

Christmas and New Year courts and tribunals opening times 2022

News story

Details of courts and tribunals opening times over the Christmas and New Year bank holidays.



Our courts and tribunals will temporarily close on various dates over the Christmas period.

The closure dates for this year are:

- Monday 26 December 2022
- Tuesday 27 December 2022
- Wednesday 28 December 2022
- Monday 2 January 2023

Some magistrates' courts will be open on 26 and 27 December 2022 and 2 January 2023, but for remand hearings only.

Closures on Wednesday 28 December 2022 only affect County and Family Courts, Crown Courts, High Court, Court of Appeal (Royal Courts of Justice and Rolls Building) and tribunals. Magistrates' courts will open on this day.

In Scotland our tribunal offices will also be closed on Tuesday 3 January 2023.

Hearings that take place over the Christmas period may take place in person, or via video or telephone. Your hearing notice will confirm this.

[For more information, contact the relevant court or tribunal directly.](#)

Published 8 November 2022

Restaurateur suppressed takings landed with ban

Shafique Uddin, also known as Sofiq Uddin, was the director of Kazitula Limited. The company traded as Shafiques, a restaurant and takeaway on Goring Road in Worthing, West Sussex.

The company behind the restaurant, however, went into liquidation in April 2017 but Kazitula Limited's insolvency triggered an investigation by the Insolvency Service.

Investigators uncovered that for nearly 7 years between April 2010 and January 2017 Shafique Uddin caused Kazitula Limited to file inaccurate tax returns.

This meant the restaurant underdeclared and underpaid taxes in the region of £320,000.

On 14 October 2022 in the High Court of Justice, Insolvency and Companies Court Judge Mullen made an 8-year disqualification order against Shafique Uddin.

When making the order, Judge Mullen said that "Mr Uddin caused the company to file inaccurate tax returns over nearly 7 years. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this was for personal gain. No other reason for concealing sales is offered."

Effective from 4 November 2022, Shafique Uddin is banned for 8 years from directly, or indirectly, becoming involved in the promotion, formation or management of a company, without the permission of the court.

Lawrence Zussman, Deputy Head of Company Investigations at the Insolvency Service, said:

Considering that the suppression of the restaurant's takings took place over 7 years, it is clear that Shafique Uddin knowingly caused the company to renege on the taxes it owed.

Much of the public service is funded by the correct amount of taxes being paid and that's what makes Shafique Uddin's misconduct all the more serious. The court recognised the severity of his actions and have removed Shafique Uddin from the corporate environment for a substantial amount of time.

Shafique Uddin is from Worthing and his date of birth is April 1959.

Kazitula Limited (Company Reg no. 04812053).

Disqualification undertakings are the administrative equivalent of a disqualification order but do not involve court proceedings. Persons subject to a disqualification order are bound by a [range of other restrictions](#).

Further information about the work of the Insolvency Service, and how to complain about financial misconduct, is [available](#).

You can also follow the Insolvency Service on:

[Schools need more specialist help for primary age children with additional needs](#)

Primary-age children are referred to alternative provision when schools are unable to manage their physically or verbally violent behaviour, with negative effects on other children and staff. Around 7,000 primary-age children in England are currently known to be in AP. While this is a small proportion of all primary pupils, the number has risen by over a quarter in the last 5 years.

To understand this increase, Ofsted research explored the role that AP plays in the education system and the reasons primary-age children are referred there in the first place. It also looked at the challenges schools and APs face in supporting young children with additional needs, and how they work together to re-integrate them into mainstream education where possible.

[Ofsted's study, published today](#), found that most primary-age pupils only stayed in AP for a few weeks or months, and usually attended part time. However, some children with additional needs stay in AP for years while they wait for a special school place, and AP staff may be unable to meet their needs fully in the meantime. This absence of appropriate teaching and specialist support could have long-term consequences for these vulnerable children.

Primary school staff told Ofsted that the strain on specialist services nationally – exacerbated by the pandemic – has made it more difficult to support pupils with special educational needs. Limited access to professional help, such as speech and language therapists or educational psychology services, could be leading to more AP referrals and potentially more permanent exclusions.

Study participants also told Ofsted:

- Children were referred to an AP when their schools' support strategies had not worked – either because of a lack of training, funding or facilities. Support strategies also became ineffective when relationships between parents and school staff broke down. In these cases, an AP referral was sometimes used as a 'circuit breaker' to repair relationships, with the AP acting as a mediator between the school and parents, while supporting the child.
- School staff believed pupils' violent behaviour often stemmed from difficult home lives or undiagnosed SEND. A large majority of children in the study had social, emotional and /or health needs. This aligns with national statistics on pupils referred to AP.
- Staff had high expectations for pupils' progress and outcomes, and most were expected to return to school. For other children, schools and APs worked together to identify the right future setting, such as a special school.
- Schools saw outreach work by APs to be important for the early identification of children's needs, preventing an escalation in behaviour and helping retain pupils in mainstream education. However, AP staff said that funding arrangements affect the amount of outreach work they can do.
- Some APs had specialist teams on site, so that pupils' needs could be understood and addressed quickly. APs may also extend help to families, because some parents of children in AP have their own emotional, cognitive or learning needs.
- All parents involved in the research said their child's behaviour and academic work had improved since joining an AP, but some were unsure whether AP could substantially 'change' their child's behaviour or lead to them have a happy and full life after leaving AP.

