Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre

Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2024

South Oxfordshire Council

Highlights

- There are 120 Local Wildlife Sites in South Oxfordshire, totalling 1734.33ha. The area of these LWS has increased by 5.81ha since 2023.
- There are 6 Local Geological Sites in South Oxfordshire, totalling 42.69ha.
- There are 5118.21ha of NERC S41 habitats in South Oxfordshire. This has increased by 98.49ha since 2023
- There were 1 surveys for water voles for water voles in 2023
- There have been records of 172 priority species in South Oxfordshire within the last 10 years. We have not received records from 6 priority species in the last 10 years
- The farmland bird index for South Oxfordshire for 2023 is 1.13, which shows the index increased by 0.12 from 2022.

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 2023-2024 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. Some sites are made up of multiple polygons which have previously been counted as separate sites. Counts in this report are based on the number of sites, rather than polygons, thus counts may differ from previous reports aside from any changes arising from panel decisions. Multiple polygons still contribute to the total area calculations.

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 5.81 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.

Designation	2023	2024
Local Geological Site	42.69	42.69
Local Wildlife Site	1728.52	1734.33

Table 1. Areas of Sites Designated for Intrinsic Environmental Value

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 database due to long gaps between habitat surveys or external data being sent to us.

Over the past year, 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.

TVERC 2023

Changes in area of UK priority habitat

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	2023 (area in ha)	2024(area in ha)
Arable Field Margins	5.64	5.64
Coastal And Floodplain Grazing Marsh	510.72	524.75
Eutrophic Standing Waters	374.95	374.55
Hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	2.46	2.46
Lowland Beech And Yew Woodland	1801.46	1817.76
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	296.23	301.41
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	14.95	16.96
Lowland Fens	39.06	39.05
Lowland Heathland	4.22	4.22
Lowland Meadows	87.35	87.38
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	1069.95	1118.25
Lowland Wood Pasture And Parkland	682.60	683.13
Open Mosaic Habitats On Previously Developed Land	19.51	19.51
Ponds (Priority Habitat)	0.05	0.05
Purple Moor Grass And Rush Pasture	2.37	2.37
Reedbeds	2.37	2.37
Rivers	2.84	14.77
Traditional Orchards	75.59	75.59
Wet Woodland	27.40	27.99
Total	**5019.72**	**5118.21**

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 in-crease survey effort to improve accuracy of this indicator

Distribution and status of water voles

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

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 these 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 172. 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 recording in South Oxfordshire can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 4. UK Priority species recorded in South Oxfordshire Council

Data	2013-2023	2014-2024
Number of UK Priority species	178	172

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 2022. 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Corn Bunting	0.91	0.62	1.00	0.96	0.74	0.83	1.24	1.50	1.07	1.17
Goldfinch	3.18	3.57	5.21	7.80	8.17	5.00	2.71	7.35	7.67	8.17
Greenfinch	2.27	1.10	1.92	1.36	1.04	2.04	1.35	1.15	1.11	1.31
Grey Partridge	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.16	0.26	0.48	0.24	0.08	0.30	0.03
Jackdaw	11.27	8.38	10.71	11.80	10.61	10.17	7.29	15.35	13.19	13.10
Kestrel	0.23	0.38	0.12	0.72	0.39	0.17	0.29	0.08	0.33	0.07
Lapwing	0.59	1.71	1.00	2.08	1.17	1.00	0.24	0.73	0.19	0.38
Linnet	3.59	6.95	8.50	5.60	6.09	3.83	4.24	2.77	3.78	4.69
Reed Bunting	0.36	0.52	0.42	0.48	0.78	0.74	0.29	0.27	0.41	0.28
Rook	34.55	37.67	31.33	33.12	29.87	41.61	44.41	42.92	25.30	32.31
Skylark	10.68	10.33	11.00	12.08	12.26	13.91	7.88	15.19	14.44	15.21
Starling	2.68	0.81	2.29	1.60	3.04	5.48	1.12	4.73	4.44	4.76
Stock Dove	2.59	2.14	0.79	1.04	1.87	2.22	2.53	1.85	3.22	4.17
Tree Sparrow	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turtle Dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whitethroat	7.23	7.24	5.38	5.72	5.70	7.48	4.29	5.27	5.52	4.90
Woodpigeon	41.27	47.67	44.79	46.44	55.13	42.22	27.47	39.58	41.04	45.83
Yellow Wagtail	0.23	0.24	0.42	0.80	0.22	0.04	0.24	0.08	0.37	0.28
Yellowhammer	3.68	4.33	3.79	3.28	3.87	4.26	3.12	4.46	4.41	4.72
Total Density	125.36	133.76	128.88	135.04	141.21	141.48	108.95	143.36	126.79	141.38
Index	1.00	1.07	1.03	1.08	1.13	1.13	0.87	1.14	1.01	1.13

