ongoing structural shifts, higher environmental standards and accelerated obsolescence in the wider market. [Click here for our latest research.](#)
- Improved trading compared to April 2021, particularly relevant for properties valued with reference to their turnover/profit.
- Changing consumer behaviours and an ongoing move away from the high street.
- The continued strength of the industrial and logistics market, albeit slowing somewhat more recently.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Throughout successive Revaluations, many ratepayers have been calling for reform. The retail community has been at the forefront of this, primarily through the British Retail Consortium which has lobbied for reduced liabilities and a rebalancing across different property sectors (away from retail).

Responding to this pressure, while seeking to maintain the value of the overall revenue stream in inflation-adjusted terms, the 2024 Autumn Budget saw the Chancellor announce differential rate multipliers linked to both property value and sector.

The Government has now legislated for this and its Bill provides for:

- Differential rate multipliers
- Reduced rates for retail, hospitality and leisure properties of up to 20p/£ (approx. 40%) where RV is below £500,000
- Reduced retail rates funded by increased multipliers for all properties where RV is equal or greater than £500,000, up to maximum of 10p (approx. 20%)

Treasury is now grappling with whether to implement a hard cut off at £500,000, whether to exclude certain properties (for example schools and hospitals), and where to set the discounts and supplements while achieving revenue neutrality.

The fine details of the new approach are anticipated in the Autumn 2025 Budget, less than six months from new liabilities going live.

OUR METHODOLOGY

The research uses the established benchmark of the Quarterly MSCI UK Property Index, which contains £24.8bn of retail properties, £26.8bn of offices and £40.7bn of industrial & logistics. This provides valuation-based estimates of market rental growth, broken down by segment and location, over the three years to 1 April 2024 by sector.

The segments show very divergent patterns, a result of the impact of various broader trends on the differing property markets and geographies. In broad terms, logistics, driven by the growth of online retail and the move to greater inventories, saw very strong rental growth; offices saw positive, but very modest growth (behind inflation); and retail rents were still falling, albeit modestly and with a divergence between a relatively robust out-of-town and a more troubled in-town segment.

WITHIN THE FOLLOWING PAGES WE DO NOT ADDRESS LIKELY VALUE MOVEMENT FOR PROPERTIES VALUED WITH REFERENCE TO BUILD COST OR PROFIT (AND THIS RANGE OF PROPERTIES IS EXTENSIVE) HOWEVER, WE DO ANTICIPATE:

PROPERTIES VALUED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR LAND AND BUILD COSTS LIKELY TO SEE ABOVE-INFLATIONARY INCREASES REFLECTING A NUMBER OF FACTORS, PRIMARILY:

- Build costs, which according to BCIS have risen by approximately 19% over the three-year period since the last Revaluation
- Labour costs, where the Office for National Statistics points to growth of 15–20% across the period

PROPERTIES VALUED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR PROFITABILITY :

Often linked to properties with a high degree of public interaction, 2021 values frequently reflected Covid restrictions and consequential trading impact. April 2024 values will reflect the post-Covid bounce back, which is likely to mean significant increases for many.

FORECASTING LIABILITY

UNDERSTANDING RATEABLE VALUE AND MULTIPLIER MOVEMENT IS CRITICAL IN FORECASTING LIKELY MOVEMENT IN LIABILITY AT INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY AND PORTFOLIO LEVELS.

The VOA will publish the Draft Rating List in late 2025, which will be the first time it publicly reveals its views on value levels at a local, regional and national level.

Until this stage, it is not possible to predict individual property values accurately. Instead, the following pages provide greater clarity in respect of likely trends in regional and national value movement and consequential rate multipliers using averages across a broad range of properties.

The table to the right gives some top-line estimates for the change in rateable value, based on the current valuation date of 31 March 2021 and the new valuation date of 31 March 2024. Note that in Scotland the relevant dates are 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2025 respectively; this is taken into account in the figures but the changes are not comparable.

