

# UCL Research launch event: Harnessing the HRA for growth?

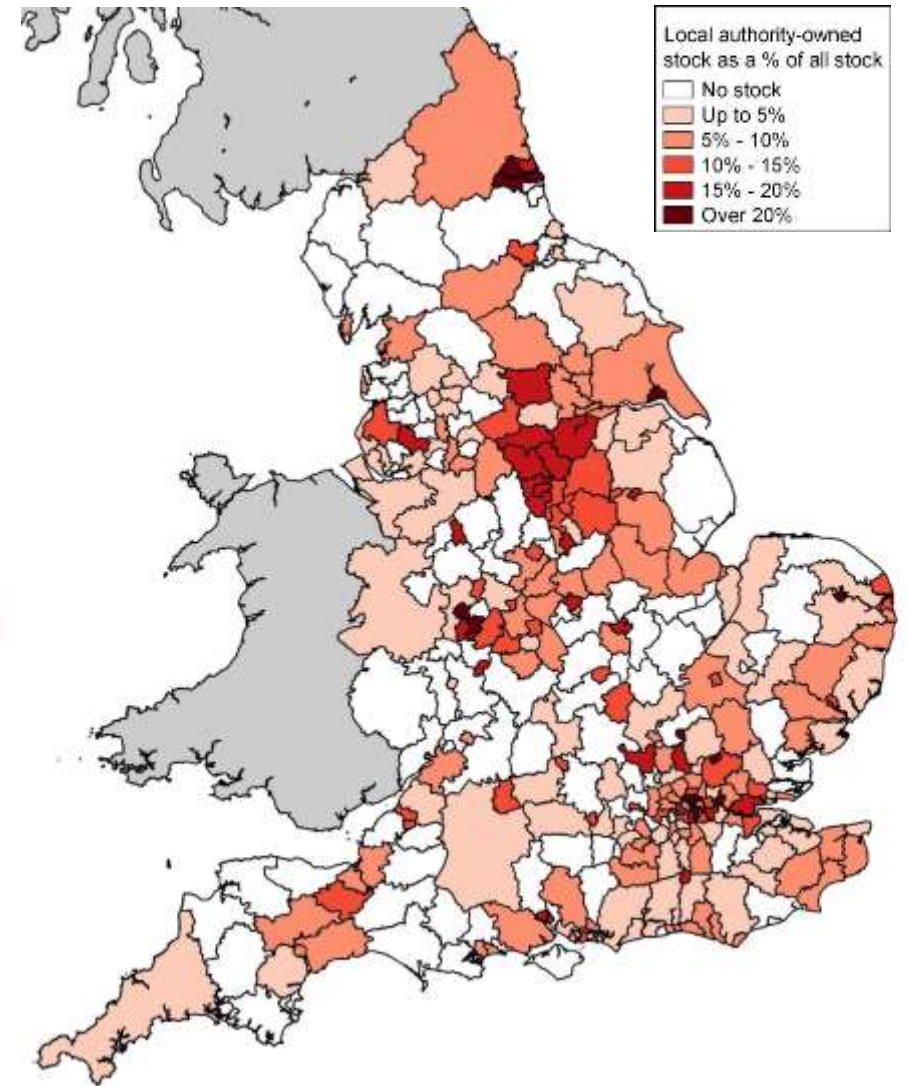
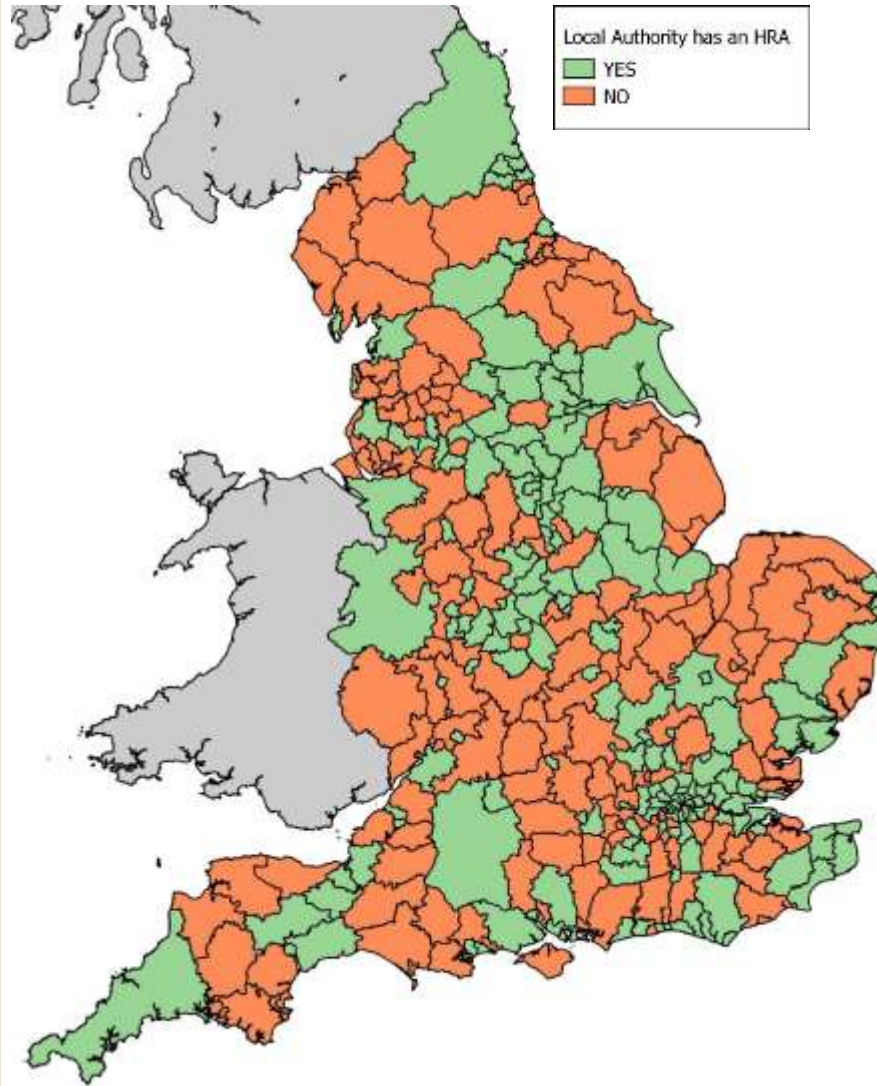
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21 February 2022

