

**WYCOMBE  
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 SOUTH BUCKS**

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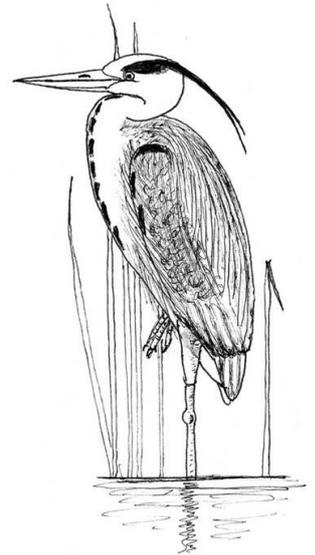
**SEPTEMBER  
 2013**

**Issue 72**

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*Heron*



*Bee Orchid (Ophrys apifera)*



**Wycombe Wildlife News** is published 3 times a year to promote the Group and wildlife issues and inform members and the public of its activities.

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**COPY DATE FOR THE  
 NEXT ISSUE**

**Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> December  
 2013**

Views expressed in this newsletter are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Group.  
 For the purposes of management of the Group, membership information is held on computer.

## Chairman's Chat

The arrival of a late spring did eventually provide an opportunity for nature to recover from the cold and wet start to the year. As expected, however, spring was soon replaced by what started off as a mainly dry and hot summer, which did not allow our gardens to thrive as well as we had hoped they would. With a return to more normal conditions for the time of the year in August, perhaps nature will find it easier to cope with the latter part of summer and the approach to autumn, provided we get enough rain to stop everything drying out again.

As usual with weather that is not quite normal for the time of year, there are winners and losers. There seems to have been no shortage of butterflies and many other insects, but where have all the ladybirds gone? I don't think I have ever seen as many bumblebees in the garden before and one of the most numerous species in our garden has been the Tree Bumblebee (*Bombus hypnorum*). This is hardly surprising, as we had a nest in one of our compost bins, which I use to store leaves in for creating leaf mould. Taking suitable garden and kitchen waste to the compost area of our garden has involved running the gauntlet past the bees that appear to have been assigned to the task of guarding the nest entrance. By choosing times when the number of bees visible was not too high, I managed to continue to access the composting area, and I am sure that the bees became accustomed to my visits and didn't regard me as a threat. This alien species can be aggressive if disturbed, so it is wise to be cautious when approaching their nest.

The Revive the Wye (RTW) project, which is supported by Wycombe Wildlife Group, has had another successful year, with lots of help provided by teams of corporate volunteers. WWG's main contributions have been to co-ordinate the volunteer work programme and lead some of the tasks. With our group providing two of the five leaders and some of the regular volunteers for the RTW tasks this year, we are certainly getting more involved in practical conservation tasks than we have for several years.

With every newsletter, I seem to have changes to report. Pat Morris, who agreed to remain a WWG trustee when she decided to give up a number of roles she had undertaken for our group over many years, will be moving away from High Wycombe shortly. On behalf of all our members, I would like to express our thanks to Pat for all she has done for WWG over the years, and to Roy for the support he and his computer have provided to Pat behind the scenes. We offer them both all our very best wishes for their forthcoming move to their new home.

Finally, I am sure all our members will be sorry to hear that Margaret Simmons had a fall and broke a hip. She has had a hip replacement, but will be unable to continue to manage the Pann Mill garden for High Wycombe Society, the role for which she is best known. Margaret too is planning to move from Wycombe to be near to where her daughters live. Our thanks go to Margaret for the support she has given to WWG, and we wish her all the very best for the future.

Roger Wilding

## New members

We welcome Chris Woodman as a new member of Wycombe Wildlife Group.

### Wycombe Wildlife

**Group** is a registered charity with the following objects:

To conserve the environment, mainly using volunteers, for the benefit of the public.

To educate the public in the principles and practice of conservation.

Within **Wycombe District** the Group:

Surveys wildlife habitats and their associated flora and fauna, giving those taking part plenty of opportunities to increase their knowledge and identification skills.

Helps manage local wildlife sites, undertaking practical conservation work on local nature reserves.

Provides advice to schools, other bodies and individuals on all aspects of wildlife.

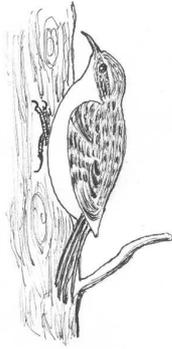
Stimulates public interest in wildlife and its conservation.

Organises walks, talks and other activities covering a wide range of wildlife topics.