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 2014

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 2014. This does not mean that they are not present, only that no records have been added to the TVERC database since 2014.

Common Name	Taxon Name
Crescent	*Helotropha Leucostigma Leucostigma*
Forester	*Adscita Statices*
Hen Harrier	*Circus Cyaneus*
Lagoon Spire Snail	*Semisalsa Stagnorum*
Large Heath	*Coenonympha Tullia*
Long-Horned Bee	*Eucera Longicornis*

Appendix 2

List of priority species recorded in South Oxfordshire Council since 2014.

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Adder	*Vipera Berus*	2015
An Ant, Bee, Sawfly Or Wasp	*Bombus Ruderatus Subsp. Perniger*	2021
August Thorn	*Ennomos Quercinaria*	2022
Basil Thyme	*Clinopodium Acinos*	2021
Beaded Chestnut	*Agrochola Lychnidis*	2022
Bechstein's Bat	*Myotis Bechsteinii*	2023
Big Blue Pinkgill	*Entoloma Bloxamii S. Lat.*	2023
Bittern	*Botaurus Stellaris*	2018
Black-Headed Mason Wasp	*Odynerus Melanocephalus*	2020
Black-Tailed Godwit	*Limosa Limosa*	2021
Blood-Vein	*Timandra Comae*	2023
Brindled Beauty	*Lycia Hirtaria*	2023

Appendix 2(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Broad-Leaved Cudweed	*Filago Pyramidata*	2023
Brown Hairstreak	*Thecla Betulae*	2021
Brown Hare	*Lepus Europaeus*	2023
Brown Long-Eared Bat	*Plecotus Auritus*	2023
Brown Trout	*Salmo Trutta Subsp. Fario*	2015
Brown-Spot Pinion	*Anchoscelis Litura*	2019
Brown/Sea Trout	*Salmo Trutta*	2016
Buff Ermine	*Spilosoma Lutea*	2023
Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula Pyrrhula*	2023
Burnt Orchid	*Neotinea Ustulata*	2023
Carline Thistle Leafhopper	*Euscelis Venosus*	2015
Centre-Barred Sallow	*Atethmia Centrago*	2022
Chalk Carpet	*Scotopteryx Bipunctaria*	2022
Chalk Eyebright	*Euphrasia Pseudo-kerneri*	2020
Chamomile	*Chamaemelum Nobile*	2017
Cinnabar	*Tyria Jacobaeae*	2023
Common Juniper	*Juniperus Communis Subsp. Communis*	2018
Common Lizard	*Zootoca Vivipara*	2023
Common Scoter	*Melanitta Nigra*	2020
Common Toad	*Bufo Bufo*	2023
Corn Bunting	*Emberiza Calandra*	2022
Cornflower	*Centaurea Cyanus*	2020
Creeping Marshwort	*Apium Repens*	2023
Crescent	*Helotropha Leucostigma*	2016
Cuckoo	*Cuculus Canorus*	2023
Curlew	*Numenius Arquata*	2022
Dark Brocade	*Mniotype Adusta*	2020
Dark Spinach	*Pelurga Comitata*	2022
Dark-Barred Twin-Spot Carpet	*Xanthorhoe Ferrugata*	2022