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Director, Affordable Housing Consultancy

# Local authority HRA ownership and delivery

- 162 authorities – just over 50%
- 1.6million homes
  - Smallest 1,200
  - Largest 60,000+
- Moving landscape
  - Some LSVT LAs reopening their HRA and many considering
  - ALMO management – 27 c20-25% of homes
  - Local government reform leading to some HRA “mergers” and HRA/LSVT LA combinations

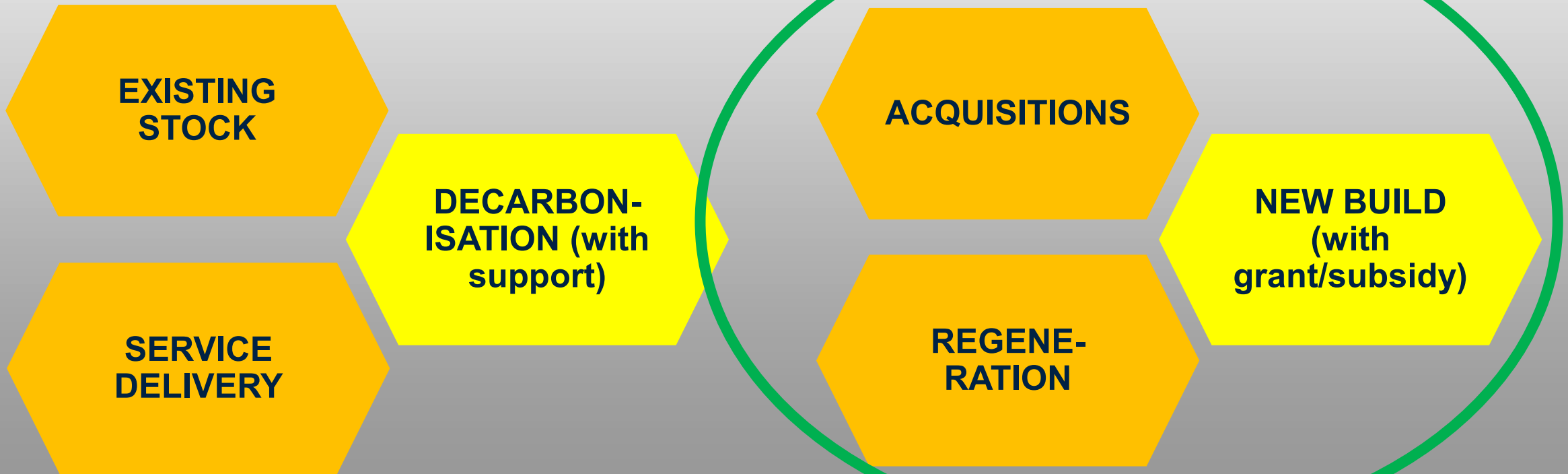


# Business planning: investing in balancing priorities

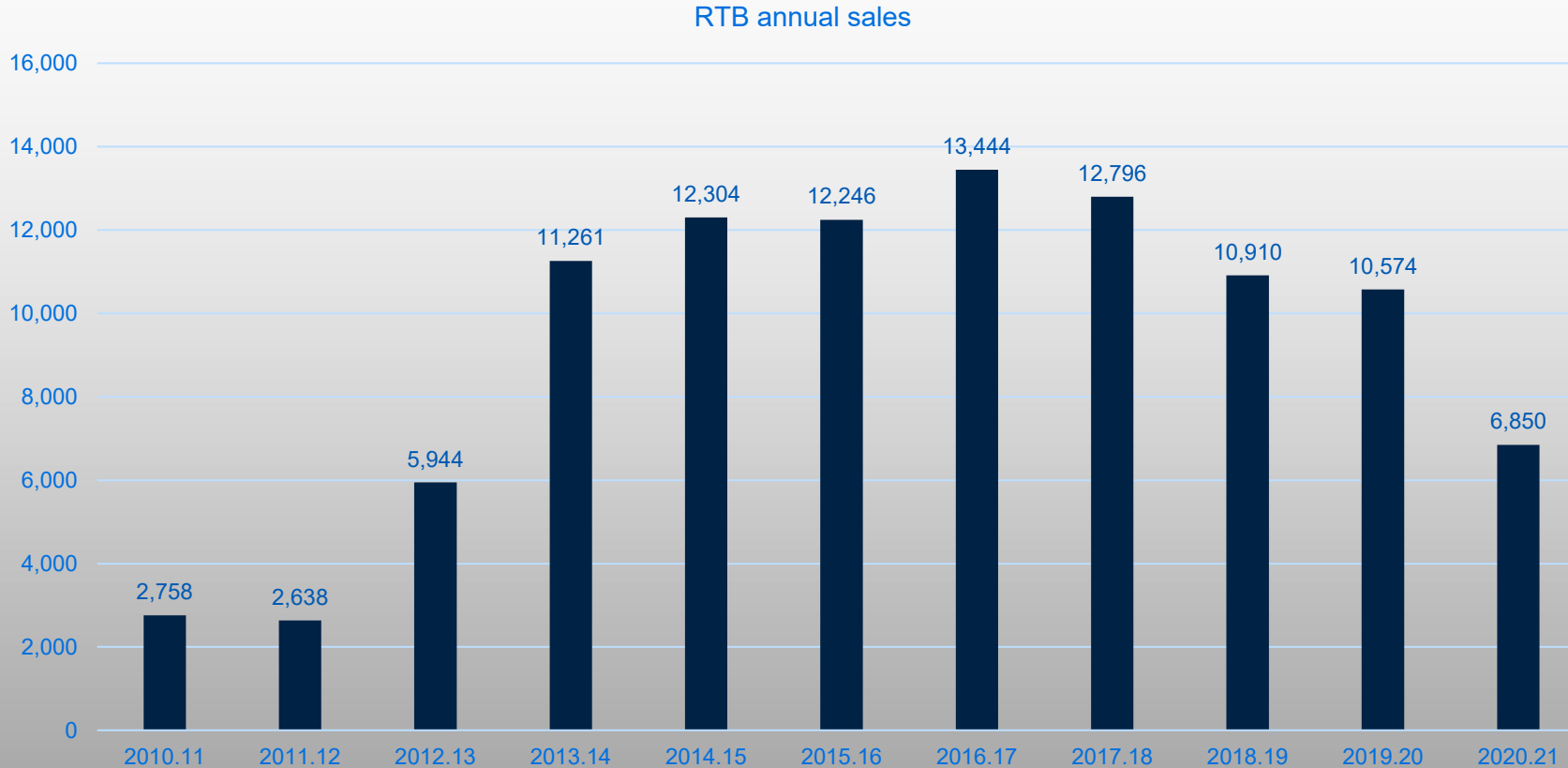
Capacity for investment post debt-cap remains significant and will probably grow as rents increase in the period to 2025, despite cost pressures

*However...*

Initial thinking towards development and regeneration moderated by the need to protect and enhance existing stock and services: building safety, White Paper, resident empowerment...



