



**Issue 86**  
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**COPY DATE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE**  
**Friday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018**

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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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

**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 and around 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, organising 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.

We certainly had some unusually cold weather earlier this year but we didn't have to cancel any of our planned events. The paths around Spade Oak Lake were very wet and slippery, but the weather was perfect for the bird watching walk there in January. The conditions for the walk from West Wycombe to Naphill in early March were even wetter underfoot, but again it was a nice day and the timing was more or less right to see an unusual plant which grows in one location on the route of the walk.

The further snow in March and the related weather warnings referring to the likelihood of icy roads made us grateful that we had reissued our event cancellation policy in the January newsletter, although we were lucky as the temperatures started to rise on the day before our January members' meeting.

The talks at our January to April indoor meetings were all well attended and well received. The talks were also all on subjects not previously covered in our events programmes. To keep finding new talk subjects presents quite a challenge for our Programme Planning Committee, but several talks on new subjects are in the pipeline for the next talks season starting in September, together with a few on popular subjects which have not been covered for some time.

We look forward to some interesting walks and other outdoor activities during the late Spring and the Summer months which will include further walks around the "Round Wycombe Walk", some of which will incorporate visits to locations of natural history interest alongside the route of the circular walk. The sites identified include Kingsmead, Fennell's Wood, Oak Wood, Warren Wood, Bloom Wood, Hearnton Wood, Munces Wood, Booker Common and Woods, Spring Coppice, High Barbers Wood and Sunter's Wood, Sands Bank LNR, West Wycombe Hill, Downley Common and Woods, Hughenden Park and Woods, Millfield Wood, King's Wood, Gomms Wood LNR and Gomm Valley. Not all of these locations will be visited in 2018, however.

I hope you enjoy reading this newsletter and hope to see some of you on our planned walks, visits and other events in our May to August events programme.

Roger Wilding

## New members

We are pleased to welcome as new members:-

Lesley Hatton, Catherine Campbell and Andrea Hanks

# The Rothschilds and the Cradle of Nature Conservation

The speaker at our meeting on 15<sup>th</sup> January was Mick Jones MBE, warden of BBOWT's Dancersend Nature Reserve. Before the break, Mick spoke to us about three generations of the Tring branch of the Rothschild Family and their contribution to nature conservation, and after the break, he spoke about Dancersend Nature Reserve, its habitats and the wealth of fauna and flora to be found there.

Lionel Walter Rothschild, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron Rothschild, was an entomologist, who created the private natural history museum at Tring. He was passionate about the exotic animals in his collection and was frequently seen driving around his estate in a cart pulled by zebras. The museum at Tring and its contents were bequeathed to the Natural History Museum and can now be enjoyed by the public. His son Charles, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Rothschild, was also an entomologist who described around 500 fleas and founded, and was the first chairman of, the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves. In 1915 he produced a list of 284 potential sites for nature reserves around the UK, and further sites were added later. The majority of the sites on the list currently enjoy some degree of protection and many have been designated National Nature Reserves.

Miriam Rothschild, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, became a leading authority on fleas and wrote papers on entomology, geology and other subjects. Despite a lack of formal education, she was awarded honorary doctorates from 8 universities. She was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1985 and became a Dame in 2000, apparently going to Buckingham Palace wearing white wellingtons because she would not wear footwear made of leather.

We were informed that Dancersend Nature Reserve was formerly part of the Rothschild Family's Tring Park estate and was opened in 1939. It is now one of the premier reserves managed by BBOWT, and the largest in Buckinghamshire, with a range of woodland,

scrub and grassland habitats supporting 390 plant species and a wide range of fungi and fauna. The reserve is situated on east and south facing slopes close to the highest point in the Chilterns which is in Wendover Woods, and not at Coombe Hill near Butler's Cross as many people think. (The confusion probably arises because there is also a Coombe Hill near Dancersend).

Mick mentioned some of the interesting plants to be found on the reserve including Chiltern Gentian, Bee Orchid, White Helleborine, Greater Butterfly Orchid, Basil Thyme, Wild Columbine, Squinancywort, Stinking Hellebore, and said it was the only site in Bucks for Wood Vetch. Around 35 species per metre can be seen on the chalk grassland and Foxgloves grow where the soil is acidic. The rarest plant on the reserve is probably Meadow Clary, although the only record of Slender Bedstraw in Buckinghamshire is a sighting on the reserve's chalk grassland in 1897. Grassland restoration management using herbicide is taking place to get rid of Rye-grass, and diggers are being used to expose the chalk soil. It is hoped that this action will benefit plants such as Large Thyme, Kidney Vetch, Sharp-leaved Fluellen and Blue Pimpernel. Hebridean and Beulah sheep are being used to manage parts of the reserve, by grazing.



