

# [Animal medicines seizure notice: Border Force, Heathrow Airport](#)

News story

Details of seizure notice served to Border Force, Heathrow Airport following a routine search.



The following veterinary medicine was detained and subsequently seized at Border Force, Heathrow Airport following an attempt to import.

This parcel was addressed to a residential premise in the UK and contained:

- 1 bottle of Oxytocin 100 ml Injection

This product is a non-UK veterinary medicine. It is labelled for use in both food producing and companion animals. The UK authorised version of this product is a hormone with indications including increasing contractions during labour.

This medicine was seized under Regulation 25 (Importation of unauthorised veterinary medicinal products) of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013.

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## [UK-led space telescope to unravel mysteries of the cosmos](#)

Its mission is to understand the links between a planet's chemistry and its environment by charting approximately 1,000 known planets outside our own Solar System, arming scientists with a full picture of what exoplanets are

made of, how they were formed and how they will evolve.

The Atmospheric Remote-sensing Infrared Exoplanet Large-survey, or Ariel as it's better known, has been put through a rigorous review process throughout 2020, and is now slated for launch in 2029.

Thanks to government funding through the UK Space Agency, UK research institutions – including UCL, the Science and Technology Facilities Council's (STFC) RAL Space, Technology Department and UK Astronomy Technology Centre, Cardiff University and University of Oxford – are playing a critical role in the mission; providing leadership, contributing expertise, vital hardware and software and shaping its goals.

Once in orbit, Ariel will rapidly share its data with the general public – inviting space enthusiasts and budding astronomers to use the data to help select targets and characterise stars.

Science Minister Amanda Solloway said:

Thanks to government funding, this ambitious UK-led mission will mark the first large scale study of planets outside the Solar System, and will enable our leading space scientists to answer critical questions on their formation and evolution.

It is a testament to the brilliant work of the UK space industry, our incredible scientists and researchers led by University College London and RAL Space and our international partners that this mission is 'lifting off'. I look forward to watching it progress towards launch in 2029.

The spectrographs aboard the observatory will study the light that filters through a planet's atmosphere as it passes – or transits – across the face of its host star, revealing chemical fingerprints of gases that shroud the body.

The instruments will also try to refine estimates of a planet's temperature by teasing out how light from its star changes when the body moves behind it, revealing details about a planet's overall radiation budget.

Ariel will be able to detect signs of well-known ingredients in the planets' atmospheres such as water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane. It will also detect more exotic metallic compounds to decipher the overall chemical environment of the distant solar system. For a select number of planets, Ariel will also perform a deep survey of their cloud systems and study seasonal and daily atmospheric variations.

An example spectrum Ariel could measure from light passing through an exoplanet's atmosphere (ESA/STFC RAL Space/UCL/UK Space Agency/ATG Medialab)

Professor Giovanna Tinetti, Principal Investigator for Ariel from University

College London said:

We are the first generation capable of studying planets around other stars. Ariel will seize this unique opportunity and reveal the nature and history of hundreds of diverse worlds in our galaxy. We can now embark on the next stage of our work to make this mission a reality.

Some 4,374 worlds have been confirmed in 3,234 systems since the first exoplanet discoveries in the early 1990s.

This mission will focus on planets unlikely to host life as we know it – from extremely hot to temperate, from gaseous to rocky planets orbiting close to their parent stars, and a range of masses, in particular those heavier than a few Earth masses.

An advantage of studying hot planets is that their atmospheres usually reflect the body's overall composition, whereas cooler planets' chemicals can condense into clouds high in the atmosphere, therefore hiding details of the chemistry at lower altitudes from our view.

Ariel Consortium Project Manager, Paul Eccleston, of STFC RAL Space, said:

This represents the culmination of lots of preparatory work by our teams across the world over the last five years in order to demonstrate the feasibility and readiness of the payload. We now go full speed ahead to fully develop the design and start building prototypes of the instrumentation on the spacecraft.

Historically scientists have tended to focus on planets that could harbour life. But the diversity of exoplanet types and systems revealed by studies so far – and the growing realisation that our own system may be atypical – make understanding the bigger picture that much more important.

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## **UK statement on situation in and around Nagorno-Karabakh: 12 November 2020**

World news story

Delivered by Nicola Murray, Deputy Head of Delegation, at the OSCE Permanent

Council on 12 November 2020.



Thank you Mr Chair.

The United Kingdom welcomes the fact that the leaders of Armenia and Azerbaijan have agreed to end the fighting in and around Nagorno-Karabakh. It is clear that with the increasing numbers of civilian casualties and displaced persons, as well as the rising number of COVID-19 cases, a ceasefire was urgently needed. These actions will prevent further loss of life and will hopefully move the parties closer towards a fully negotiated settlement.

As the fighting subsides and winter sets in, we urge both parties to prioritise the humanitarian situation with a particular focus on the needs of women and children. Both the UNHCR and the ICRC should be given full access and support to provide much needed aid to civilians. We call on all parties to act responsibly and in good faith in enabling the urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The UK would like to reiterate its support for the OSCE Minsk Group as the primary format through which any final settlement is reached. Its Madrid Principles provide a strong basis for a lasting resolution of the conflict, and its structures provide the framework for their implementation. We urge all parties to work closely with the Co-Chairs in support of their efforts. Thank you.

