



TVERC

Thames Valley
Environmental
Records Centre

Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2025

Vale of White Horse Council





Highlights

- There are 80 Local Wildlife Sites in Vale of White Horse, totaling 1807.01ha. The area of these LWS has increased by 3.89ha since 2024.
- There are 11 Local Geological Sites in Vale of White Horse, totaling 69.25ha. The area of these LGS has decreased by 0ha since 2024.
- There are 4672.05ha of NERC S41 habitats in Vale of White Horse. This has increased by 1566.18ha since 2024.
- There were 26 surveys for water voles for water voles in 2024, with 10 positive sightings.
- There have been records of 165 priority species in Vale of White Horse within the last 10 years. We have not received records from 6 priority species in the last 10 years.
- The farmland bird index for Vale of White Horse for 2024 is 0.91, which shows the index decreased by 0.04 from 2023.

Introduction

This document provides biodiversity information to be used by Vale of White Horse 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 Vale of White Horse 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 Vale of White Horse are based on GIS determination of the area that the Local Authority cover. For Vale of White Horse this is 57869.68ha.

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 Vale of White Horse.

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 **80 Local Wildlife Sites** in Vale of White Horse.

The area of Local Wildlife Sites has changed by **3.89 hectares** since last year.

There are 11 Local Geological sites in Vale of White Horse. 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	69.25	69.25
Local Wildlife Site	1803.12	1807.01



ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

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

Table 2 provides details of the UK priority habitats which have been identified within Vale of White Horse. 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.

Changes in area of UK priority habitat

UK PRIORITY HABITAT

The changes largely represent an improved understanding of the habitat resource in Vale of White Horse, 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	0.04	0.04
Coastal And Floodplain Grazing Marsh	722.46	726.62
Eutrophic Standing Waters	350.34	348.57
Hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	2.06	0
Lowland Beech And Yew Woodland	2.95	2.95
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	222.86	300.72
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	23.11	23.6
Lowland Fens	31.63	32.39
Lowland Meadows	102.4	105.14
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	998.7	2458.72
Lowland Wood Pasture And Parkland	348.62	348.85
Open Mosaic Habitats On Previously Developed Land	113.06	129.88
Ponds	0	0.73
Reedbeds	9.15	8.65
Rivers	24.21	24.82
Traditional Orchards	98.81	103.37
Wet Woodland	55.47	57
Total	3105.87	4672.05

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	51	19	37
2014	209	140	67
2015	52	13	25
2016	77	37	48
2017	77	35	45
2018	48	6	13
2019	77	50	65
2020	59	40	68
2021	68	28	41
2022	117	39	33
2023	163	82	50
2024	26	10	38



ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

This indicator uses records of UK NERC Act Section 41 species of principle importance (priority species) which have been reported in Vale of White Horse 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 Vale of White Horse Council is **165**. Six 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 Vale of White Horse can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

Table 4. UK Priority species recorded in Vale of White Horse Council

Data	2014-2024	2015-2025
Number of UK Priority species	169	165



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	1.13	1.28	2.63	2.32	3.56	1.12	2.05	2.8	2.16	3.48
Goldfinch	5.93	7.39	5.74	6.84	8.83	3.44	5	6.25	6.68	6.29
Greenfinch	2.67	2.06	0.74	1.05	1.22	0.44	0.55	0.8	0.74	1.48
Grey Partridge	0.47	0.22	0.26	0.42	0.11	0.12	0.45	0.3	0.26	0.1
Jackdaw	26.53	17.39	15.32	17.47	18.72	15.69	23.15	19.25	15.37	20.86
Kestrel	0.6	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.22	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.21	0.24
Lapwing	1	0.5	1.63	0.21	0.61	0.06	1.15	0.45	0.21	0
Linnet	8	5.94	4.58	5.95	3.44	1.62	1.85	2.85	3.05	2.05
Reed Bunting	0.4	0.83	0.63	0.58	0.44	0.25	0.45	0.25	0.32	0.1
Rook	52.8	30.89	32.47	46.53	38.44	30.81	35.7	38.6	42.58	36.86
Skylark	8.33	7.28	7.63	9.68	10.33	5.88	9.8	9.85	10.11	11.33
Starling	2.8	5.33	2.89	2.42	8.89	1.69	5.8	3.4	3	2.57
Stock Dove	1.8	2	1.79	2.21	2.28	3.75	2.1	3.05	2.53	4.1
Tree Sparrow	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turtle Dove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitethroat	3	3.22	3.21	3.32	4.72	3	3.75	3.8	3.84	3.19
Woodpigeon	41.67	50.33	53	58.58	53.06	27.81	48.75	63.75	45	51.05
Yellow Wagtail	0	0.17	0.05	0.11	0.17	0	0.1	0.05	0	0.1
Yellowhammer	2.8	2.94	4.37	4.32	4.06	1.44	5.15	2.5	2.58	2.43
Total Density	160.06	138.16	137.31	162.38	159.1	97.37	145.95	158.2	138.64	146.23
Index	1	0.86	0.86	1.01	0.99	0.61	0.91	0.99	0.87	0.91

