

[Official Statistics: Butterflies in the wider countryside UK](#)

Updated: Updated indicators published for 1976 to 2017

These indicators on butterflies in the United Kingdom contribute to a suite of indicators due to be updated later this year (the [UK Biodiversity Indicators](#)); earlier data availability allows their release ahead of that publication. Two measures of annual butterfly population abundance are presented: the first for specialist butterflies (species strongly associated with semi-natural habitats such as unimproved grassland) and the second for butterflies found in both semi-natural habitats and the wider countryside. The measures are multi-species indices compiled by Butterfly Conservation (BC), the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH), and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) from data collated through the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (UK BMS) and the Wider Countryside Butterfly Survey (WCBS). The indicators use data from butterfly transect sites on farmland and in woodland from the UK BMS and additionally randomly selected farmland plots from the WCBS. Further details of the methods used to compile the indicators and assess change can be found on the [UK BMS website](#). More information about this indicator is available on the [JNCC website](#).

Defra statistics: environment

Email

enviro.statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk

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

[Official Statistics: Butterflies in the wider countryside England](#)

Updated: Updated indicators published 1990 to 2017

These statistics on widespread butterflies on farmland and in woodland in England, contribute to a suite of indicators due to be updated later this year (the [Biodiversity 2020 indicators for England](#)); earlier data availability allows their release ahead of that publication. The measures for butterflies on farmland and in woodland are multi-species indices compiled by

Butterfly Conservation (BC) and the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH) from data collated through the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (UKBMS) and the Wider Countryside Butterfly Survey (WCBS). The indicators use data from butterfly transect sites on farmland and in woodland from the UKBMS and additionally randomly selected farmland plots from the WCBS. Further details of the methods used to compile the indicators and assess change can be found on the [UK BMS website](#). More information about farmland and woodland indicators is available on the [England biodiversity indicators](#) homepage.

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[Policy paper: Notifiable avian disease control strategy](#)

Updated: Added the latest version of the strategy.

How outbreaks of notifiable avian diseases, avian flu and Newcastle disease, are managed in Great Britain.

The strategy sets out how we work to bring Great Britain back to disease free status as quickly as possible during an outbreak.

The strategy is meant for those affected by an outbreak, so they can be better prepared to respond quickly and effectively.

[Consultation outcome: Discussion: reviewing import controls on live animals and products of animal origin](#)

Updated: Added a note on what happened after this discussion had ended.

The objective of our border controls is to ensure that the live animals and products entering England are safe.

We are reviewing the regulations in England and would welcome your thoughts on:

- the extent the regulations achieve the objective
- whether those objectives remain appropriate
- could the objectives be achieved by less regulation

The review we are undertaking is required under Article 43 of the [Trade in Animals and Animal Products Regulations 2011 SI 1197 \(TARP\)](#).

Research and analysis: Active disease surveillance: TSE statistics

Updated: Documents updated.

This publication is no longer updated as 'Official Statistics' and has been changed to a 'Research and analysis' publication type.

This amendment does not change the content or the timing of the updates but reflects the conclusions from a wider review of the classification of statistical releases across the Defra group.

Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) collates summary statistics on the number of cases of TSE disease found through active and passive disease surveillance of animals. This includes summary statistics on the number of submissions tested and cases found from through the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme.

Active disease surveillance

European law requires all Member States to carry out active disease surveillance for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, and scrapie in sheep and goats. This data is used to determine the TSE disease status of each country.

Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme

Since 2004, disease control measures require sheep flocks and goat herds to join the Compulsory Scrapie Flocks Scheme (CSFS) when a case of scrapie is confirmed. Subsequent cases of scrapie in these flocks and herds are reported separately.

APHA provides summary statistics on the number of submissions tested and cases found through the CSFS testing routes (initial cull, annual cull and fallen stock) in Great Britain.

Passive disease surveillance

Passive disease surveillance takes place when an animal with clinical signs suspicious of a TSE disease is reported to an APHA office, and further investigation determines whether the animal was affected by BSE or scrapie.