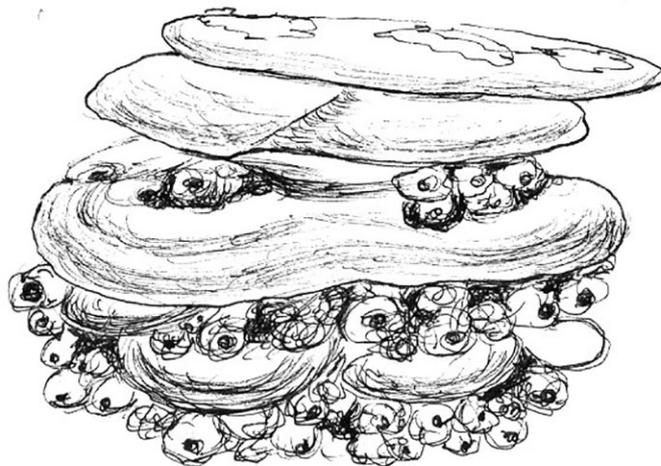
Sharp-leaved Fluellen

Tawny Owls, Green Woodpeckers, Marsh Tits, Red Kites and Buzzards are some of the birds that can be seen at Dancersend and there are breeding Ravens at the southern end of the reserve.

The invertebrate list includes around 750 species of moth and 36 species of butterfly, including Green Hairstreak, Grizzled Skipper, Marbled White, Common Blue, Chalkhill Blue, Small Blue, Silver-washed Fritillary and Duke of Burgundy: the latter has been successfully reintroduced to the reserve. The moth list includes Lackey Moth and Buff Tip. Nine species of Longhorn Beetles have been recorded and Wood Ants are common. Grass snakes, slow-worms and mammals including deer are often seen. Unfortunately Glis Glis numbers are increasing and they have taken over many of the bat boxes.

Over 600 species of fungi have been recorded on the reserve including Lurid Bolete, Scarlet Elfcup and the rare Cobalt Crust. As well as fungi, slime moulds may be found. We were informed that the reserve supports some 60-70 species of lichen and that 45 species have been recorded on a single tree.

Plant galls are plentiful, especially on the Oaks, and galls have been found on the pores of the Artist's Bracket fungus.



Our thanks go to Mick Jones for his excellent talk both on the Rothschild Family's contribution to nature conservation and on the Dancersend Nature Reserve. I am sure everyone who attended the talk agreed that we were actually treated to two different talks on the same evening, both of which were informative and well illustrated.

As a follow-up to this talk, WWG member Inge Beck offered to lead a round walk from Wendover Woods passing through Dancersend Nature Reserve, providing a good opportunity to see some of the interesting fauna and flora mentioned in Mick's talk.

## HS2 and its impact on the Chilterns

The speaker at our Holtspur meeting on Friday 9<sup>th</sup> February was Keith Hoffmeister, a member of the Chiltern Society who has been heavily involved in the Society's efforts to protect the Chilterns from the threats arising from HS2. Since the decision by the Government to go ahead with the project, Keith has continued to highlight the likely adverse impacts of the scheme and to monitor the preparatory work which was now started. His talk was illustrated by aerial photographs he had taken along the HS2 route.

The Government's plan is to provide a high speed rail connection between London and Birmingham by 2026 and to extend it to Manchester and Leeds by 2033. The estimated

total cost of the new line to Birmingham is just over £55.7 billion, which equates to £400 million per mile.

The planned London terminal of HS2 is Euston, which will need to be redeveloped to cope, and trains may initially terminate at the new interchange which is to be built at Old Oak Common, following a move of the existing rail depot there to Langley. The Old Oak Common interchange was intended to provide a link to Heathrow, but we were informed that this idea has been shelved. Even when HS2 reaches Euston, it will not connect with the existing HS1 services to Kent and the Channel Tunnel, which depart from St Pancras.

