



TVERC

Thames Valley
Environmental
Records Centre

Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2025

South Oxfordshire Council





Highlights

- There are 120 Local Wildlife Sites in South Oxfordshire, totaling 1747.35ha. The area of these LWS has increased by 13.02ha since 2024.
- There are 6 Local Geological Sites in South Oxfordshire, totaling 42.69ha. The area of these LGS has decreased by 0ha since 2024.
- There are 8190.68ha of NERC S41 habitats in South Oxfordshire. This has increased by 3072.47ha since 2024.
- There were 16 surveys for water voles for water voles in 2024, with 7 positive sightings.
- There have been records of 171 priority species in South Oxfordshire within the last 10 years. We have not received records from 3 priority species in the last 10 years.
- The farmland bird index for South Oxfordshire for 2024 is 1.01, which shows the index decreased by 0.05 from 2023.

Introduction

This document provides biodiversity information to be used by South Oxfordshire Council in the production of its Annual Monitoring Report. The biodiversity information in this report is based on figures from the 2024-2025 business year unless otherwise indicated. The approach of this report is to set South Oxfordshire data in a unitary context, with further national or regional perspectives where appropriate. The biodiversity information associated with each indicator is accompanied by a brief commentary, containing guidance on the interpretation of the information, issues of data quality and the sources of the data.

Whilst a large proportion of the information contained within the report is derived from TVERC sources, the report acknowledges the assistance provided by various individuals and recording groups in the updating and interpretation of the biodiversity information.

The information provided in this report is as follows:

- Changes in the area of biodiversity importance (LWS/LGS)
- Changes in the area of UK S41 priority habitats
- Changes in the number of water voles
- Changes in the number of UK S41 priority species
- Distribution and status of farmland birds

ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

This indicator analyses the changes in the areas of sites which are recognised for their intrinsic environmental value, specifically those sites designated for their local significance.

the calculation of the percentage of designated sites within South Oxfordshire are based on GIS determination of the area that the Local Authority cover. For South Oxfordshire this is 67850.24ha.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Local Wildlife Sites

TVERC maintains the Local Wildlife Site boundaries on GIS. Alterations are made to these boundaries as decisions are made by the site selection panel during the course of the year, or boundary errors are corrected. Figures for changes in area are derived from an analysis of digitised site boundary files following the site selection panel meeting of the year of analysis. The total count of local wildlife sites includes sites that are mostly in a neighbouring district, but slightly overlap South Oxfordshire.

Local Geological Sites

Formerly known as Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites. Site information was digitised in GIS using site documentation provided by Berkshire Geoconservation and the Oxford Geology Trust.

Changes in areas of biodiversity importance

AREAS OF BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE

There are **120 Local Wildlife Sites** in South Oxfordshire.

The area of Local Wildlife Sites has changed by **13.02 hectares** since last year.

There are 6 Local Geological sites in South Oxfordshire. The area of Local Geological sites has not changed since last year.

Table 1. Areas of Sites Designated for Intrinsic Environmental Value

Designation	2024	2025
Local Geological Site	42.69	42.69
Local Wildlife Site	1734.33	1747.35



Changes in area of UK priority habitat

ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

This indicator identifies the UK NERC Act section 41 habitats of principal importance (priority habitats) within South Oxfordshire, as maintained on the TVERC digital mapping system.

Table 2 provides details of the UK priority habitats which have been identified within South Oxfordshire. Please note that change in habitat area that has been reported within the past year may have actually occurred earlier, but did not make their way into our habitat data-base due to long gaps between habitat surveys or external data being sent to us.

TVERC has made substantial efforts to enhance the quality of our habitat data, ensuring it aligns with the OS Master Map across all areas and is free from topological errors. Over the past year, TVERC has enhanced the S41 polygon habitat layer. Notably, Hedgerow (Priority habitat) has been relocated to the line layer in accordance with guidance from the UK Habitat Classification document, which recommends mapping this feature as linear rather than polygonal. Additionally, woodlands have been improved and updated using new data sources, including the Natural England Priority Habitat Inventory and the National Forestry Inventory layer, resulting in an increase in woodlands which are categorised as S41 habitats. Furthermore, the S41 priority habitat column has been reviewed and updated to align with the polygons' habitat classifications using the priority habitat designations specified in the UK Habitat Classification system.

UK PRIORITY HABITAT

The changes largely represent an improved understanding of the habitat resource in South Oxfordshire, rather than the creation or loss of habitat.