Provides advice on and encourages wildlife gardening.

Co-operates with other groups with similar aims.

**If you currently receive a printed copy of this newsletter, and you would be willing to receive a copy by email instead, please contact the Chairman. You will then be able to see the photographs in colour, and it will save the Group money.**



## Bird walk on the Rye

*Left: Tree Creeper*

*Right: Kingfisher*



On Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> May, I arranged a walk along the Rye and Holywell Mead looking at and listening to birds. It was a lovely morning, and 28 different species of birds were either seen or heard, including Mistle Thrushes, Nuthatches, Stock Doves, Treecreepers, Goldcrests, Chiffchaffs, and Blackcaps.

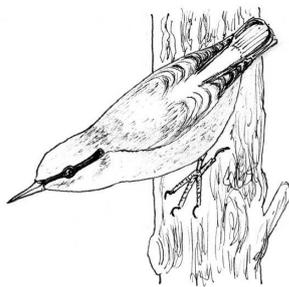
I have counted a total of 69 species over the years that I have walked along there. This is a huge number for an urban area. Kingfishers and

Hérons can quite often be seen along Wendover Way at any time of the day.

Now we have reached August, birds are fairly silent, but with the autumn comes a renewed burst of song from several species.

All in all, the Rye and the surrounding areas are good, local green spaces in which to see and hear birds.

Frances Wilding



## Walking at Marlow

*Left: Nuthatch*

*Right: Reed Bunting*



I walked from Marlow alongside the Thames to Temple Lock and along a field path back to Higginson Park, the day after the Rye walk, and counted an amazing 44 species of birds, that I either saw or heard in only one and a half hours of walking.

Marlow has several different habitats in one fairly small area:-

- Parkland (Higginson Park) which has Nuthatches, Goldcrests, Collared Doves etc.
- The river, for all the water birds including Great Crested Grebes, Egyptian Geese, Tufted Ducks and Common Terns.

- Wetland areas that hold Cuckoos, Reed Buntings, Whitethroats, Reed Warblers, and the occasional Cetti's Warbler.
- Farmland, that this year has supported several Lapwings and Skylarks as well as a few Swifts, Swallows and House Martins, not to mention the more common birds that always reside in the hedges and trees.

Where else can 44 species of birds be found on a relatively short walk, just using eyes and ears?

Frances Wilding

## The AGM and follow-up decisions

The 24<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of Wycombe Wildlife Group took place on 20<sup>th</sup> May. All of the current elected trustees (Paul Bowyer, James Donald, Angus Idle, Pat Morris, and Roger Wilding) had offered themselves for re-election and, as there were no other nominations, their re-election was proposed, seconded and agreed by a vote of the members present. The Chairman pointed out that there were vacancies for additional trustees, and that the re-elected trustees could co-opt up to two additional trustees during the period up to the next AGM.

At an Executive Committee meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> June, the re-elected trustees discussed who should fill the Group's officer roles for the coming year and decided to make no changes.

## Wild flowers and where to find them in the Chilterns

“Wild flowers and where to find them in the Chilterns” was the subject of the talk by Gay Beattie which followed the formal business meeting at this year's AGM.

The talk illustrated an amazing number of flowering plants found in the Chilterns and explained where to look for them. The talk also referred to the use that has been made of some of the plants for culinary, medicinal and other purposes. The origin of some of the plant names was explained, and some of the numerous alternative common names were mentioned.

Copies of Gay's book on the subject of the talk were available to purchase during the refreshment break. The plants covered in the talk, together with others, are illustrated in the book, grouped by flower colour. Alternative names, name origins, and any uses to which

the species has been put are included. The book also contains a chart showing the months in which the plants flower, and there are maps and descriptions of 18 recommended walks in the Chilterns, from the Barton Hills to Goring, to see many of the plants. The book does make it clear that the herbal uses described are for general interest, and should not be practised without reference to a qualified herbalist or at least an up-to-date herbal. Presumably, it would also be advisable to be cautious in the use of Primrose, which we were told has been used to make love potions, and in relying on Yellow Archangel to ward off evil spirits.

Gay's talk was extremely well illustrated, and contained lots of detailed information about our local flowering plants. We are very grateful to her for giving us such an interesting talk.



*Two of the many wildflowers mentioned during the talk:*

*Left: Pasqueflower (Pulsatilla vulgaris)*

*Right: Chiltern Gentian (Gentianella germanica)*



## Munday Dean Open Day



An annual open day at the small Munday Dean nature reserve, at the far end of Mundaydean Lane off the B482 road out of Marlow, has been organised by BBOWT (South Bucks) for many years. It is hoped that these open days can continue to be arranged to provide a local opportunity to see the Green-winged Orchid (*Orchis morio*) which grows there.

