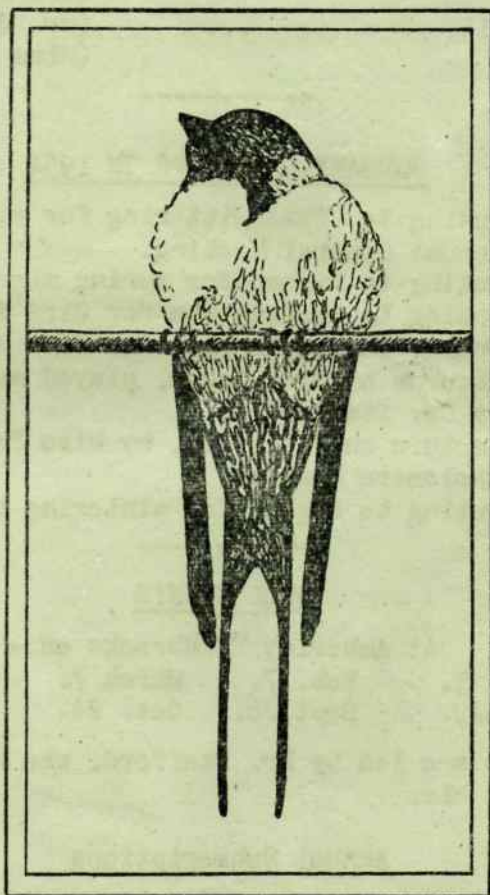


SHOREHAM-BY-SEA
ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Second Annual Report
1955



For the Year 1954.

(Price : ONE SHILLING)

OFFICERS FOR 1954

President	...	Dr. Stafford
Hon. Secretary	...	Miss C. M. Biggs
Hon. Treasurer	...	Mr. G. W. Rampton
Council	...	(Mr. N. C. Smith (Mr. J. Twort (Miss J. Barclay

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN 1954

Jan. 24	Outing to West Wittering for wintering birds.
Feb. 13	Annual General Meeting.
Apr. 10	Outing to Pagham for spring migration.
May 15	Outing to Coldwaltham for Bird Song.
May 27	Outing to Fittleworth for Bird Song.
Nov. 27	Records of Bird Songs, played and introduced by Dr. Stafford.
Dec. 11	Lecture on Migration, by Miss Phyllis Bond of Haslemere Museum.
Dec. 12	Outing to Pagham for wintering birds.

DUCK COUNTS

At Amberley Wildbrooks on:-

Jan. 3.	Feb. 7.	March 7.	April 4.
Aug. 29.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 24.	Nov. 21. Dec. 19.

These counts are led by Dr. Stafford, who kindly takes four Members with him.

Annual Subscriptions

5/- for Senior Members - 2/6 for Junior Members (under 18 years)

EDITORIAL

In the past year, the second year of its life, the position of the Society has been consolidated. The membership has risen to 50, but what is more important a larger number of members have taken an active interest in the Society. This has enabled a more ambitious lecture programme to be undertaken for this winter.

The Sanctuary has been watched during the year with much greater frequency, especially by the younger members, and several new species have been recorded there for the first time.

Having been born, the Society is starting to find its feet, and whilst so doing, it needs the support of all persons interested in its welfare.

J.S.

NOTES

Swallows are reported on two occasions by Mrs. Farmer to have been seen to perch in fruit trees to feed on the Aphis there, on the 7th of July and the 2nd of September in a Shoreham garden. Swallows taking food except on the wing is very unusual.

J. M. Twort reports a Blackheaded Gull in full breeding plumage on the sea on 15th December. He also picked up a female pheasant on the beach by the Lighthouse after heavy gales on 18th November. The bird had not been shot and is presumed to have been blown there by the gale from an unknown destination.

We have continued this year to do the Duck Count at Amberley Wildbrooks, for the International Wildfowl Inquiry. Though there were some blank days, usually something of interest was to be seen. Short-eared Owls 3 - 4 at a time, have been found at the north end of the Marsh on almost every Count. Other birds of interest were a small party of Garganey in Spring plumage, and on another occasion, 5 White-fronted Geese. The duck have never been numerous. Mallard, Widgeon and Teal, 20 - 30 at a time with sometimes a few Shoveler and Tufted Duck are the usual species seen.

