|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Your name: | Address: | Telephone number: |

**Diary of Incidental Sightings**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species seen** | **Date** | **Grid reference** | **Locality** | **Notes** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Return Berkshire or Oxfordshire records to: email: tverc@oxfordshire.gov.uk  Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre, Speedwell House, Speedwell Street, Oxford, OX1 1NE | | | | |
| **Species seen** | **Date** | **Grid reference** | **Locality** | **Notes** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

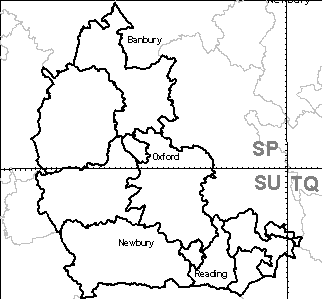
# ‘Diary of Incidental Sightings form’ – how to fill it in and when to use it

This form is for recording occasional one-off sightings. You should use it if you want to keep a record of your wildlife sightings of a range of species at a range of sites. Use this form when, for instance, you see a dead badger at the side of the road or a notable bird (red kite, peregrine falcon).

### Information needed in the diary

* ***Your name*** – please put your full name, not just your initials or first name only.
* ***Address and telephone number*** – this is useful if we have to get back to you to clarify details of a record and helps us to separate two recorders with the same name.
* ***Date***– an exact date is best (06/10/59) but a vague date (1959) or range of dates (Oct to Nov 1959) is acceptable .
* ***Species seen*** – a common name is acceptable if this is how the species is invariably identified e.g. ‘badger’ but a Latin name should be added where this is helpful e.g. fungi, flowering plants with a number of common names.
* ***Locality***– what you write here should enable someone else to find your location on a map (this will help TVERC to double check your grid reference).
* ***Grid reference*** – a six figure grid reference should be given as standard but greater accuracy could be useful for notable species. A four figure grid reference may be acceptable for mobile species.
* ***Notes***– this is where you can record abundance (how many you saw) and sex / stage and other details e.g. two adults (one male, one female) seen dead at side of road.

### Constructing a grid reference

You can use any Ordnance Survey map to work out a grid reference. It is easier to work out an accurate grid reference using a 1:25,000 (4cm to 1 km / 2 ½ inches to 1 mile) Explorer map (the ones with the orange cover) rather than a 1:50,000 (2cm to 1km / 1 ¼ inches to 1 mile) Landranger map (pink cover).

The UK is divided into 100km squares by the Ordnance Survey and each 100km square has a two letter code (see map). This code forms the first part of your grid reference.

In Oxfordshire and Berkshire the codes are either SU (Berkshire and south Oxfordshire) or SP (north Oxfordshire) with a small part of TQ (eastern-most part of Berkshire).

Each 100km square is divided into 1km squares and these are the lines that you see on an Ordnance survey map. Each one of these lines is labelled with two numbers. You can give a four figure grid reference by writing the 100km letter code (SP) followed by the number of the vertical line running down the left hand side of the 1km square (the easting) and then the number of the horizontal line running along the bottom of the 1km square (the northing). See below.

54 The grid reference for this 1km square

is SP 24 53.

53

52

23 24 25 26 27

To work out a six figure grid reference you need to sub-divide a 1km square into 100m squares – these sub-divisions are marked on the outside edge of a 1:25,000 Explorer map, but they are not numbered. You need to count how many subdivisions to the east of the nearest vertical 1km line and how many 100m sub-divisions north of the nearest horizontal 1km line your spot is e.g. 4 sub-divisions to the east and 2 sub-divisions to the north. These two numbers (4 and 2) are written as the third and sixth numbers in your six figure grid reference. See below.

54 The six figure grid reference for the star

is SP 244 532.

🞾

53

1. 25

## **Common mistakes with grid references**

Even people who are very used to grid references occasionally get them ‘back to front’ – this is when you give the northing before the easting instead of correctly giving the easting before the northing. One way to remember which comes first is to remember ‘Along the corridor and up the stairs’ – reminding you to give the figure along from the vertical line and up from the horizontal.

Another common mistake is to give the wrong 100km two letter reference (SP instead of SU or vice versa). In Oxfordshire and Berkshire it is particularly easy to remember that SU is to the south and SP is to the north by remembering that the ‘U’ in SU suggests ‘underneath’.



***Don’t forget -***

Return Berkshire or Oxfordshire records to:

**Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre, c/o Oxfordshire County**

**Council, Speedwell House, Speedwell Street, Oxford, OX1 1NE**

**email:** [**tverc@oxfordshire.gov.uk**](mailto:tverc@oxfordshire.gov.uk) **Tel: 01865 815451**