His Majesty's Chief Inspector, Amanda Spielman, said:

It seems shocking that primary age children, as young as five, could be taken out of school for violent behaviour. But, as our study shows, AP can be a positive choice for these children and play a transformative role in their young lives.

But limited access to external services, and lengthy waiting times for a special school place, mean some vulnerable children languish for years in APs that cannot provide the specialist support they need. And the consequences for these children may last well into their adult lives.

Today's report states that a high-quality curriculum and high-quality teaching are crucial in preventing pupils' needs from developing or worsening. Teachers would also benefit from improved access to appropriate external services, and opportunities to develop the right knowledge and skills. This could allow more mainstream schools to support pupils with additional needs, avoiding an AP referral or exclusion.

Notes to editors

1. AP can include state-funded pupil referral units and AP free schools or academies, or local authority commissioned AP provided by independent schools, further education colleges or tuition centres. It encompasses a variety of services, including off-site full or part-time provision, specialist provision within mainstream schools, and outreach work – where AP staff observe a pupil in a mainstream school and help the school put new strategies in place to support them.
2. For the research, Ofsted visited 10 primary schools, 8 APs, 1 SEMH school and 5 local authorities between September and November 2021. Interviews were held with staff in all these settings, as well as 8 parents of pupils in AP. Due to the small sample size, the findings are not representative of the experiences of all pupils, schools or APs in England.
3. Ofsted inspections show that most registered APs keep pupils safe and provide a good standard of education. However, not all APs are required to register with the Department for Education, meaning they are not subject to any direct oversight. And some APs that should be registered are not. Inspectors have found low standards of education in unregistered settings, along with a range of safeguarding concerns, including failures to carry out the required checks on staff.

[£324 payment to hit bank accounts from today](#)

Over 8 million households in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland who claimed qualifying means-tested benefits during the eligibility period will be automatically paid £324 this month, as part of £1,200 worth of direct help for households.

- over 8 million benefit claimants to receive £324 this month as part of Cost of Living support
- DWP claimants will receive their second Cost of Living payment by 23

November 2022, and eligible tax credit claimants, on no other means-tested benefits, will receive it between 23 and 30 November 2022

- payments will automatically be made to everyone eligible, with no need for anyone to apply

The payments, starting today from the Department for Work and Pensions, are made directly into eligible recipients' bank accounts, with no need for people to apply or do anything to receive it.

The payment reference on DWP recipients' bank accounts will be their national insurance number, followed by "DWP COL". For HMRC recipients the payment reference will be "HMRC COLS".

Work and Pensions Secretary, Mel Stride said:

We understand that people are struggling and that is why we've consistently acted to ensure millions of low-income families are supported. We will continue to act with compassion as we navigate challenging global economic circumstances.

As part of a wider £37 billion package of support, this latest £324 payment will help the most vulnerable people in our society who are worrying about their finances through the winter months.

The government's £1,200 support package contains £400 for energy bills that is being paid in monthly instalments to all domestic energy customers between now and March 2023. It also includes a £150 Council Tax rebate for 85% of all UK households and the previous £326 Cost of Living Payment made by DWP in July and by HMRC in September.

On top of this, nearly one in ten people received the £150 disability payment in September, and a £300 addition to Winter Fuel Payments will go to over eight million pensioner households over the winter.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jeremy Hunt added:

Prices are rising across the world as we manage the aftershock of COVID-19 and Putin's invasion of Ukraine. We recognise that families back home are struggling, which is why we've taken decisive action to hold down energy bills this winter, and provided hundreds of pounds of cash support for each vulnerable household.

As part of that support, over 8 million vulnerable households – almost a quarter of families in the UK – will automatically receive a second cost of living payment worth £324 in their bank account from today.

And while we can't completely protect people from rising prices, my priority at the upcoming Autumn Statement will be to protect the poorest in society as we take the tough decisions necessary to fix

our public finances.

Those eligible to receive the second cost of living payment from today include people on:

- Universal Credit
- Income-based Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Income Support
- Pension Credit

To be eligible, claimants must have been claiming and entitled to a payment between 26 August and 25 September 2022, with the exception of pensioner households, who may be able to have a new Pension Credit claim backdated.

They have until 18 December 2022 to submit a valid claim for Pension Credit, which could entitle them to the £324 Cost of Living payment. Anyone can check their eligibility for Pension Credit using the [online calculator](#) or by calling the freephone claim line, on: 0800 99 1234.

Even if you are not on a qualifying DWP benefit you may still be eligible for the £324 payment, as HMRC are also making payments to over a million people who receive Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit and no other eligible benefits. These will be paid between 23 and 30 November 2022 and customers do not need to contact the government or apply for the payment at any stage.

