



Thames Valley
Environmental
Records Centre

Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2024 Vale of White Horse Council





Highlights

- There are 78 Local Wildlife Sites in Vale of White Horse totalling 1802.12 hectares. The area of these LWS has increased by 9.63ha since 2023.
- There are 11 Local Geological Sites in Vale of White Horse, totalling 69.25ha.
- There are 3105.87ha of NERC S41 habitats in Vale of White Horse. This has increased by 55.39ha since 2023.
- There were 163 surveys for water voles for water voles in 2023, with 82 positive sightings
- There have been records of 168 priority species in Vale of White Horse within the last 10 years. We have not received records from 5 priority species in the last 10 years.
- The farmland bird index for Vale of White Horse is 0.9 which shows the index decreased by 0.13 from 2022.

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 2023-2024 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 57869.68.

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

The area of Local Wildlife Sites has changed by **9.63 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	2023	2024
Local Geological Site	69.25	69.25
Local Wildlife Site	1793.49	1803.12



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 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.



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	2023(area in ha)	2024(area in ha)
Arable Field Margins	0.04	0.04
Coastal And Floodplain Grazing Marsh	711.98	722.46
Eutrophic Standing Waters	350.53	350.34
Hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	2.06	2.06
Lowland Beech And Yew Woodland	2.95	2.95
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	207.96	222.86
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	23.11	23.11
Lowland Fens	31.63	31.63
Lowland Meadows	102.40	102.40
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	991.67	998.70
Lowland Wood Pasture And Parkland	348.62	348.62
Open Mosaic Habitats On Previously Developed Land	113.04	113.06
Reedbeds	9.15	9.15
Rivers	4.86	24.21
Traditional Orchards	98.81	98.81
Wet Woodland	51.67	55.47
Total	3050.48	3105.87

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

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	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



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 these species.

INFORMATION SOURCES

The sources of information used for this indicator are: National list of UK priority species, maintained by the JNCC and 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 **168**. Five 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 Vale of White Horse can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

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

Data	2013-2023	2014-2024
Number of UK Priority species	168	168



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	1.00	1.13	1.28	2.63	2.32	3.56	1.12	2.05	2.80	2.16
Goldfinch	5.12	5.93	7.39	5.74	6.84	8.83	3.44	5.00	6.25	6.68
Greenfinch	2.19	2.67	2.06	0.74	1.05	1.22	0.44	0.55	0.80	0.74
Grey Partridge	0.38	0.47	0.22	0.26	0.42	0.11	0.12	0.45	0.30	0.26
Jackdaw	12.81	26.53	17.39	15.32	17.47	18.72	15.69	23.15	19.25	15.37
Kestrel	0.38	0.60	0.39	0.37	0.37	0.22	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.21
Lapwing	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.63	0.21	0.61	0.06	1.15	0.45	0.21
Linnet	2.62	8.00	5.94	4.58	5.95	3.44	1.62	1.85	2.85	3.05
Reed Bunting	0.50	0.40	0.83	0.63	0.58	0.44	0.25	0.45	0.25	0.32
Rook	61.31	52.80	30.89	32.47	46.53	38.44	30.81	35.70	38.60	42.58
Skylark	7.94	8.33	7.28	7.63	9.68	10.33	5.88	9.80	9.85	10.11
Starling	3.44	2.80	5.33	2.89	2.42	8.89	1.69	5.80	3.40	3.00
Stock Dove	1.69	1.80	2.00	1.79	2.21	2.28	3.75	2.10	3.05	2.53
Tree Sparrow	0.12	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turtle Dove	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whitethroat	4.62	3.00	3.22	3.21	3.32	4.72	3.00	3.75	3.80	3.84
Woodpigeon	44.25	41.67	50.33	53.00	58.58	53.06	27.81	48.75	63.75	45.00
Yellow Wagtail	0.19	0.00	0.17	0.05	0.11	0.17	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
Yellowhammer	3.75	2.80	2.94	4.37	4.32	4.06	1.44	5.15	2.50	2.58
Total Density	153.37	160.06	138.16	137.31	162.38	159.10	97.37	145.95	158.20	138.64
Index	1.00	1.04	0.90	0.90	1.06	1.04	0.63	0.95	1.03	0.90

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
A Lichen	<i>Lecanora Sublivescens</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus Philomelos Clarkei</i>
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer Montanus</i>
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile Montanus</i>
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus Sibilatrix</i>

Appendix 2

List of priority species recorded in Vale of White Horse Council since 2014.