Arranging the date for this open day has always been difficult for the organisers, because the orchid's flowering period can vary from year to year, resulting in disappointment for visitors if they find that the flowers haven't opened or have gone over. This year, the date of the open day (12<sup>th</sup> May) was perfectly timed, and visitors were rewarded by seeing the orchids at their best, ranging in colour from purple to pink, with one white plant present.

## Chalk grassland walk



Above: Dark Green Fritillary  
Below: Dark Mullein  
(*Verbascum nigrum*) -larval  
food plant of the Striped  
*Lychnis* moth.



On 3<sup>rd</sup> July, Neil Harris led a follow-up walk to his March talk on grassland to woodland succession, and how the National Trust reversed this natural process on their land near Bradenham. Meeting in the car park in Smalldean Lane, the walk went first through the nature reserve there, looking at the chalk grassland flowers and the habitat managed with the needs of the Duke of Burgundy butterfly in mind. This was the location of a WWG walk in 2012, specifically to see this butterfly species following a successful reintroduction there.

After a fairly brief visit to the reserve, the walk continued along the southern edge of the woods, with fine views over the valley between Saunderton and Bradenham. We then reached a point with good views over Bradenham

village, towards West Wycombe. Here we saw to our left the location, referred to in Neil's talk, where a large area of woodland had been clear felled, and then grazed, to enable natural regeneration of the former chalk grassland habitat to take place. Passing through an area that had been restored to chalk grassland at an earlier date, Neil said that we should look out for Dark Green Fritillaries. Almost immediately one appeared and, unusually for this species, settled nearby and stayed long enough for a quick photograph. We also saw lots of Dark Mullein, the larval food plant of the Striped *Lychnis* moth.

Our thanks go to Neil Harris for leading the walk, enabling us to see one of the areas referred to in his talk, and some of the other interesting areas on the National Trust's Bradenham Estate.

## College Lake walk



As a follow-up to the talk by Rodney Sims in February on the creation of the College Lake reserve, a group of WWG and BBOWT members visited the reserve on 14<sup>th</sup> June. Rodney met us at the entrance and led us on a circular walk, which covered most of the reserve, pointing out much of interest on the way.

As well as seeing a good range of plants and birds and a lot of damselflies, it was interesting to see some of the geological features of the reserve which were revealed during the quarrying operations there. Without an expert guide to point them out, most visitors would pass by these features without taking much notice of them. To see locations where the prehistoric remains of large mammals long extinct in Britain have been excavated, really is an exciting experience. Some of these remains can be seen under a glass cover in the floor of the visitors centre.

We went through the arable weed project fields, which are open to all visitors, but we

were privileged to also be able to see the area where the rarer arable species are carefully cultivated in raised beds to maximise the opportunities to conserve them. The most attractive plants seen were Pheasant's-eye (*Adonis annua*) and Field Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*) but Shepherd's-needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*), although not particularly attractive, is interesting because of its unusual seedhead.

There is no doubt that College Lake, with its diversity of habitats, wide vistas over large expanses of open water and other wetland areas, and hides for watching the wildlife, has a great deal to offer the visitor, and it is not too far away for a regular visit.

Following a change of route between Tring and Pitstone, public transport users can now get to College Lake using the 300 bus service from High Wycombe to Aylesbury and the 61 Aylesbury to Luton bus service which stops right outside the reserve entrance.



*Pheasant's-eye (Adonis annua)*



*Field Cow-wheat (Melampyrum arvense)*

## Holtspur Bank walks 2013

We have made a practice of advertising the walks and other regular events held at Holtspur Bank LNR in the WWG programme: they also appear in the BBOWT Wildlife Diary. These activities are actually organised by the Friends of Holtspur Bank and most of the walks are led by Derek Bourne, who leads the interactive round up of recent wildlife sightings at the start of our members' meetings.

Sometimes Derek invites an external expert to lead the walks, and this was the case on 19<sup>th</sup> May when Brenda Harold led this year's spring walk around the reserve. Amongst the numerous species seen, there were some good specimens of Early-purple Orchid (*Orchis mascula*), although the number of the latter on the reserve is a lot lower than it used to be.