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**[Gyrocopter accident near Avoch,  
Scotland – 12 November 2020](#)**

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## [£175 million more for cycling and walking as research shows public support](#)

- £175 million announced for high-quality cycling and walking infrastructure across England to make local journeys safer all
- comes as survey reveals nearly 8 out of 10 people support measures to reduce road traffic in their neighbourhood, and two-thirds of people support reallocating road space for walking and cycling
- funding allocated alongside strict plans set out by the Transport Secretary to ensure councils consult local communities

Transport Secretary Grant Shapps has today (13 November 2020) given councils across England a further £175 million to create safe space for cycling and walking as surveys and independent polls show strong public support for high-quality schemes.

The new money, part of the [£2 billion announced for cycling and walking](#) in May, will fund measures including:

- 'School Streets', where streets around schools are closed to motorists at school times
- low-traffic neighbourhoods (LTNs), where residential side streets are closed to through traffic to stop rat-running
- segregated cycle lanes
- pedestrian improvements

These will give people more opportunities to choose cycling and walking for their day-to-day journeys, as part of wider government plans to boost active travel.

However, the Transport Secretary has set tough new conditions on councils receiving funding, requiring them to ensure schemes are properly consulted

on. This will help avoid the problems seen in a minority of the schemes developed in the first round of funding. If these conditions are not met by a council, the Transport Secretary has been clear that future funding allocations will be reduced and claw-backs could also be imposed.

The funding comes as a [survey undertaken by Kantar Media](#) last month reveals that 65% of people across England support reallocating road space to cycling and walking in their local area. Nearly 8 out of 10 people (78%) support measures to reduce road traffic in their neighbourhood.

In London, independent polling by Redfield & Wilton shows 19% of people oppose LTNs, 52% support them and 25% are neutral. Surveys are also being conducted of residents in individual LTNs where roads have been closed. The first of these, in south London, found 56% wanted to keep the scheme, against 38% who wanted to remove it.

The multi-million-pound investment marks another step towards the government's ambition to deliver more active travel options in communities across the country and build back greener – benefitting the nation's health and the environment.

Evaluation of early School Streets projects has shown traffic outside schools has reduced on average by 68%, children cycling to school has increased by 51% and harmful vehicle pollution outside schools is down by almost three quarters.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson said:

We want to do everything we can to make it easy for people to include some activity in their daily routines – whether that's cycling to work or walking safely to school.

We can see the public's strong appetite for greener and more active travel, and this funding will help ensure the right infrastructure is in place to build truly active neighbourhoods.

Transport Secretary Grant Shapps said:

It has been great to see so many people build cycling and walking into their daily travel habits. To support them, we know it's vital to have the right infrastructure in place so everyone – cyclists, pedestrians and motorists – can use our roads.

Whether you're walking, cycling, driving or using public transport, people must have the space they need to get around safely.

As part of the Transport Secretary's plan to ensure councils develop schemes that work for their communities, he has set out they must:

- publish plans to show how they will consult their communities, including residents, businesses and emergency services, among others
- show evidence of appropriate consultation prior to schemes being implemented
- submit monitoring reports on the implementation of schemes 6-12 months after their opening, highlighting how schemes have been modified based on local feedback to ensure they work for communities

Local authorities will be required to engage closely with the Department for Transport (DfT) throughout the process – while Active Travel England, when set up, will further assess plans for active travel schemes to ensure they are of the highest quality.

To help councils implement better schemes, [updated guidance, which has also been released today](#), emphasises the need for practical and pragmatic solutions.

Greater Manchester's Cycling and Walking Commissioner Chris Boardman said:

Making it easier for people to get about on foot and by bike is the single best investment that councils can make because it doesn't just address transport. Time and again, evidence shows that communities that prioritise cycling and walking enjoy major benefits – cleaner air, less congestion, improved health, and even a bigger average monthly spend at local shops and restaurants. Most importantly, it makes our streets happier places to be.

I wholeheartedly support the government's continued funding of this crucial work. The emphasis on more consultation is welcome too, so that we can ensure the best solutions are put in the right locations. If we get this right, many of these pop-up routes and low-traffic neighbourhoods will become a permanent and valued part of people's daily lives. The industrial revolution started in Great Britain; now we should lead the green revolution.

Councils will receive funding based on how well they have complied with the criteria set out by the Transport Secretary in July.

In a letter to council leaders outlining the new funding allocations, the Transport Secretary said that while most schemes were of genuine value in promoting cycling and walking, other schemes implemented through the first tranche of funding had made less meaningful change to the status quo.

Mr Shapps said he had in mind many of the pavement widenings put in town centres by many councils using barriers. These, he said, could "prevent pedestrians from crossing the road, cause congestion for buses and motor traffic, and impede access for kerbside businesses," yet were also "relatively little used by pedestrians".

The funding is part of the most ambitious plans yet by government to encourage even more people to choose active travel and build back greener.

Commitments from the plan include making cycle training available for every adult who wants it, setting new, higher standards for cycling infrastructure and boosting access to e-bikes.

As well as promoting active travel, the government is committed to ensuring all journeys are safe and reliable, including for motorists. As part of this, it is moving ahead with significant plans for road upgrades across the country.

£27.4 billion is being invested over the next 5 years through [Highways England's roads plan](#) to ensure the road network is fit for the future and safe, reliable and efficient for drivers and businesses.