

Sellafield's helping hand for gardening charity

Grassroots, at the Hensingham Day Centre, Whitehaven, has received £3,400 from the peer to peer initiative.

The money will be used to carry out vital repairs to weather-damaged areas of the facility.

The peer to peer scheme encourages Sellafield Ltd employees to talk to each other about safety. For every conversation recorded, £1 goes to charity.

This helps reinforce safe working practices and highlight areas of concern.

During 2018 to 2019, the scheme raised £34,000, resulting in 10 charities receiving £3,400 each.

Grassroots provides support to young adults with learning difficulties.

Service users help grow produce and interact with customers to build their skills and confidence.

Lee Barker, centre supervisor, said:

This donation will help us to repair weather damage to the polytunnels, shop, and potting shed.

We rely heavily on donations and we are extremely grateful for the money granted to us by the peer to peer scheme.

Euan Hutton, Sellafield Ltd's chief nuclear officer, said:

Safety and security are our overriding priorities at Sellafield.

When it comes to safety, it's good to talk. That's why we encourage our workforce to start a conversation when they spot a safety concern or want to share good safety practice.

It helps us look after each other, raise the bar on safety, and make a real difference to our communities.

The Insolvency Service newsletter: Summer 2019

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Major upgrades planned for trans-Pennine route

A multi-million upgrade to the A69 Bridge End junction, which will save drivers around an hour a week, and the installation of permanent average speed cameras to improve safety at two locations along the road, are due to start in the next two months.

Highways England project manager Russell Mclean said:

The A69 is used by around 26,000 drivers every day and these essential improvements will make the A69 safer while reducing congestion and improving journeys.

The Bridge End upgrade will also improve access from the A69 into Hexham, reducing the amount of accidents at the junction and aiding any future proposals to dual the route.

The permanent average speed cameras are being installed at two locations along the A69, between Hexham West and Haydon Bridge and between Warwick and Corby Hill following a safety review.

Work between Hexham and Haydon Bridge starts in early September for around six weeks. Most of the work will take place in the verge however temporary traffic lights may be needed at times.

Work between Warwick and Corby Hill is due to start at the end of October for

around three weeks. The improvements are being carried out in partnership with Cumbria and Northumbria police forces.

In October work starts on upgrading the junction at Bridge End. This means lowering the A69 under the junction so drivers are able to continue along the route without having to use the roundabout.

As part of the work around 90,000 cubic metres of soil is being removed, two new bridges are being created, new drainage is being installed and the entire junction will be resurfaced.

The improvements, announced by the Department for Transport in the autumn statement back in 2016, are being funded as part of the £220 million Congestion Relief Fund and can only be spent on the Bridge End and Styford work.

To carry out the work a reduced speed limit of 30mph and temporary average speed cameras will be in place for the safety of drivers and the workforce while the junction is upgraded.

Alterations to the roundabout will also be made to allow contractors to work safely on the junction.

The roundabout will be open to traffic by next winter although some work will need to be completed once the new road layout is in place.

Residents and businesses will be invited to an information event that is due to be held in September prior to work starting. Further details will be released shortly.

Before work starts at the junction, some minor resurfacing work will be carried out nearby from Monday 9 September so drivers can continue to have smooth and safe journeys.

General enquiries

Members of the public should contact the Highways England customer contact centre on 0300 123 5000.

Media enquiries

Journalists should contact the Highways England press office on 0844 693 1448 and use the menu to speak to the most appropriate press officer.

UK House Price Index for June 2019

The June data shows:

- on average, house prices have risen by 0.7% since May 2019
- there has been an annual price rise of 0.9%, which makes the average property in the UK valued at £230,292

England

In England, the June data shows on average, house prices have risen by 0.7% since May 2019. The annual price rise of 0.7% takes the average property value to £246,728.

The regional data for England indicates that:

- the North East experienced the greatest monthly price rise, up by 1.7%
- the South West saw the most significant monthly price fall, down by 0.4%
- the East Midlands experienced the greatest annual price rise, up by 3.2%
- London saw the largest annual price fall, down by 2.7%

Price change by region for England

Region	Average price June 2019	Monthly change % since May 2019
East Midlands	£195,344	1.6
East of England	£291,370	0.5
London	£466,824	0.7
North East	£130,342	1.7
North West	£164,116	0.2
South East	£322,866	1.1
South West	£252,122	-0.4
West Midlands	£198,993	0.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	£161,997	0.6

Repossession sales by volume for England

The lowest number of repossession sales in April 2019 was in the East of England.