Common Name	Taxon Name	MaxYear
A Beetle	<i>Ophonus Puncticollis</i>	2014
Armed Nomad Bee	<i>Nomada Armata</i>	2020
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos Quercinaria</i>	2019
Autumnal Rustic	<i>Eugnorisma Glareosa</i>	2014
Barbastelle Bat Species	<i>Barbastella</i>	2020
Basil Thyme	<i>Clinopodium Acinos</i>	2021
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola Lychnidis</i>	2021
Bittern	<i>Botaurus Stellaris</i>	2019
Black Oil-Beetle	<i>Meloe Proscarabaeus</i>	2022
Black-Tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa Limosa</i>	2019
Blood-Vein	<i>Timandra Comae</i>	2023
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia Hirtaria</i>	2021
Broad-Leaved Cudweed	<i>Filago Pyramidata</i>	2023
Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla Betulae</i>	2021



Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus Europaeus</i>	2023
Brown Long-Eared Bat	<i>Plecotus Auritus</i>	2023
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo Trutta</i> <i>Subsp. Fario</i>	2023
Brown-Banded Carder Bee	<i>Bombus Humilis</i>	2018
Brown-Spot Pinion	<i>Anchoscelis Litura</i>	2021
Brown/Sea Trout	<i>Salmo Trutta</i>	2023
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma Lutea</i>	2022
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula Pyrrhula</i>	2023
Centre-Barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia Centrago</i>	2019
Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx</i> <i>Bipunctaria</i>	2019
Cigarillo Gall-Fly	<i>Lipara Similis</i>	2022
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria Jacobaeae</i>	2023
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca Vivipara</i>	2023
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta Nigra</i>	2020
Common Toad	<i>Bufo Bufo</i>	2023
Copse-Bindweed	<i>Fallopia Dumetorum</i>	2022
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza Calandra</i>	2022
Corn Cleavers	<i>Galium Tricornutum</i>	2023
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>	2023
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus Canorus</i>	2023
Curlew	<i>Numenius Arquata</i>	2023
Dark Crimson Underwing	<i>Catocala Sponsa</i>	2019
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga Comitata</i>	2015
Dark-Barred Twin-	<i>Xanthorhoe Ferru-</i>	2016
Deep-Brown Dart	<i>Aporophyla Lutulenta</i>	2021
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis Tages</i>	2022
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis Tages</i> <i>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

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Dunnock	<i>Prunella Modularis</i>	2023
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</i> <i>Oculea</i>	2015
Early Gentian	<i>Gentianella Anglica</i>	2023
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra Lutra</i>	2024
European Eel	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>	2020
European Water Vole	<i>Arvicola Amphibius</i>	2023
False Mocha	<i>Cyclophora Porata</i>	2015
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera Decimalis</i>	2021
Fen Violet	<i>Viola Persicifolia</i>	2015
Feral Ferret	<i>Mustela Putorius</i> <i>Subsp. Furo</i>	2023
Figure Of Eight	<i>Diloba Caeruleocephala</i>	2020
Fine-Lined Pea Mussel	<i>Odhneripisidium</i> <i>Tenuilineatum</i>	2017
Five-Banded Weevil-Wasp	<i>Cerceris Quinquemaculata</i>	2021
Flat-Sedge	<i>Blysmus Compressus</i>	2021
Frog Orchid	<i>Coeloglossum Viride</i>	2023
Garden Dart	<i>Euxoa Nigricans</i>	2018
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia Caja</i>	2020
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus Humuli</i>	2021
Grape-Hyacinth	<i>Muscari Neglectum</i>	2014
Grass Rivulet	<i>Perizoma Albulata</i> <i>Albulata</i>	2014
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix Helvetica</i>	2023
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella Naevia</i>	2022
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus Cristatus</i>	2024
Greater Water-Parsnip	<i>Sium Latifolium</i>	2023
Green-Brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes Oxyacanthae</i>	2019
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta Psi</i>	2018
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix Perdix</i>	2023
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus Malvae</i>	2021

Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Harvest Mouse	<i>Micromys Minutus</i>	2023
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes Coccothraustes</i>	2018
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus Avellanarius</i>	2022
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus Cyaneus</i>	2021
Herring Gull	<i>Larus Argentatus</i>	2023
Hornet Robberfly	<i>Asilus Crabroniformis</i>	2022
House Sparrow	<i>Passer Domesticus</i>	2023
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta Rumicis</i>	2023
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma Neustria</i>	2021
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus Vanellus</i>	2023
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 Butterfly-Orchid	<i>Platanthera Bifolia</i>	2014
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus Hipposideros</i>	2021
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis Cabaret</i>	2020
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates Minor</i>	2015
Linnet	<i>Linaria Cannabina</i>	2023
Liquorice Piercer	<i>Grapholita Pallifrontana</i>	2019
Long-Eared Bat Species	<i>Plecotus</i>	2018
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-	<i>Brachyloimia Vimi-</i>	2016
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina Morpheus</i>	2019
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus Timidus</i>	2015
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra Tragopoginis</i>	2020
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula Marginepunctata</i>	2016
Myotis Bat Species	<i>Myotis</i>	2023