Table 2. UK Priority Habitat Resource

S41 HABITAT	2024 (area in ha)	2025 (area in ha)
Arable Field Margins	5.64	6.4
Coastal And Floodplain Grazing Marsh	524.75	528.69
Eutrophic Standing Waters	374.55	377.71
Hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	2.46	0
Lowland Beech And Yew Woodland	1817.76	1833.54
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	301.41	421.26
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	16.96	17.31
Lowland Fens	39.05	39.12
Lowland Heathland	4.22	4.22
Lowland Meadows	87.38	87.61
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	1118.25	4032.49
Lowland Wood Pasture And Parkland	683.13	683.55
Open Mosaic Habitats On Previously Developed Land	19.51	26.86
Ponds	0.05	1.07
Purple Moor-Grass And Rush Pastures	2.37	2.37
Reedbeds	2.37	2.37
Rivers	14.77	14.99
Traditional Orchards	75.59	82.54
Wet Woodland	27.99	28.58
Total	5118.21	8190.68

Distribution and status of water voles

ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

Information for this indicator is entirely from survey work carried out by trained volunteer surveyors and co-ordinated by the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust (BBOWT) as part of a wider water vole project. The survey method records presence or absence of water voles within 500m stretch of water course, not population size.

FUTURE DATA NEEDS

The BBOWT water vole project remains dependent on funds being available for long term monitoring of sites and more resource investment is needed to increase survey effort to improve accuracy of this indicator

The number of sites surveyed and the number of positive signs are given in table 3.

Table 3. Number of positive sightings of water voles

Year	No of surveys	Positive Surveys	% positive
2013	9	6	67
2014	18	10	56
2015	23	3	13
2016	36	11	31
2017	9	3	33
2018	15	0	0
2019	15	10	67
2020	5	3	60
2021	6	0	0
2022	34	18	53
2023	1	0	0
2024	16	7	44



ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

This indicator uses records of UK NERC Act Section 41 species of principle importance (priority species) which have been reported in South Oxfordshire Council during the period year to year.

QUALITY OF INFORMATION

The list of priority species is a reflection of recording effort and the speed at which records are added to the TVERC database. A priority species may have been seen a number of years ago, but these records might only have been shared with TVERC and added to the database since the production of the last report.

The absence of a species from the list does not necessarily indicate that it is definitely not present, rather that it may not yet have been found. Equally, the absence of a species since last year might not point to a genuine extinction, rather no recorders are surveying for those species.

INFORMATION SOURCES

The sources of information used for this indicator are: National list of UK priority species, maintained by the JNCC, Species database of verified and validated records held by TVERC.

Changes in number of UK priority species

NUMBER OF UK PRIORITY SPECIES

The number of priority species in South Oxfordshire Council is **171**. Three species have been removed from the list, as no new records have been made within the last ten years. A list of these species can be found in Appendix 1. Table 4 shows the change in the number of UK priority species recorded since last year. A list of priority species recorded in South Oxfordshire can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

Table 4. UK Priority species recorded in South Oxfordshire Council

Data	2014-2024	2015-2025
Number of UK Priority species	173	171



Distribution and status of farmland birds

Farmland bird density and the index are given in Table 5. There was a change in the index compared with 2023. Survey effort was changed compared to last year. Total numbers of farmland birds are reported in Appendix 3.

The data provided this year includes new data for previous years, based on new survey information. Therefore, the index values reported this year are slightly different to those reported last year.