GLAUCOUS GULLS (LARUS HYPERBOREUS) AT SHOREHAM

On 19th December, 1954 J. M. Twort found a pure white gull feeding on the new rubbish dump at Shoreham. I saw this bird shortly afterwards and mis-identified it as an Iceland Gull. A brief description is as follows. A large strikingly white Gull, readily picked out in the field. The body size, by comparison, was that of a Great Black-backed Gull, the head and bill were however very small for a bird of this build. It was this feature, I believe, that lead many observers, not familiar with both species, to tend to think it was an Iceland rather than a small Glaucous Gull. The bill colour was yellowish horn with dark on the terminal-third of both mandibles. The iris was a pale grey or dirty white, the legs long and a pale flesh colour. The plumage was entirely white. In flight the actual size was more obvious when seen in company of both Herring and Great-Black-backed Gulls. Reference should be made to the articles in British Birds Vols. XL. and XLIII. by G. T. Kay who has made a special study of both species in Shetland.

On 27th December, whilst the bird was being watched near the Toll Bridge, C. M. Veysey spotted another Glaucous Gull on the mud close by. This was a first winter bird. In size it was larger than the average Great-Black-backed Gull. Its colour can be best described as cafe-au-lait with white primaries. The bill was large and powerful, dark horn in colour, with a darker tip.

This bird was seen a few hours later near the rubbish dump, but has not been seen since.

These visitors to us from their breeding haunts in the Arctic, emphasize the difficulty that can arise in separating Iceland from Glaucous Gulls in the field, where size is difficult to judge.

The Glaucous Gull is more common than the Iceland, though neither can be described to be anything but stragglers to the South Coast. Its winter range extends normally to East Britain and the Northern Isles.

In identification, the deciding factor is head and bill size, as the actual body size of these two species may overlap.

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J.S.

NOTABLE BIRDS OF THE AREA 1954

Compiled from the records of members.

These records of birds seen in the Shoreham Area, are of interest, either because the species are not seen annually, or because the date of the occurrence is unusual.

The following have contributed:- C.F.Brown. Mr & Mrs Farmer.
Mrs. E.Jenkins. Lancing College. T.Marr. Mrs K.Roberts.
R.Ruston. J.Stafford and J.M.Twort.

- Great Northern Diver. Feb. 9 - 27. Southwick Canal.
Slavonian Grebe. Feb. 6 on Adur. Nov.30-Dec.11 on Wydewater.
Shag. Three in harbour Feb. 8-28. One found dead, had been ringed as young on Farne Islands the previous year.
Bittern. One found dead at Ladywells Feb. 16.
Scaup. Up to 18 in the harbour. Jan. 30 - Feb. 24.
Red-breasted Merganser. One Male on canal Feb. 3-11. Two on Adur Jan. 31. Female on Wydewater Dec. 11.
Goosander. One female shot at Shoreham Feb. 5.
Smew. Three females in harbour Feb. 1-2. One on Adur Feb. 4.
Osprey. Flying over Shoreham. Sept. 12.
Pheasant. Female picked up dead near Lighthouse. Nov. 18.
Black-tailed Godwit. In harbour Feb. 2, 7, and 9.
Greenshanks. Shoreham, Two, Sept. 16 - Oct. 3., one on Sept. 19 and on Oct. 13.
Little Stint. One on Rubbish Dump pool. Sept. 9-13.
Curlew Sandpiper. Up to 12 on Rubbish Dump pool. Sept. 9-15.
Grey Phalarope. One on the Rubbish Dump pool. Oct. 14-16.
Glaucous Gull. Shoreham Dec. 19. Second winter bird, present to end of the year. On Dec. 27 First winter bird also present..
Little Gull. One on Flood Arch. Sept. 16. One immature on Shoreham Beach Dec. 8.
Black Tern. One in Summer plumage. Wydewater. April 27.
Hoopoe. One at Lancing College. Mid May.
Ring Ouzel. One at the Sanctuary. Oct. 28.
Grasshopper Warbler. One possibly bred in lane leading to the Sanctuary.
Blackcap. Pair in Shoreham garden. Feb. 14.
Chiffchaff. One in Buckingham Park. Jan. 11.