The highest number of repossession sales in April 2019 was in the North West.

Repossession sales	April 2019
East Midlands	43
East of England	18
London	31
North East	67
North West	123
South East	58
South West	70
West Midlands	53
Yorkshire and The Humber	98

Repossession sales April 2019
 England 561

Average price by property type for England

Property type	June 2019	June 2018	Difference %
Detached	£376,187	£369,449	1.8
Semi-detached	£232,844	£228,872	1.7
Terraced	£199,951	£197,758	1.1
Flat/maisonette	£221,164	£227,383	-2.7
All	£246,728	£244,962	0.7

Funding and buyer status for England

Transaction type	Average price June 2019	Annual price change % since June 2018	Monthly price change % since May 2019
Cash	£232,486	0.9	0.8
Mortgage	£253,915	0.7	0.6
First-time buyer	£206,062	0.1	0.5
Former owner occupier	£281,243	1.3	0.9

Building status for England

Building status*	Average price April 2019	Annual price change % since April 2018	Monthly price change % since March 2019
New build	1.1	1.2	£305,490
Existing resold property	0.7	1.2	£241,226

*Figures for the two most recent months are not being published because there are not enough new build transactions to give a meaningful result.

London

London shows, on average, house prices have risen by 0.7% since May 2019. An annual price fall of 2.7% takes the average property value to £466,824.

Average price by property type for London

Property type	June 2019	June 2018	Difference %
Detached	£901,854	£909,153	-0.8
Semi-detached	£583,338	£587,607	-0.7
Terraced	£493,000	£497,145	-0.8
Flat/maisonette	£403,042	£421,188	-4.3
All	£466,824	£479,931	-2.7

Funding and buyer status for London

Transaction type	Average price June 2019	Annual price change % since June 2018	Monthly price change % since May 2019
Cash	£486,332	-3.5	0.3
Mortgage	£460,701	-2.5	0.8
First-time buyer	£405,419	-3.4	0.5
Former owner occupier	£531,937	-1.8	1.0

Building status for London

Building status*	Average price April 2019	Annual price change % since April 2018	Monthly price change % since March 2019
New build	£484,341	-2.9	1.3
Existing resold property	£468,699	-1.3	1.5

*Figures for the two most recent months are not being published because there are not enough new build transactions to give a meaningful result.

Wales

Wales shows, on average, house prices have risen by 1.2% since May 2019. An annual price rise of 4.4% takes the average property value to £163,768.

There were 40 repossession sales for Wales in April 2019.

Average price by property type for Wales

Property type	June 2019	June 2018	Difference %
Detached	£246,123	£236,211	4.2
Semi-detached	£159,061	£151,609	4.9
Terraced	£127,172	£121,143	5.0
Flat/maisonette	£113,974	£113,053	0.8
All	£163,768	£156,864	4.4

Funding and buyer status for Wales

Transaction type	Average price June 2019	Annual price change % since June 2018	Monthly price change % since May 2019
Cash	£158,359	3.9	0.6
Mortgage	£166,938	4.7	1.5
First-time buyer	£141,234	4.2	1.2
Former owner occupier	£190,104	4.6	1.3

Building status for Wales

Building status*	Average price April 2019	Annual price change % since April 2018	Monthly price change % since March 2019
New build	£215,497	5.1	1.1
Existing resold property	£158,410	5.2	1.0

*Figures for the two most recent months are not being published because there are not enough new build transactions to give a meaningful result.

[Access the full UK HPI](#)

UK house prices

UK house prices rose by 0.9% in the year to June 2019, unchanged from May 2019.

The [UK Property Transaction Statistics for June 2019](#) showed that on a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of transactions on residential properties with a value of £40,000 or greater was 84,490. This is 16.5% lower compared with a year ago. Between May 2019 and June 2019, transactions decreased by 9.7%.

House prices grew fastest in Wales increasing by 4.4% in the year to June 2019. The lowest annual growth was in London, where prices fell by 2.7% over the year to June 2019, up from a fall of 3.1% in May 2019.

See the [economic statement](#).

Background

1. The UK House Price Index (HPI) is published on the second or third Wednesday of each month with Northern Ireland figures updated quarterly. The July 2019 UK HPI will be published at 9.30am on Wednesday 18 September 2019. See [calendar of release dates](#).
2. We have made some changes to improve the accuracy of the UK HPI. We are not publishing average price and percentage change for new builds and existing resold property as done previously because there are not currently enough new build transactions to provide a reliable result. This means that in this month's UK HPI reports, new builds and existing resold property are reported in line with the sales volumes currently available.
3. The UK HPI revision period has been extended to 13 months, following a review of the revision policy (see [calculating the UK HPI](#) section 4.4). This ensures the data used is more comprehensive.