The £324 payment and the overall £1,200 package come on top of wide-ranging government support with the cost of living this winter, including an extension to the Household Support Fund, which is providing an extra £421 million between October and March to help vulnerable people with the essentials.

As well as this, the Energy Price Guarantee is ensuring people across the country pay significantly less for their energy bills, with a typical household saving around £700 this winter.

More information about Cost of Living support

Table 1 : Estimated number of families eligible for the means-tested benefit cost of living payment by region

| Region | Cases |
|---------------|--------------|
| London | 1,224,000 |
| South West | 580,000 |
| South East | 846,000 |
| Eastern | 627,000 |
| West Midlands | 792,000 |

| Region | Cases |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| East Midlands | 551,000 |
| North West | 1,048,000 |
| North East | 397,000 |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 722,000 |
| Wales | 426,000 |
| Scotland | 689,000 |
| Northern Ireland | 309,000 |
| Total | 8,213,000 |

Note for table 1: Estimates rounded to the nearest 1,000. Numbers may not add up due to rounding. For a small number of claimants, it has not been possible to determine a region. They have still been included in the totals.

Table 2: Estimated number of families eligible for the means-tested benefit cost of living payment by Westminster parliamentary constituency

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Aberavon | 11,600 |
| Aberconwy | 7,100 |
| Aberdeen North | 13,300 |
| Aberdeen South | 7,700 |
| Airdrie and Shotts | 13,400 |
| Aldershot | 10,500 |
| Aldridge-Brownhills | 8,300 |
| Altrincham and Sale West | 7,000 |
| Alyn and Deeside | 9,200 |
| Amber Valley | 10,700 |
| Angus | 11,000 |
| Arfon | 7,600 |
| Argyll and Bute | 9,600 |
| Arundel and South Downs | 6,700 |
| Ashfield | 14,300 |
| Ashford | 13,200 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 16,100 |
| Aylesbury | 10,300 |
| Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock | 14,100 |
| Banbury | 10,900 |
| Banff and Buchan | 9,500 |
| Barking | 24,900 |
| Barnsley Central | 13,800 |
| Barnsley East | 14,700 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Barrow and Furness | 10,300 |
| Basildon and Billericay | 11,300 |
| Basingstoke | 10,300 |
| Bassetlaw | 12,800 |
| Bath | 8,000 |
| Batley and Spen | 16,200 |
| Battersea | 11,700 |
| Beaconsfield | 6,300 |
| Beckenham | 6,000 |
| Bedford | 15,000 |
| Belfast East | 14,600 |
| Belfast North | 26,600 |
| Belfast South | 13,900 |
| Belfast West | 27,100 |
| Bermondsey and Old Southwark | 22,100 |
| Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk | 10,600 |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 7,600 |
| Bethnal Green and Bow | 26,000 |
| Beverley and Holderness | 9,000 |
| Bexhill and Battle | 10,500 |
| Bexleyheath and Crayford | 9,400 |
| Birkenhead | 19,100 |
| Birmingham, Edgbaston | 15,900 |
| Birmingham, Erdington | 23,400 |
| Birmingham, Hall Green | 24,600 |
| Birmingham, Hodge Hill | 30,600 |
| Birmingham, Ladywood | 32,400 |
| Birmingham, Northfield | 19,200 |
| Birmingham, Perry Barr | 22,900 |
| Birmingham, Selly Oak | 15,400 |
| Birmingham, Yardley | 23,400 |
| Bishop Auckland | 13,400 |
| Blackburn | 22,600 |
| Blackley and Broughton | 28,800 |
| Blackpool North and Cleveleys | 14,900 |
| Blackpool South | 18,400 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 12,000 |
| Blaydon | 10,900 |
| Blyth Valley | 11,800 |
| Bognor Regis and Littlehampton | 13,200 |
| Bolsover | 12,600 |
| Bolton North East | 17,700 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Bolton South East | 20,500 |
| Bolton West | 11,700 |
| Bootle | 21,000 |
| Boston and Skegness | 17,100 |
| Bosworth | 9,100 |
| Bournemouth East | 14,600 |
| Bournemouth West | 14,000 |
| Bracknell | 8,400 |
| Bradford East | 25,600 |
| Bradford South | 19,800 |
| Bradford West | 26,400 |
| Braintree | 9,300 |
| Brecon and Radnorshire | 7,200 |
| Brent Central | 30,600 |
| Brent North | 19,000 |
| Brentford and Isleworth | 17,500 |
| Brentwood and Ongar | 7,300 |
| Bridgend | 10,400 |
| Bridgwater and West Somerset | 13,000 |
| Brigg and Goole | 9,000 |
| Brighton, Kemptown | 14,400 |
| Brighton, Pavilion | 11,900 |
| Bristol East | 13,200 |
| Bristol North West | 12,400 |
| Bristol South | 16,600 |
| Bristol West | 14,400 |
| Broadland | 8,000 |
| Bromley and Chislehurst | 9,400 |
| Bromsgrove | 7,500 |
| Broxbourne | 11,200 |
| Broxtowe | 8,500 |
| Buckingham | 6,300 |
| Burnley | 16,300 |
| Burton | 12,300 |
| Bury North | 12,000 |
| Bury South | 13,500 |
| Bury St Edmunds | 9,600 |
| Caerphilly | 13,000 |
| Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross | 7,600 |
| Calder Valley | 11,400 |
| Camberwell and Peckham | 23,300 |
| Camborne and Redruth | 13,000 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|---|---|
| Cambridge | 9,800 |
| Cannock Chase | 11,700 |
| Canterbury | 11,100 |
| Cardiff Central | 10,500 |
| Cardiff North | 7,600 |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | 18,600 |
| Cardiff West | 15,100 |
| Carlisle | 10,900 |