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Deep-Brown Dart	*Aporophyla Lutulenta*	2022
Dingy Skipper	*Erynnis Tages*	2022
Dingy Skipper	*Erynnis Tages Tages*	2020
Dot Moth	*Melanchra Persicariae*	2019
Dunnock	*Prunella Modularis*	2023
Dusky Brocade	*Apamea Remissa*	2022
Dusky Thorn	*Ennomos Fuscantaria*	2022
Dusky-Lemon Sallow	*Cirrhia Gilvago*	2018
Ear Moth	*Amphipoea Oculea*	2014
English Sticky Eyebright	*Euphrasia Officinalis Subsp. Anglica*	2022
Eurasian Otter	*Lutra Lutra*	2024
European Eel	*Anguilla Anguilla*	2023
European Water Vole	*Arvicola Amphibius*	2023
Feathered Gothic	*Tholera Decimalis*	2022
Fen Violet	*Viola Persicifolia*	2016
Feral Ferret	*Mustela Putorius Subsp. Furo*	2020
Fine-Leaved Sandwort	*Minuartia Hybrida*	2019
Fine-Lined Pea	*Odhneripisidium*	2015
Five-Banded	*Cerceris Quinque-*	2020
Fly Orchid	*Ophrys Insectifera*	2021
Frog Orchid	*Coeloglossum Viride*	2020
Garden Dart	*Euxoa Nigricans*	2017
Ghost Moth	*Hepialus Humuli*	2023
Grape-Hyacinth	*Muscari Neglectum*	2020
Grass Rivulet	*Perizoma Albulata Albulata*	2019
Grass Snake	*Natrix Helvetica*	2023
Grasshopper Warbler	*Locustella Naevia*	2023
Great Crested Newt	*Triturus Cristatus*	2023
Green Hound's-	*Cynoglossum*	2020
Green-Brindled	*Allophyes Oxy-*	2022
Grey Dagger	*Acronicta Psi*	2017

Appendix 2(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Grey Partridge	*Perdix Perdix*	2022
Grizzled Skipper	*Pyrgus Malvae*	2023
Harvest Mouse	*Micromys Minutus*	2022
Hawfinch	*Coccothraustes Coccothraustes*	2018
Hazel Dormouse	*Muscardinus Avellanarius*	2023
Herring Gull	*Larus Argentatus*	2022
Hornet Robberfly	*Asilus Crabroniformis*	2022
House Sparrow	*Passer Domesticus*	2023
Intermediate Stonewort	*Chara Intermedia*	2021
Juniper	*Juniperus Communis*	2022
Knot Grass	*Acronicta Rumicis*	2021
Lackey	*Malacosoma Neustria*	2023
Lapwing	*Vanellus Vanellus*	2023
Large Garden Bumblebee	*Bombus Ruderatus*	2019
Large Nutmeg	*Apamea Anceps*	2023
Large Wainscot	*Rhizedra Lutosa*	2022
Latticed Heath	*Chiasmia Clathrata*	2022
Lesser Butterfly-Orchid	*Platanthera Bifolia*	2019
Lesser Redpoll	*Acanthis Cabaret*	2023
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	*Dryobates Minor*	2021
Linnet	*Linaria Cannabina*	2023
Liquorice Piercer	*Grapholita Pallifrontana*	2019
Long-Eared Bat Species	*Plecotus*	2021
Mab's Lantern	*Philorhizus Quadrisignatus*	2015
Man Orchid	*Orchis Anthropophora*	2021
Marsh Fritillary	*Euphydryas Aurinia*	2022
Marsh Stitchwort	*Stellaria Palustris*	2019
Marsh Tit	*Poecile Palustris*	2023
Minor Shoulder-Knot	*Brachylomia Viminalis*	2019
Monkey Orchid	*Orchis Simia*	2021