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
A Beetle	<i>Ophonus Puncticollis</i>
Grape-Hyacinth	<i>Muscari Neglectum</i>
Grass Rivulet	<i>Perizoma Albulata Albulata</i>
Lesser Butterfly-Orchid	<i>Platanthera Bifolia</i>
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates Minor</i>
Spinach	<i>Eulithis Mellinata</i>

Appendix 2

List of priority species recorded in Vale of White Horse Council since 2015.

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Armed Nomad Bee	<i>Nomada Armata</i>	2020
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos Quercinaria</i>	2019
Autumnal Rustic	<i>Eugnorisma Glareosa</i>	2023
Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella Barbastellus</i>	2024
Barbastelle Bat Species	<i>Barbastella</i>	2020
Basil Thyme	<i>Clinopodium Acinos</i>	2021
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola Lychnidis</i>	2023
Bittern	<i>Botaurus Stellaris</i>	2019



Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Black Oil-Beetle	<i>Meloe Proscarabaeus</i>	2022
Black-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa Limosa</i>	2022
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra Comae</i>	2023
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia Hirtaria</i>	2023
Broad-Leaved Cudweed	<i>Filago Pyramidata</i>	2024
Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla Betulae</i>	2021
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus Europaeus</i>	2025
Brown Long-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus Auritus</i>	2024
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo Trutta Subsp. Fario</i>	2023
Brown-Banded Carder Bee	<i>Bombus Humilis</i>	2018
Brown-Spot Pinion	<i>Anchoscelis Litura</i>	2023
Brown/Sea Trout	<i>Salmo Trutta</i>	2023
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma Lutea</i>	2022
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula Pyrrhula</i>	2025
Centre-Barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia Centrago</i>	2019
Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx Bipunctaria</i>	2019
Cigarillo Gall-Fly	<i>Lipara Similis</i>	2022
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria Jacobaeae</i>	2024
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca Vivipara</i>	2024
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta Nigra</i>	2020
Common Toad	<i>Bufo Bufo</i>	2024
Copse-Bindweed	<i>Fallopia Dumetorum</i>	2022
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza Calandra</i>	2025
Corn Cleavers	<i>Galium Tricornutum</i>	2023
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>	2023
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus Canorus</i>	2024
Curlew	<i>Numenius Arquata</i>	2024
Dark Crimson Underwing	<i>Catocala Sponsa</i>	2019
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga Comitata</i>	2015
Dark-Barred Twin-Spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe Ferrugata</i>	2016

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Deep-Brown Dart	<i>Aporophyla Lueneburgensis</i>	2023
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis Tages</i>	2022
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis Tages Tages</i>	2020
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra Persicariae</i>	2018
Double Dart	<i>Graphiphora Augur</i>	2017
Duke Of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis Lucina</i>	2022
Dunnock	<i>Prunella Modularis</i>	2025
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea Remissa</i>	2018
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos Fuscantaria</i>	2020
Dusky-Lemon Sallow	<i>Cirrhia Gilvago</i>	2018
Ear Moth	<i>Amphipoea Oculea</i>	2015
Early Gentian	<i>Gentianella Amarella Subsp. Anglica</i>	2024
European Eel	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>	2020
False Mocha	<i>Cyclophora Porata</i>	2015
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera Decimalis</i>	2021
Fen Violet	<i>Viola Stagnina</i>	2015
Feral Ferret	<i>Mustela Putorius Subsp. Furo</i>	2023
Figure Of Eight	<i>Diloba Caeruleocephala</i>	2020
Fine-Lined Pea Mussel	<i>Odhneripisidium Tenuilineatum</i>	2017
Five-Banded Weevil-Wasp	<i>Cerceris Quinquifasciata</i>	2021
Flat-Sedge	<i>Blysmus Compressus</i>	2021
Frog Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza Viridis</i>	2024
Garden Dart	<i>Euxoa Nigricans</i>	2018
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia Caja</i>	2023
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus Humuli</i>	2021
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix Helvetica</i>	2024
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella Naevia</i>	2022
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus Cristatus</i>	2024
Greater Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus Ferrumequinum</i>	2021
Greater Water-Parsnip	<i>Sium Latifolium</i>	2024
Green-Brindled Crescent	<i>Allophytes Oxyacanthae</i>	2023

Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta Psi</i>	2018
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix Perdix</i>	2025
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus Malvae</i>	2021
Harvest Mouse	<i>Micromys Minutus</i>	2024
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes Coccothraustes</i>	2018
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus Avellanarius</i>	2024
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus Europaeus</i>	2024
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus Cyaneus</i>	2023
Herring Gull	<i>Larus Argentatus</i>	2024
Hornet Robberfly	<i>Asilus Crabroniformis</i>	2022
House Sparrow	<i>Passer Domesticus</i>	2025
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta Rumicis</i>	2024
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma Neustria</i>	2023
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus Vanellus</i>	2025
Large Garden Bumblebee	<i>Bombus Ruderatus</i>	2018
Large Nutmeg	<i>Apamea Anceps</i>	2020
Large Wainscot	<i>Rhizedra Lutosa</i>	2022
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia Clathrata</i>	2020
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus Hipposideros</i>	2023
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis Cabaret</i>	2023
Linnet	<i>Linaria Cannabina</i>	2025
Liquorice Piercer	<i>Grapholita Pallifrontana</i>	2019
Long-Eared Bat Species	<i>Plecotus</i>	2024
Mab's Lantern	<i>Philorhizus Quadrisignatus</i>	2022
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas Aurinia</i>	2022
Marsh Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria Palustris</i>	2021
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile Palustris</i>	2020
Minor Shoulder-Knot	<i>Brachyotomia Viminalis</i>	2016
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina Morpheus</i>	2023
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus Timidus</i>	2015
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra Tragopoginis</i>	2020

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula Marginepunctata</i>	2016
Myotis Bat Species	<i>Myotis</i>	2024
Natterjack Toad	<i>Epidalea Calamita</i>	2024
Noctule	<i>Nyctalus Noctula</i>	2024
Nyctalus Bat Species	<i>Nyctalus</i>	2017
Oak Hook-Tip	<i>Watsonalla Binaria</i>	2019
Oak Lutestring	<i>Cymatophorina Diluta</i>	2019
Otter	<i>Lutra Lutra</i>	2024
Pale Eggar	<i>Trichiura Crataegi</i>	2019
Picture-Winged Fly	<i>Dorycera Graminum</i>	2023
Pipistrelle Bat Species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	2024
Polecat	<i>Mustela Putorius</i>	2024
Pondweed Leafhopper	<i>Erotettix Cyane</i>	2021
Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia Gracilis</i>	2019
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia Procellata</i>	2017
Purple Ramping-Fumitory	<i>Fumaria Purpurea</i>	2022
Red Hemp-Nettle	<i>Galeopsis Angustifolia</i>	2015
Red-Shanked Carder Bee	<i>Bombus Ruderarius</i>	2015
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza Schoeniclus</i>	2024
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus Torquatus</i>	2017
Rosy Minor	<i>Litoligia Literosa</i>	2017
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia Micacea</i>	2020
Rugged Oil-Beetle	<i>Meloe Rugosus</i>	2021
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina Blanda</i>	2021
Sallow	<i>Cirrhia Icteritia</i>	2019
Sausage Beard-Moss	<i>Didymodon Tomaculosus</i>	2022
Scaup	<i>Aythya Marila</i>	2019
Sedge Jumper	<i>Attulus Caricis</i>	2023
September Thorn	<i>Ennomos Erosaria</i>	2023
Shaded Broad-Bar	<i>Scotopteryx Chenopodiata</i>	2022
Shoulder-Striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania Comma</i>	2021

Appendix 2

Common Name	Taxon Name	MYearax
Skylark	<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>	2025
Slender Bedstraw	<i>Galium Pumilum</i>	2024
Slow-Worm	<i>Anguis Fragilis</i>	2023
Small Blue	<i>Cupido Minimus</i>	2023
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola Chryso-prasaria</i>	2021
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha Pam-philus</i>	2024
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha Pam-philus Pamphilus</i>	2023
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera Silaceata</i>	2019
Small Square-Spot	<i>Diarsia Rubi</i>	2021
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus Philomelos</i>	2025
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus Pygmaeus</i>	2024
Southern Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion Mercu-riale</i>	2023
Southern Yellow Splinter	<i>Lipsothrix Nervosa</i>	2017
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa Striata</i>	2024
Sprawler	<i>Asteroscopus Sphinx</i>	2023
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus Cervus</i>	2023
Starling	<i>Sturnus Vulgaris</i>	2025
Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus Oedicnemus</i>	2023
Tower Mustard	<i>Turritis Glabra</i>	2024
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus Trivialis</i>	2021
True Fox-Sedge	<i>Carex Vulpina</i>	2021
Tubular Water-Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe Fistulosa</i>	2024
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia Turtur</i>	2020
Wall	<i>Lasiommata Megera</i>	2021
Water Vole	<i>Arvicola Amphibius</i>	2024
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis Camilla</i>	2021
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma Lubrici-peda</i>	2023
White Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera Damasonium</i>	2024
White-Letter Hair-streak	<i>Satyrium W-Album</i>	2021
Woodlark	<i>Lullula Arborea</i>	2022
Yellow Bird's-Nest	<i>Hypopitys Monotropa</i>	2024
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla Flava</i>	2024
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla Flava Flavissima</i>	2023
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza Citrinella</i>	2025