# A word on the Right to Buy – a barrier to growth?



- “Traditional” view that RTB inhibits growth - experiences recently?
- Regional variation
- Use of receipts gradually become more flexible but challenges remains
- RTB sales were c0.44% of the stock
- LAs putting some back – through build or buy-back
- RTB remains a massive issue for regeneration and better land use

National trends towards “slowing down”: partly Covid, but underlying value growth

Stabilisation and small growth 2021.22 to date... but longer term trend downwards

# Financial capacity: intro note

- HRA prudential indicators
- Requirement to publish – experience rather “patchy”
- Readily comparable metrics
  - Between HRAs
  - Between HRAs and RPs
  - Between England and other jurisdictions

Savills annual analysis of HRA accounts published shortly

- Number of authorities yet to publish accounts
- Analysis covers 94% of stock – trends are clear

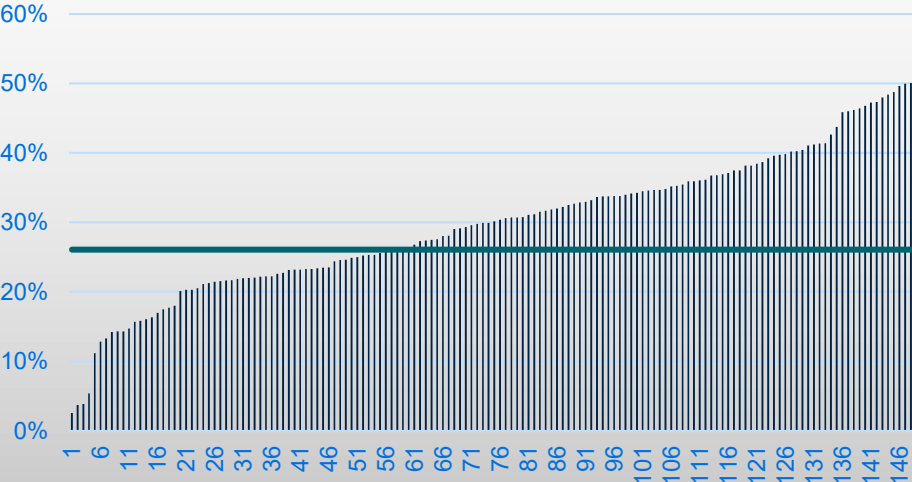
**INTEREST  
COVER  
(EBITDA-MRI)**

**LOAN TO VALUE  
(HRACFR – EUV)**

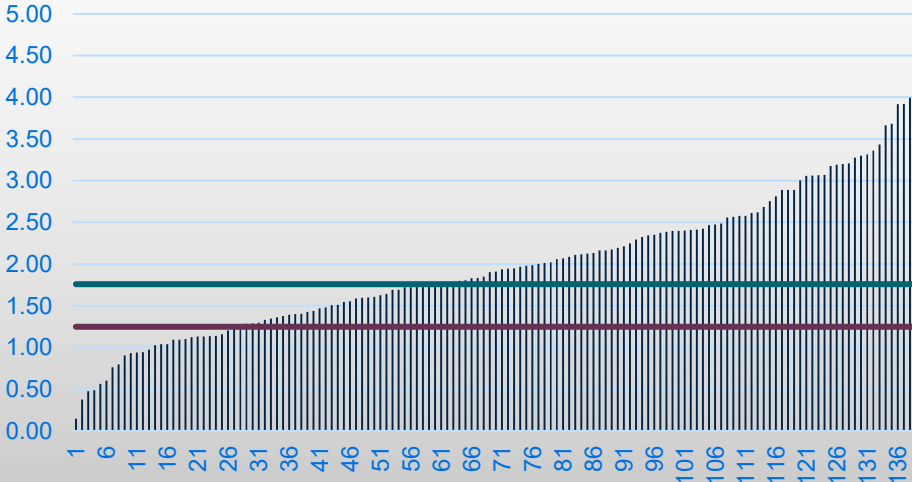
**DEBT to  
TURNOVER**

# Distribution of capacity across HRAs

Distribution of LTV 2020.21

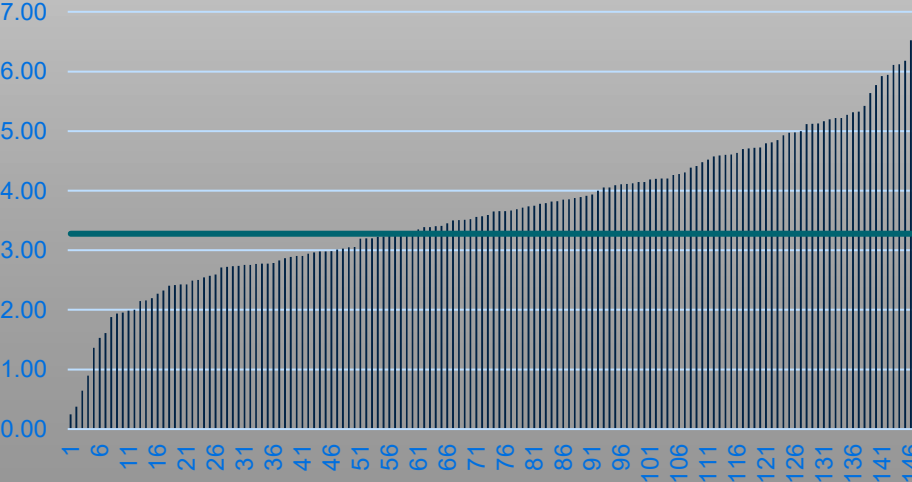


Distribution of ICR 2020.21



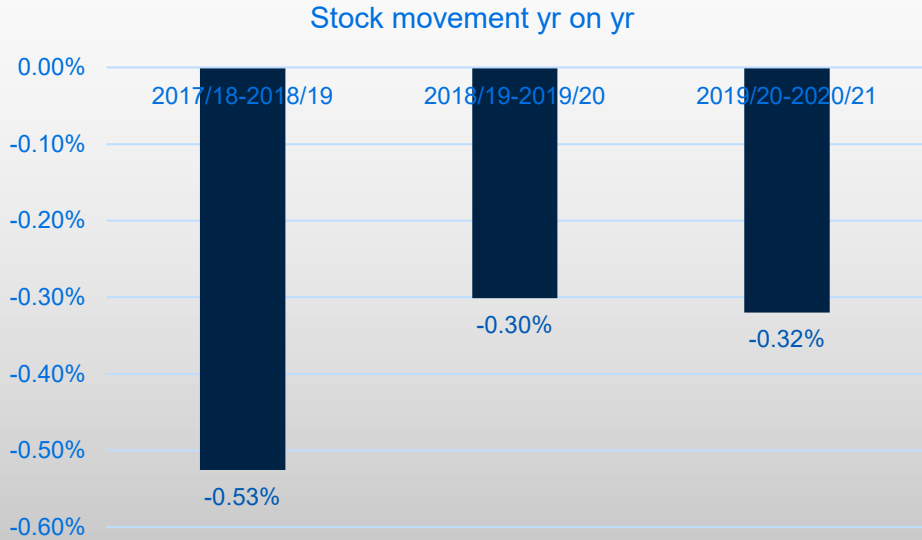
- “National”
  - LTV 26% **Reduced**
  - D:T/O 3.4 **Stable-increase**
  - ICR 1.8 **Stable-increase**