| Carmarthen East and Dinefwr | 8,800 |
| Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire | 9,700 |
| Carshalton and Wallington | 11,600 |
| Castle Point | 8,400 |
| Central Ayrshire | 12,700 |
| Central Devon | 8,500 |
| Central Suffolk and North Ipswich | 7,900 |
| Ceredigion | 8,500 |
| Charnwood | 7,800 |
| Chatham and Aylesford | 12,800 |
| Cheadle | 6,500 |
| Chelmsford | 9,400 |
| Chelsea and Fulham | 11,000 |
| Cheltenham | 9,900 |
| Chesham and Amersham | 5,500 |
| Chesterfield | 12,800 |
| Chichester | 9,500 |
| Chingford and Woodford Green | 10,400 |
| Chippenham | 8,500 |
| Chipping Barnet | 12,500 |
| Chorley | 10,800 |
| Christchurch | 7,200 |
| Cities of London and Westminster | 11,900 |
| City of Chester | 10,400 |
| City of Durham | 9,800 |
| Clacton | 15,200 |
| Cleethorpes | 11,100 |
| Clwyd South | 9,400 |
| Clwyd West | 9,900 |
| Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill | 14,100 |
| Colchester | 13,900 |
| Colne Valley | 12,200 |
| Congleton | 7,900 |
| Copeland | 8,400 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|---|---|
| Corby | 13,300 |
| Coventry North East | 21,200 |
| Coventry North West | 13,900 |
| Coventry South | 13,700 |
| Crawley | 14,100 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 12,200 |
| Croydon Central | 19,100 |
| Croydon North | 26,600 |
| Croydon South | 11,400 |
| Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East | 11,600 |
| Cynon Valley | 12,300 |
| Dagenham and Rainham | 17,000 |
| Darlington | 13,900 |
| Dartford | 11,100 |
| Daventry | 7,700 |
| Delyn | 8,300 |
| Denton and Reddish | 12,600 |
| Derby North | 13,300 |
| Derby South | 21,700 |
| Derbyshire Dales | 5,600 |
| Devizes | 7,500 |
| Dewsbury | 15,600 |
| Don Valley | 12,900 |
| Doncaster Central | 17,100 |
| Doncaster North | 15,500 |
| Dover | 13,000 |
| Dudley North | 13,700 |
| Dudley South | 11,000 |
| Dulwich and West Norwood | 16,600 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 12,700 |
| Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale | 9,300 |
| Dundee East | 11,400 |
| Dundee West | 14,700 |
| Dunfermline and West Fife | 11,100 |
| Dwyfor Meirionnydd | 6,800 |
| Ealing Central and Acton | 16,900 |
| Ealing North | 19,500 |
| Easington | 15,200 |
| East Antrim | 12,300 |
| East Devon | 9,300 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 5,100 |
| East Ham | 30,000 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|--|---|
| East Hampshire | 6,700 |
| East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow | 11,200 |
| East Londonderry | 17,000 |
| East Lothian | 11,000 |
| East Renfrewshire | 7,300 |
| East Surrey | 8,100 |
| East Worthing and Shoreham | 10,100 |
| East Yorkshire | 11,700 |
| Eastbourne | 15,200 |
| Eastleigh | 9,300 |
| Eddisbury | 8,600 |
| Edinburgh East | 12,800 |
| Edinburgh North and Leith | 11,800 |
| Edinburgh South | 6,900 |
| Edinburgh South West | 11,000 |
| Edinburgh West | 8,000 |
| Edmonton | 25,600 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 10,800 |
| Elmet and Rothwell | 7,700 |
| Eltham | 12,400 |
| Enfield North | 18,500 |
| Enfield, Southgate | 12,300 |
| Epping Forest | 9,300 |
| Epsom and Ewell | 6,500 |
| Erewash | 11,600 |
| Erith and Thamesmead | 18,200 |
| Esher and Walton | 7,000 |
| Exeter | 11,800 |
| Falkirk | 13,400 |
| Fareham | 6,500 |
| Faversham and Mid Kent | 9,700 |
| Feltham and Heston | 21,200 |
| Fermanagh and South Tyrone | 16,400 |
| Filton and Bradley Stoke | 8,200 |
| Finchley and Golders Green | 15,700 |
| Folkestone and Hythe | 14,600 |
| Forest of Dean | 8,800 |
| Foyle | 24,900 |
| Fylde | 8,500 |
| Gainsborough | 10,500 |
| Garston and Halewood | 17,200 |
| Gedling | 10,400 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Gateshead | 17,000 |
| Gillingham and Rainham | 11,900 |
| Glasgow Central | 18,500 |
| Glasgow East | 20,900 |
| Glasgow North | 10,600 |
| Glasgow North East | 20,300 |
| Glasgow North West | 16,100 |
| Glasgow South | 13,800 |
| Glasgow South West | 18,900 |
| Glenrothes | 14,600 |
| Gloucester | 15,200 |
| Gordon | 6,300 |
| Gosport | 10,200 |
| Gower | 8,200 |
| Grantham and Stamford | 10,900 |
| Gravesham | 12,700 |
| Great Grimsby | 16,200 |
| Great Yarmouth | 16,600 |
| Greenwich and Woolwich | 19,600 |
| Guildford | 6,800 |
| Hackney North and Stoke Newington | 25,900 |
| Hackney South and Shoreditch | 24,200 |
| Halesowen and Rowley Regis | 12,100 |
| Halifax | 17,600 |
| Haltemprice and Howden | 5,700 |
| Halton | 15,200 |
| Hammersmith | 19,000 |
| Hampstead and Kilburn | 17,200 |
| Harborough | 8,600 |
| Harlow | 12,900 |
| Harrogate and Knaresborough | 8,200 |
| Harrow East | 12,800 |
| Harrow West | 14,100 |
| Hartlepool | 17,500 |
| Harwich and North Essex | 8,400 |
| Hastings and Rye | 18,600 |
| Havant | 11,800 |
| Hayes and Harlington | 18,700 |
| Hazel Grove | 7,900 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 11,200 |
| Hemsworth | 13,700 |
| Hendon | 19,800 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|---|---|
| Henley | 5,500 |
| Hereford and South Herefordshire | 10,200 |
| Hertford and Stortford | 8,000 |
| Hertsmere | 10,000 |
| Hexham | 5,500 |
| Heywood and Middleton | 17,000 |
| High Peak | 8,700 |