Table 5. Farmland bird index

COMMON NAME	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Corn Bunting	0.62	1	0.96	0.74	0.83	1.24	1.5	1.07	1.17	1.86
Goldfinch	3.57	5.21	7.8	8.17	5	2.71	7.35	7.67	8.17	7.31
Greenfinch	1.1	1.92	1.36	1.04	2.04	1.35	1.15	1.11	1.31	2.1
Grey Partridge	0.1	0.21	0.16	0.26	0.48	0.24	0.08	0.3	0.03	0.17
Jackdaw	8.38	10.71	11.8	10.61	10.17	7.29	15.35	13.19	13.1	14.45
Kestrel	0.38	0.12	0.72	0.39	0.17	0.29	0.08	0.33	0.07	0.21
Lapwing	1.71	1	2.08	1.17	1	0.24	0.73	0.19	0.38	0.07
Linnet	6.95	8.5	5.6	6.09	3.83	4.24	2.77	3.78	4.69	3.45
Reed Bunting	0.52	0.42	0.48	0.78	0.74	0.29	0.27	0.41	0.28	0.17
Rook	37.67	31.33	33.12	29.87	41.61	44.41	42.92	25.3	32.31	29.31
Skylark	10.33	11	12.08	12.26	13.91	7.88	15.19	14.44	15.21	16.17
Starling	0.81	2.29	1.6	3.04	5.48	1.12	4.73	4.44	4.76	3.97
Stock Dove	2.14	0.79	1.04	1.87	2.22	2.53	1.85	3.22	4.17	1.72
Tree Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turtle Dove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitethroat	7.24	5.38	5.72	5.7	7.48	4.29	5.27	5.52	4.9	4.59
Woodpigeon	47.67	44.79	46.44	55.13	42.22	27.47	39.58	41.04	45.83	45.21
Yellow Wagtail	0.24	0.42	0.8	0.22	0.04	0.24	0.08	0.37	0.28	0.03
Yellowhammer	4.33	3.79	3.28	3.87	4.26	3.12	4.46	4.41	4.72	3.97
Total Density	133.76	128.88	135.04	141.21	141.48	108.95	143.36	126.79	141.38	134.76
Index	1	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.06	0.81	1.07	0.95	1.06	1.01

ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

This indicator uses an established list of 19 species, identifiable as farmland birds, compiled by the RSPB.

Survey data were obtained from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO)/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey. Data from specific 1km by 1km squares were used to determine a farmland bird index. The index was calculated using a method established by RSPB Central England Office staff, and is used in the national State of Nature Report.

To establish a timeframe from which any kind of meaningful trend can be identified, a shifting baseline has been used. Changes in bird population in subsequent years (over a 10 year period) are the stated relative to that baseline. The latest assessment of the farmland bird index uses a baseline of 2015.

QUALITY OF DATA

The reliability of the species records is dependent on the number of 1km squares surveyed each year. This varies from year to year. As such, the reliability of bird density data is open to debate, but the approach has been used in the national State of Nature report and therefore is considered robust.



Appendix 1

Priority species removed from the list—no new records since 2015. This does not mean that they are not present, only that no records have been added to the TVERC database since 2015.

Common Name	Taxon Name
Carlisle Thistle Leafhopper	<i>Euscelis Venosus</i>
Ear Moth	<i>Amphipoea Oculea</i>
Smooth Snake	<i>Coronella Austriaca</i>

Appendix 2

List of priority species recorded in South Oxfordshire Council since 2015.

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Adder	<i>Vipera Berus</i>	2015
An Ant, Bee, Sawfly Or Wasp	<i>Bombus Ruderatus Subsp. Perniger</i>	2021
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos Quercinaria</i>	2022
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella Barbastellus</i>	2024
Basil Thyme	<i>Clinopodium Acinos</i>	2021
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola Lychnidis</i>	2022
Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis Bechsteinii</i>	2023
Big Blue Pinkgill	<i>Entoloma Bloxamii S. Lat.</i>	2023
Bittern	<i>Botaurus Stellaris</i>	2018
Black-Headed Mason Wasp	<i>Odynerus Melanocephalus</i>	2020



Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Black-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa Limosa</i>	2021
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra Comae</i>	2023
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia Hirtaria</i>	2023
Broad-Leaved Cud-	<i>Filago Pyramidata</i>	2024
Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla Betulae</i>	2023
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus Europaeus</i>	2025
Brown Long-Eared	<i>Plecotus Auritus</i>	2024
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo Trutta</i>	2015
Brown-Spot Pinion	<i>Anchoscelis Litura</i>	2019
Brown/Sea Trout	<i>Salmo Trutta</i>	2024
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma Lutea</i>	2024
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula Pyrrhula</i>	2024
Burnt Orchid	<i>Neotinea Ustulata</i>	2024
Centre-Barred Sal-	<i>Atethmia Centrago</i>	2023
low		
Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx Bipunctaria</i>	2022
Chalk Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia Pseudo- kernerii</i>	2020
Chamomile	<i>Chamaemelum Nobile</i>	2017
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria Jacobaeae</i>	2023
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus Com- munis Subsp. Com- munis</i>	2018
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca Vivipara</i>	2024
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta Nigra</i>	2020
Common Toad	<i>Bufo Bufo</i>	2023
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza Calandra</i>	2024
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>	2020
Creeping Marshwort	<i>Helosciadium Re- pens</i>	2024
Crescent	<i>Helotropha Leu- costigma</i>	2016
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus Canorus</i>	2024
Curlew	<i>Numenius Arquata</i>	2022
Dark Brocade	<i>Mniotype Adusta</i>	2020
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga Comitata</i>	2022