Pied Flycatcher. Pair in Sanctuary April 30. Several in Autumn in gardens of Shoreham and Southwick, latest date Oct. 9.
Brambling. Flock of up to 25 in Buckingham Park Feb. 25 - Mar. 22.
Snow Bunting. One male immature. Wydewater Dec. 11.
Tree Sparrow. Pair bred in Sanctuary.

All these records have been submitted to the Sussex Bird Report.

- - - - - BIRD RINGING REPORT.

In the ringing year Oct. 1. 1953 to Sept. 30. 1954, 678 birds of 46 species were ringed with B.T.O. rings. Of these, 507 were trapped adult birds, and 171 were nestlings.

The total was made up as follows:-

Chiffchaff	5	Black Headed		Yellow Wagtail	9
Robin	59	Gull	1	Linnet	6
Goldfinch	5	Redwing	3	Wheatear	3
Wren	4	Blackcap	1	Lapwing	2
House Sparrow	7	Coal Tit	1	Ringed Plover	1
Blue Tit	68	Little Grebe	1	Nightingale	1
Great Tit	27	Pied Wagtail	4	Turtle Dove	4
Starling	109	Willow Warbler	24	Little Owl	6
Mistle Thrush	11	Whitethroat	36	Wood Pigeon	6
Duncock	25	Jackdaw	1	Spotted Flycatcher	3
Black Redstart	4	Tree Sparrow	1	Reed Warbler	7
Blackbird	60	Swallow	48	Sparrow Hawk	1
Chaffinch	13	House Martin	16	Kestrel	4
Song Thrush	43	Green Woodpecker	1	Cuckoo	1
Greenfinch	35	Reed Bunting	2	Stone Curlew	2
		Sedge Warbler	5	Pied Flycatcher	2

Great co-operation came from R. Catchpole of Lancing College who was responsible for 264 ringings.

- - - - - RECOVERIES OF INTEREST.

Blackbird ringed as adult (female) 1st Feb. 1954 in Shoreham, picked up dead in Southern Sweden 23.8.54. No doubt this was a migrant, that had wintered with us, returning with the Redwings

and Fieldfares.

Wheatear ringed as adult Shoreham Beach 27.5.53 found dead within a mile of where ringed 7.5.54.

Woodpigeon ringed Shoreham 22.8.53 as nestling, shot Wisborough Green, Sussex 31.1.54.

Kestrel ringed as a nestling Lancing 23.7.54, picked up dead Isle of Sheppey, Kent, 18.10.54.

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BIRD SANCTUARY REPORT FOR 1954.

In the past twelve months, eight new species have been recorded for the first time in the Society's Sanctuary, bringing the total, since observations were first made, to 86 species.

Perhaps the most notable of these, was a Ring Ouzel in the Autumn, a bird not often found on the lower levels, though a regular migrant on the higher Downland.

The most delightful, was a pair of Pied Flycatchers in the Spring. They arrived on the 30th April when the wind, after many days in the N.E., suddenly changed to S.W. On this day, the copse of the Sanctuary was alive with warblers in all the trees and bushes, several Grasshopper Warblers were both seen and heard that day. On the following day the great rush was over, and the wood was still and silent once again.

The Spring migration also added Tree Pipit, and Wood Warbler to the list; no doubt they are regular passage migrants that had passed unnoticed before.

The nesting Season was more successful than last year, the highlight of which was the nesting of a pair of Tree Sparrows in one of the nesting boxes. This is not a common nesting species in Sussex, and, near the coast, even less so. The last record for West Sussex was 1880.