| Hitchin and Harpenden | 6,000 |
| Holborn and St Pancras | 21,700 |
| Hornchurch and Upminster | 11,000 |
| Hornsey and Wood Green | 17,200 |
| Horsham | 7,300 |
| Houghton and Sunderland South | 14,900 |
| Hove | 12,600 |
| Huddersfield | 15,900 |
| Huntingdon | 9,300 |
| Hyndburn | 15,700 |
| Ilford North | 13,000 |
| Ilford South | 22,800 |
| Inverclyde | 13,300 |
| Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey | 11,000 |
| Ipswich | 16,100 |
| Isle of Wight | 18,300 |
| Islington North | 18,700 |
| Islington South and Finsbury | 17,900 |
| Islwyn | 10,500 |
| Jarrow | 12,600 |
| Keighley | 12,500 |
| Kenilworth and Southam | 5,300 |
| Kensington | 14,100 |
| Kettering | 10,800 |
| Kilmarnock and Loudoun | 14,400 |
| Kingston and Surbiton | 11,100 |
| Kingston upon Hull East | 16,200 |
| Kingston upon Hull North | 17,000 |
| Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle | 17,100 |
| Kingswood | 7,700 |
| Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath | 14,700 |
| Knowsley | 23,000 |
| Lagan Valley | 12,400 |
| Lanark and Hamilton East | 13,400 |
| Lancaster and Fleetwood | 10,400 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Leeds Central | 26,600 |
| Leeds East | 19,700 |
| Leeds North East | 11,100 |
| Leeds North West | 6,600 |
| Leeds West | 16,500 |
| Leicester East | 21,100 |
| Leicester South | 20,100 |
| Leicester West | 20,000 |
| Leigh | 13,900 |
| Lewes | 8,800 |
| Lewisham East | 17,400 |
| Lewisham West and Penge | 17,200 |
| Lewisham, Deptford | 20,100 |
| Leyton and Wanstead | 15,300 |
| Lichfield | 7,700 |
| Lincoln | 15,100 |
| Linlithgow and East Falkirk | 14,500 |
| Liverpool, Riverside | 20,800 |
| Liverpool, Walton | 23,800 |
| Liverpool, Wavertree | 17,100 |
| Liverpool, West Derby | 19,900 |
| Livingston | 14,100 |
| Llanelli | 12,500 |
| Loughborough | 10,000 |
| Louth and Horncastle | 12,600 |
| Ludlow | 7,700 |
| Luton North | 14,500 |
| Luton South | 19,700 |
| Macclesfield | 7,700 |
| Maidenhead | 6,600 |
| Maidstone and The Weald | 10,800 |
| Makerfield | 11,300 |
| Maldon | 7,100 |
| Manchester Central | 27,500 |
| Manchester, Gorton | 24,100 |
| Manchester, Withington | 12,500 |
| Mansfield | 15,300 |
| Meon Valley | 7,000 |
| Meriden | 14,000 |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | 13,400 |
| Mid Bedfordshire | 7,600 |
| Mid Dorset and North Poole | 6,400 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|--|---|
| Mid Derbyshire | 6,000 |
| Mid Norfolk | 9,700 |
| Mid Sussex | 7,300 |
| Mid Ulster | 16,000 |
| Mid Worcestershire | 9,600 |
| Middlesbrough | 21,600 |
| Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland | 13,700 |
| Midlothian | 10,300 |
| Milton Keynes North | 14,500 |
| Milton Keynes South | 15,600 |
| Mitcham and Morden | 16,000 |
| Mole Valley | 5,600 |
| Monmouth | 7,800 |
| Montgomeryshire | 6,800 |
| Moray | 9,200 |
| Morecambe and Lunesdale | 12,800 |
| Morley and Outwood | 9,700 |
| Motherwell and Wishaw | 15,500 |
| Na h-Eileanan an Iar | 2,900 |
| Neath | 11,100 |
| New Forest East | 7,100 |
| New Forest West | 6,700 |
| Newark | 9,500 |
| Newbury | 8,000 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne Central | 19,100 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne East | 13,800 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne North | 12,500 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 9,800 |
| Newport East | 12,000 |
| Newport West | 13,300 |
| Newry and Armagh | 20,400 |
| Newton Abbot | 9,800 |
| Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford | 16,200 |
| North Antrim | 16,800 |
| North Ayrshire and Arran | 14,800 |
| North Cornwall | 10,900 |
| North Devon | 11,100 |
| North Dorset | 7,500 |
| North Down | 10,500 |
| North Durham | 13,100 |
| North East Bedfordshire | 8,700 |
| North East Cambridgeshire | 14,100 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| North East Derbyshire | 9,500 |
| North East Fife | 6,300 |
| North East Hampshire | 5,000 |
| North East Hertfordshire | 8,100 |
| North East Somerset | 7,500 |
| North Herefordshire | 7,800 |
| North Norfolk | 8,900 |
| North Shropshire | 10,500 |
| North Somerset | 6,500 |
| North Swindon | 11,600 |
| North Thanet | 14,300 |
| North Tyneside | 16,100 |
| North Warwickshire | 10,400 |
| North West Cambridgeshire | 13,600 |
| North West Durham | 12,800 |
| North West Hampshire | 8,300 |
| North West Leicestershire | 8,900 |
| North West Norfolk | 11,300 |
| North Wiltshire | 6,500 |
| Northampton North | 11,500 |
| Northampton South | 14,100 |
| Norwich North | 10,900 |
| Norwich South | 13,900 |
| Nottingham East | 19,600 |
| Nottingham North | 21,900 |
| Nottingham South | 13,900 |
| Nuneaton | 12,200 |
| Ochil and South Perthshire | 11,000 |
| Ogmore | 11,300 |
| Old Bexley and Sidcup | 6,600 |
| Oldham East and Saddleworth | 18,100 |
| Oldham West and Royton | 20,600 |
| Orkney and Shetland | 3,600 |
| Orpington | 7,000 |
| Oxford East | 12,100 |
| Oxford West and Abingdon | 6,400 |
| Paisley and Renfrewshire North | 10,800 |
| Paisley and Renfrewshire South | 13,000 |
| Pendle | 15,000 |
| Penistone and Stocksbridge | 8,200 |
| Penrith and The Border | 6,700 |