IN SUMMARY, WE FORECAST AN OVERALL WEIGHTED INCREASE IN VALUE OF 9.1% ACROSS THE PRIME PROPERTY CLASSES: OFFICE, RETAIL AND INDUSTRIAL & LOGISTICS.

PROPERTY TYPE	2023 RATING LIST ENGLAND & WALES RV (£BN)	2023 RV AS % OF ALL PROPERTIES	2026 RATING LIST FORECAST % GROWTH IN RV	COMMENT
OFFICE	15.13	22.8%	6.0%	See subsequent sections for more detailed analysis
RETAIL	16.91	25.5%	-0.6%	
INDUSTRIAL & LOGISTICS	14.36	21.7%	28.6%	

WE ANTICIPATE THAT THE OVERALL % GROWTH IN THE AGGREGATE RATEABLE VALUE INCLUDED IN THE RATING LIST TO BE GREATER THAN THIS, REFLECTING ADDITIONAL SECTORS NOT LISTED ABOVE AND SPECIFICALLY THOSE VALUED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILD COST OR PROFITABILITY. AS A RESULT, WE ESTIMATE THAT THE OVERALL INCREASE IN RATEABLE VALUE WILL BE IN THE RANGE OF 12.5%-15%.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF OUR RESEARCH ARE EXPLORED IN MORE DETAIL ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

RATE MULTIPLIER

The current standard multiplier is 55.5p/£ (49.9p/£ where the RV is less than £51,000).

The Revaluation will rebase the multiplier to reflect national movement in rateable values.

The general principle in resetting the multiplier is that other than to reflect inflation, the process should be revenue neutral, i.e. Treasury collecting the same amount in real terms in 2026/7 as they had in 2025/6 (the last year of the 2023 Rating List).

Assuming an overall increase in Rateable Value of say 15% and reflecting current CPI inflationary levels, we are predicting a standard rate multiplier of approximately 50p.

It is important to note that lower multipliers currently exist for properties with RVs below £51,000 and individual property liabilities will be impacted by reliefs and supplements; for 2026 there will be the added complication of differential multipliers.



INDUSTRIAL & LOGISTICS

AT A NATIONAL LEVEL, ASSESSMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL & LOGISTICS (I&L) PROPERTIES ARE ANTICIPATED TO INCREASE ON AVERAGE BY 28.6%, MORE THAN TWICE THE FIGURE FOR ALL PROPERTIES, LIKELY LEADING TO SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN LIABILITY.

Given that rents in the sector have increased by almost 40% over the past five years, this will prove challenging for many occupiers if they flow through into liability.