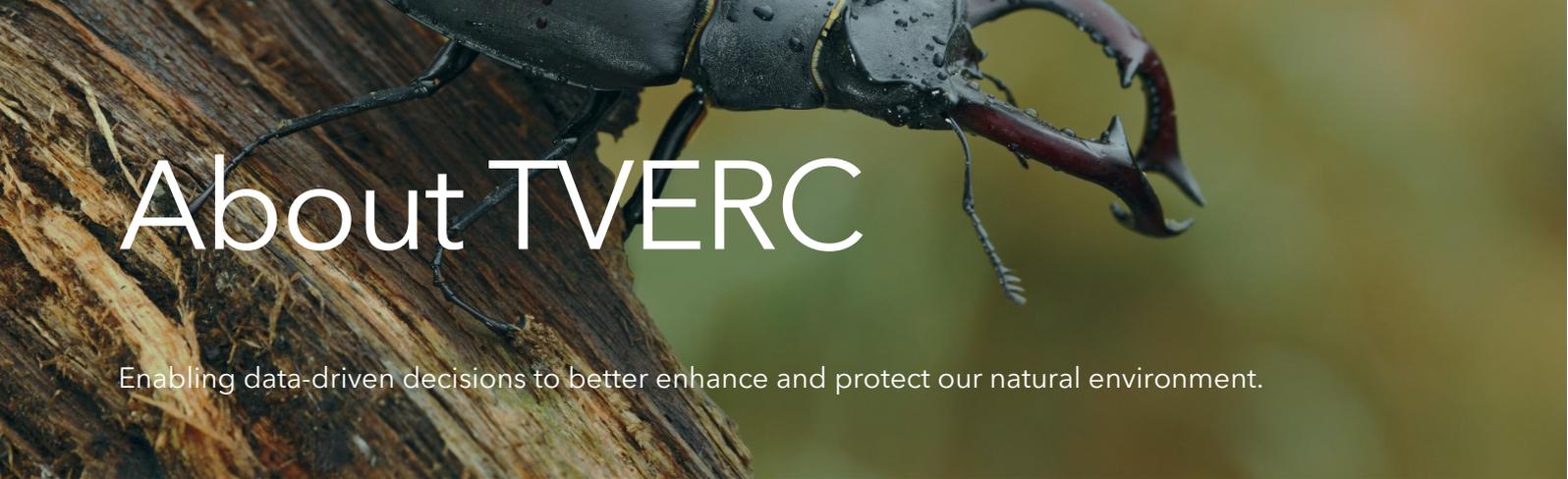
Appendix 3

Breeding bird survey results from BTO (2015 to 2024). Total number of farmland birds recorded in Vale of White Horse from 2015 to 2024.

COMMON NAME	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Corn Bunting	17	23	50	44	64	18	41	56	41	73
Goldfinch	89	133	109	130	159	55	100	125	127	132
Greenfinch	40	37	14	20	22	7	11	16	14	31
Grey Partridge	7	4	5	8	2	2	9	6	5	2
Jackdaw	398	313	291	332	337	251	463	385	292	438
Kestrel	9	7	7	7	4	4	3	5	4	5
Lapwing	15	9	31	4	11	1	23	9	4	0
Linnet	120	107	87	113	62	26	37	57	58	43
Reed Bunting	6	15	12	11	8	4	9	5	6	2
Rook	792	556	617	884	692	493	714	772	809	774
Skylark	125	131	145	184	186	94	196	197	192	238
Starling	42	96	55	46	160	27	116	68	57	54
Stock Dove	27	36	34	42	41	60	42	61	48	86
Tree Sparrow	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turtle Dove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitethroat	45	58	61	63	85	48	75	76	73	67
Woodpigeon	625	906	1007	1113	955	445	975	1275	855	1072
Yellow Wagtail	0	3	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	2
Yellowhammer	42	53	83	82	73	23	103	50	49	51

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.

Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre
County Hall, New Road
Oxford, OX1 1ND

www.tverc.org

tverc@oxfordshire.gov.uk

 [Facebook.com/tverc1](https://www.facebook.com/tverc1)

 [Twitter.com/tverc1](https://twitter.com/tverc1)

 [Instagram.com/tverc1](https://www.instagram.com/tverc1)

 [LinkedIn/tverc1](https://www.linkedin.com/company/tverc1)