| Perth and North Perthshire | 10,600 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Peterborough | 22,700 |
| Plymouth, Moor View | 14,000 |
| Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport | 18,100 |
| Pontypridd | 9,400 |
| Poole | 10,200 |
| Poplar and Limehouse | 27,000 |
| Portsmouth North | 12,000 |
| Portsmouth South | 15,800 |
| Preseli Pembrokeshire | 10,400 |
| Preston | 18,400 |
| Pudsey | 7,600 |
| Putney | 10,700 |
| Rayleigh and Wickford | 6,800 |
| Reading East | 10,000 |
| Reading West | 12,400 |
| Redcar | 14,900 |
| Redditch | 10,500 |
| Reigate | 7,200 |
| Rhondda | 12,600 |
| Ribble Valley | 7,300 |
| Richmond (Yorks) | 8,000 |
| Richmond Park | 8,100 |
| Rochdale | 21,800 |
| Rochester and Strood | 12,500 |
| Rochford and Southend East | 17,200 |
| Romford | 11,300 |
| Romsey and Southampton North | 6,400 |
| Ross, Skye and Lochaber | 6,500 |
| Rossendale and Darwen | 12,600 |
| Rother Valley | 10,800 |
| Rotherham | 17,200 |
| Rugby | 9,600 |
| Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner | 7,400 |
| Runnymede and Weybridge | 7,400 |
| Rushcliffe | 6,300 |
| Rutherglen and Hamilton West | 16,300 |
| Rutland and Melton | 7,400 |
| Saffron Walden | 7,400 |
| Salford and Eccles | 19,600 |
| Salisbury | 8,500 |
| Scarborough and Whitby | 13,500 |
| Scunthorpe | 12,900 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|--|---|
| Sedgefield | 12,200 |
| Sefton Central | 7,000 |
| Selby and Ainsty | 7,900 |
| Sevenoaks | 6,900 |
| Sheffield Central | 14,300 |
| Sheffield South East | 14,300 |
| Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough | 22,700 |
| Sheffield, Hallam | 4,600 |
| Sheffield, Heeley | 15,200 |
| Sherwood | 11,200 |
| Shipley | 9,500 |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | 10,200 |
| Sittingbourne and Sheppey | 15,500 |
| Skipton and Ripon | 7,100 |
| Sleaford and North Hykeham | 9,700 |
| Slough | 19,700 |
| Solihull | 8,000 |
| Somerton and Frome | 9,600 |
| South Antrim | 12,800 |
| South Basildon and East Thurrock | 12,200 |
| South Cambridgeshire | 6,700 |
| South Derbyshire | 9,100 |
| South Dorset | 11,100 |
| South Down | 17,000 |
| South East Cambridgeshire | 8,100 |
| South East Cornwall | 10,100 |
| South Holland and The Deepings | 11,100 |
| South Leicestershire | 8,400 |
| South Norfolk | 8,800 |
| South Northamptonshire | 7,400 |
| South Ribble | 8,600 |
| South Shields | 15,500 |
| South Staffordshire | 8,400 |
| South Suffolk | 7,800 |
| South Swindon | 12,800 |
| South Thanet | 15,600 |
| South West Bedfordshire | 10,300 |
| South West Devon | 6,900 |
| South West Hertfordshire | 6,600 |
| South West Norfolk | 11,200 |
| South West Surrey | 6,100 |
| South West Wiltshire | 9,700 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Southampton, Itchen | 14,900 |
| Southampton, Test | 15,800 |
| Southend West | 9,700 |
| Southport | 12,300 |
| Spelthorne | 8,800 |
| St Albans | 7,500 |
| St Austell and Newquay | 13,900 |
| St Helens North | 14,400 |
| St Helens South and Whiston | 16,400 |
| St Ives | 11,000 |
| Stafford | 9,200 |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | 6,300 |
| Stalybridge and Hyde | 14,100 |
| Stevenage | 10,700 |
| Stirling | 8,700 |
| Stockport | 13,700 |
| Stockton North | 15,800 |
| Stockton South | 11,500 |
| Stoke-on-Trent Central | 14,800 |
| Stoke-on-Trent North | 16,200 |
| Stoke-on-Trent South | 13,100 |
| Stone | 6,000 |
| Stourbridge | 10,600 |
| Strangford | 12,500 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 7,500 |
| Streatham | 17,400 |
| Stretford and Urmston | 13,800 |
| Stroud | 8,700 |
| Suffolk Coastal | 8,800 |
| Sunderland Central | 17,200 |
| Surrey Heath | 6,900 |
| Sutton and Cheam | 8,900 |
| Sutton Coldfield | 7,100 |
| Swansea East | 14,700 |
| Swansea West | 12,100 |
| Tamworth | 10,400 |
| Tatton | 6,300 |
| Taunton Deane | 12,000 |
| Telford | 15,500 |
| Tewkesbury | 8,300 |
| The Cotswolds | 7,000 |
| The Wrekin | 10,300 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Thirsk and Malton | 8,300 |
| Thornbury and Yate | 6,300 |
| Thurrock | 16,300 |
| Tiverton and Honiton | 9,800 |
| Tonbridge and Malling | 7,900 |
| Tooting | 11,400 |
| Torbay | 16,300 |
| Torfaen | 13,100 |
| Torrige and West Devon | 10,800 |
| Totnes | 9,800 |
| Tottenham | 31,900 |
| Truro and Falmouth | 10,100 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 8,300 |
| Twickenham | 8,300 |
| Tynemouth | 10,900 |
| Upper Bann | 20,300 |
| Uxbridge and South Ruislip | 11,500 |
| Vale of Clwyd | 12,200 |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 12,800 |
| Vauxhall | 19,100 |
| Wakefield | 13,400 |
| Wallasey | 15,500 |
| Walsall North | 18,700 |
| Walsall South | 19,200 |
| Walthamstow | 19,200 |
| Wansbeck | 11,600 |
| Wantage | 8,600 |
| Warley | 18,200 |
| Warrington North | 12,000 |
| Warrington South | 9,900 |
| Warwick and Leamington | 8,800 |
| Washington and Sunderland West | 14,900 |
| Watford | 12,300 |
| Waveney | 14,500 |
| Wealden | 8,100 |
| Weaver Vale | 10,100 |
| Wellingborough | 12,900 |
| Wells | 11,100 |
| Wentworth and Dearne | 15,100 |
| West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine | 5,100 |
| West Bromwich East | 16,800 |
| West Bromwich West | 17,800 |