The Nightingales came again, and at least three pairs nested. A very late nest was that of a pair of Reed Warblers in the reeds of the copse itself, from which the young did not fly until Aug. 29.

The Swallows, which were denied the pumphouse this year built 9 nests in the barn, and reared 39 young to the free flying stage.

One week in June, 2 pairs of House Martins were seen over the buildings. It is possible they will join the list of nesting species in future years.

A Kingfisher paid a visit for a few days in September. A Marsh Tit was seen and heard by a very competent observer in June, an unusual date from a non-breeding bird, and a new record for the Sanctuary.

Once again we must thank Mr. & Mrs. Weatherhead for their continued helpfulness, friendliness and co-operation.

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DETAILED REPORT ON THE SANCTUARY FOR 1954

The list of birds which follows is intended to indicate, in comparison with last year, the present status in the Sanctuary of the species mentioned. Eight species were reported for the first time, making a grand total of 86.

Reported for the first time this year.

<u>Wigeon</u> (2) Feb. 11.	<u>Kingfisher</u> (1) on passage in Oct.
<u>Marsh Tit</u> (1) June 13.	<u>Ring Ouzel</u> (1) Oct. 28.
<u>Wood Warbler</u> (3) Apr. 24.	<u>Pied Flycatcher</u> (pair) April 30.
(4) May. 2.	<u>Girl Bunting</u> bred nearby.
<u>Tree Pipit</u> (3) Apr. 9.	

Not recorded this year.

Firecrest, Great Grey Shrike, Jack Snipe, Long-tailed Tits, Teal and Shoveler.

Reed Bunting less common.

Bullfinch (3) on Oct. 14, and one or more present to the end of the year.

Grey Wagtail arrived in autumn, still present at the end of the year.

Tree Sparrow pair bred in a nesting box.

Lesser Whitethroat in song between May 19 and June 19.

Goldcrest less common.

Water Rail less common.

Other birds - status as last year.

Nest Boxes

One pair of Starlings reared 2 broods.

One pair of Great Tits reared 5 young.

One pair of Blue Tits reared 6 young.

One pair of Tree Sparrows reared 3 young out of 5 eggs laid.

List of Birds that Bred in the Sanctuary This Year

Blackbird	Great Tit	Yellow Hammer	Reed Warbler
Song Thrush	Linnet	Robin	Willow Warbler
Wren	Moorhen	Magpie	Swallow
House Sparrow	Duncock	Greenfinch	Nightingale
Corn Bunting	Goldfinch	Starling	Whitethroat
Blue Tit	Wood Pigeon	Cuckoo (?)	Tree Sparrow
	Chaffinch	Sedge Warbler	

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PUBLICATIONS

British Birds, Bird Notes and the Sussex Bird Report are passed round among the Senior members. Junior members can see any of these on application to the Secretary.

West Sussex County Library

Shoreham-by-Sea Branch

In the reference Library can be seen -

- (1) "The Popular Handbook of British Birds" edited by P.A.D.Hollom.
- (2) "A Field Guide to the Birds of Britain & Europe" by R.Peterson and others.
- (3) "A History of Sussex Birds" (2 vols.) by John Walpole-Bond.

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A full Statement of the Accounts can be seen on application to the Treasurer or Secretary.

SKOKHOLM BIRD OBSERVATORY

Skokholm is a small island about one mile long and half a mile wide, three and a half miles off the coast of Pembrokeshire.

The average heights of its sea cliffs is 50-70 feet, the highest point is Spy Rock, 150 feet above sea level. There is no contact with the mainland except the weekly boat which brings supplies and visitors. In cases of emergency, wireless messages are sent from the Lighthouse.

Accommodation is very primitive. There is one small cottage, a laboratory only recently built, and two other buildings known as the Wheel House, and the Bunk House.

Visitors, wishing to stay at the Observatory, have to travel 7 miles by sea from Dale Fort Field Centre. As a landing on the island is only possible in good weather, visitors, quite frequently, must remain at Dale until the weather improves and the swell subsides.

