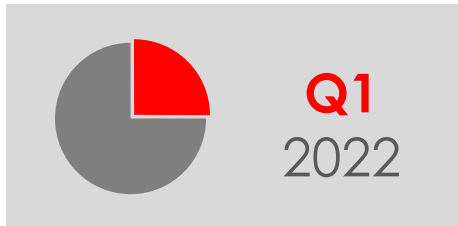


MARKET R3VIEW Q1 2022



A strong start to the year

A landlord's market

The rental market has remained favourable for landlords in the last quarter. Pressure on supply endures, and coupled with high demand, this continues to put upward pressure on rents, with increases somewhere between 3% and 5% in central London depending on neighbourhoods. This is even more

marked on an annual basis with rent increases up in the high 20s in some areas. We were coming out of the pandemic in 2021, but rents are currently also higher than they were at pre-pandemic levels by some 7% to 8% on average in London.

Demand still strong

Whilst there are signs that demand may be levelling off – in particular against the last two quarters – it is still elevated and international relocations are seeing record highs in terms of number against pre-pandemic levels. Additionally, whilst the rate of increase in demand has slowed down, it is still higher against a slower growing stock supply.

Supply still an issue

This imbalance is creating upward pressure on rents and the last quarter has been a challenging quarter for prospective tenants.

For mid to high tenancies in

particular, we are seeing bids at above asking price with multiple offers being put on the table. Prospective tenants have to act quickly and decisively.

Calmer times ahead?

R3 believes we may now have reached the peak of this imbalance between sustained high demand on the one hand, and lack of stock on the other. There are signs the market is beginning to stabilise, this despite recent macro headwinds generated by global events, such as the conflict in Ukraine, and pressure on energy prices.

The latter is beginning to affect renters with the recent increase in the energy price cap - the maximum price suppliers can charge households – seeing average annual bills go up by £700.

Some challenging market conditions ahead still.

FIGURE 1 – Property Market Dashboard: Quarterly summary of key performance indicators linked to the London rental market

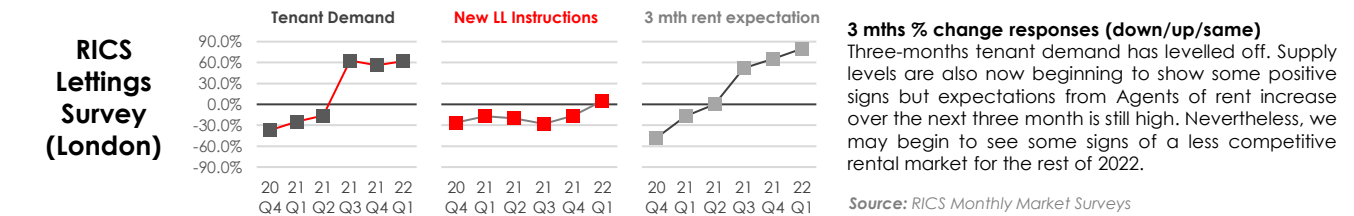
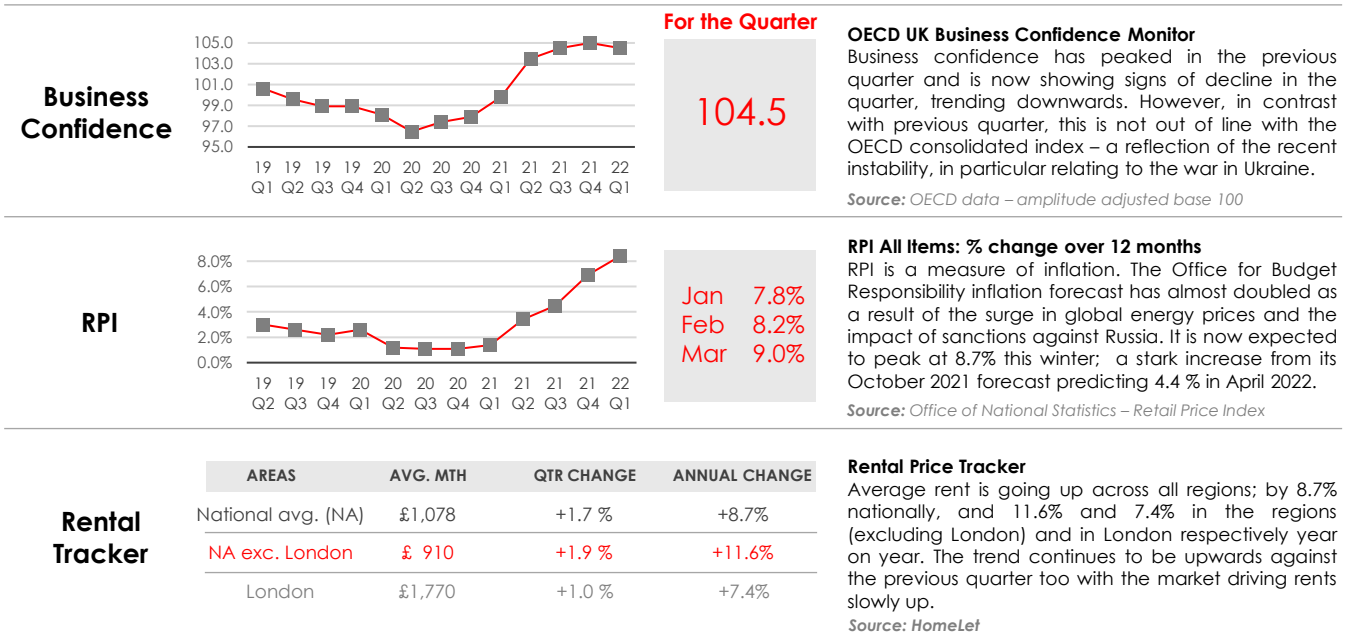
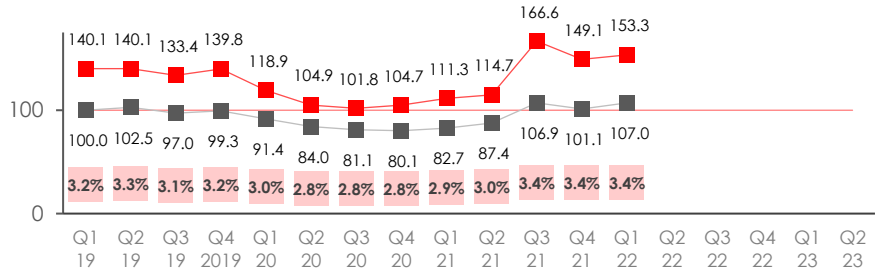


