



Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2023 South Oxfordshire Council





Highlights

- There are 118 Local Wildlife Sites in South Oxfordshire, totalling 1728.52 hectares. The area of these LWS has increased by 14.33ha since 2022.
- There are 4996.48ha of NERC S41 habitats in South Oxfordshire. This has increased by 87.03ha since 2022.
- There were 34 surveys for water voles in 2022, with 18 positive sightings. This is a success rate of 53%.
- There have been records of 172 priority species in South Oxfordshire within the last 10 years. Seven species have had no records in the last 10 years.
- The farmland bird index for South Oxfordshire is 0.80 which shows the index decreased by 0.10 from 2021.

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 2022-2023 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.

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 **118 Local Wildlife Sites** in South Oxfordshire.

The area of Local Wildlife Sites has changed by **14.33 hectares** since last year.

The area of Local Geological sites has not changed since last year.

Table 1. Areas of Sites Designated for Intrinsic Environmental Value

Designation	2022	2023
Local Geological Site	42.69	42.69
Local Wildlife Site	1714.19	1728.52



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. The changes in the UK priority habitats are mostly attributable to new information such as confirmation of boundaries of habitat types, which is reflected in the numbers.

Over the past year TVERC has done significant work to incorporate habitat data from BBOWT, which has led to reclassification of areas of S41 Habitat. There has also been a large import of Eutrophic Standing Waters from various sources, which has led to substantial increases in area.



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	2022 (area in ha)	2023 (area in ha)
Coastal And Floodplain Grazing Marsh	486.01	487.20
Eutrophic Standing Waters	276.28	375.23
Lowland Beech And Yew Woodland	1737.67	1801.46
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	289.08	296.23
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	12.44	14.95
Lowland Fens	46.43	39.06
Lowland Heathland	4.18	4.22
Lowland Meadows	86.24	87.35
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	1154.38	1069.95
Lowland Wood Pasture And Parkland	682.61	682.60
Open Mosaic Habitats On Previously Developed Land	29.59	19.51
Purple Moor Grass And Rush Pasture	2.37	2.37
Reedbeds	2.23	2.37
Rivers	2.84	2.84
Traditional Orchards	75.46	75.59
Wet Woodland	21.63	27.40
Arable Field Margins	0.00	5.64
Hedgerow (Priority Habitat)	0.00	2.46
Ponds (Priority Habitat)	0.00	0.05
Total	4909.45	4996.48

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	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



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**. 7 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	2012-2022	2013-2023
Number of UK Priority species	179	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 2021. 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Corn Bunting	0.68	0.64	0.87	0.59	0.96	0.92	0.74	0.83	1.24	1.44	1.11
Goldfinch	3.50	2.82	3.09	3.41	5.00	7.50	8.17	5.00	2.71	7.07	7.39
Greenfinch	2.82	2.27	2.17	1.05	1.84	1.31	1.04	2.04	1.35	1.11	1.07
Grey Partridge	0.14	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.15	0.26	0.48	0.24	0.07	0.29
Jackdaw	8.95	7.05	10.78	8.14	10.28	11.35	10.61	10.17	7.29	14.78	12.71
Kestrel	0.09	0.41	0.22	0.41	0.12	0.73	0.39	0.17	0.29	0.07	0.32
Lapwing	2.77	1.95	1.00	1.73	1.04	2.04	1.17	1.00	0.24	1.04	0.29
Linnet	4.95	4.59	3.65	7.50	8.32	5.62	6.09	3.83	4.24	3.26	4.04
Reed Bunting	0.45	1.05	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.85	0.78	0.74	0.29	0.44	0.64
Rook	58.59	38.82	33.04	35.95	30.16	31.85	29.87	41.61	44.41	41.33	24.39
Skylark	12.50	9.59	11.09	10.73	10.96	12.12	12.26	13.91	7.88	15.59	14.71
Starling	2.36	2.00	2.57	0.77	2.20	1.54	3.04	5.48	1.12	4.56	4.29
Stock Dove	1.14	1.36	2.48	2.05	0.76	1.04	1.87	2.22	2.53	1.78	3.11
Turtle Dove	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whitethroat	4.05	6.32	7.04	6.91	5.16	5.58	5.70	7.48	4.29	5.11	5.39
Woodpigeon	49.27	36.00	40.04	46.00	43.12	45.00	55.13	42.22	27.47	38.37	39.89
Yellow Wagtail	0.09	0.05	0.22	0.23	0.40	0.77	0.22	0.04	0.24	0.07	0.36
Yellowhammer	4.14	3.86	3.52	4.14	3.64	3.15	3.87	4.26	3.12	4.33	4.25
Index	1.00	0.76	0.79	0.84	0.80	0.84	0.91	0.91	0.70	0.90	0.80
Total	157.49	119.72	123.61	131.54	125.72	132.40	142.12	142.39	109.65	141.32	125.05



