



**Issue 91**

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## Editorial

**A** Happy New Year to all our readers.

It is amazing how quickly the time comes round to start thinking about the contents for the next newsletter. I often think it would be helpful to start preparing material earlier by writing reports on talks and walks soon after the events have taken place, but I rarely get round to doing so.

Until the last newsletter, I have always published a copy date for contributions and only started to prepare material after that date but, as I rarely receive any contributions from others, I have decided to continue to omit a copy date. This does not mean that contributions from others are no longer welcome: Wycombe Wildlife News is a WWG publication and not my personal newsletter, and I would very much welcome ideas and contributions from others.

As this is the first newsletter of a new decade, I have decided to simplify the page numbering system. Until now the starting page number has reverted to 1 in any issue where the page numbers would otherwise exceed 99. This practice predated my involvement in the newsletter production, but I guess it was necessary due to constraints imposed by the software used to produce the newsletter at that time. From now on, the pages of each newsletter will start at 1. Not reverting to 1 in an issue where the numbers would otherwise reach 100 should not cause confusion when looking at past newsletters but may become rather cumbersome when the pages reach 1,000 in about 27 years time. That will of course be someone else's problem, but I hope I will not be blamed for causing it!

Roger Wilding

## Obituary

### Dr Alan John Showler (1931-2019)

Alan Showler, a member of Wycombe Wildlife Group for many years, passed away on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2019 aged 88. Alan was an expert botanist with a particular interest in rare plants and sedges. He was a founder member of Plantlife and was responsible for the re-discovery of Starfruit growing in ponds on Downley and Naphill Commons when the species was considered to be extinct in this area. Alan was very involved with the BBOWT Chilterns Group, serving as its Vice Chairman and Chairman and receiving a Lifetime Award for Volunteering at the annual BBOWT Conference in 2017.

Whist Head of Science at what is now Bucks New University, Alan talked Maurice Young, who was a biology tutor there at the time, into joining BBOWT and becoming involved in practical conservation work. Maurice later became a founder member of our Group.

I helped Alan on a number of his work parties, including in Millfield Wood and on Millfield Bank, at a local Meadow Clary site and at some of the Starfruit sites. I also attended many of the walks he led looking for rare plants. I thought I knew Alan well until I attended his funeral and the after-do, and heard, mainly from family members, about the many other interests in his life which included scouting, chess, table tennis and even mountaineering.

**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.

## Albatross - a film highlighting a major plastic waste problem



The showing of the film Albatross at the September 2019 members' meeting certainly made it an evening to remember. We were introduced to Midway Island, a remote location in the Pacific Ocean which was an American base during the Second World War and the location of a decisive sea battle. This should by now be once again an attractive island, despite the crumbling remains of military buildings, jetties and gun emplacements. Such man-made features often become valuable wildlife habitats with the passage of time, but in the Pacific Ocean many are rapidly becoming a hazard to wildlife as a result of the plastic waste trapped there.

We saw Fairy Terns, which are thriving on Midway Island because they have no predators and are not affected by plastic pollution. We then saw the Laysan Albatross and soon learnt that plastic pollution causes an extremely serious problem for this species, which also has no predators. Albatrosses spend much of their life on the wing, and all their food is provided by the sea. They have learnt to trust the sea as a source of food and believe that anything found in the sea is suitable to eat. They are incapable of differentiating between what is edible and what is not. They do not realise that floating plastic is harmful, thinking it is seaweed, and as a result they are dying without ever knowing why.

The adult albatrosses only return to land to breed. The parents spend six weeks incubating a single egg, taking it in turns to sit on the egg whilst one of the pair flies off to feed. This may take a week, and the bird only returns when its belly is full. In the meantime the bird sitting on the

egg gets weaker and weaker due to lack of food, but it will not leave the egg until its mate returns.

It takes two days for the young albatross to break out of the egg. Although the parents encourage their chick to do this, they do not help it. The reason for this is that doing the hard work itself makes the chick stronger.

Before the young albatrosses can fly, they have to wait until they are strong enough to do so, for the wind conditions to be right, and until they have rid their bodies of as much as possible of the inedible material that they have been given to eat by their parents. We saw from the filming how difficult it is for these young birds to expel inedible material from their throats, and inevitably some of the items are impossible for them to disgorge. The birds that are able to rid themselves of the plastic waste in their bodies will manage to get airborne and will wander the oceans for thousands of miles, feeding and sleeping on the wing, until they return home again when it is time for them to breed.

