

UK House Price Index for September 2019

The September data shows:

- on average, house prices have fallen by 0.2% since August 2019
- there has been an annual price rise of 1.3%, which makes the average property in the UK valued at £234,370

England

In England, the September data shows on average, house prices have fallen by 0.1% since August 2019. The annual price rise of 1.0% takes the average property value to £250,677.

The regional data for England indicates that:

- the South East experienced the greatest monthly price rise, up by 1.0%
- the East Midlands saw the most significant monthly price fall, down by 1.2%
- the North West experienced the greatest annual price rise, up by 2.8%
- London saw the largest annual price fall, down by 0.4%

Price change by region for England

Region	Average price September 2019	Monthly change % since August 2019
East Midlands	£194,219	-1.2
East of England	£291,993	-0.4
London	£474,601	-0.1
North East	£132,769	0.0
North West	£167,683	-0.3
South East	£329,197	1.0
South West	£260,158	0.0
West Midlands	£201,273	-0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	£165,745	-0.1

Repossession sales by volume for England

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

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

Repossession sales	July 2019
East Midlands	49
East of England	17

Repossession sales	July 2019
London	37
North East	95
North West	100
South East	73
South West	36
West Midlands	62
Yorkshire and the Humber	95
England	564

Average price by property type for England

Property type	September 2019	September 2018	Difference %
Detached	£379,547	£377,614	0.5
Semi-detached	£235,060	£231,961	1.3
Terraced	£202,801	£200,684	1.1
Flat/maisonette	£229,632	£227,508	0.9
All	£250,677	£248,248	1.0

Funding and buyer status for England

Transaction type	Average price September 2019	Annual price change % since September 2018	Monthly price change % since August 2019
Cash	£236,176	0.9	0.1
Mortgage	£257,991	1.0	-0.2
First-time buyer	£210,288	1.1	0.3
Former owner occupier	£284,504	0.9	-0.5

Building status for England

Building status*	Average price July 2019	Annual price change % since July 2018	Monthly price change % since June 2019
New build	£316,789	4.3	5.7
Existing resold property	£245,173	0.3	0.8

*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 fallen by 0.1% since August 2019. An annual price fall of 0.4% takes the average property value to £474,601.

Average price by property type for London

Property type	September 2019	September 2018	Difference %
Detached	£898,080	£912,657	-1.6
Semi-detached	£577,052	£583,686	-1.1
Terraced	£495,621	£496,528	-0.2
Flat/maisonette	£415,907	£416,752	-0.2
All	£474,601	£476,545	-0.4

Funding and buyer status for London

Transaction type	Average price September 2019	Annual price change % since September 2018	Monthly price change % since August 2019
Cash	£492,860	-1.6	-0.2
Mortgage	£468,756	-0.1	0.0
First-time buyer	£415,618	-0.1	0.5
Former owner occupier	£534,794	-0.8	-0.8

Building status for London

Building status*	Average price July 2019	Annual price change % since July 2018	Monthly price change % since June 2019
New build	£505,255	1.9	6.3
Existing resold property	£478,564	-1.2	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 fallen by 2.8% since August 2019. An annual price rise of 2.6% takes the average property value to £164,433.

There were 50 repossession sales for Wales in July 2019.

Average price by property type for Wales

Property type	September 2019	September 2018	Difference %
Detached	£248,355	£241,750	2.7
Semi-detached	£159,217	£154,531	3.0
Terraced	£126,582	£124,437	1.7
Flat/maisonette	£117,776	£113,273	4.0
All	£164,433	£160,265	2.6

Funding and buyer status for Wales

Transaction type	Average price September 2019	Annual price change % since September 2018	Monthly price change % since August 2019
Cash	£160,269	2.9	-2.5
Mortgage	£166,913	2.5	-2.9
First-time buyer	£141,838	2.4	-2.7
Former owner occupier	£190,830	2.8	-2.8

Building status for Wales

Building status*	Average price July 2019	Annual price change % since July 2018	Monthly price change % since June 2019
New build	£226,290	8.3	6.3
Existing resold property	£161,603	3.8	0.9

*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 grew by 1.3% in the year to September 2019, unchanged from 2019.

The [UK Property Transaction Statistics for September 2019](#) showed that on a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of transactions on residential properties with a value of £40,000 or greater was 101,740. This is 2.3% higher than a year ago. Between August 2019 and September 2019, transactions increased by 5.0%.