The crossing offers glimpses of many sea birds, including Gannets, Shearwaters and Puffins, and with luck Fulmers and Storm Petrels.

During the breeding season almost every ledge in the cliffs on Skokholm is occupied by Guillemots, Razorbills, Herring Gull and Shags. On the cliff edges and meadowland are the nests of Oyster Catchers, Rock and Meadow Pipits, Wheatears, Greater and Lesser Black-backs also a pair of Ravens. Storm Petrels nest in cracks in cliffs and walls. Rabbit burrows are made use of by Shearwaters, and Puffins. Some burrows have inspection traps, (holes covered with a square of turf), so that the chicks and eggs may be studied at intervals.

Everyone is encouraged to help with the work of the Observatory, especially with the ringing of the many migrants. These birds are caught in the 3 Heligoland and 2 other traps, which are near the Observatory buildings. After being ringed the birds are measured, weighed, and examined for parasites. The Warden is always ready to give advice and instruction.

The ringing of Shearwaters and Storm Petrels takes place at night. This is an exciting and unusual experience. The wierd

noise made by the Shearwaters is indescribable and the ringers have to contend with the hazards of falling, tripping, or even walking over the cliff. Casualties however seem to be avoided, and an average of 180-200 Shearwaters are ringed in an evening. Care has to be taken to handle the birds correctly, as they regurgitate an oily substance, which smells very unpleasant, and is not easily removed from clothing.

The Storm Petrels are caught in a fine net erected vertically between two poles on a known Storm Petrel route. The Warden is making a study of Storm Petrels and has 32 nests under observation. The chicks are weighed on scales that have been specially made. Tape recorders are used to establish how frequently the adults visit the nests during the night.

The most amusing pastime, in Skokholm, is the ringing of the ubiquitous Puffins. Their habit of gathering on the cliff edge, especially during the evening, has led to the following method of trapping them. The net is set on the cliff edge; when the Puffins have settled, the ringers approach stealthily, pull the two cords controlling the net simultaneously, and there are the Puffins! if they haven't escaped! The task of disentangling Puffins from the net is a difficult, and to the unwary, a painful one. These comic little sea birds, make up for the indignity of being caught, by biting and scratching, and all the time uttering disapproving squawks.

For the nimble footed, the ringing of young Razorbills is an exciting though energetic pastime. It entails scrambling over rocks and down cliffs, peering into any likely cracks and ledges where the young birds may be found. Young Gulls are also ringed, after much scrambling and climbing, with the adult Gull diving and screaming all the time.

If the weather is good and the sea calm enough, visits are arranged to the adjacent island of Skomer where Fulmars breed, or to Grassholm, an island 7 miles from Skokholm, which is a densely populated Gannet Colony.

These are just some of the pastimes that can be enjoyed on this small Island, so completely cut off from civilization. The main attraction of Skokholm is, (of course), to be able to study so many breeding sea birds at such close quarters.

J. Barclay.

BIRDS IN THE SHETLANDS

Anyone who wants to study sea birds should visit the Shetlands, especially in the migratory season. Unst, the northernmost island, has the greater number of birds, but unfortunately we could not be there till the end of July when some of the Terns and Waders had left.

We had to be prepared for six-to-eight mile walks in soaking rain; one day of sunshine per week, the rest being cloudy; but the birds were there; Puffins, together with a much lesser number of common Guillemots, Fulmars and Kittiwakes inhabiting the rocky ledges, various gulls, many Shags, and the Great and Arctic Skuas, the latter showing dark and light phases.

There are three Gannetries, the largest being on Muckle Flugga, the northernmost point of the British Isles. A very fishy smell, a sight like snow, and much noise, betrayed the presence of hundreds of Gannets with their downy chicks. Below them, sleeping on rocks or swimming in the water, were grey atlantic seals, their age and sex denoted by different colouring of grey, brown or white.