We saw a lot of upsetting footage of dead and dying birds and close-up views of the plastic waste items, large and small, that were blocking the dead birds' stomachs and the cause of their death, but realised the importance of these sights being included in the film to illustrate the seriousness of the problem.

My personal reaction to the film was that I felt it was a good balance between providing a comprehensive account of the life cycle of the Laysan Albatross and coverage of the plastic pollution problem and its terrible effect on that particular species. The problem highlighted has of course been caused by man and only man can take the actions needed to overcome it.

Our thanks go to Henley-in-Transition, and in particular Ian Petrie and Patrick Fleming, for their assistance in enabling us to see the film. It was agreed that a share of our fee and the proceeds of the sale of plants brought along by members on that evening would be passed on to the film makers.

## My life as a bird vet

The talk by Alan Jones at our October meeting was very interesting and informative. Alan spoke about the reasons why he decided to become a vet and the various opportunities that his choice of profession afforded him, covering some of his experiences and cases along the way.

Alan told us that his interest in birds stemmed from an early age when his grandfather taught him to identify garden birds and took him on bird walks. Having decided he wanted to become a vet, he went to a veterinary college and started his career dealing mainly with farm animals. After spending much of his time putting his arm up cows' backsides, he came to the conclusion that dealing with pet animals, especially birds, would be more rewarding. The setting up of the British Wildlife Centre in Surrey resulted in Alan being asked to treat some of the birds and animals there, and being appointed as the local attending veterinarian responsible for the Centre's day-to-day health care procedures.

Much of Alan's talk covered some of the common and unusual problems that occur with pet birds and the difficulties of identifying their causes. An example of this is feather plucking which can be caused by stress. Unlike a doctor, a vet cannot ask his patient to tell him what is wrong.

Alan's autobiography "I believe I can fly", copies of which were available for sale at the meeting, gives the reader a much more detailed account of his personal life as well as his veterinary work, and how these were closely related.

### *Footnote:*

If anyone who did not purchase a copy of Alan's autobiography would like to read it, one of our members who purchased and has read the book has passed their copy to me to loan to other members who would like to read it. Anyone who wishes to take up this offer should let me know so that the necessary arrangements can be made.

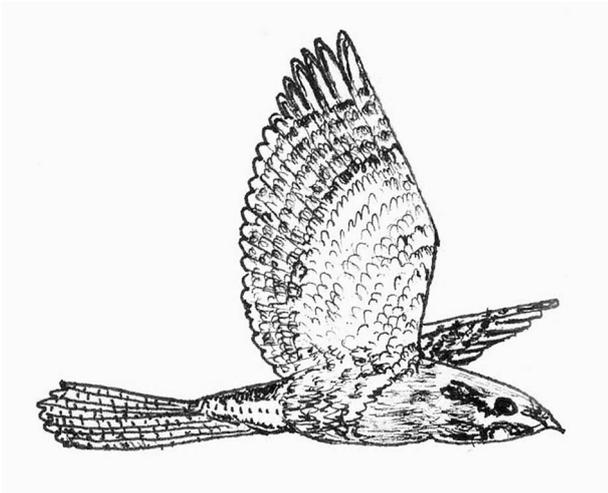
## The history of Greenham Common and its birds

We had an interesting talk by Ian Paine at our November 2019 meeting about Greenham Common, an extensive area of lowland heath which was included in the list of 300 sites in Britain and Ireland compiled by Sir Charles Rothschild in 1915 as being worthy of wildlife conservation. Ian who is an RSPB member with a detailed knowledge of the Common and the rich bird life it supports, spoke about the use of the site for military purposes during the two world wars and the Cold War and its reinstatement as an important wildlife site. The Common was used for military purposes in the First World War when a training camp was set up there. In the Second World War it was used for building gliders for use in Operation Market Garden (the largest ever airborne operation, which attempted to secure the Rhine crossings between Holland and Germany). Although decommissioned in 1947, the Common was taken into military use again in the 1950s to provide a runway long enough for the USAF's long range heavy bombers: the 3 mile runway built on Greenham Common was the

longest in Europe. The storage of cruise missiles and nuclear warheads on Greenham Common resulted in large-scale public protests around the perimeter fences in the 1980s, but the Common is now once again a peaceful heathland habitat with SSSI status, and is managed by BBOWT.