The annual dusk patrol walk took place on 5<sup>th</sup> July to see glow-

worms, bats and moths and, on 21<sup>st</sup> July, the summer wildflower walk provided opportunities to see more of the plants on the impressive species list for the reserve. On this occasion, the Pyramidal Orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*) plants were at their best. A pure white-flowered plant of Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*) was spotted, and growing nearby there was a Wild Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*) plant, also bearing white flowers.

The annual autumn walk at Holtspur Bank will take place on 22<sup>nd</sup> September looking for fruits and autumn colours, and, on 6<sup>th</sup> October, Penny Cullington from Bucks Fungus Group will be following up her very well attended fungus walk there last year with another foray, to see if any more species can be added to last year's total of around 50.



Above: Early-purple Orchid (*Orchis mascula*)

Below: An unusual white-flowered Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*)



## Moth trapping on the Holtspur Valley reserves

Moth trapping events are often held at the Holtspur Bottom Butterfly Reserve, as well as on the adjacent Holtspur Bank Local Nature Reserve. Usually, several moth traps are set up, and the moths seen are identified and recorded by a number of moth experts. Paul Bowyer submitted copies of provisional lists sent to him of the moths recorded there during events on 6<sup>th</sup> July and 9<sup>th</sup> August this year, showing that some 170 moth species had been identified on the first of these dates, and 113 on the second. Most impressive results for what are just provisional lists!

## Moth trapping in members' gardens

A moth trapping evening in the Osborn family's Bourne End garden on 15<sup>th</sup> June attracted 14 species of moth. The weather was cloudy with some light showers, and 9 people attended.

29 species of moth were recorded in Paul Bowyer's garden in Cherrywood Gardens, Flackwell Heath on 20<sup>th</sup> July, when the weather was warm, cloudy and a little breezy. 4 people attended this event.

Lists of the species recorded at these events can be found on the WWG website.

## Revive the Wye update

*Grey Wagtail - a very common species along the Wye*



The deep and fast flow on the Wye this year resulted in a late start to the volunteer tasks to help maintain our local chalk stream in good condition. Whereas in 2012, the tasks started in February, this year's first task was delayed until June. Even in August, deep water has made some tasks difficult, and prevented some from being completed.

With a large number of volunteers being offered by local companies, arranging a programme to fit in with the availability of task leaders has involved some complex planning. Having five task leaders this year has helped, especially as we have had some teams with between 24 and 29 inexperienced volunteers helping. The Rangers deployed their Green Thursday volunteers on a river task on one day in June and another in July. These and a couple of tasks involving Revive the Wye volunteers, and three tasks undertaken by WWG volunteers, have helped to achieve a joined up balsam clearance coverage this year as far downstream as the eastern end of King's Mead.

The need for regular tasks to remove rubbish from the river continues, but the priority this year has been to build on the earlier successes in reducing the number of Indian Balsam plants along the river, before they start to disperse their seeds. None of these plants have been found upstream of Queen Victoria Road this year, and only a few plants have appeared downstream between there and Holywell Mead. Much of the effort in dealing with the balsam this year has been concentrated on King's Mead, from where huge numbers of plants have been removed. It is hoped that, as isolated plants are spotted anywhere upstream of the eastern end of King's Mead, they can be removed before seed dispersal takes place.

Next year we will need to carry out a repeat exercise at King's Mead and then see what can be done to deal with the balsam colonies that exist further downstream, particularly by Biffa's premises in London Road and at Boundary Park. Removing the balsam from these locations is not going to be easy as the water is normally quite deep.

*Looking over the Wye from London Road in August 2009 and August 2013. The native Greater Willowherb has replaced the invasive alien Indian Balsam following three years of intensive seasonal volunteer effort to remove it.*



## Otters at King's Mead



Following the sighting in January 2010 of an otter near to where the Environment Centre is now, an expert from the Environment Agency carried out a survey along the river and confirmed that he had found evidence of the presence of an otter at King's Mead. As there were no further sightings reported, it was assumed that the otter had been passing through rather than being resident on the Wye. However, it did enable the Wye to lay claim to being the only Chiltern chalk stream on which the presence of an otter had been recorded and confirmed.

An ecologist who has recently moved to Wycombe and has expressed an interest in helping with the Revive the Wye project, decided to set up camera traps on King's Mead where he had found otter spraints of different ages, indicating that an otter or otters had been present on more than one occasion. The camera traps produced images of mammals clearly identifiable as otters. This really is excellent news, except perhaps for our local trout.