HS2 will be tunnelled out of London as far as West Ruislip where it will run alongside the Chiltern Line before crossing the Colne Valley at 200mph over a new viaduct: the nearby Broadwater Lake SSSI is the first of 11 lakes and reservoirs on the HS2 route to Birmingham and is just one of 160 wildlife sites threatened by the HS2 project. Trains will run from 5am to midnight on Mondays to Saturdays and from 8am to midnight on Sundays. It is planned to run 14 trains an hour in each direction, rising to 18 an hour in the longer term.

I am sure we were all surprised to hear that the tunnel will have a number of curves along its route and that it will have the steepest gradient on the National Rail network. The tunnel will have four ventilation shafts and there will be an intervention shaft near Great Missenden to gain access if necessary, but there is no emergency escape exit from the tunnel. In an emergency, passengers will be able to leave the train and pass through link passages to get to the other line where an empty train will be used to take the stranded passengers out of the tunnel. There will be no third tunnel such as that provided in the Channel Tunnel.

Much of HS2 will be tunnelled as it passes through the Chilterns, but this does not remove the threats to the area. There are concerns about the tunnel going under Chalfont St Giles because of the possible adverse effect of the vibration on the old buildings. The fact that the tunnel will pass under the Misbourne twice is of great concern as this chalk stream already suffers from a frequent loss of flow, and the effects that tunnelling may have on the chalk aquifers is an unknown factor. Shardeloes Lake near Amersham is also considered to be at risk for the same reason.

Enabling work for HS2 has already started, and this includes boring into soil and under lakes. Ancient hedgerows are at risk as access routes are created, and part of the ancient earthwork Grim's Ditch NW of Great Missenden will be destroyed. Some footpaths will need to be diverted either temporarily or permanently, and nine will be lost. A new cycleway is to be created along the HS2 route.

From what we heard during this talk, the major impact of HS2 on our local area is going to be during the preparatory stages of the project when masses of spoil from the tunnelling operations will need to be taken away for disposal: only the spoil from the ventilation shafts will be disposed of locally. The dumping site for the tunnel spoil will be Hunts Green Farm (near the section of Grim's Ditch that will be destroyed) from where it will be taken away by a fleet of lorries using the A413 and A4010 to reach the M40 at Handy Cross. The tunnelling work will be carried out 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so presumably the soil transportation task will also be carried out day and night. The tunnel will be a cut and cover one with construction being carried out from 8am to 6pm on Mondays to Fridays and from 8am to 1pm on Saturdays. Two compounds are to be created within the Chilterns to provide overnight accommodation for up to 250 workers: one of these will be near Wendover. The compounds are expected to be used for just over 5 years.

Our thanks go to Keith Hoffmeister for his detailed and informative talk which has given us a much better understanding of what to expect during the construction and following completion of HS2. The environmental damage that will be caused by HS2 and other proposed later high speed rail projects must continue to be of concern to us. Our local area may not be as badly affected as other areas in relation to the long term damage to the natural environment but the risk to our local lakes and chalk streams is very worrying.

Footnote

To keep up to date with HS2 issues visit the Chiltern Society's HS2 News website

[www.chilternsociety.org.uk/hs2](http://www.chilternsociety.org.uk/hs2)

## Use of pollen in forensic science

The speaker at our March 2018 meeting was Dr Michael Keith-Lucas, a biologist with strong long-term links to BBOWT and the Reading Natural History Society. When a Senior Tutor at Reading University, he undertook research into the many uses of pollen analysis and he said that this interest had developed from work related to the dating of ancient woodlands undertaken by Oliver Rackham. Archaeologists and geologists then started to appreciate how the layers of pollen that have accumulated in the sediments could assist them in their research projects.

We heard how pollen analysis can determine the time of year it was deposited, especially in the case of wind dispersed pollen from tree species such as Yew and Hazel and the various grass species which all disperse huge quantities of pollen at set times of the year.

The value of pollen analysis in forensic work was recognised when it was realised it could place an individual at the scene of a crime and link items gathered for evidential use with locations related to the crime. Examination of recovered dead bodies could produce pollen grains which would establish if the body was buried where the death had occurred, or if the body had been moved from elsewhere.

We were informed that all plant species produce unique pollen grains and most have features which help them to attach themselves easily to the pollinating insect or the stigma of a flower of the same species. A pollen grain bearing spines is a sign that it is from a plant which is pollinated by a bee.