Some relics of the site's former military use have been retained for the information of visitors. The former control tower has been taken into use as a visitor centre, a mock up transport plane used by the airbase staff for fire practice can still be seen, and some of the structures built to house the missiles and warheads are still visible. The part of the site used to house military personnel has been developed into a business park retaining an American style of architecture.

The second half of Ian's talk concentrated on some of the bird species that have been seen on the site, and those illustrated included the following, some of which are rare visitors to the UK:-



*Nightjar*

Linnet, Lapwing, Wheatear, Whinchat, Stonechat, Woodlark, Nightjar, Golden Plover, Raven, Meadow Pipit, Cuckoo, Skylark, Hobby,

Barn Owl, Nightingale, Ringed Plover, Redstart, Spotted Flycatcher, Black Redstart, Stone Curlew, Pied Flycatcher, Short-eared Owl, Honey Buzzard, Black Kite, Goshawk, Alpine Swift, Ortolan Bunting, Bee-eater and Radde's Warbler.

The list of butterflies for Greenham Common includes Grayling and the site supports many heathland plant species and large numbers of Autumn Ladies-tresses.

Our thanks go to Ian for bringing so much information about the history and natural history of Greenham Common to our notice. I am sure many of us will want to visit and explore this site.

## **Effect of extreme weather and changing weather patterns on wildlife**

The speaker at our December 2019 members' meeting was Dr Pete Inness who is currently a lecturer in the Meteorology Department of Reading University and was formerly a Research Fellow in the Climate Division of the National Centre for Atmospheric Science.

Pete Inness explained that weather in the British Isles is mainly controlled by the position of the Atlantic jet stream which normally blows in a north west direction over the Atlantic Ocean, with warm air on its right as it passes over the Azores, and cold air on its left as it approaches northerly latitudes. Although minor changes to the position of the jet stream over Britain result in changes to our weather, the latter are relatively modest, providing the jet stream continues to blow in its normal NW direction. Unfortunately events in the stratosphere can trigger a major change in the jet stream direction, resulting in high pressure over Greenland and low pressure over the Bay of Biscay. When the jet stream blows in a SW direction from the NE, it brings with it extreme cold weather from Russia. The

recent "Beast from the East" was an example of the result of such an event. The cause of these unusual conditions is often an intense tropical storm causing stratospheric warming which affects the jet stream. These unusual conditions occur 70 to 80 kms above the earth's surface and have only been the subject of detailed study since the use of satellites has become possible. Even the presence of the jet stream was unknown before aeroplanes began to fly within the stratosphere.

Mention was made of the well known rhyme which suggests that the weather is likely to be wetter if the Ash comes into leaf before the Oak. The fact that in Germany a similar rhyme exists with the opposite predictions, indicates that the need for the sayings to rhyme is more important than the accuracy of their predictions. In fact, the timing of the leaf burst is mainly due to the soil conditions, taking into account that the Oak is deep rooted and the Ash is shallow-rooted.

Our speaker referred to the value to scientists of the phenology records provided by the Woodland Trust based on the completion of surveys by their members. These records monitor the timing of various stages in the development of specified tree, shrub and flowering plant species as well as the timing of specified activities relating to fauna, such as breeding dates.

Most of our native fauna adjust their breeding activities to fit in with weather conditions and food availability, although the timing of summer bird migrants is not determined by weather conditions because the birds cannot know at the start of their migration what the conditions will be like when they arrive in the UK.

The fact that Bluebell flowers used to be at their best in the first week in May but are now at their best in late April, is a clear indication that the flowering of most spring flowers is occurring slightly earlier than it did in the past. Other good indicator plants illustrating this trend are Cuckooflower and Blackthorn.

All of the views expressed by the speaker were backed up by detailed statistics. Apart from the adverse effects on the jet stream which occasionally result from unusual stratospheric conditions, however, the available data suggests that, although long term changes to the UK's

weather pattern are happening, their progress is very slow at this point in time.