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Natterjack Toad	<i>Epidalea Calamita</i>	2023
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus Noctula</i>	2023
Nyctalus Bat Species	<i>Nyctalus</i>	2017
Oak Hook-Tip	<i>Watsonalla Binaria</i>	2019
Oak Lutestring	<i>Cymatophorina Diluta</i>	2019
Pale Eggar	<i>Trichiura Crataegi</i>	2019
Picture-Winged	<i>Dorycera Grami-</i>	2017
Pipistrelle Bat Species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	2023
Polecat	<i>Mustela Putorius</i>	2022
Pondweed Leafhopper	<i>Erotettix Cyane</i>	2021
Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia Gracilis</i>	2019
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia Procancellata</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 Schoenichus</i>	2023
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>	2016
September Thorn	<i>Ennomos Erosaria</i>	2020
Shaded Broad-Bar	<i>Scotopteryx Chenopodiata</i>	2022
Shoulder-Striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania Comma</i>	2021
Skylark	<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>	2023
Slender Bedstraw	<i>Galium Pumilum</i>	2023
Slow-Worm	<i>Anguis Fragilis</i>	2023

Appendix 2

Common Name	Taxon Name	MYearax
Small Blue	<i>Cupido Minimus</i>	2023
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola Chryso-prasaria</i>	2021
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha Pam-philus</i>	2021
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha Pam-philus Pamphilus</i>	2023
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera Silacea</i>	2019
Small Square-Spot	<i>Diarsia Rubi</i>	2021
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus Philomelos</i>	2023
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus Pygmae-us</i>	2023
Southern Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion Mercu-riale</i>	2022
Southern Yellow Splinter	<i>Lipsothrix Nervosa</i>	2017
Spinach	<i>Eulithis Mellinata</i>	2014
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa Striata</i>	2023
Sprawler	<i>Asteroscopus Sphinx</i>	2021
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus Cervus</i>	2023
Starling	<i>Sturnus Vulgaris</i>	2023
Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus Oedicnemus</i>	2022
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus Trivialis</i>	2021
True Fox-Sedge	<i>Carex Vulpina</i>	2021
Tubular Water-Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe Fistulosa</i>	2023
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia Turtur</i>	2020
Wall	<i>Lasiommata Megera</i>	2021
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus Europaeus</i>	2023
Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella Barbas-tellus</i>	2023
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis Camilla</i>	2021
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma Lubrici-peda</i>	2021
White Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera Damasonium</i>	2022
White-Letter Hair-streak	<i>Satyrium W-Album</i>	2021
Woodlark	<i>Lullula Arborea</i>	2022
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla Flava</i>	2021
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla Flava Flavissima</i>	2022
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza Citrinella</i>	2023



Appendix 3

Breeding bird survey results from BTO (2014 to 2023). Total number of farmland birds recorded in Vale of White Horse from 2014 to 2023.

COMMON NAME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Corn Bunting	16	17	23	50	44	64	18	41	56	41
Goldfinch	82	89	133	109	130	159	55	100	125	127
Greenfinch	35	40	37	14	20	22	7	11	16	14
Grey Partridge	6	7	4	5	8	2	2	9	6	5
Jackdaw	205	398	313	291	332	337	251	463	385	292
Kestrel	6	9	7	7	7	4	4	3	5	4
Lapwing	16	15	9	31	4	11	1	23	9	4
Linnet	42	120	107	87	113	62	26	37	57	58
Reed Bunting	8	6	15	12	11	8	4	9	5	6
Rook	981	792	556	617	884	692	493	714	772	809
Skylark	127	125	131	145	184	186	94	196	197	192
Starling	55	42	96	55	46	160	27	116	68	57
Stock Dove	27	27	36	34	42	41	60	42	61	48
Tree Sparrow	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turtle Dove	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitethroat	74	45	58	61	63	85	48	75	76	73
Woodpigeon	708	625	906	1007	1113	955	445	975	1275	855
Yellow Wagtail	3	0	3	1	2	3	0	2	1	0
Yellowhammer	60	42	53	83	82	73	23	103	50	49

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.

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)