

Official Statistics: Biofuel statistics: Year 10 (2017 to 2018), report 4

User survey

We previously consulted on changes to the RTFO and have since published the [government response to the consultation](#). Alongside the changes to the RTFO, we are proposing modifications to the quarterly and annual reports and tables. We welcome any comments about our proposals, which is why we are conducting a [user survey](#). This survey will close on 24 August 2018. You can also contact us by the email below.

Statistics on the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation for the year 15 April 2017 to 14 April 2018 (year 10) based on data currently available. This is report 4 of 6 and therefore contains an incomplete dataset for year 10.

The report includes information on the:

- amount of UK road transport fuel from renewable and fossil fuel
- number of Renewable Transport Fuel Certificates (RTFCs) which have been issued to fuel meeting the sustainability requirements
- balance of RTFCs by obligation period
- trades of RTFCs between suppliers and traders
- carbon and sustainability characteristics of the renewable fuel to which RTFCs have been issued
- voluntary scheme data of renewable transport fuel

National Statistics: Historical statistic notices on UK egg production and prices, 2018

This publication gives previously published copies of the quarterly National Statistics publication on egg production, usage and prices that showed figures for 2018. Each publication gives the figures available at that time. The figures are subject to revision each quarter as new information becomes available.

The latest publication and accompanying data sets can be found [here](#).

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Collection: Nitrate vulnerable zones

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution. They include about 55% of land in England.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) reviews NVZs every 4 years to account for changes in nitrate concentrations.

This collection of guidance explains:

- how to find out if your land is in an NVZ
 - transitional arrangements until 31 July 2019 (if your land was in an NVZ for the first time in 2017)
 - NVZ rules
 - NVZ and cross-compliance requirements
 - how to prevent water pollution from your farm
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Detailed guide: Nitrate Vulnerable Zone designations 2017 to 2020: rules and appeals

Find out if your land is in an NVZ

Use the [interactive map](#) to find out if your land is in an NVZ.

Your farm may be completely or partly in an NVZ. NVZ boundaries are drawn around whole fields, so there are no fields that are only partly in an NVZ.

Restrictions apply to each field that's in an NVZ.

Contact the [Environment Agency](#) if you have difficulty checking online or need a printed map.

Outcome of appeals

You can no longer appeal a decision to include land in an NVZ as part of the 2017 to 2020 designation process. The appeals process has finished and some land is no longer in an NVZ.

If your appeal was successful, you must still take steps to [prevent water pollution](#).

Transitional arrangements

If your land was in an NVZ for the first time in 2017, you did not have to comply with NVZ rules straight away. The rules are being phased in from 1 January 2018 to 31 July 2019.

These transitional arrangements meant you did not have to comply with any NVZ legal requirements until 1 January 2018.

These arrangements also mean you have until 31 July 2019 to comply with some of the rules on:

- [storing slurry and poultry manure](#)
- [spreading manufactured fertiliser](#)
- [equipment you can use to spread slurry](#)
- [spreading some types of organic manure](#)
- [separating slurry](#)

See the [guide to cross compliance in England 2018](#) for details of how these rules are being phased in. You'll find the guidance you need under SMR 1: Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) on pages 39 to 48.

Contact the Farming Advice Service (FAS)

Contact [FAS](#) for information about using nitrogen fertilisers and manures in NVZs, and other cross compliance requirements.

[Press release: Environmental farming scheme given green light](#)

The Environment Secretary has today announced that the Payment by Results (PBR) project will be the first agri-environment scheme directly funded by the UK.

In future, all the funding for the Payment by Results (PBR) pilot will come

from Defra, with a £540,000 boost announced today to pay farmers according to the environmental outcomes they achieve over the next two years.

The project is paying participating farmers in two areas – Norfolk and Suffolk in the East of England and Wensleydale in Yorkshire – for work that is specifically tailored to the environmental needs of their area. For example, in Norfolk and Suffolk farmers are benefitting from planting nectar plots for bees and other pollinators, while those in Wensleydale are focused on managing species-rich meadows.

Today's announcement follows the government's [public consultation](#) on future farming policy which set out plans to move towards a system where farmers are paid according to the public goods they provide. As we leave the EU, there will be further trialling work to reach a model where profitable farm businesses and environmental land management can co-exist and complement one another.

Secretary of State for Defra, Michael Gove, said:

Under the CAP, agri-environment schemes have been overly bureaucratic and inflexible. This has impeded innovation for farmers who are passionate about the environment and want to see real change.

The Payment by Results pilot marks a shift in how we think about rewarding farmers for their work. This approach signals how we see the future of farm payments, where farmers deliver public goods for the environment which we all enjoy.

I am delighted to extend this scheme and look forward to seeing further evidence of its success as we plan for our future outside the EU.

The PBR project had been due to conclude at the end of this year, but Defra's new funding will enable participating farmers to deliver environmental benefits for an additional two years.

The trial is focused on providing training and guidance for farmers so they are empowered to create their own management plan for their land, and feel more knowledgeable about what they want to achieve, and why. This flexibility has meant participants have become more engaged in the wildlife they want to see on their land and think more creatively about how to achieve these results.

In Wensleydale, the PBR pilot is delivered by Natural England in partnership with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. It has proved popular with participating sheep and cattle farmers managing grassland in the area, who have been rewarded for producing habitat suitable for breeding waders, or for managing species-rich meadows.

Arable farmers in Norfolk and Suffolk have been paid for their management of

plots that provide winter food for farmland birds during the “hungry gap” when natural sources of seed food have been depleted. They have also planted and maintained flower-rich foraging habitat for pollinators, protecting this hugely important part of the ecosystem.

Chairman of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, Carl Lis, said:

I am delighted that the Government has funded an extension and expansion of the Wensleydale payment by results pilot scheme. The pilot scheme has been a hit with farmers because it has been designed and delivered locally – and because it puts the farmer back in control of how the land is managed, rather than having to follow very detailed and rigid prescriptions.

With support from our farm team advisers, and the Natural England Project Manager, the 19 farmers in the scheme have produced some excellent environmental results in a short time. They have received payments for making their pastures into good habitat for wading birds, or for restoring and conserving species-rich hay meadows – which are no doubt the jewel in the crown of the Yorkshire Dales National Park’s farmed landscape. The better the environmental results, the more they get paid.