On the boggy moors were seen common snipe, Curlew, Wheatear, occasionally Hooded Crows, Ravens and Skuas. A few chicks of the latter were seen in their nesting sites; if one approached too near, they would make a running retreat to a place of safety. A sudden swish of wings overhead heralded the dive-bombing by the Great Skuas. It was very alarming to see them approach at a man's height with their powerful wings outstretched, but they always rose in the nick of time and never hit us.

On one occasion, at one corner of the largest lake called the Lock of Cliff, were seen three Red-throated Divers, so close that the beautiful dark red on their throats could be seen clearly. After swimming about, or sleeping during the afternoon these birds began uttering their strange call, that sounded not unlike the cries of a cat and cock on a descending scale, at the same time shooting their necks forward towards the water.

A female bird believed to be a Red-Breasted Merganser with seven chicks swam in a straight line towards the middle of the water. Instantly they were dive-bombed by several Great and Arctic Skuas. The chicks miraculously dived to safety again and again, while the mother attempted to attack, in defence of her young. Another bird,

(Presumably the male Merganser) swam towards the scene of battle, and then when it seemed as though the chicks must die from exhaustion with so many repeated attacks, the whole family turned and made for the reeds at the fringe of the loch.

Round the coast in rocky creeks were seen Eider, in eclipse plumage with grown chicks, Turnstones, Ringed Plover, Redshanks, Oyster Catchers, sometimes a few Dunlin and Sanderling. Black Guillemots were frequently seen at sea and in caves, where their high pitched call notes could be heard echoing around.

A large flock of Golden Plover with smaller numbers of Lapwing occupied one particular hillside near Haroldswick, and Twite were seen near farm buildings. Most of these latter flocks seemed to consist of juvenile birds and the lovely male pink rump was infrequently seen. Three Corncrakes were heard calling from small plots of oats in the evening at Baltasound. They were only seen by the crofter when the cutting machine disturbed a nesting bird.

We were not able to reach Fair Isle until 12th August which is late for the sea birds, by then the Razorbills had departed and the Puffins were beginning to leave the cliffs. However, the beautiful Island can be enjoyed for its coastal scenery at all times of the year. There is much to see at the peak periods of migration. Opportunities are available to assist in ringing birds. The chief item of interest during our stay was the trapping of a Barred Warbler. In the laboratory experiments were being carried out on bird blood, under Mr. Kenneth Williamson, the Director.

On 10th August Mr. Tom Henderson of Spiggies took us by boat to the uninhabited island of Colsay, to see the Storm Petrel Colony, which he discovered in 1950, and which he thinks is probably very ancient. At 11 p.m. the birds began to invade the cliffs and we saw about fifty, though up to a thousand had been seen on one night earlier in the year. We were able to examine one of these black swallow-like birds in the hand, as it entered its burrow in the turf under the thrift, and to smell the oily liquid ejected from the beak.

Visitors to the Shetlands would be well advised to make the acquaintance of Mr. Henderson at his hotel, for, as well as being an experienced ornithologist, he is an authority on the history and folk lore of the Islands.

M.V. Whorlow and J.E. Johnston.

THE BOTANY OF THE SANCTUARY.

As will be realised, the birds of a given area are attracted by, and are partly dependant upon, the natural characteristics of that area, these being all interrelated.

Colonel W.R.Roberts, C.B.E., a Shoreham resident and botanist, has, over the past year, compiled a list of plants he found in the Sanctuary; this is reproduced below. Colonel Roberts asked me to say that the list is by no means complete, and is confined to the actual area of the Sanctuary itself excluding the adjacent Downland. In the coming year he hopes to continue his work for us.