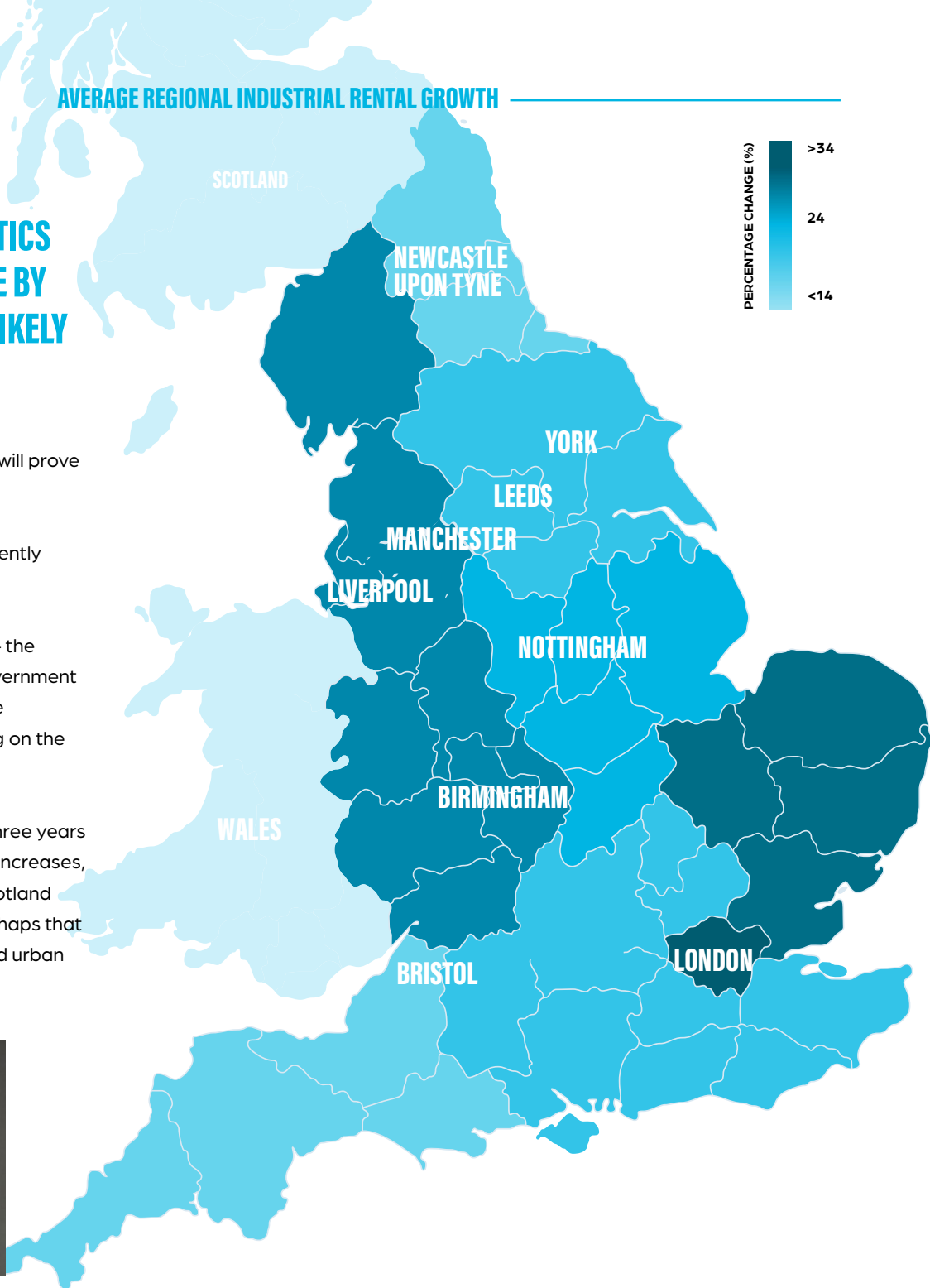
I&L assessments have already been increasing in both size and value. The proportion currently stands at 21.7% and will increase significantly with the new Rating List.

Of the three primary commercial sectors, the Revaluation is likely to have — consistently — the most significant impact on I&L properties. This will particularly fall on larger units if the Government implements proposed differential rate multipliers where RV is in excess of £500,000. These properties are a stated target for Treasury as it focusses on the impact of online shopping on the high street.

Rental growth across this sector has been material, with an overall shift of 26.7% for the three years to the end of Q1 2024. However, substantial regional variation masks some of the largest increases, with London (36%) and Eastern (32%) seeing the fastest growth, and Wales (13%) and Scotland (11%) the lowest. The two Midlands regions saw growth of around 30% demonstrating perhaps that the big box market (which is concentrated here) is less dynamic than the London-focused urban logistics sector.

“While to some extent the logistics sector’s incredible growth in recent years has levelled out, rents continue to move at above inflationary levels — especially in prime logistics locations where we are witnessing a concentration of occupier demand.”

KIERAN WEBBER, PARTNER - INDUSTRIAL & LOGISTICS
OCCUPIER REPRESENTATION SPECIALIST



“Government has highlighted this sector specifically when introducing the concept of differential multipliers. Rateable values above the £500,000 threshold are very much the norm in industrial & logistics and the Revaluation impact, together with potential multipliers up to 20% above existing/standard levels, will materially impact occupiers’ liabilities. Given these likely impacts, forward planning is going to be essential.”