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

Appendix 2(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Shaded Broad-Bar	*Scotopteryx Chenopodiata*	2023
Shepherd's-Needle	*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*	2021
Shoulder-Striped Wainscot	*Leucania Comma*	2023
Six-Spotted Cranefly	*Idiocera Sexguttata*	2020
Skylark	*Alauda Arvensis*	2023
Slender Bedstraw	*Galium Pumilum*	2023
Slow-Worm	*Anguis Fragilis*	2023
Small Blue	*Cupido Minimus*	2022
Small Emerald	*Hemistola Chrysoprasaria*	2022
Small Heath	*Coenonympha Pamphilus*	2023
Small Heath	*Coenonympha Pamphilus Pamphilus*	2023
Small Phoenix	*Ecliptopera Silaceata*	2022
Small Square-Spot	*Diarsia Rubi*	2023
Smooth Snake	*Coronella Austriaca*	2014
Song Thrush	*Turdus Philomelos*	2023
Soprano Pipistrelle	*Pipistrellus Pygmaeus*	2023
Spotted Flycatcher	*Muscicapa Striata*	2023
Sprawler	*Asteroscopus Sphinx*	2021
Spreading Hedge-Parsley	*Torilis Arvensis*	2021
Stag Beetle	*Lucanus Cervus*	2023
Starling	*Sturnus Vulgaris*	2023
Stone-Curlew	*Burhinus Oedicnemus*	2021
Striped Lychnis	*Cucullia Lychnitis*	2023
Tree Pipit	*Anthus Trivialis*	2020
Tree Sparrow	*Passer Montanus*	2016

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Tubular Water-Dropwort	*Oenanthe Fistulosa*	2022
Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia Turtur*	2018
Wall	*Lasiommata Megera*	2021
Weather Earthstar	*Geastrum Corollinum*	2016
West European Hedgehog	*Erinaceus Europaeus*	2023
Western Barbastelle	*Barbastella Barbastellus*	2024
White Admiral	*Limenitis Camilla*	2022
White Ermine	*Spilosoma Lubricipeda*	2023
White Helleborine	*Cephalanthera Damasonium*	2023
White-Letter Hairstreak	*Satyrium W-Album*	2021
Wild Candytuft	*Iberis Amara*	2023
Yellow Bird's-Nest	*Hypopitys Monotropa*	2019
Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla Flava*	2023
Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla Flava Flavissima*	2022
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza Citrinella*	2023

Appendix 3

Breeding bird survey results from BTO (2014 to 2023). Total number of farmland birds recorded in South Oxfordshire from 2014 to 2023.

COMMON NAME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Corn Bunting	20	13	24	24	17	19	21	39	29	34
Goldfinch	70	75	125	195	188	115	46	191	207	237
Greenfinch	50	23	46	34	24	47	23	30	30	38
Grey Partridge	1	2	5	4	6	11	4	2	8	1
Jackdaw	248	176	257	295	244	234	124	399	356	380
Kestrel	5	8	3	18	9	4	5	2	9	2
Lapwing	13	36	24	52	27	23	4	19	5	11
Linnet	79	146	204	140	140	88	72	72	102	136
Reed Bunting	8	11	10	12	18	17	5	7	11	8
Rook	760	791	752	828	687	957	755	1116	683	937
Skylark	235	217	264	302	282	320	134	395	390	441
Starling	59	17	55	40	70	126	19	123	120	138
Stock Dove	57	45	19	26	43	51	43	48	87	121
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	159	152	129	143	131	172	73	137	149	142
Woodpigeon	908	1001	1075	1161	1268	971	467	1029	1108	1329
Yellow Wagtail	5	5	10	20	5	1	4	2	10	8
Yellowhammer	81	91	91	82	89	98	53	116	119	137

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 4.8 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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