4. Sales volume data is also available by property status (new build and existing property) and funding status (cash and mortgage) in our [downloadable data tables](#). Transactions involving the creation of a new register, such as new builds, are more complex and require more time to process. Read [revisions to the UK HPI data](#).
5. Revision tables have been introduced for England and Wales within the downloadable data. Tables will be available in csv format. See [about the UK HPI](#) for more information.
6. Data for the UK HPI is provided by HM Land Registry, Registers of Scotland, Land & Property Services/Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency and the Valuation Office Agency.
7. The UK HPI is calculated by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Land & Property Services/Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. It applies a hedonic regression model that uses the various sources of data on property price, in particular HM Land Registry's Price Paid Dataset, and attributes to produce estimates of the change in house prices each month. Find out more about the methodology used from the [ONS](#) and [Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency](#).
8. The [UK Property Transaction statistics](#) are taken from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) monthly estimates of the number of residential and non-residential property transactions in the UK and its constituent countries. The number of property transactions in the UK is highly seasonal, with more activity in the summer months and less in the winter. This regular annual pattern can sometimes mask the underlying movements and trends in the data series so HMRC also presents the UK aggregate transaction figures on a seasonally adjusted basis. Adjustments are made for both the time of year and the construction of the calendar, including corrections for the position of Easter and the number of trading days in a particular month.
9. UK HPI seasonally adjusted series are calculated at regional and national levels only. See [data tables](#).
10. The first estimate for new build average price (April 2016 report) was based on a small sample which can cause volatility. A three-month moving average has been applied to the latest estimate to remove some of this volatility.
11. Work has been taking place since 2014 to develop a single, official HPI that reflects the final transaction price for sales of residential property in the UK. Using the geometric mean, it covers purchases at market value for owner-occupation and buy-to-let, excluding those

purchases not at market value (such as re-mortgages), where the 'price' represents a valuation.

12. Information on residential property transactions for England and Wales, collected as part of the official registration process, is provided by HM Land Registry for properties that are sold for full market value.
13. The HM Land Registry dataset contains the sale price of the property, the date when the sale was completed, full address details, the type of property (detached, semi-detached, terraced or flat), if it is a newly built property or an established residential building and a variable to indicate if the property has been purchased as a financed transaction (using a mortgage) or as a non-financed transaction (cash purchase).
14. Repossession sales data is based on the number of transactions lodged with HM Land Registry by lenders exercising their power of sale.
15. For England, this is shown as volumes of repossession sales recorded by Government Office Region. For Wales, there is a headline figure for the number of repossession sales recorded in Wales.
16. The data can be downloaded as a .csv file. Repossession sales data prior to April 2016 is not available. Find out more information about [repossession sales](#).
17. Background tables of the raw and cleansed aggregated data, in Excel and CSV formats, are also published monthly although Northern Ireland is on a quarterly basis. They are available for free use and re-use under the Open Government Licence.
18. HM Land Registry's mission is to guarantee and protect property rights in England and Wales.
19. HM Land Registry is a government department created in 1862. It operates as an executive agency and a trading fund and its running costs are covered by the fees paid by the users of its services. Its ambition is to become the world's leading land registry for speed, simplicity and an open approach to data.
20. HM Land Registry safeguards land and property ownership worth in excess of £7 trillion, including over £1 trillion of mortgages. The Land Register contains more than 25 million titles showing evidence of ownership for some 86% of the land mass of England and Wales.

21. For further information about HM Land Registry visit www.gov.uk/land-registry.

22. Follow us on [Twitter](#), our [blog](#), [LinkedIn](#) and [Facebook](#).

[Information and events for British citizens in Hungary](#)

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Last updated 16 November 2020 [+ show all updates](#)

1. 16 November 2020

New Town Hall event – Thursday 19 November 2020

2. 2 March 2020

New outreach event is added for Budapest

3. 30 August 2019

Brexit: We have added information about our upcoming outreach event in Budapest

4. 14 August 2019

Brexit update: We have announced a new upcoming outreach event in Balatonújlak.

5. 11 March 2019

New date for on outreach event is published.

6. 28 February 2019

Updated the date of upcoming townhall meeting as current event is postponed

7. 19 February 2019

New outreach event has been added.

8. 28 December 2018

First published.