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Dark-Barred Twin- Spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe Ferru- gata</i>	2022
Deep-Brown Dart	<i>Aporophyla Luene-</i>	2023
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis Tages</i>	2024
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis Tages Tages</i>	2020
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra Persi-</i>	2019
Dunnock	<i>Prunella Modularis</i>	2024
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea Remissa</i>	2022
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos Fuscan-</i>	2024
Dusky-Lemon Sal- low	<i>Cirrhia Gilvago</i>	2018
English Sticky Eye- bright	<i>Euphrasia Offici- nalis Subsp. Anglica</i>	2022
European Eel	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>	2023
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera Decimalis</i>	2024
Fen Violet	<i>Viola Stagnina</i>	2016
Feral Ferret	<i>Mustela Putorius</i>	2020
Fine-Leaved Sand- wort	<i>Sabulina Tenuifolia</i>	2019
Fine-Lined Pea Mussel	<i>Odhneripisidium Tenuilineatum</i>	2015
Five-Banded Wee- vil-Wasp	<i>Cerceris Quinque- fasciata</i>	2020
Fly Orchid	<i>Ophrys Insectifera</i>	2021
Frog Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza Viridis</i>	2020
Garden Dart	<i>Euxoa Nigricans</i>	2017
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus Humuli</i>	2023
Grape-Hyacinth	<i>Muscari Neglectum</i>	2020
Grass Rivulet	<i>Perizoma Albulata</i>	2019
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix Helvetica</i>	2023
Grasshopper War- bler	<i>Locustella Naevia</i>	2023
Great Crested	<i>Triturus Cristatus</i>	2024
Green Hound's- Tongue	<i>Cynoglossum Ger- manicum</i>	2020
Green-Brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes Oxyacan- thae</i>	2023
Grey Dagger	<i>Acrionicta Psi</i>	2017
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix Perdix</i>	2024
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus Malvae</i>	2024

Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Harvest Mouse	<i>Micromys Minutus</i>	2022
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes Coccothraustes</i>	2018
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus Avellanarius</i>	2024
Hedge Rustic	<i>Tholera Cespitis</i>	2024
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus Europaeus</i>	2024
Herring Gull	<i>Larus Argentatus</i>	2024
Hornet Robberfly	<i>Asilus Crabroniformis</i>	2022
House Sparrow	<i>Passer Domesticus</i>	2024
Intermediate Stonewort	<i>Chara Papillosa</i>	2021
Juniper	<i>Juniperus Communis</i>	2022
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta Rumicis</i>	2024
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma Neus-</i>	2023
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus Vanellus</i>	2023
Large Garden Bum-	<i>Bombus Ruderatus</i>	2019
Large Nutmeg	<i>Apamea Anceps</i>	2023
Large Wainscot	<i>Rhizodra Lutosa</i>	2022
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia Clathrata</i>	2022
Lesser Butterfly-	<i>Platanthera Bifolia</i>	2019
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis Cabaret</i>	2023
Lesser Spotted	<i>Dryobates Minor</i>	2021
Linnet	<i>Linaria Cannabina</i>	2024
Liquorice Piercer	<i>Grapholita Pal-</i>	2019
Long-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus</i>	2021
Mab's Lantern	<i>Phylorhizus Quad-</i>	2015
Man Orchid	<i>Orchis Anthropophora</i>	2021
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas Aurinia</i>	2022
Marsh Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria Palustris</i>	2019
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile Palustris</i>	2024
Minor Shoulder-	<i>Brachyolomia Vimi-</i>	2019
Monkey Orchid	<i>Orchis Simia</i>	2022