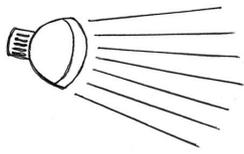
## Training given to Environment Centre volunteers

On 10<sup>th</sup> July, Roger Wilding and Richard Bird of Wycombe Wildlife Group went along to the High Wycombe Environment Centre in West Wycombe Road to run a training course for the Centre's volunteers who would like to keep the stretch of the Wye which runs past the Centre, looking clean and tidy. Following a briefing on how to work safely in the river and manage the associated risks, the volunteers donned waders. Armed with litter pickers and plastic waste sacks, they entered the river just above the point where it disappears into the town centre culvert and, under the watchful eye of the trainers, waded as far as the Environment Centre, collecting and bagging up all the rubbish as they went. The training continued in the afternoon, when the volunteers worked from the Environment Centre upstream as far as Desborough Avenue, which included some very deep water at a point where the stream bed narrows to flow past a concrete projection on the north side. This is almost certainly a feature

remaining from the time when a fast flow on the river was a necessity on its approach to Ash Mill which was situated near to where the culvert entrance is now.

Although this stretch of the river had been surveyed by Roger Wilding and Richard Bird in 2012, this was the first time since the formation of the Revive the Wye Partnership that it had been cleaned up, so it wasn't surprising that the volunteers removed a huge amount of rubbish, including some items that clearly had been on the riverbed for many years. Reaching the Desborough Avenue road bridge, the usual collection of crisp packets, plastic and glass bottles and all sorts of other everyday items were found. Unfortunately, this tends to be a feature of our chalk stream near bridges.

The Environment Centre volunteers enjoyed their day in the river and hope they will be able to continue to keep that stretch of river clear of rubbish in future.



## SPOTLIGHT ON



### **Sands Bank Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site**

**S**ands Bank is a 27 acre site, leased to Wycombe District Council from West Wycombe Estate. It is managed for the Council by the Ranger Service.

This nature reserve, comprising good quality chalk grassland, scrub and woodland, is a haven for wildlife. It also links with other nearby open spaces and the wider countryside to form an important wildlife corridor into the western side of High Wycombe.

The woodland at the top of the reserve contains a mix of tree species, and there are open glades which increase the biodiversity. At the end of April or early May, the eastern end of the wood is a carpet of bluebells.

The chalk grassland is in excellent condition and is rich in flower species. The list of plants recorded here includes orchids and the Chiltern Gentian. Some 30 species of butterfly have been recorded on the reserve.

From the north side of the wood, it is possible to look over the valley towards West Wycombe, with views of West Wycombe Hill and Church and the river Wye flowing through West Wycombe Park and Park Farm. The chalk grassland on the south side of the reserve overlooks the busy Sands Industrial Estate, but beyond that, there are views from right to left of Hellbottom Wood, Sunters Wood, Round Wood and Castlefield and Rowcliffe Woods.

Although there are footpaths leading to the reserve from Towerage, Sands, and Hellbottom and Sunters Woods, it is not an easy reserve to visit by car, because of parking restrictions both within the industrial estate and nearby residential roads due to the presence of Adams Park football ground. The 48 bus route serves Lane End Road, providing an hourly service Monday to Saturday, and the frequent 32 bus service stops at the Hour Glass in Sands.



To find out more about the reserve, get hold of a copy of the free leaflet, containing a map and description of it, from Wycombe Library, or download a copy from the Wycombe District Council website.

## Season of mists, fruitfulness and fungi



Left to right: Fly Agaric (*Amanita muscaria*), Brown Rollrim (*Paxillus involutus*), Beefsteak Fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*) and Pipe Club (*Macrotypophula fistulosa*)

**B**y the time you read this newsletter, summer will be coming to an end, and the autumn season will be commencing. As well as being the time of the year we associate with a glut of seeds and fruits needed by mammals and birds to prepare them for winter, it is the time of year when fungi are most likely to be seen in large numbers. It is the traditional time to go on a fungus foray to find and try to identify their fruiting bodies.

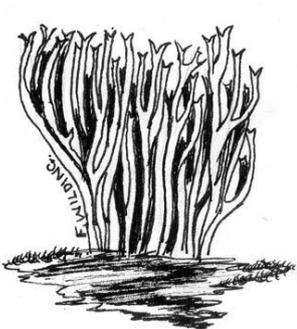
There are some 12,000 species of fungi that have been found in Britain but this number keeps growing as fungus experts find what they consider to be new species and pass them to Kew for confirmation.