Distribution of Debt:T-Over 2020.21



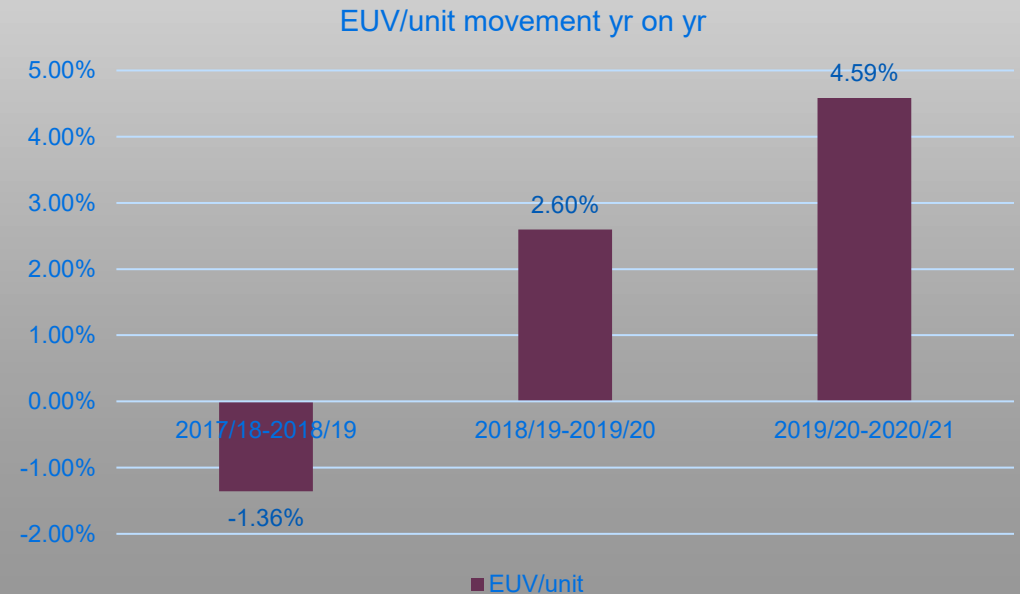
- Similar patterns of capacity distribution
- Sector average capacity estimates: there is *much* more capacity relatively in some LAs than others
- ICR shown vs average and “golden rule” of 1.25
  - 27 LAs below 1.25 (temporary and longer-term reasons)
  - 116 with capacity above the “golden rule”
  - Less than 20 below 1.10 (typical RP covenant)