Mention was made at the meeting of a book in the Teach Yourself series entitled "Understand the Weather". This book has been written by Dr Pete Inness to help people to understand what causes changes in our weather and how to interpret weather broadcasts.

#### *Editorial comment*

Whilst the statistical data suggests that Britain is not at risk to extreme weather changes in the short term, we cannot afford to be complacent in the light of the massive changes taking place in other parts of the world. The melting of glaciers, the destruction of forests at a time when we need far more trees, and the pollution of our oceans, which affects their ability to help control carbon storage, are just a few of the many issues that are contributing to worldwide climate change. There are plenty of statistics showing that the latter is happening at an increasing rate and every country in the world needs to take preventative action in the short term. All countries will be adversely affected by climate change eventually if international action is not taken now before it is too late.

What is this? The best answers received will be published in the next newsletter.



## Autumn and Early Winter walks

### Butterfly walk at Sands Bank LNR

This walk was arranged on 4<sup>th</sup> September to see if we could spot another Adonis Blue on this site, having recorded it there in May 2019, and we were lucky again. We feel confident that the large amount of Horseshoe Vetch (the larval food plant of this species) on the site will continue to support this once rare butterfly which is now increasing its range in our area.

### Fungus foray at Holtspur Bank

This annual event organised by the Friends of Holtspur Bank took place during the afternoon of Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> October, and was, as usual, included in our events programme. It was led once again by Penny Cullington, an extremely knowledgeable mycologist from Bucks Fungus Group. Most of the fungi found on this site each year are within the woodland section of the reserve but the foray usually takes the form of a circular walk which covers most of the site to include any species to be found in the scrub and grassland areas of the reserve. I am unaware of the total number of species found during this year's foray as many of the fruiting bodies found needed to be taken away by Penny for detailed microscopic examination to confirm their identification. There is no doubt, however, that this was another good year for the site, which was surprising, because it was only a week after the annual fungus event at the County Museum for which Bucks Fungus Group members struggled to find enough fungi for the display: it is amazing the difference a week can make, and there are still fungi fruiting bodies around which have survived through to January because of the relatively mild and wet weather.

### Birdwatching walk at Dorney Common

Only five members supported the walk at Dorney Common on Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> November, which was not surprising as those that did attend expected the walk to be wet and muddy. Both the Boveney car park and parts of the Common were very

boggy and slippery. Those who came enjoyed the walk, which followed the stream on the east side of the Common and the footpath leading to the Jubilee River.



After a short walk along a short stretch of the Jubilee River as far as the Dorney Wetlands, we took a footpath leading to the west side of Dorney Common and returned to the car park along that side of the Common. It was much drier there than on the east side. On our walk back we found a plant of the uncommon and very poisonous Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), a species that we had found on the other side of the Common during our walk there the year before.

Paul listed the bird species seen or heard during the Dorney Common walk and they were as follows:-

Great Crested Grebe, Little Grebe, Cormorant, Heron, Mute Swan, Canada Goose, Wigeon, Gadwall, Teal, Mallard, Pochard, Tufted Duck, Red Kite, Egyptian Goose, Moorhen, Coot, Lapwing, Black-headed Gull, Little Egret, Woodpigeon, Meadow Pipit, Pied Wagtail, Starling, Magpie, Jay, Jackdaw, Rook, Carrion Crow, Wren, Cetti's Warbler, Goldcrest, Robin, Blackbird, Song Thrush, Blue Tit, Greenfinch, Goldfinch and Ring-necked Parakeet.

## Thoughts of a countryside bus traveller

I travel around the local area quite a lot on buses as it is a much more environmentally-friendly means of transport than using the car. As I do not have to keep my eyes on the road, I can look out and admire the views of the hills and valleys in the Chilterns and the views over farmland whilst passing through the flatter countryside beyond. On my journeys through this varied and lovely countryside, I am saddened at the shortage of wildlife to be seen, particularly birds. Field after field of farmland are ploughed right to the boundaries leaving a lack of habitat for birds to feed, for invertebrates to survive the winter, and for wildflowers to grow in the Spring and Summer to attract butterflies and pollinating insects. I also pass neatly cut hedges devoid of berries, badly needed by birds to help them survive the Winter. Often the only birds I see are Red Kites and a few Magpies, Woodpigeons and Crows. If only more farmers and landowners could leave wide strips at the edges of fields and delay the cutting of hedges until early spring, it would provide berries for food in winter. The hedges would still be available to the birds for the start of the nesting season.