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina Morphe-</i>	2024
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus Timidus</i>	2015
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra Tragopoginis</i>	2024
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula Marginepunctata</i>	2017
Myotis Bat Species	<i>Myotis</i>	2024
Necklace Ground	<i>Carabus Monilis</i>	2020
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus Europaeus</i>	2019
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus Noctula</i>	2024
Nyctalus Bat Species	<i>Nyctalus</i>	2020
Oak Hook-Tip	<i>Watsonalla Binaria</i>	2022
Oak Lutestring	<i>Cymatophorina Diluta</i>	2017
Olive Earthtongue	<i>Microglossum Olivaceum Agg.</i>	2015
Otter	<i>Lutra Lutra</i>	2025
Pale Eggar	<i>Trichiura Crataegi</i>	2023
Pasqueflower	<i>Pulsatilla Vulgaris</i>	2022
Pillwort	<i>Pilularia Globulifera</i>	2018
Pipistrelle Bat Species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	2025
Polecat	<i>Mustela Putorius</i>	2022
Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia Gracilis</i>	2018
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia Procellata</i>	2016
Red-Shanked Carder Bee	<i>Bombus Ruderarius</i>	2021
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza Schoeniclus</i>	2024
Rest Harrow	<i>Aplasta Ononaria</i>	2022
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus Torquatus</i>	2021
Rosy Minor	<i>Litoligia Literosa</i>	2022
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia Micacea</i>	2021
Rugged Oil-Beetle	<i>Meloe Rugosus</i>	2022
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina Blanda</i>	2022
Sallow	<i>Cirrhia Icteritia</i>	2023
Sallow Guest Weevil	<i>Melanapion Minimum</i>	2016
Scaup	<i>Aythya Marila</i>	2019

Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year	Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
September Thorn	<i>Ennomos Erosaria</i>	2024	Water Vole	<i>Arvicola Amphibius</i>	2024
Shaded Broad-Bar	<i>Scotopteryx Chenopodiata</i>	2024	Weather Earthstar	<i>Geastrum Corollinum</i>	2016
Shepherd's-Needle	<i>Scandix Pecten-</i>	2021	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis Camilla</i>	2022
Shoulder-Striped	<i>Leucania Comma</i>	2023	White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma Lubricipeda</i>	2024
Six-Spotted	<i>Idiocera Sexguttata</i>	2020	White Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera Damasonium</i>	2023
S Skylark	<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>	2024	White-Letter Hair-streak	<i>Satyrium W-Album</i>	2021
Slender Bedstraw	<i>Galium Pumilum</i>	2024	Wild Candytuft	<i>Iberis Amara</i>	2024
Slow-Worm	<i>Anguis Fragilis</i>	2024	Yellow Bird's-Nest	<i>Hypopitys Monotropa</i>	2019
Small Blue	<i>Cupido Minimus</i>	2022	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla Flava</i>	2023
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola Chryso-prasaria</i>	2022	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla Flava Flavissima</i>	2023
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha Pamphilus</i>	2024	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza Citrinella</i>	2024
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha Pamphilus Pamphilus</i>	2023			
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera Silaceata</i>	2022			
Small Square-Spot	<i>Diarsia Rubi</i>	2023			
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus Philomelos</i>	2024			
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus Pygmaeus</i>	2024			
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa Striata</i>	2023			
Sprawler	<i>Asteroscopus</i>	2023			
Spreading Hedge-	<i>Torilis Arvensis</i>	2021			
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus Cervus</i>	2023			
Starling	<i>Sturnus Vulgaris</i>	2024			
Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus</i>	2021			
Striped Lychnis	<i>Cucullia Lychnitis</i>	2023			
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus Trivialis</i>	2020			
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer Montanus</i>	2023			
Tubular Water-Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe Fistulosa</i>	2024			
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia Turtur</i>	2018			
Wall	<i>Lasiommata Megera</i>	2021			