Pollen analysis can easily match pollen found on a body with pollen samples from where it was found or another location. Pollen samples from a body are usually taken from the nose, a location where they remain as long as there are skeletal remains, and it is also usually possible to establish the most recently deposited pollen grains. Because pollen, along with fungal spores, is a major cause of hay fever, detailed hay fever monitoring is undertaken throughout the country and records are maintained of the pollen levels recorded. These can be used to compare with samples taken from bodies, etc., to establish the approximate date and time of day that the pollen was deposited.

Not all crime relates to offences against the person, and the speaker covered other types of crime where pollen analysis has been used to provide the evidence needed to obtain a conviction. One case involved bulbs offered for sale in a garden centre which were proved to be ones reported to have been dug up from an area of woodland. A pollen match linked the woodland site, the trowel used to dig the bulbs up, the vehicle used to transport them and the bulbs on sale in the garden centre.

Having an interest in bees, pollination and honey production, our speaker also covered the subject of honey fraud, including where the description of the honey being sold is being questioned, and examining honey to find the cause of problems such as an unacceptable taste. Examples were mentioned of honey being marketed as Pure English Honey where examination showed it contained pollen of plants native to Australia, and honey being sold as Mediterranean Honey which did not contain sufficient pollen from plants growing in that region to justify its stated origin. Although bumble bees forage fairly close to their nest, honey bees can fly considerable distances away from the hive and, if they find a good source of pollen, they will communicate this to the other bees on their return. We were told that the main pollen source for urban honey bees is Oil Seed Rape, but examination of a sample of honey with a bitter taste showed

that the bees producing the honey had taken advantage of a nearby field containing an Opium Poppy crop which was being grown under licence for medicinal purposes. Under EC regulations the percentage of Opium Poppy pollen in the honey examined would have allowed the honey concerned to have been marketed as Opium Poppy Honey but it is unlikely that the owner would have taken advantage of this.

Looking to the future, Dr Keith-Lucas predicted that the use of DNA to identify pollen would replace much of the microscopic work, as the former can be undertaken much more quickly.

Our thanks go to Dr Michael Keith-Lucas for his very interesting and informative talk.

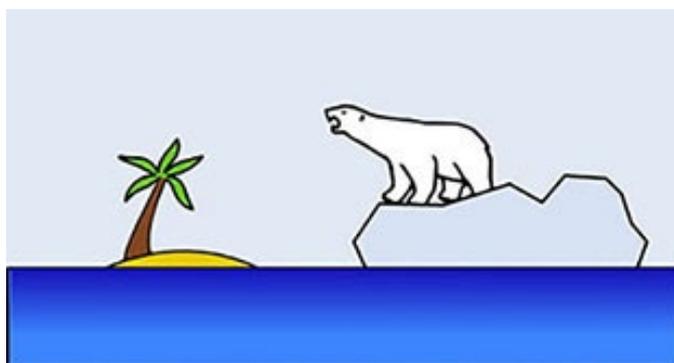
## Climate Change - a threat to all life on earth

We had a very good turnout for our meeting at Holtspur on 13<sup>th</sup> April when the subject of the talk was Climate Change. Our speaker, Henry Hutchinson, a retired Physicist, was a Professor at Imperial College, London, and at the University of Bordeaux. He was also Chief Scientist of one of the UK Research Councils and Chief Scientific Adviser on a major project in France related to the generation of energy by nuclear fusion. The talk covered the evidence and causes of Climate Change, including the increasing accumulation of what are commonly known as greenhouse gasses, and the consequences for the planet and all of its inhabitants if urgent action is not taken.

Henry started by explaining that weather is something that is constantly changing on a day to day basis, whereas climate is the average weather conditions over a period of time. He added that weather requires you to decide what to wear, and climate makes you think about what clothes you need to buy.

The fact that the Earth is getting warmer is supported by detailed scientific observations over the last 20 years. Earlier data indicates that the warming trend started around 1880 at the time of the Industrial Revolution, and that it has been going up faster and faster as time passes. Data is now recorded by satellites circling the Earth and by 4,000 buoys dotted around the world's oceans providing data relating to the water both on the surface and deep down. 93% of the excess heat on the Earth goes into the oceans, the rest being dispersed in the atmosphere, and on land masses, including glaciers and the ice caps. The amount of carbon dioxide being produced is going up at the same rate as the temperature increases.

As well as scientific measurements, there are visible signs of global warming. Our speaker illustrated this with photographs of glaciers in Montana, clearly showing how much they have reduced in size over time. This of course is something that has been happening throughout the world. Shrinking ice sheets is one of the main causes of rising sea levels, and there are many people living on small Pacific islands starting to move to larger land masses in preparation for the loss of their current homelands to the sea.