Although some land is managed in ways which are beneficial to wildlife, hopefully funding will continue to be available for schemes that increase biodiversity. It would also be beneficial if government funding could be provided for schemes which will contribute to the global efforts needed to slow down, and hopefully eventually reverse, climate change.

Although many of my bus journeys extend beyond the Chilterns, the possibility of the current AONB becoming a National Park might increase opportunities for biodiversity improvement schemes within our area, and even help to offset the damage that will be caused by HS2 and other rail and road schemes which, although not all on our immediate doorstep, are not that far away and will result in the further loss of trees, hedges and woodland at a time when they are needed more than ever before.

Frances Wilding

### The Hughenden Stream rises again

It is good to see that the Hughenden Stream is flowing once again. On 9<sup>th</sup> January it was running from just inside the field beyond Church Farm.



## Moth trapping 2019

In 2019 we aimed to hold a moth trap in every month from April to September. We had a lot of bad luck with adverse weather conditions. The April, June and August meetings were all rained off and the temperature for the September trap was so low we only caught two moths.

In May we visited Felicity Palmer's garden on a warm and still evening. We identified 10 moth species, three of which were micro moths:- the Bee Moth, whose larvae live around the nests of bees and wasps, the Twenty-plume Moth, which can be seen all through the year (its larvae feed on Honeysuckle) and the Light Brown Apple Moth, a common species spreading from an original import from Australia in the 1930's. Macro moths identified were Brimstone, Common Swift, Waved Umber, Flame Carpet, Shuttle-shaped Dart, Broken-barred Carpet and Marbled Minor.

In July we ran the moth trap on chalk grassland near Angus Idle's garden. A pleasant evening was dominated by large numbers of Swallow-tailed and Elephant Hawk moths. Of note was a splendidly coloured micro moth *Oncocera semirubella*. To confirm identification Karen contacted Martin Albertini, the Bucks county moth recorder. He said that 10 years ago this moth was a rarity for Bucks but now is an expected species for any chalk grassland.



*Oncocera semirubella*

Over 30 moth species were identified at this site, amongst them were Small Elephant Hawkmoth, Dwarf Cream Wave, Common Wainscot, Dark Arches, Buff Ermine, Brown-line Bright-eye, Common Emerald, July Highflyer, Small Blood-vein, Beautiful Hook-tip, Dark Umber and *Pseudargyrotoza conwagana*.

In September a moth trap was run at Boug's Meadow, Great Missenden in conjunction with Prestwood Nature. The evening temperature plummeted to 5 degrees C so that only two moths were seen, Square-spot Rustic and Common Wainscot.

### In our garden

We had a good year moth trapping in our garden. We were able to identify 50 species on five different evenings. This was partly due to Karen's improved ability to identify more of the micro moths we caught during the summer. We identified some of the pests of the moth world in our trap:-the Box-tree Moth, whose larvae feed on the leaves of Buxus, appeared in large numbers, 15 in one evening, the Oak Processionary, the larvae of which feed on oak leaves causing significant damage, and the Gypsy Moth (its larvae defoliate a variety of deciduous trees).

Favourite moths we trapped this year include Jersey Tiger, Scarlet Tiger, Short-cloaked Moth, Seraphim, Oak Nycteoline, Scorched Carpet, Maiden's Blush, Striped Lychnis, Sallow Kitten, Garden Pebble, Blotched Emerald, Privet Hawkmoth, Tree-lichen Beauty, Cypress Pug, Early Thorn, Bird-cherry Ermine, Flounced Rustic, Foxglove Pug and Coxcomb Prominent.

Day flying moths seen were Cinnabar, *Pyrausta aurata*, Sliver Y, Mother Shipton and Hummingbird Hawkmoth.



Hummingbird Hawkmoth

All in all a good year's trapping.

Paul Bowyer

## Garden tweets (September - December 2019)

I have very little to report in this newsletter, as birds are quite inactive in the Autumn. In a mild Winter, similarly, birds do not need to hunt for their food, so spend a quiet life in the garden.