House price growth was strongest in Northern Ireland where prices increased by 4.0% over the year to Quarter 3 (July to September) 2019. The lowest annual growth was in London, where prices fell by 0.4% over the year to September 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 October 2019 UK HPI will be published at 9.30am on Wednesday 18 December 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](#).
-

[British Ambassador to Kazakhstan releases new video blog](#)

The video blog is dedicated to trade and investment relations between the UK and Kazakhstan. It includes topics of cooperation in a variety of areas – from healthcare to agriculture including two innovative projects, which were launched in Kazakhstan and contribute to the development of technologies of Industry 4.0 with a focus on the country's mining and metallurgical complex. In addition, the blog included the discussion of the role and prospects of the AIFC development in Kazakhstan.

Edmund Marler, Head of the Department for International Trade of the British Embassy in Kazakhstan, Sanzhar Kettebekov, Member of the Board of Directors of Satbayev University and Chris Campbell-Holt, Registrar and Chief Executive

of “Astana” International Financial Center (AIFC) Court were among the participants of the blog.

Mike Gifford, British Ambassador to Kazakhstan:

For over 25 years trade and investment relations between Kazakhstan and the UK have been flourishing, and my hope is they will continue to do so.

The video blog of the British Ambassador is part of a series of video materials on various topics. In previous video blogs, Mike Gifford spoke about education in the UK, English law, met with students of schools that study in Kazakhstan under the British programme, and graduates of British universities working in Kazakhstan.

[All video materials are available on the British Embassy Kazakhstan Facebook page](#)

Government announces further support for those affected by flooding

The Government has today (Tuesday 12 November 2019) announced further support for people and businesses in areas affected by recent flooding.

An additional 100 UK Armed Forces personnel will also be deployed to South Yorkshire to help support the recovery effort.

The measures were agreed at this afternoon’s COBR briefing, chaired by the Prime Minister.

Under the Flood Recovery Framework, the Government will provide funding to support the recovery efforts of local councils where households and businesses have been affected by the severe weather.

The Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) will provide a Community Recovery Grant to local councils – equivalent to £500 per eligible household – to help communities with their immediate recovery.

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) will provide funding for a Business Recovery Grant which will provide up to £2,500 per eligible small and medium-sized businesses which have suffered severe impacts from the floods that cannot be recovered from insurance.

The UK Standby Battalion, based in Catterick, will be deployed from tomorrow.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson said:

The recent flooding has had a devastating effect on people and businesses, and it's essential that our communities have the support they need to recover.

We're announcing this funding to support households and businesses get back on their feet.

I want to express my deep gratitude to the emergency services, Armed Forces, Environment Agency and local authorities across the country who have responded to the flooding with distinction.

Today's announcements come after the Government activated the emergency Bellwin scheme on Friday, 8 November 2019.

Under the scheme, local authorities dealing with the flooding can apply to have 100% of their eligible costs, above a threshold, reimbursed by the Government. This could be for items including rest centres, temporary accommodation and staff overtime.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) is also establishing a national Flood Recovery Group to provide individual areas with bespoke support and guidance.

The Department has deployed Recovery Liaison Officers to the most intensely affected local authorities who will work closely with all councils and Local Resilience Forums.

[Gaza hostilities: UK statement](#)

Help us improve GOV.UK

To help us improve GOV.UK, we'd like to know more about your visit today. We'll send you a link to a feedback form. It will take only 2 minutes to fill in. Don't worry we won't send you spam or share your email address with anyone.

Email address

Send me the survey

E- seminar: An introduction to designing quantitative PCR assays



This e-seminar, entitled “An introduction to designing quantitative PCR assays”, describes the principles behind, as well as best practice guidelines for the design of qPCR assays. The information presented will equip viewers with the necessary knowledge and skills to broaden the scope of food authenticity testing currently utilised by official and industrial control laboratories. Those who should consider viewing this e-seminar include individuals currently working within the foods molecular testing area, particularly representatives from UK Official Control Laboratories, industry and members of organisations associated with the UK official control network.

Key stages in the design process are described and worked examples presented which illustrate the application of non-commercial software for the design and validation of real-time qPCR assays. Examples of the different technical approaches available and applications to which they can be applied have been included. The production of this e-seminar was funded by Defra, FSA, FSS and BEIS under the Joint Knowledge Transfer Framework for Food Standards and Food Safety Analysis.

[View the seminar](#)

For more information about the work of the Government Chemist contact:

Published 12 November 2019