The adverse effects of Climate Change on wildlife were covered, including the risks faced by Polar Bears which can become stranded on separated ice floes as the polar sea ice melts. Mention was also made of changes to bird migration times which sometimes result in some species not finding sufficient food when they arrive at their destination. We have become used to seeing birds such as the Little Egret become more common and seeing some species starting to move northwards: if temperatures continue to rise, fauna and flora that cannot move if the conditions become unsuitable, could become extinct.

Our speaker suggested that if we wanted to carry out a simple experiment to assess the effect of the melting ice caps on sea levels we should pour ourselves a gin and tonic and add an ice cube. Initially the ice cube will float on the contents of the glass but if the contents warm up, the ice cube will melt and the liquid contents of the glass will rise. As all scientific experiments are repeated to ensure consistent results, having several gin and tonics was recommended.

Moving on, we heard that laboratory experiments by John Tyndall in 1859 showed that the heat from the sun which controlled the temperature of the Earth was able to penetrate the Earth's atmosphere and that the latter prevented the heat from going back out, a sustainable situation that appears to have remained static over 2,000 years prior to the Industrial Revolution. Today's problem has been caused mainly by burning fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum and gas which produces carbon dioxide. Not all the gasses affecting the atmosphere are from burning fossil fuels, however, as methane and nitric oxide levels are going up as a result of modern farming practices. Whilst methane remains in the atmosphere for up to 12 years as against a much longer period of time in the case of carbon dioxide, the former is some 20-25% more harmful than the latter. We were told that, whilst most of the carbon dioxide is produced by the developed countries, it is the countries that are not causing the problem that will be the most adversely affected by it.

Whilst the talk made it clear that there is plenty of clear scientific evidence to prove that Climate Change is a real threat that requires urgent action on a global basis to prevent its serious consequences, this has been known for a long time and only now are many of the major developed countries taking the matter seriously and taking action. Henry concluded his talk on an optimistic note when he referred to China which, although it was one of the worst polluting countries in the world, has now made major advances in the use of renewable sources of energy. The USA still has a long way to go, but the use of coal there has decreased by 10%, and a growing number of individual states are taking their own actions to address Climate Change issues.

We are very grateful to Henry Hutchinson for giving us this talk. It explained the causes of climate change so clearly, and his use of graphs and other illustrations made it easy to appreciate the rising temperature trends and the other scientific data he referred to. By the end of the talk, it became very difficult to understand how any government could fail to appreciate the need to take urgent action on Climate Change in the interests of the well-being of the world's human inhabitants and the global natural environment and its wildlife.

## Early 2018 walks

### Bird walk around Spade Oak Lake

On Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> January we had a bird walk around Spade Oak Lake Nature Reserve. As expected at that time of year, the permissive path around the lake was rather wet and muddy but the weather was perfect and the walk was well supported. Paul compiled a list of the birds seen on the walk which totalled 40 species. The scopes brought along by Paul and John helped to ensure everyone had an opportunity to get a good view of the more interesting species.

Let us hope that the recent sale of the lake and some of the adjacent land does not result in loss of the permissive paths that had been negotiated with the previous owner.

## Bus walk - West Wycombe to Naphill

Another wet walk in took place on Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> March. This was arranged as a bus walk so that we could catch a bus from High Wycombe to West Wycombe, walk from there to Naphill and catch a bus back from there to High Wycombe.

In the period prior to the walk there had been some heavy snow falls, and although the snow had cleared, the ground was very wet and muddy in places. The date of the walk was planned to coincide with the flowering period of the Green Hellebore (*Helleborus viridus*); there is a good colony of this uncommon native plant in the woodland on the top of West Wycombe Hill. We were pleased to find that, although many of the flowers were still in bud, there were plenty of flowers fully open to enable us to get some good photographs.



Having descended to Bradenham we had to negotiate a very wet and muddy track which passes through a foot tunnel under the railway before crossing the A4040 and walking across the common at Bradenham, stopping at a bench in front of the Manor for an early packed lunch and to admire the view looking towards the Chiltern escarpment.