TOM FOTHERGILL, PARTNER - RATING



VALUE MOVEMENT HAS BEEN DRIVEN BY DEMAND AND SUPPLY-SIDE PRESSURES COMING TOGETHER TO CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE ABOVE INFLATIONARY RENTAL GROWTH IS CONSISTENT ACROSS THE SECTOR, MORE SPECIFICALLY:

DEMAND

- Explosive growth in e-commerce (for example Amazon expansion)
- Urban logistics demand (last mile)
- Low vacancy levels
- Shift towards resilience and move away from just-in-time operations

DEVELOPMENT CHANGES

- Supply shortage and land constraints driving land cost
- Inflation and construction costs
- Increasingly challenging planning environments driving complexity and cost

MARKET DYNAMICS

- Investment appetite driving landlord expectations

OFFICES

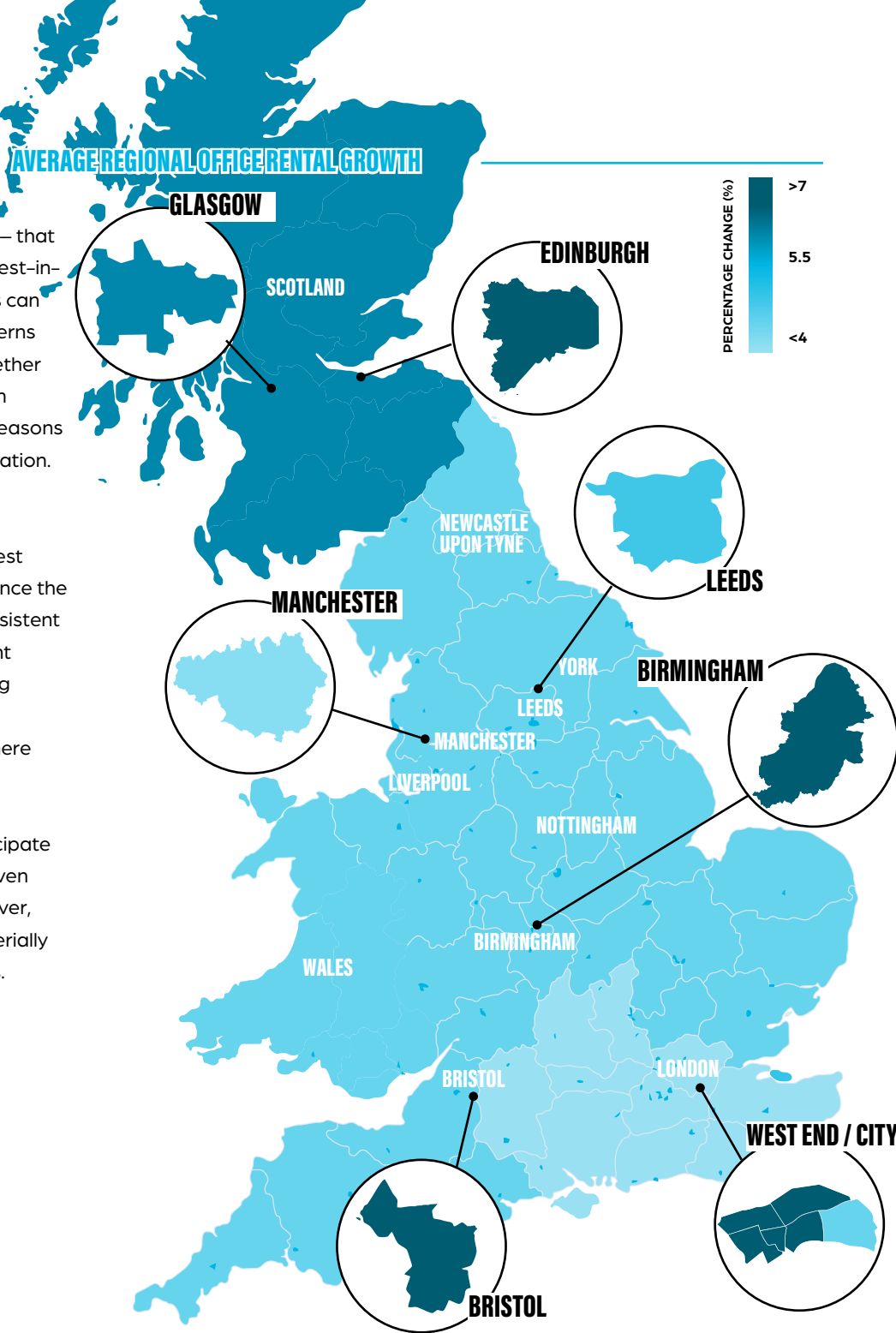
AT A NATIONAL LEVEL, OFFICES PROPERTIES ARE ANTICIPATED TO SEE AVERAGE RATEABLE VALUE INCREASES OF 6.0%, BELOW THE ALL-PROPERTY FIGURE OF 10.6%. BUT OUTSIDE PRIME OFFICES IN THE STRONGEST LOCATIONS, OCCUPIERS' LIABILITIES MAY FALL FROM APRIL 2026.