FIGURE 3 Frustrated with the lack of open and reliable consolidated rental data in London, R3 started its own **two rental tracking indices** in Q1 2019.

Whilst stock levels are picking up, demand is still outstripping supply. This has continued to put pressure on rents – now higher than pre-pandemic levels. R3-P stands at 107.0 this quarter against 99.3 just prior to COVID restrictions being implemented, with a similar trend identifiable for R3-SP. It looks like the market is stabilising, though.

FIGURE 3 – R3 RENTAL INDEX & YIELD

Prime and Super Prime Rental Index & Yield – started Q1 2019, base 100 against Prime.



Source: R3Location Research

■ R3-SP Index Super Prime Index ■ R3-P Index Prime Index ■ R3-Ave. Yield % Prime Yield



Marco Previero

Director and Research Lead at R3

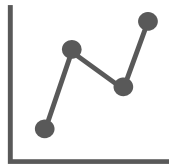
“Q1 2022 has been a very tough market for tenants. Demand outstripped supply for much of the quarter. Good properties are often being agreed at more than asking price, and are frequently receiving multiple offers from prospective viewings. However, there are signs the market is stabilising and rent levels will begin to level off.”

AR3A INSIGHTS Every quarter, R3Location produces its own research which it publishes on its website and is available to all. The most recent one is now available.

R3 has **published** its latest AR3A Insights research to include London, the lower Thames Valley region, and Birmingham and its commuter belts.

You can access these and other valuable (free) research on our [website](#).

AR3A INSIGHTS



Anna Barker

Director and Operations Lead at R3



“Our research efforts are in direct response to clients’ needs. They value data that’s helpful to their relocating employees. R3 is the only DSP engaging in this activity.”

FIGURE 5 – Spotlight on...

Utility costs

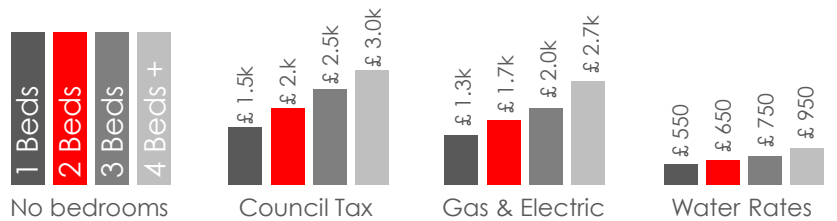
Every quarter R3 includes a Spotlight On section. This month, the focus is on **typical utility costs normally associated with housing in the UK.**

Unfortunately, bills associated with utilities in the UK (gas and electricity in particular) are going up because the energy price cap - the maximum price suppliers in England, Wales and Scotland can charge households - is being raised. Household can expect up to £700 more on average a year.

Energy firms have been able to increase bills by 54% following the introduction of the new cap on 1 April. The price cap is reviewed every six months, and prices are expected to rise yet again in October.

FIGURE 5 – SPOTLIGHT ON... UTILITY COSTS

High level view of annual utility costs typically associated with housing



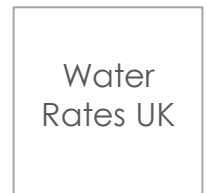
Some useful & trusted websites



Check how much your council tax is



Price comparison service for utilities



Find your supplier & information