Suitably refreshed, we continued up to Naphill Common passing some small round enclosures known as The Clumps and believed to be former humble dwellings dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. We then looked at a tree that still hosted the remains of fruiting bodies of the rare Bearded Tooth (*Hericiium erinaceum*) fungus which had produced some spectacular fruiting bodies during the previous Autumn. We were surprised that the

remains of the fungus were still identifiable in the light of the cold winter weather.

The photographs below show the fungus as it looked in October 2017 and as it looked in March 2018.



Naphill Common is usually rather wet underfoot but the timing of our walk coincided with some tree management work on the Common which resulted in the wet mud being churned up by the machinery being used. The tree maintenance policy on this SSSI had been to leave the large trees to mature without any management, in order to monitor the results, but with large trees starting to fall in strong winds, it has obviously been decided to fell some of them, presumably for safety reasons. Although it is a shame to see so many mature trees being felled, the ground flora on the Common is likely to be more interesting as a result and, with less shade, the ground may be drier for walking. Hopefully much of the felled timber will be left on site where it will provide additional habitats for fungi and invertebrates for many years to come.

## Garden tweets

### January

2 Blue Tits have fallen in love and have eyes for no-one but each other.

They are busy investigating the blue tit box outside the kitchen window.

We have so many birds in the garden that we will have to establish flight paths for them all, to stop them colliding.

### February

3 Robins are queuing up at the back double doors for fat nibbles. I feel sure that they are the same ones that, as babies, sat on the mat waiting to be fed.

A pair of Robins are building a nest at the top of the garden.

### March

A female Sparrowhawk is a regular visitor to the garden, swooping low over our trees and hedges. It makes all our birds dive for cover, and the garden looks empty for about half an hour afterwards. The local Magpie does not appear to have the same effect: although its manner is intimidating, the birds seem to take it in their stride (or should it be "hop").

### April

We have a Dunnock that looks as if it is being bullied. It keeps appearing with wounds to its head and shoulders. I cannot see what is attacking it.

It seems to get better, and then another wound appears in a different place. It is still perky, so I can only hope the problem resolves itself.

I have been very touched by the obvious devotion to each other of the Blue Tit pair. They are totally committed to one another, and have remained close through all the cold weather.

They are now taking feathers into the box, and Mr Blue Tit is giving Mrs Blue Tit tasty morsels. I fancy that soon we shall hear the patter of tiny feet.

The Robins are busy feeding their babies now. I wonder if they too will be queuing up on our mat.

Frances Wilding

Another enthralling episode in the next newsletter.

## Wildlife observations

### January 2018

2<sup>nd</sup> January - Female Sparrowhawk chasing Blackbird around the side of a house in Deeds Grove, High Wycombe.

3<sup>rd</sup> January - Small Tortoiseshell enjoying the sunshine in Marlow.

4<sup>th</sup> January - Report received of Sparrowhawk attacking and killing a Great Spotted Woodpecker in School Close, High Wycombe.

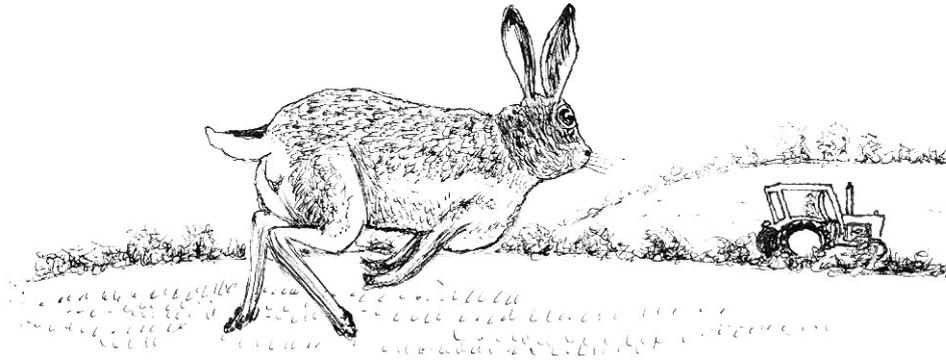
19<sup>th</sup> January - Songthrushes singing on The Rye.

23<sup>rd</sup> January - 50+ Rooks heading towards Amersham.

26<sup>th</sup> January - Robin building nest in footpath near Deeds Grove, High Wycombe.

**February 2018**

1<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> February - 3 sightings of Hare in the vicinity of Pigeon House Farm near Flackwell Heath.



10<sup>th</sup> February - Flock of 50 Lapwings wheeling over new lake upstream of Marlow.