Bands of mixed tits are usually around, and occasionally a Sparrowhawk sweeps across and empties the garden of birds.



Sometimes Green Woodpeckers (illustrated) and Great Spotted Woodpeckers visit.



On 3<sup>rd</sup> September three Chiffchaffs were in the bird bath together, possibly a family.

By late November young Great Tits were practising their see-saw songs.

Fieldfares and Redwings were calling from the tops of the trees on 1<sup>st</sup> November and I heard them elsewhere around the area after that.

Two Robins have paired up and are searching for a nest site in or around our privet hedge.

I think that is all for now but no doubt there will be more bird activity towards the coming Spring.

### Later spotted (10<sup>th</sup> January)

A male and a female Greater Spotted Woodpecker have been playing with each other in the tops of our garden trees. I don't know if this is courting behaviour or not, as we don't usually see two Woodpeckers at once.

Frances Wilding

### Other reported sightings

*4<sup>th</sup> October*

First ever appearance of Pestle Puffballs (*Handkea expuliformis*) in a Deeds Grove garden.



*27<sup>th</sup> October*

First Redwing in a Deeds Grove garden.

*1<sup>st</sup> November*

Pipistrelle bat in a Deeds Grove garden.

*2<sup>nd</sup> November*

Nine Little Grebes and a Little Egret on the Rye Dyke.

*16<sup>th</sup> November*

Fieldfares in the trees at the top of a Deeds Grove garden.

18<sup>th</sup> November

Pipistrelle bat in a Deeds Grove garden.

22<sup>nd</sup> November

Song Thrush in full song in the grounds of Wycombe Abbey and eight Little Grebes trilling their song on the Rye Dyke.

2<sup>nd</sup> December

Lots of Redwings calling along the road leading to Pen's Place, Marlow.

Early December

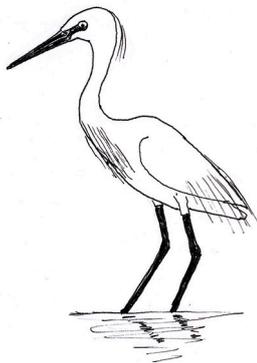
Shaggy-soldier (*Galinsoga quadriradiata*), an introduced South American annual weed of cultivated or waste ground, found growing in a pot containing a tender shrub which we bring indoors about this time of the year. It is similar to Gallant-soldier (*Galinsoga parviflora*) but is far less common and has more densely pubescent stems.

5<sup>th</sup> December

Grey Wagtail on pavement along Oxford Street between Frogmore and Archway.

14<sup>th</sup> December

Little Egret along the Wye in front of Wycombe Marsh Baptist Church and the Sytner garage and showrooms.



23<sup>rd</sup> December

Pipistrelle bat over pond in a Deeds Grove garden.

28<sup>th</sup> December

First Primoses in flower in a Deeds Grove garden.

10<sup>th</sup> January

White Deadnettle flowers fully out by the Rye Dyke.

11<sup>th</sup> January

Gorse, Hazel catkins and Daisies fully out in Marlow Bottom.

15<sup>th</sup> January

Snowdrops, Winter Aconites, Red Campion and Red Deadnettle in full flower, and fresh Sulphur Tuft fungi fruiting bodies on an old deciduous tree stump in a Deeds Grove garden (see front cover).

Fifteen Winter Heliotrope flowers in a Deeds Grove garden.



**Editor's note:**

**It would be good to receive sightings from more members covering more locations**

## WWG Safeguarding Policy

As a registered charity, Wycombe Wildlife Group needs to have a policy in place to be able to take appropriate action should a safeguarding issue arise. The fact that such an issue has never arisen during the 30 year existence of our group cannot be used as an excuse for not having arrangements in place to be in a position to deal effectively with such incidents should any arise in the future. The matters covered by safeguarding are fairly wide-ranging and include health and safety issues for which we have had a policy for some time. Trinity URC, where we hold our High Wycombe members' meetings, have introduced a safeguarding policy which our group has signed up to comply with, in order to be able to continue to meet there. A copy of our safeguarding policy will be circulated to all our members for information, together with details of who to contact in the event of any related issues arising.

### 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.