Travellers' Joy	Silver Weed	Creeping Jenny
Meadow Crowfoot	Agrimony	Brock Weed
Bulbous Crowfoot	Field Rose	Scarlet Pimpernel
Celery-leaved crowfoot	Hawthorn	Privet
Lesser Celandine	Hairy Willow herb	Water forget-me-not
Water Crowfoot	Hoary Willow herb	Bittersweet
Marsh Marigold	Alexanders	Black nightshade
Cuckoo flower	Procumbent apium	Large convolvulus
Cardamine flexuosa	Chervil	Brook Lime
Hairy bittercress	Lesser Water parsnip	Water speedwell
Hedge Mustard	Hogweed	Germander speedwell
Shepherd's Purse	Wild parsnip	Field speedwell
White campion	Ivy	Water mint
Mouse-eared chickweed	Elder	Scull-cap
Common chickweed	Honeysuckle	Self-heal
Hemlock stork's bill	Marsh bedstraw	Ribwort plantain
Spotted Medick	Cleavers	Great plantain
Black Medick	Teasel	Great water dock
Small Yellow Trefoil	Daisy	Sharp dock
Bird's foot trefoil	Fleabane	Sorrel
Tufted vetch	Groundsel	Stinging nettle
Common vetch	Marsh thistle	Sallow
Bush vetch	Spear plume thistle	Crack willow
Yellow meadow vetchling	Field thistle	Yellow flag
Sloe	Smooth hawksbeard	Cuckoo pint
Blackberry	Dandelion	Water plantain
Dewberry	Cowslip	

A full list with Botanical nomenclature can be seen on application to the Secretary.

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LIST OF MEMBERS 1954.

Miss J. Barclay	44A Ventnor Villas, Hove, 3.
Capt. & the Misses Biggs	7 Mill Hill, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Mr. G.R. Brand	Lancing College.
Mr. & Mrs. Brooker	65A Edward Street, Brighton, 1.
Mr. C.F. Brown	17 St. Aubyns Road, Portslade.
John Burstow	27 Erringham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea.
<i>W. J.</i> Miss E.L. Clackett	17 Hailsham Road, Worthing.
Mr. & Mrs. S.E. Cole	84 Sea Lane, Goring.
Miss B. Crook	West House, Southover, Lewes.
Miss Dubois	326 Upper Shoreham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Mr. G.A. Eager	Mill House, Mill Hill, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(Peter Farbridge)	Tyne House, Old Rectory Gardens, Southwick.
Mr. & Mrs. Farmer	78 Park Avenue, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Keith Farndon	34 Pembroke Crescent, Hove, 3.
Miss D. Fowler	273 London Road, Burgess Hill.
Mr. R. Golding	10 Hogarth Road, Hove.
(Miss Hunt)	51 London Road, Horsham.
Mr. Mrs. & Miss Jenking	29 Oldfield Crescent, Southwick.
Miss J. Johnson	1 Clarence House, Marina, Bexhill.
Miss P. Keats	23 Bristol Gate, Brighton, 7. <i>St John's Vicarage</i>
L. Kent	218 Brighton Road, Lancing. <i>Carlton Hill</i>
Mr. T.L. Kermode	Lancing College. <i>Brighton 73</i>
Mr. F.W. Kilvington	22 Grange Road, Southwick. <i>B'ham 20-3-34 }</i>
Mr. A.J. Luker	The Grammar School, Steyning.
Tony Marr	59 The Green, Southwick.
Mr. W.D. McKecknie	73 Connaught Avenue, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Mr. & Mrs. G.W. Rampton	34 Croft Avenue, Southwick.
Miss G. Rouse	17 The Link, West Green, Crawley.
Graham Ruston	45 Barfield Park, North Lancing.
Mr. F. Severs	Sea Winds, Beach Road, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Mr. & Mrs. N.C. Smith	60 Park Avenue, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Dr. & Mrs. J. Stafford	Stonehouse, Windlesham Gardens, Shoreham-by-
Mrs. Sutherland	5 Highcroft Villas, Brighton. <i>Sea.</i>
(Mr. G. Tilbury)	6 West Side, Wood-dale, Billingshurst.
Mr. & Mrs. J.M. Twort	63 The Green, Southwick.
Mr. & Mrs. Weatherhead	Mill Hill Pumping Station, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Miss M. Whorlow	(31 Palmeira Avenue, Hove, 3.) <i>61 Blenheim Park Rd</i>
(Miss W.M. Woodruffe)	17 Hailsham Road, Worthing. <i>S. Croydon</i>