Predictions that many companies would move to a remote-only model following the experience of the pandemic have not come to pass, at least not in the mainstream. A hybrid model has become most commonplace, with companies increasingly requiring 2-3 days a week minimum attendance – although recently there has been a trend to insist on a more frequent presence.

This has intensified a recent phenomenon – that companies are increasingly focussed on best-in-class space. Older, poorly specified offices can struggle to find tenants or investors. Concerns over environmental sustainability, and whether a hybrid model might lead to a reduction in aggregate occupation levels, are further reasons for the increasingly evident market polarisation.

Currently accounting for around 23% of all rateable values, this sector has seen modest rental growth of 6.0% – below inflation – since the last Revaluation. There is, however, no consistent picture within the sector. There is significant variation by location and quality, producing a range of value movements from modest reductions to growth approaching 15% where demand is strongest.

At these levels, many ratepayers can anticipate liabilities remaining broadly the same or even slightly reducing from current levels. However, differentials in poundage are likely to materially impact liabilities for larger office occupiers.



“Despite many indications that the role of the office has returned post-Covid, capacity requirements and demand have reduced slightly. Both occupier and landlord focus has moved towards the best facilities in the best locations and consequently the market has shifted away from older buildings and secondary locations.”

LUCIE SERGEANT, SENIOR SURVEYOR - CENTRAL LONDON OFFICE AGENCY

IN MORE DETAIL:

Locations in the Oxford–Cambridge corridor such as Cambridge itself (14%) and Milton Keynes (13%) saw the steepest increases, followed by the supply-constrained West End (11%).

In contrast, the City of London saw just 4% growth with a closer balance between demand and the ongoing development of new office space.

Of the main cities outside the capital, Birmingham (8%) and Bristol (7%) had the strongest growth, whereas Manchester was the lowest of the Big Six at 4%, perhaps reflecting high levels of recent construction rather than underlying weak demand.

Rather higher increases will be seen in Glasgow (7%) and Edinburgh (13%) reflecting the different valuation dates. In other words, it is not that the office market has been stronger in these cities, but rather that the rental decreases of 2022 had already been factored into the rateable values in Scotland.

More surprisingly, office parks, particularly outside the South East, outperformed at 6%. This may reflect their value for money compared to urban locations, combined potentially with an increase in out-of-town demand given changes in working patterns post-pandemic.

With offices, however, it is important to note that the rental growth figures are largely driven by the top 25% of the sample, which recorded over 9% rental growth over the period – while other parts of the market were almost completely flat. Industrial & logistics shows a strong divide, with the top 25% seeing around 37% rental growth, the median around 21%, and the bottom 25% just 7% – but in proportional terms this is nothing like as polarised as in offices.

MORE SPECIFICALLY THE PRIMARY DRIVERS FOR RENTAL MOVEMENT INCLUDED:

POST-COVID RETURN-TO-WORK

The pandemic led to a substantial increase in office vacancy rates, rising from 4.8% at the end of 2019 to 8.9% in early 2025.

Many businesses adopted hybrid working models, reducing their need for large office spaces.