# Sector capacity trends: key stats (1)

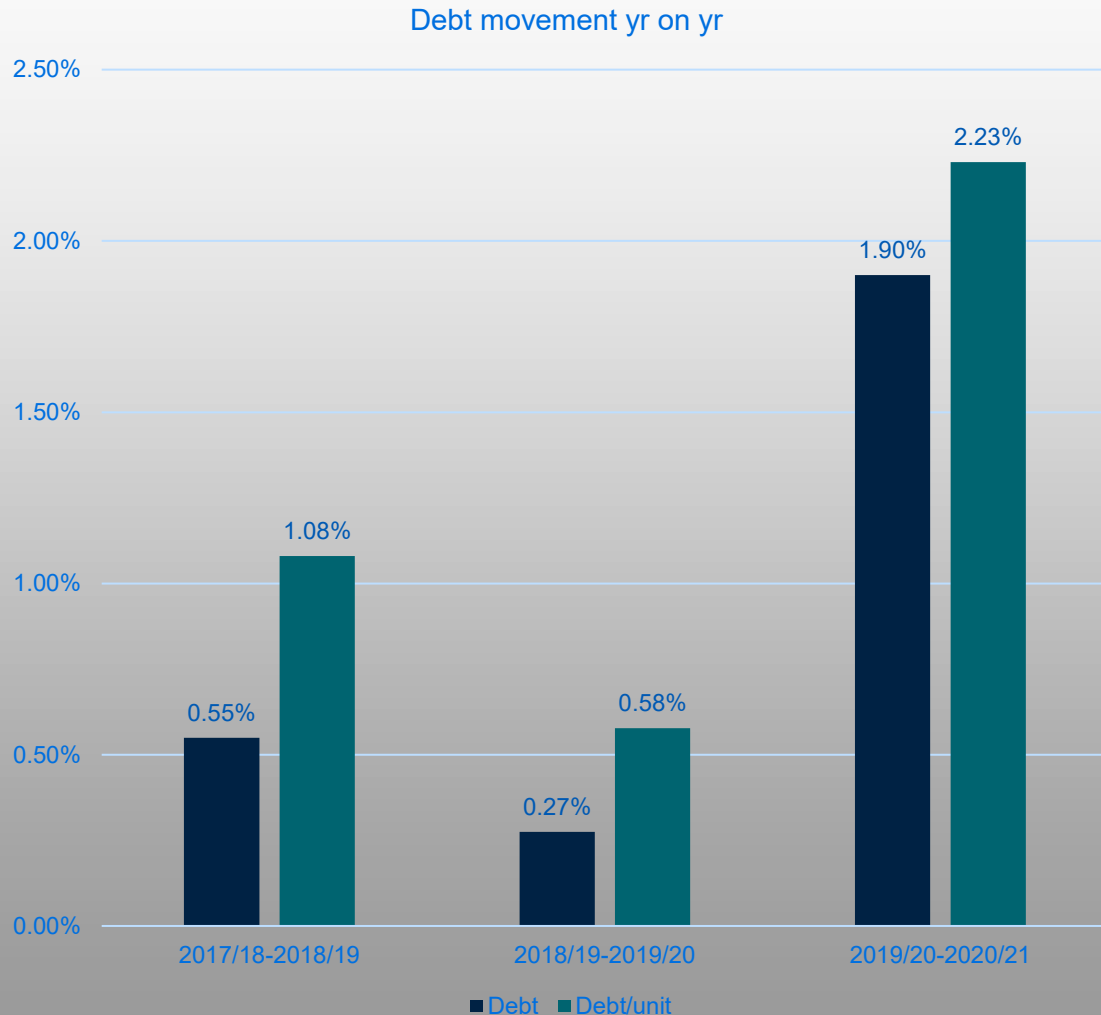


- Net stock reduction stable c0.3% year on year
- Reduced from previous years  
 BUT given drop in RTB sales, implication is that new build and additions were lower in 2020.21

