

# [Statutory guidance: SR2012 No 9: on-farm anaerobic digestion using farm wastes](#)

*Updated:* We updated Standard Rules SR2012 No 9 – On-farm anaerobic digestion facility using farm wastes only, including use of the resultant biogas

These rules are limited to premises used for agriculture and to wastes arising on-farm, including dairies.

They are available to operators with an anaerobic digestion capacity of over 100 tonnes of waste or a combination of waste and non-waste (both solid and liquid) on any one day.

You can apply online for most standard rules environmental permits.

[Apply for a standard rules environmental permit.](#)

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## [Guidance: All Reservoir Panel engineers: contact details](#)

*Updated:* Updated contact details for All Reservoir Panel engineers.

As a reservoir owner or operator you are required to appoint a panel engineer for large raised reservoirs, including those classed as 'high-risk':

- during the design and construction of any reservoir with an 'escapable' volume greater than 25,000 cubic metres (construction engineer)
- where an abandoned reservoir is to be restored and will be brought back into use as a large raised reservoir again (construction engineer)
- to supervise the reservoir once built (at all times) and produce a statement once a year (supervising engineer)
- to carry out an inspection every 10 years, identify safety work and set you deadlines for the work to be completed (inspecting engineer)
- to supervise and certify any recommended measures to be taken in the interests of safety (inspecting engineer)

Reservoirs that have been determined as 'not high-risk' only need to appoint a construction engineer during the design and construction, restoration or alteration of the reservoir. Supervising and inspecting engineers are not required.

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# Official Statistics: Rural housing statistics

*Updated:* Published today, latest data on housing availability and affordability in rural areas.

Availability and affordability of housing in rural and urban areas and the proportion of people who are in need of permanent accommodation.

## **Metadata**

Indicators:

- house building per 1,000 population
- net additions to housing stock
- homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households
- people in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households
- ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings

Data source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Coverage: England

Rural classification used: Local Authority Rural-Urban Classification

Next release date: tbc

## **Additional information:**

- [Dwelling stock statistics](#)
- [House building statistics](#)

## **Defra statistics: rural**

Email

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You can also contact us via Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DefraStats>

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# Statutory guidance: Regulatory guidance for installations: the greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme

*Updated:* Regulatory guidance for installations updated to reflect changes to the revised 2018 scheme year reporting and surrender deadlines in the UK Regulations which came into force 27 December 2017, as well as our updated Enforcement and Sanctions policy.

This guidance aims to provide help for those operating or regulating activities that are covered by the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012.

This guidance applies to Phase III of the European Union emissions trading scheme (EU ETS) only (which commences on 1 January 2013) and excludes aviation, for which there is separate guidance.

To ensure this guidance is current and up to date, it will be updated from time to time.

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## National Statistics: Food chain productivity

*Updated:* Amended chart 4 Retail.

The total factor productivity of the United Kingdom food chain is examined within the four main food industry sectors and compared to the wider economy. Total factor productivity relates the volume of output to the volume of labour, capital and purchases, and so can provide a measure of efficiency. Total factor productivity provides a comprehensive picture of growth. Presented as an index, it relates major inputs of labour, intermediate purchases and capital consumption to outputs (turnover). There is a practical upper limit on the quantity of food that people in the UK want to consume but increases in outputs can be achieved by increases in the quality of foods (value added) and by increases in exports. Increases in total factor productivity can be achieved through increases in outputs and/or by reductions in inputs.

Next update: see the [Statistics release calendar](#)

## **Defra statistics: family food**

Email

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You can also contact us via Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DefraStats>