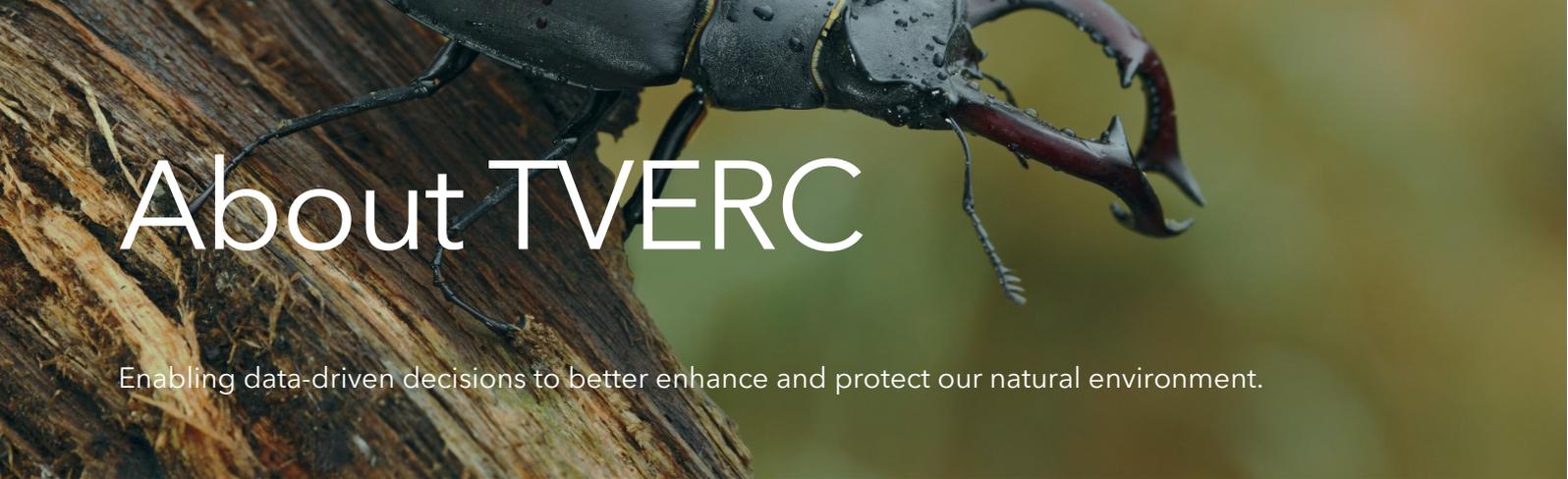
Appendix 3

Breeding bird survey results from BTO (2015 to 2024). Total number of farmland birds recorded in South Oxfordshire from 2015 to 2024.

COMMON NAME	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025
Corn Bunting	13	24	24	17	19	21	39	29	34	54
Goldfinch	75	125	195	188	115	46	191	207	237	212
Greenfinch	23	46	34	24	47	23	30	30	38	61
Grey Partridge	2	5	4	6	11	4	2	8	1	5
Jackdaw	176	257	295	244	234	124	399	356	380	419
Kestrel	8	3	18	9	4	5	2	9	2	6
Lapwing	36	24	52	27	23	4	19	5	11	2
Linnet	146	204	140	140	88	72	72	102	136	100
Reed Bunting	11	10	12	18	17	5	7	11	8	5
Rook	791	752	828	687	957	755	1116	683	937	850
Skylark	217	264	302	282	320	134	395	390	441	469
Starling	17	55	40	70	126	19	123	120	138	115
Stock Dove	45	19	26	43	51	43	48	87	121	50
Tree Sparrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turtle Dove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitethroat	152	129	143	131	172	73	137	149	142	133
Woodpigeon	1001	1075	1161	1268	971	467	1029	1108	1329	1311
Yellow Wagtail	5	10	20	5	1	4	2	10	8	1
Yellowhammer	91	91	82	89	98	53	116	119	137	115

Data provided by the BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey. The BTO/JNCC/RSPB Breeding Bird Survey is a partnership jointly funded by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), with fieldwork conducted by volunteers.





About TVERC

Enabling data-driven decisions to better enhance and protect our natural environment.

Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre (TVERC) are a not-for-profit organisation covering Berkshire and Oxfordshire. We are run by a partnership and are one of a national network of local records centres. We are a member of the Association of Local Records Centres (ALERC) and the National Biodiversity Network (NBN). Our funding partners include all the local authorities in Oxfordshire & Berkshire plus the Environment Agency. We also work closely with the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Wildlife Trust.

WHAT WE DO

We provide our funding partners with annually updated species and sites information, and undertake surveys of local wildlife sites. We also carry out data analysis for the monitoring of local authority Local Plans. We provide information to parish councils, local people, conservation bodies, land-owners, students and commercial organisations such as ecological consultants and utilities companies via data searches, data licensing and data exchanges. We provide other services such as ecological surveys, data analysis & presentation and training.

Get involved!

Please continue (or begin) to submit your records to TVERC. The more data we have, the better we are able to help protect our local wildlife. Thank you!

<https://tverc.org/recorders/share-your-records>

Our Records

We hold over 5 million records of flora and fauna in Berkshire and Oxfordshire plus information about Local Wildlife Sites and Geological Sites, NERC Act S41 Habitats of Principal Importance and Ecological Networks. We collect this data from the general public, skilled volunteer/amateur recorders, professionals working for wildlife charities and for government agencies and ecological consultants.

WHAT THE INFORMATION IS USED FOR

- By planning authorities and developers to make informed decision on the design and location of sustainable development
- To help farmers, land-owners and conservation organisations manage land in the best way to enhance biodiversity
- By nature partnerships to direct wildlife conservation work
- By teachers, students and scientists for education and scientific research.

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