- Stock valuations increases - in line with wider housing market
- Over 4.5% unit increase in EUV(SH) between years
- Whilst debt not linked to value in HRAs, values growing faster than debt indicates underlying net asset strength



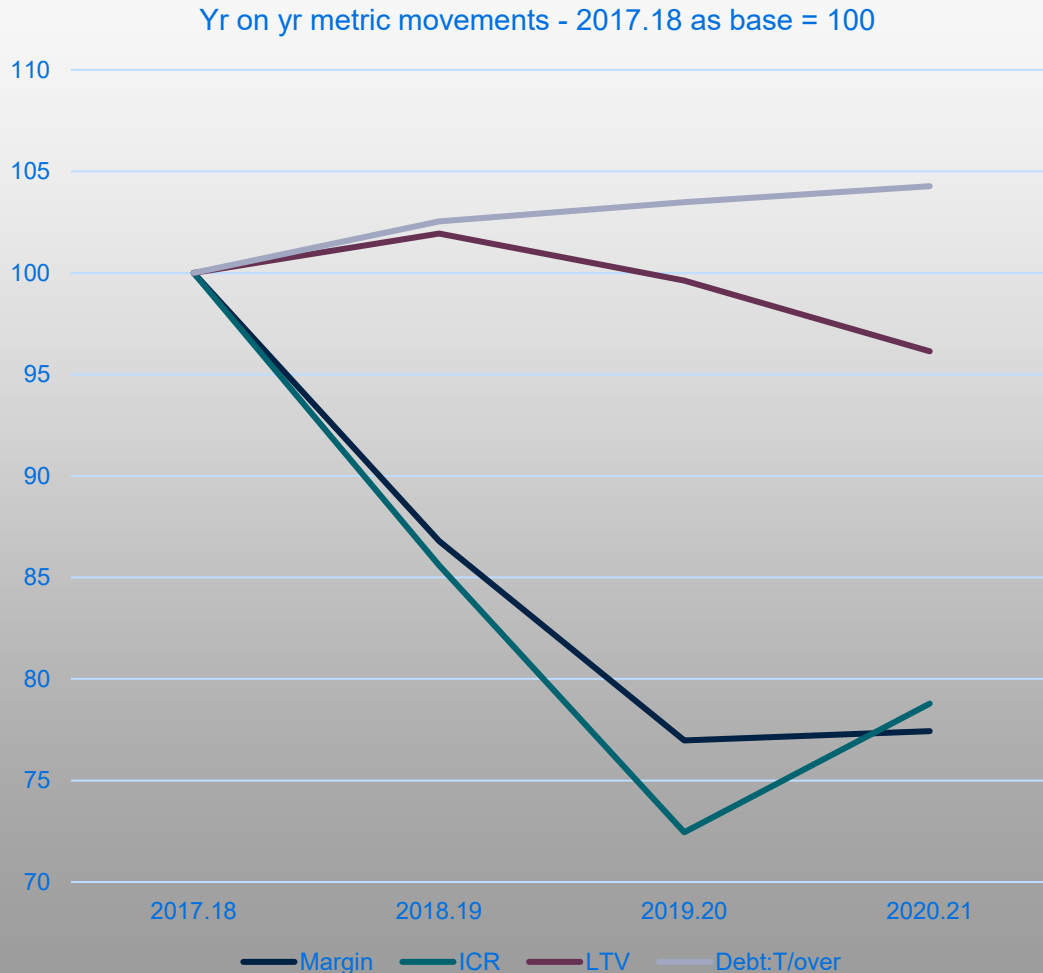
# Sector capacity trends: key stats (2)