| Parliamentary constituency | Families eligible for the means-tested payment |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| West Dorset | 8,800 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 15,600 |
| West Ham | 33,100 |
| West Lancashire | 11,500 |
| West Suffolk | 10,300 |
| West Tyrone | 17,400 |
| West Worcestershire | 8,400 |
| Westminster North | 18,600 |
| Westmorland and Lonsdale | 6,000 |
| Weston-super-Mare | 14,400 |
| Wigan | 14,600 |
| Wimbledon | 6,700 |
| Winchester | 5,900 |
| Windsor | 6,500 |
| Wirral South | 6,500 |
| Wirral West | 6,800 |
| Witham | 7,900 |
| Witney | 7,500 |
| Woking | 7,900 |
| Wokingham | 6,000 |
| Wolverhampton North East | 17,000 |
| Wolverhampton South East | 18,700 |
| Wolverhampton South West | 13,200 |
| Worcester | 11,300 |
| Workington | 9,700 |
| Worsley and Eccles South | 16,700 |
| Worthing West | 10,500 |
| Wrexham | 9,600 |
| Wycombe | 11,000 |
| Wyre and Preston North | 6,900 |
| Wyre Forest | 12,000 |
| Wythenshawe and Sale East | 19,200 |
| Yeovil | 11,500 |
| Ynys Môn | 9,000 |
| York Central | 10,300 |
| York Outer | 5,300 |