This trend is reversing, but slowly, and there is unlikely to be a complete return to pre-Covid ways of working.

SHIFT TOWARDS PRIME OFFICE SPACES

Despite higher vacancy rates overall, demand for high-quality, energy-efficient office spaces in central locations has surged.

Secondary and tertiary spaces face challenges with higher vacancy rates. Businesses are prioritising quality over quantity, leading to increased competition for top-tier office spaces.

Environmental performance has become a crucial factor, with over 60% of Q1 2024 lettings in London being in buildings with high energy efficiency ratings.

Generally, prime city centre locations have outperformed, although some better quality office parks have also seen rental growth, notably outside the South East.

“Ratepayers will be hoping for some relief in their liabilities as a consequence of the revaluation with market evidence pointing to flat/falling RVs. London offices, particularly in strong locations, are likely to experience increasing liabilities however, which will be a concern, particularly where RVs are currently around the £500,000 threshold. Occupiers of large space should be following rates updates particularly closely before April 2026: this is where the greatest movement will be.”

CHRIS MORROW , PARTNER- RATING

RETAIL

AT A NATIONAL LEVEL, RENTAL VALUES FOR RETAIL PROPERTIES ARE ANTICIPATED TO FALL ON AVERAGE BY 0.6%, DELIVERING REDUCED ASSESSMENTS AND LIKELY LIABILITY FOR MANY OCCUPIERS OTHER THAN THOSE OPERATING FROM LARGER UNITS OR IN STRONGER LOCATIONS. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT LOOKING AT RETAIL AS A SINGLE SECTOR MASKS THE SIGNIFICANT RANGE IN VALUE MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE SUBSECTORS, NOT LEAST OF WHICH IS DRIVEN BY IN-TOWN/ OUT-OF-TOWN MARKET DYNAMICS.

Across the retail sector there has been a long-held position that liabilities are too high and disproportionately penalise bricks and mortar operators. Following significant lobbying by retailers directly and through trade bodies, notably the British Retail Consortium, there will finally be some genuine relief applicable to many. Other than the highest value properties and portfolios, businesses should generally anticipate falling values and liabilities from April 2026.

Although the overall rental movement between April 2021 and April 2024 was flat/ marginally falling, this sector showed significant variation across subsectors, with **the main highlights being:**

- Retail warehousing demonstrated the greatest resilience with marginal rental growth. The highest figure for that subsector was 6% in Scotland, with its different valuation date.
- Standard high street units saw falling values in all but the strongest locations
- Out-of-town centres showed significantly more growth than town centre locations

This altered retail landscape largely reflects the greater resilience of out-of-town retail – from bulky goods to discount operators – in the face of competition from online. Town centres have struggled partly because of the dearth of office workers, so it remains to be seen whether this segment will bounce back as office attendance increases.