16<sup>th</sup> February - Red Admiral seen in Flackwell Heath garden.

16<sup>th</sup> February - Little Egret near playground on the Rye.

23<sup>rd</sup> February - Brood of tiny ducklings in the Wye by the Fire Station.

**March 2018**

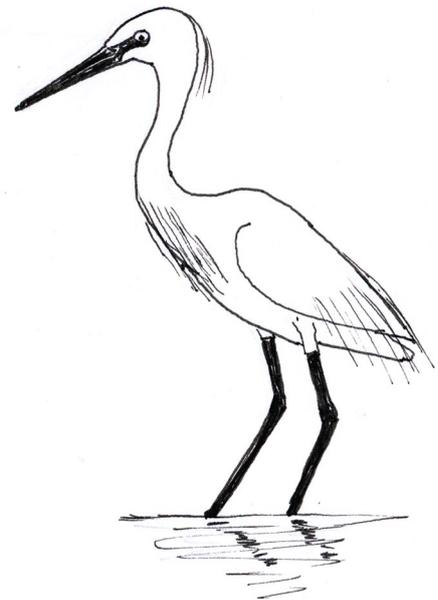
1<sup>st</sup> March - Several Redwings descended on a garden in Deeds Grove, High Wycombe on this bitterly cold day.

**April 2018**

7<sup>th</sup> April - 2 Oystercatchers seen on edge of the new lake upstream of Marlow.

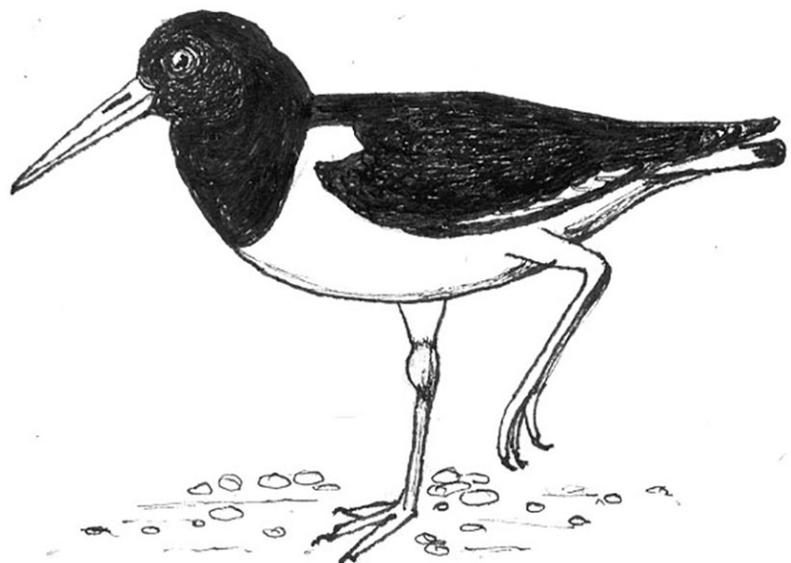
11<sup>th</sup> April - Greenfinches nesting in a garden in Deeds Grove, High Wycombe.

14<sup>th</sup> April - Common Sandpiper and Lapwings seen by new lake upstream of Marlow.



Little Egret

Oystercatcher



# General Data Protection Regulations 2018

The General Data Protection Regulations 2018, which apply from 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018, supersede the UK Data Protection Act 1998. The new legislation expands the rights of individuals to control how their personal data is collected, processed and used, and places new obligations on organisations to become more accountable for data protection.

All of our members will have received a copy of our Privacy Policy, together with a form for completion and return agreeing to their necessary personal data continuing to be held by Wycombe Wildlife Group for membership management purposes, and to keep them informed of what the Group is doing. Whilst most of our members are accustomed to receiving our newsletters, events programmes, AGM papers, reminders of talks and other information, which we consider might be of interest to them, by email, the new legislation requires us to have specific permission from members to contact them in this way. We realise that some of our members do not have an email address and that some prefer to receive a printed copy of the newsletter, so our options form included a box to tick if you wish to receive information by post or hand delivery. We are not able to distribute reminders of events and other ad hoc information other than by email, however.

## Contacting Wycombe Wildlife Group

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

Telephone 01494 438374

E-mail: [w.w.group@btopenworld.com](mailto:w.w.group@btopenworld.com)  
Website: [www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk](http://www.wycombewildlifegrp.co.uk)

## 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.

## 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

**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.