Note for table 2: Estimates rounded to the nearest 100. Numbers may not add up due to rounding. For a small number of claimants, it has not been possible to determine a Parliamentary Constituency. They have still been included in the totals.

Follow DWP on:

Maritime sector given green boost with major COP27 pledge

- UK to join forces with the US, Norway and the Netherlands to roll out end-to-end decarbonised shipping routes
- joint statement between nations at COP27 reflects wider mission to accelerate global efforts in fight against climate crisis
- follows success of UK-led Clydebank Declaration on green shipping corridors at COP26

International zero-emission shipping routes came one step closer to becoming a reality, as the UK made a major pledge alongside the US, Norway, and the Netherlands to roll out green maritime links between our countries at this year's COP27 conference in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt.

So-called 'green shipping corridors' are specific maritime routes decarbonised from end to end, including both land-side infrastructure and vessels.

Setting up such routes involves using zero-emission fuel or energy, putting in place refuelling or recharging infrastructure at ports, and deploying zero-emission capable vessels to demonstrate cleaner, more environmentally-friendly shipping on a given route.

In particular, the UK and the US have agreed to launch a special Green Shipping Corridor Task Force focussed on bringing together experts in the sector, encouraging vital research and development, and driving other important work and projects to see these initiatives come to life as quickly as possible.

Committing to roll out green shipping corridors will help the sector to comply with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C by the end of the century.

This follows the success of the UK-led [Clydebank Declaration](#) at COP26 – the ground-breaking global initiative to provide a framework for governments to establish zero-emission shipping routes between ports.

Transport Secretary Mark Harper said:

The challenges posed by climate change are clear and the need to decarbonise maritime has never been greater.

That's why we've committed to work alongside global partners to clean up the sector, improve air quality in and around our ports and coastal communities, and drive green investment into our

economy.

But we must not lose momentum. I'm delighted to say the UK has agreed to begin developing green shipping routes with some of our closest allies, as we work together to realise the ambitions of the Paris Agreement and limit global warming.

The international maritime sector is currently responsible for almost 3% of global emissions – if it were a country, it would be the world's 8th largest emitter.

However, the UK has already made significant progress, with the Global Maritime Forum calling the UK the most proactive government in the Clydebank Declaration in terms of stakeholder engagement.

The UK, alongside its counterparts in the Zero Emission Shipping Mission, also recently published an action plan to remove obstacles to creating a greener maritime sector, from clean energy ports to zero-emission vessels and the green fuels that will be needed to develop green shipping corridors.

Ben Murray, CEO of Maritime UK, said:

Green shipping corridors have the potential to catalyse decarbonisation in the maritime sector by focusing on specific maritime routes.

Not only can they help to identify and action the solutions needed for a given corridor by aligning vessels with infrastructure, but they can also demonstrate the UK's leadership and pitch to the rest of the world as we all seek to accelerate our progress toward net zero. Be that finance, professional services, technology, or manufacturing.

Maritime UK and its members are committed to developing green corridors and look forward to working closely with partners from the US, Norway, and the Netherlands to make them a reality.

The UK continues to play a leading role in climate negotiations at the International Maritime Organization, working with its partners to raise global decarbonisation ambitions.

The government also recently [launched a £60 million clean maritime demonstration competition on World Maritime Day](#), so tankers, cruise ships, ports and the wider maritime sector can help to play their part in slashing emissions and boosting economic growth.

UK Chamber of Shipping CEO Sarah Treseder said:

Green corridors can play an essential role in stimulating early

action to adopt low and net-zero emission technologies and fuels. Today's announcement is a welcome step in the international action required to decarbonise shipping.

The UK shipping community is committed to working with the UK government in securing bold action at the International Maritime Organization to provide more ambitious and concrete decarbonisation strategies.