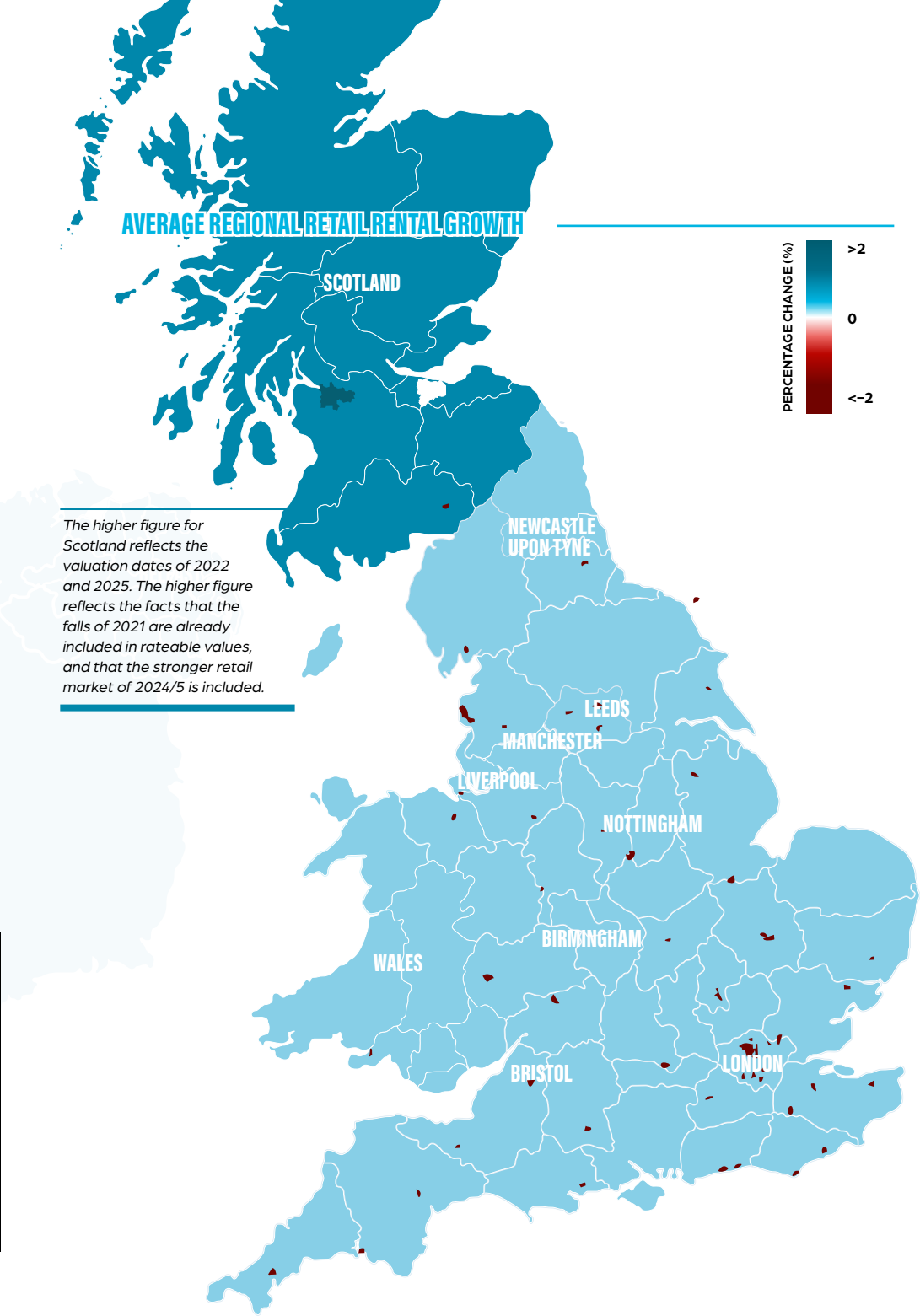
Rental growth between the two valuation dates remained negative in the retail sector overall at –0.6%, although this varies hugely by type, with retail warehousing in modestly positive territory. The highest figure for that subsector was 6% in Scotland (which has a different timetable), with 3% recorded in the East Midlands and South West. Some regions (such as the North East) nevertheless saw moderate falls in rent (–1%).

Standard high street retail suffered rather more, with regional figures varying from –5% in the East Midlands and South West to –1% in the North West and West Midlands. This may reflect the greater importance of large cities such as Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham in those two regions, which have performed somewhat better as retail destinations than many smaller cities and towns.



“Retailers operating from physical space continue to face the challenge of changing consumer behaviour, increased competition (often from the discount sector) and other negative factors (including recent National Insurance increases). The trend of footfall moving away from traditional high streets in all but the strongest locations continues and the socio-economic consequence of this long-term shift will continue to impact local communities, often in some of the UK’s most deprived areas.”

TIM HAYNS , PARTNER - RETAIL & LEISURE



The only positive outturn for standard retail was suburban London (ie. not Central) at 0.4%, with the West End seeing a –1.6% fall.


While shopping centre data is not given at a regional level, there was a marked divergence between in-town centres (–5%) and out-of-town centres (1.1% increase). Rental growth in retail is not as polarised as in other sectors, with the top 25% seeing 2.0% growth, the median flat, and the bottom 25% –2.2%.