Accurate identification of fungi is extremely difficult, and requires a lot of experience, and, in many cases, the use of a high power microscope to examine spores and other distinguishing features of the fruiting body. A great deal of enjoyment can be obtained, however, by restricting your interest in fungi to becoming familiar with and appreciating their diversity. For this, all you will need is a reasonably comprehensive identification book. As the appearance of a fruiting body of some species can vary a great deal, having several different identification books can be useful.

You will soon start to become familiar with the common and reasonably easy to identify species. You will soon realise that, although most of the typical toadstool-shaped fungi have gills, some have pores, teeth or folds beneath their cap. You will learn to recognise some of the brackets; jelly-like and hard fruiting bodies growing on wood; cups, clubs and coral-like structures growing on the ground; puffballs, stinkhorns, earthstars, and even fruiting bodies resembling tiny birdsnests containing eggs.

Fascinated and want to learn more? If so come along to the fungus foray being led by Penny Cullington of Bucks Fungus Group at Holtspur Bank on Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> October, and to my illustrated talk at St Thomas' Church Hall, Holtspur on Friday 11<sup>th</sup> October.

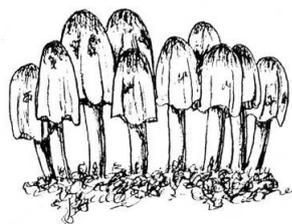
Roger Wilding



Yellow Stagshorn  
(*Calocera viscosa*)



Above: Common Inkcap  
(*Coprinus atramentarius*)  
Left: Stinkhorn (*Phallus impudicus*)



Below: Common Puffball (*Lycoperdon perlatum*)



# Wildlife observations

## April 2013

14 April Peacock butterfly in Deeds Grove garden  
16 April Comma butterfly in Deeds Grove garden  
26 April Robins and Blackbirds feeding young in Deeds Grove garden

## May 2013

3 May Bullfinch in Deeds Grove garden  
23 May Cuckoo, 2 Lapwings and a few Swallows, House Martins and Swifts at Marlow

## June 2013

9 June Bullfinch regularly on feeder throughout the rest of June in Deeds Grove garden  
10 June 2 Ravens flying over Deeds Grove garden  
24 June 25 Grass Rivulet moths in fields behind Hazlemere Recreation Ground  
Unspecified dates Stock Dove, Greater Spotted Woodpecker, Red-legged Partridge, Figure of 80 moth, Elephant Hawkmoth and Small Elephant Hawkmoth in Cherrywood Gardens, Flackwell Heath

## July 2013

8 July Some 30 Swifts in Deeds Grove  
13 July Marbled White at Hughenden  
17 July Burnet Moth in Deeds Grove garden  
Unspecified dates Marbled White, Large Skipper, Ringlet and Silver-washed Fritillary butterflies and Light Emerald, Foxglove Pug, Red-necked Footman, Leopard and Least Carpet moths in Cherrywood Gardens, Flackwell Heath

## Joining Wycombe Wildlife Group

To join our Group, please complete a copy of the form on the right and send to

The Membership Secretary, 15 Cherrywood Gardens, Flackwell Heath, HP10 9AX.

Subscription £6 per annum, if paid by Standing Order, or £7 per annum, if paid by cash or cheque.

## REQUEST TO MEMBERS

It would be appreciated if members, who have not already done so, could provide the Group with an email address, where possible. This will enable us to contact you quickly, if necessary, to pass on urgent or important information, including when it proves necessary to cancel or change an event.

Please send details to the email address below.

## Contacting Wycombe Wildlife Group

Post: The Chairman  
Wycombe Wildlife Group,  
c/o 129 Deeds Grove,  
High Wycombe, Bucks, HP12 3PA

Telephone: 01494 438374

Email: [w.w.group@btopenworld.com](mailto:w.w.group@btopenworld.com)

Website: [www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk](http://www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk)

## Please enrol me as a member of Wycombe Wildlife Group

Name:.....

Address:.....

.....

Telephone:..... Email:.....

### EITHER Payment by bank standing order

To .....Bank

.....Branch

Address:.....

.....

NEW standing order instruction:

**Account to be debited** (your account details)

Sort code: Account number:

Account name:

### Beneficiary bank and payee details

HSBC 1 Corn Market High Wycombe HP11 2AY

Sort Code: 402417 Account number: 92116685

Account name: Wycombe Wildlife Group

Ref:

### Payment details

Amount of payment: £6.00 Six pounds

Frequency: Annually

From:

Number of payments: Until further notice

Signature Date

### OR Payment by cheque or cash

I enclose cheque/cash for £7.00, payable to Wycombe Wildlife Group.