ABOUT THIS INDICATOR

This indicator uses an established list of 19 species, identifiable as farmland birds, compiled by the RSPB. The Tree Sparrow has been excluded from this in Berkshire and Oxfordshire due to a lack of data.

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 2012.

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 2012. This does not mean that they are not present, only that no records have been added to the TVERC database since 2012.

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
A Flowering Plant	<i>Hypopitys monotropae</i> subsp. <i>hy-</i>	2012
Black-headed Mason Wasp	<i>Odynerus melanocephalus</i>	2012
Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria cretata</i>	2012
Depressed River Mussel	<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>	2012
Pheasant's-eye	<i>Adonis annua</i>	2012
Rest Harrow	<i>Aplasta ononaria</i>	2012
Yellow Mayfly	<i>Potamanthus luteus</i>	2012

Appendix 2

List of priority species recorded in South Oxfordshire Council since 2012.

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	2020
An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i> subsp. <i>perniger</i>	2021
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	2022
Basil Thyme	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	2021
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	2020
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	2018
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	2021
Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	2021
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	2021
Broad-leaved Cudweed	<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	2020
Brown-spot Pinion	<i>Anchoscelis litura</i>	2019
Brown Hairstreak	<i>Thecla betulae</i>	2020



Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	2021
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	2021
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i> subsp. <i>fario</i>	2015
Brown/Sea Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	2016
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	2022
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	2021
Burnt Orchid	<i>Neotinea ustulata</i>	2017
Carline Thistle Leafhopper	<i>Euscelis venosus</i>	2015
Centre-barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	2020
Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i>	2020
Chalk Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia pseudo-kerneri</i>	2020
Chamomile	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	2017
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	2021
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>communis</i>	2018
Common Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	2021
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	2022
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	2021
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	2020
Creeping Marshwort	<i>Apium repens</i>	2020
Crescent	<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	2016
Crescent	<i>Helotropha leucostigma leucostigma</i>	2013
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2022
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	2021
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	2018
Dark Brocade	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	2020
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	2018
Deep-brown Dart	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	2021
Desmoulin's Whorl Snail	<i>Vertigo (Vertigo) moulinsiana</i>	2016
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	2020

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages tages</i>	2020
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	2019
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	2022
Dusky-lemon Sallow	<i>Cirrhia gilvago</i>	2018
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	2021
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	2021
Ear Moth	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	2014
English Sticky Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>anglica</i>	2022
Eurasian Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	2022
European Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	2019
European Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	2021
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	2019
Fen Violet	<i>Viola persicifolia</i>	2016
Feral Ferret	<i>Mustela putorius</i> subsp. <i>furo</i>	2020
Fine-leaved Sandwort	<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	2019
Fine-lined Pea Mussel	<i>Odhneripisidium tenuilineatum</i>	2015
Five-banded Weevil-wasp	<i>Cerceris quinquefasciata</i>	2020
Fly Orchid	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	2021
Forester	<i>Adscita statices</i>	2013
Frog Orchid	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	2020
Garden Dart	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	2017
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	2019
Grape-hyacinth	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	2020
Grass Rivulet	<i>Perizoma albulata albulata</i>	2019
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	2022
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	2022
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	2022
Green-brindled Crescent	<i>Allophytes oxyacanthae</i>	2019
Green Hound's-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum germanicum</i>	2020
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	2017

Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	2021
Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	2020
Harvest Mouse	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	2022
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	2018
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	2021
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2013
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	2022
Hornet Robberfly	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	2020
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2022
Intermediate Stonewort	<i>Chara intermedia</i>	2021
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	2019
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	2021
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	2015
Lagoon Spire Snail	<i>Semisalsa stagnorum</i>	2013
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2021
Large Garden Bumblebee	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>	2019
Large Heath	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	2013
Large Nutmeg	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	2022
Large Wainscot	<i>Rhizodra lutosa</i>	2018
Latticed Heath	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	2015
Lesser Butterfly-orchid	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	2019
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	2021
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	2021
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	2022
Liquorice Piercer	<i>Grapholita pallifrontana</i>	2019
Long-horned Bee	<i>Eucera longicornis</i>	2013
Mab's Lantern	<i>Phylorhizus quadrisignatus</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>	2021

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Minor Shoulder-knot	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	2019
Monkey Orchid	<i>Orchis simia</i>	2021
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	2021
Mountain Hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>	2015
Mouse Moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	2021
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	2017
Necklace Ground Beetle	<i>Carabus monilis</i>	2020
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	2019
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2022
Oak Hook-tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	2022
Oak Lutestring	<i>Cymatophorina diluta</i>	2017
Olive Earthtongue	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	2015
Pasqueflower	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	2021
Pillwort	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>	2018
Polecat	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	2021
Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	2018
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia procelata</i>	2016
Red-shanked Carder Bee	<i>Bombus ruderarius</i>	2021
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	2022
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	2021
Rosy Minor	<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	2019
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	2020
Rugged Oil-beetle	<i>Meloe rugosus</i>	2021
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	2019
Sallow	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	2019
Sallow Guest Weevil	<i>Melanapion minimum</i>	2016
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	2019
September Thorn	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	2020
Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx che-nopodiata</i>	2022
Shepherd's-needle	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	2021
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	<i>Leucania comma</i>	2019

Appendix 2_(continued)

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Six-spotted Cranefly	<i>Idiocera sexguttata</i>	2020
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	2022
Slender Bedstraw	<i>Galium pumilum</i>	2021
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	2021
Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	2020
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola chryso-prasaria</i>	2021
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2020
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus pamphilus</i>	2022
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	2019
Small Square-spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	2022
Smooth Snake	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	2014
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2022
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos clarkei</i>	2013
Soprano Pipit	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2022
Southern Crablet	<i>Ozyptila claveata</i>	2021
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2022
Sprawler	<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	2018
Spreading Hedgeparsley	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	2021
Stag Beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	2021
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2022
Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>	2021
Striped Lychnis	<i>Cucullia lychnitis</i>	2020
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	2020
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	2016

Common Name	Taxon Name	Max Year
Tubular Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	2022
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	2018
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	2019
Weather Earthstar	<i>Geastrum corollinum</i>	2016
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	2022
Western Barbastelle	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	2021
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium w-album</i>	2020
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	2020
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	2022
White Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	2022
Wild Candytuft	<i>Iberis amara</i>	2022
Yellow Bird's-nest	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i>	2019
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	2021
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flavissima</i>	2021
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	2022

Appendix 3

Breeding bird survey results from BTO (2012 to 2022). Total number of farmland birds recorded in South Oxfordshire from 2012 to 2022.

COMMON NAME	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Corn Bunting	15	14	20	13	24	24	17	19	21	39	31
Goldfinch	77	62	71	75	125	195	188	115	46	191	207
Greenfinch	62	50	50	23	46	34	24	47	23	30	30
Grey Partridge	3	4	1	2	5	4	6	11	4	2	8
Jackdaw	197	155	248	179	257	295	244	234	124	399	356
Kestrel	2	9	5	9	3	19	9	4	5	2	9
Lapwing	61	43	23	38	26	53	27	23	4	28	8
Linnet	109	101	84	165	208	146	140	88	72	88	113
Reed Bunting	10	23	23	22	19	22	18	17	5	12	18
Rook	1289	854	760	791	754	828	687	957	755	1116	683
Skylark	275	211	255	236	274	315	282	320	134	421	412
Starling	52	44	59	17	55	40	70	126	19	123	120
Stock Dove	25	30	57	45	19	27	43	51	43	48	87
Turtle Dove	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Whitethroat	89	139	162	152	129	145	131	172	73	138	151
Woodpigeon	1084	792	921	1012	1078	1170	1268	971	467	1036	1117
Yellow Wagtail	2	1	5	5	10	20	5	1	4	2	10
Yellowhammer	91	85	81	91	91	82	89	98	53	117	119

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) is 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 as GIS tables, 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://www.tverc.org/cms/content/share-your-records>

Our Records

We hold over 4.5 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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