

[Statistical data set: River Wear fish counts](#)

Updated: Latest fish count data for the River Wear.

We aim to release this data once a month.



[River Wear daily upstream fish counts](#)

Ref: LIT 8801

PDF, 151KB, 3 pages



[River Wear monthly upstream fish counts](#)

Ref: LIT 8802

PDF, 199KB, 2 pages

[Statistical data set: River Tees fish counts](#)

Updated: Latest fish count data for the River Tees.

We aim to release this data once a month.



[River Tees daily upstream fish counts](#)

Ref: LIT 8805

PDF, 83.3KB, 1 page



[River Tees monthly upstream fish counts](#)

Ref: LIT 8806

PDF, 80.9KB, 1 page

The fish counter at the Tees Barrage only monitors the upstream migration of salmon and sea trout through the fish pass.

Additional routes exist through the:

- main barrage gates
- canoe slalom
- turbine fish pass
- navigation lock

To help fish migrate, the Environment Agency and the Canal and River Trust keep the main barrage gate open as much as possible. When it's open, more fish migrate through this gate than through the fish pass. This may explain the lower fish counts when the main barrage gate is open.

[Statistical data set: River Tyne fish counts](#)

Updated: Latest fish count data for the River Tyne.

We aim to release this data once a month.



[River Tyne daily upstream fish counts](#)

Ref: LIT 8803

PDF, 84.2KB, 1 page



[River Tyne monthly upstream fish counts](#)

Ref: LIT 8804

PDF, 149KB, 2 pages

[Official Statistics: Population trends of UK bat species up to 2016](#)

The statistics comprise statistically robust population trends for 11 of the UK's 17 breeding bat species derived from data collected as part of the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP). The NBMP relies on the ongoing efforts of hundreds of volunteer bat surveyors. Population trends are provided at GB level, and for England, Wales and Scotland where possible. Data contribute to UK and England Biodiversity indicators; are important in enabling the UK to meet its obligations under the Habitats Directive; and to report on, implement and deliver country biodiversity strategies, and report to EUROBATS.

[Press release: UK House Price Index \(HPI\) for March 2017](#)

The March data shows an annual price increase of 4.1% which takes the average property value in the UK to £215,847. Monthly house prices have fallen by 0.6% since February 2017. The monthly index figure for the UK was 113.2.

In England, the March data shows an annual price increase of 4.4% which takes the average property value to £232,530. Monthly house prices have fallen by 0.6% since February 2017.

Wales shows an annual price increase of 4.3% which takes the average property value to £147,746. Monthly house prices have risen by 1.4% since February 2017.

London shows an annual price increase of 1.5% which takes the average property value to £471,742. Monthly house prices have fallen by 1.5% since February 2017.

UK [Property Transaction statistics](#) showed that in March 2017 the total number of seasonally adjusted property transactions completed in the UK with a value of £40,000 or above has remained at a similar level for the last 3 months. See [the economic statement](#).

Sales during January 2017, the most up-to-date HM Land Registry figures available, show that:

1. The UK House Price Index (HPI) is published on the second or third Tuesday of each month with Northern Ireland figures updated quarterly. The April 2017 UK HPI will be published at 9.30am on 13 June 2017. See [calendar of release dates](#).
2. 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.
3. The UK HPI is calculated by the Office for National Statistics 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 [ONS](#) and [Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency](#).
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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).

8. Repossession data is based on the number of transactions lodged with HM Land Registry by lenders exercising their power of sale.
9. For England, this is shown as volumes of repossessions recorded by Government Office Region. For Wales, there is a headline figure for the number of repossessions recorded in Wales.
10. The data can be downloaded as a .csv file. Repossession data prior to April 2016 is not available. Find out more information about [repossessions](#).
11. 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.
12. As a government department established in 1862, executive agency and trading fund responsible to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, HM Land Registry keeps and maintains the Land Register for England and Wales. The Land Register has been open to public inspection since 1990.
13. With the largest transactional database of its kind detailing more than 24 million titles, HM Land Registry underpins the economy by safeguarding ownership of many billions of pounds worth of property.
14. For further information about HM Land Registry visit www.gov.uk/land-registry.
15. Follow us on Twitter [@LandRegGov](#) and find us on our [blog](#), [LinkedIn](#) and [Facebook](#)