

Called-in decision: Anglia Square, Norwich (ref: 3225505 – 12 November 2020)

Decision letter and Inspector's Report for a called-in planning application for the redevelopment of Anglia Square and adjacent land on Edward Street for up to 1250 dwellings, hotel, ground floor retail and commercial floorspace, cinema, multi-storey car parks, place of worship and associated works to the highway and public realm areas. The full description of development is set out at Annex B of the decision letter.

Change of Her Majesty's Ambassador to South Sudan: Jonny Baxter

Press release

Mr Jonny Baxter has been appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Republic of South Sudan in succession to Mr Christopher Trott.



Mr Jonny Baxter has been appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Republic of South Sudan in succession to Mr Christopher Trott who will be transferring to another Diplomatic Service appointment. Mr Baxter will take up his appointment during January 2021.

Full name: Jonny Baxter

Year

Role

2018 to present FCD0, Deputy Director, Finance and Performance Department

2017 to 2018 DFID, Deputy Director, Human Development Department

Year	Role
2017	Defence Academy, Student, Higher Command and Staff Course
2014 to 2016	DFID, Principal Private Secretary to Secretary of State
2013 to 2014	DFID, Deputy Director, Higher Education Taskforce Secretariat
2010 to 2013	DFID, Head, Afghanistan London Team then Private Secretary to Minister of State
2008 to 2010	Khartoum, Deputy Head of Office
2007 to 2008	Baghdad, Head of Office
2004 to 2007	Georgetown, Head of Office
1999 to 2004	Dar es Salaam, Education Advisor then head of Human Development Team
1998 to 1999	DFID, Assistant Education Advisor, Education Department
1998	Joined DFID

Further information

All the latest news is available on the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office page of the [gov.uk website](https://www.gov.uk)

Published 13 November 2020

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.

Published 13 November 2020

[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.

[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.

Published 13 November 2020