In short, this implies that the rates burden will fall somewhat for retail, most out-of-town locations with some very modest increases. Most in-town markets will experience the reverse, except perhaps the best micro-locations within the core cities.

IN SUMMARY, WHILE THE UK RETAIL SECTOR FACES SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES IN 2025, PARTICULARLY ON THE HIGH STREET, OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR RETAILERS WHO CAN ADAPT TO CHANGING CONSUMER BEHAVIOURS, EMBRACE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION, AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIC COST AND SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT.

“This Revaluation should provide relief for many retailers, particularly those in high street locations where the cost of business rates is often cited as a key factor of store closures. However, there remains uncertainty around the application of the differential multiplier in this sector – as currently legislated it could lead to significantly higher liabilities for the high street’s largest properties, often anchor stores critical to the survival prospects of those locations, but with limited elasticity in their model to absorb large cost increases. This is where companies’ attention should focus before 1 April 2026.”

BEN PAIN , PARTNER - RATING



RESOURCES



PLAN SMART, STARTING NOW.

Visit our [2026 Revaluation Hub](#) to learn more from our team of experts.

VALUATION OFFICE AGENCY

Visit the VOA to learn more about:
[Introduction to Business Rates](#)
[Find your Rateable Value before Autumn](#)

HM TREASURY

Visit the HM Treasury to learn more about:
[Autumn Budget and Forward Look Summary](#)

OUR THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

WHY 2026 BUSINESS RATES REVALUATION PREPARATION SHOULD START NOW

by Josh Myerson

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LOOKING AGAIN AT BUSINESS RATES REFORMS

by Josh Myerson

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BUSINESS RATES REFORM TO SUPPORT UK GROWTH

by Ben Monk

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MONTAGU EVANS PRESENTS...
FUTURE SHOCK:
THE COMING WAVE OF
OFFICE OBSOLESCENCE



SO WHAT SHOULD BUSINESSES DO NOW...

UNDERSTAND WHERE YOUR ASSESSMENT MIGHT MOVE TO.

Although draft values will not be made public until autumn, a preliminary review before then can highlight areas of likely concern.

EXPLORE EARLY OPPORTUNITIES TO MITIGATE.

Ideally the system should not be complicated by reliefs and differential multipliers, but in reality ratepayers should make sure they make best use of them to their own advantage.

ARE THE FACTS CORRECT?

It is more important than ever to ensure the facts upon which the Valuation Officer has based their assessment remain correct. Until such time as the planned 'Duty to Notify' of physical changes to the property or its tenure are widely introduced from April 2029, the potential remains for rateable value to be based on historic, incorrect data. Ratepayers would be well placed to review their current valuations and ensure the best starting point for future reviews.

THE SYSTEM WILL CONTINUE TO CHANGE. WITH FURTHER STATUTORY REFORMS AND DUTIES PLANNED, THIS PACE IS ONLY SET TO INCREASE. CHALLENGING AS IT IS, THE MORE THAT BUSINESSES DO NOW TO GET AHEAD, THE MORE MANAGEABLE THE IMPACT OF THESE 2026 CHANGES WILL BE - BOTH IN TERMS OF ACCURACY OF BILLS AND THE TIME TO FORECAST, PREPARE AND MITIGATE FOR THEIR IMPACT.



DO YOU KNOW...

Last date for appeal?

If you're claiming all reliefs?

Whether you should be accruing for any unbudgeted increases?



ARE YOU THINKING ABOUT...

Impact of next April's Revaluation?

Your appeal strategy?



ARE YOU AWARE OF...

Changing Government regimes?

Discussions regarding empty property?

Your Duty to Notify?

WE CAN HELP YOU NAVIGATE THE PROCESS - GET IN TOUCH.

TRUSTED, PRAGMATIC AND COMMERCIAL ADVICE. WE BUILD LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIPS, PUTTING YOUR INTERESTS FIRST.

OUR RATING EXPERTS



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