- Net debt has increased for the third year in a row...
- Growth in 2019.20 – first year post debt cap, authorities beginning to bring forward programmes for development and regeneration
- Growth in 2020.21 increased
- Questions...
  - Does this still feel quite low?
  - Or is this an indication of the time it takes to bed in new programmes?
- Overall: clear trend continuing



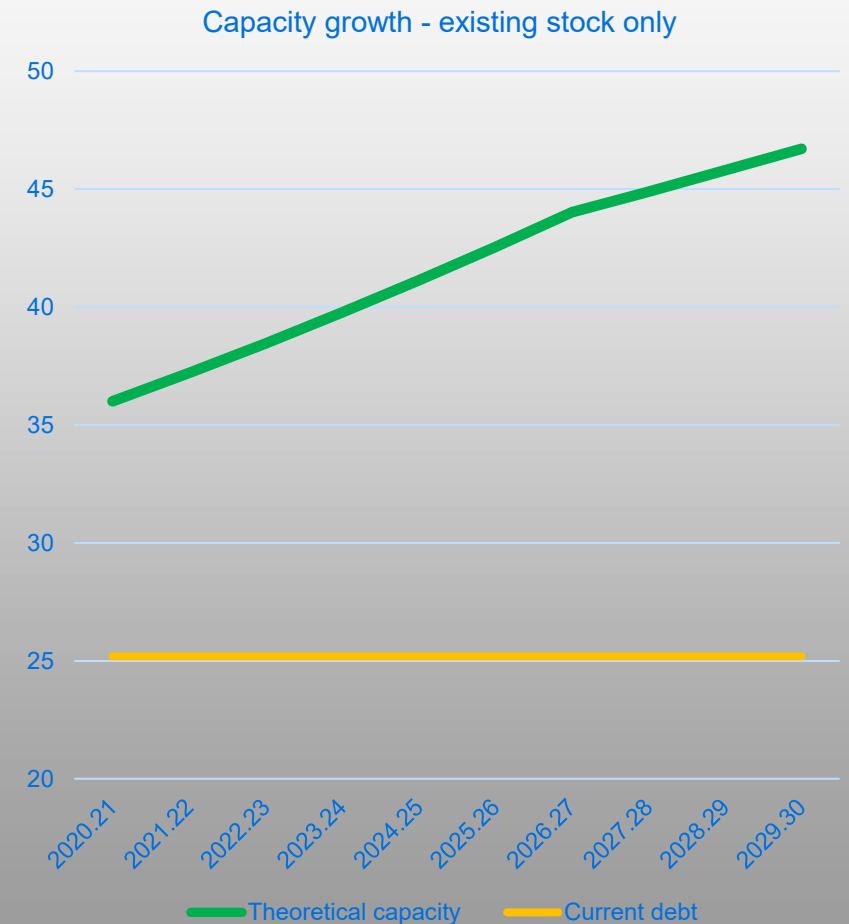
# Changing capacity: from 2017 to date...



- Chart shows movement in key metrics
- Having reduced significantly in the years towards the end of the rent cut period, Operating Margins have stabilised at c22% in 2020.21
- LTV reduced in 2020.21 – debt increased but valuations increased more
- Debt:Turnover slightly increased but generally stable between years
- Interest cover strengthened in 2020/21
  - Rent increases
  - Lower operating cost increases
  - Lower interest rates

# Sector capacity: summary

- The first year of rent increases post-rent cuts coincided with Covid and pressures on service delivery and operating expenditure
- BUT some clear summary trends...
  - **Borrowing is increasing** – clear signs of investment
  - **Operating surpluses remain strong** and all key metrics have either stabilised or improved in 2020.21
- The sector is c45% above our “Golden Rule” for interest cover of 1.25 – **capacity now c£10-11billion**
- If operating surpluses can maintain growth year-on-year of 2% (it’s an IF but new stock added...) -> **capacity by 2030 of c£45billion**





**Thank you**

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