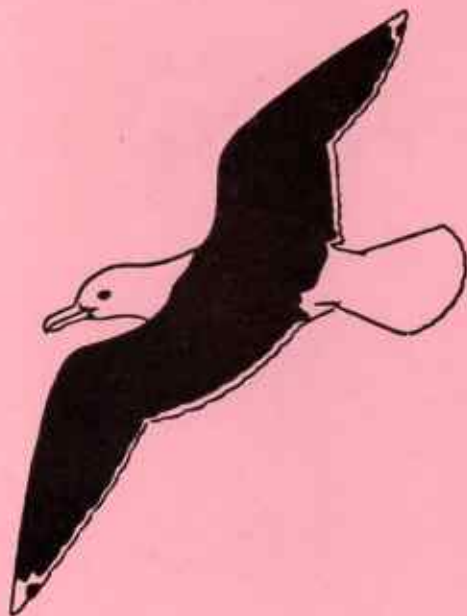


SHOREHAM ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Twentyfirst Annual Report



for the Year 1973

PRICE : TWENTY FIVE PENCE

SHOREHAM ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORT 1973

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Yet another year of quiet weather has meant a shortage of exciting rarities, and 1973 saw nothing as unusual as the celebrated Gyr Falcon of 1972. However, Rough-legged Buzzards, appearing for the first time since 1967, Wryneck, last recorded in 1968, and Red-backed Shrike - the first for three years - were of particular interest, and it is anyway the more regular and familiar birds which must and should form our staple bird-watching diet. We welcome evidence of a strengthened position for the Stone Curlew as a breeding species, and Twite as a winter visitor to Shoreham.

The volume of records received by our admirable Recorder shows a very healthy level of observation. The area covered has been augmented by Philip Clay's consistent watching of Scriven's Reed Bed at Steyning; and with so many interesting birds recorded - especially

raptors - in the area north of Worthing-Lancing it has been deemed wise to designate it as "Downs" rather than to identify specific points, lest useful information be given to those enemies of both birds and bird-watchers, the egg-collectors.

So far as indoor and outdoor activities are concerned, the Society has had another successful year, with a varied programme of lectures, the usual excellent film show at Shoreham Town Hall, and some attractive field outings, and we record our warm thanks to Mrs. Farmer and Mr. Burstow for making them all possible and to the Field Committee for their support. Dr. John Newnham, back in the area after his medical studies, has been busy in the Sanctuary and has compiled both the Sanctuary and the Ringing Reports, and for good measure has given us some of his memories of six years' bird watching in Scotland. Other contributions this year take us from the Snowy Owls of Fetlar to a school visit to Yugo Slavia, from the rocks of Ramsey to, nearer home, the Ringed Plovers of Portslade and the Downland Rough-legged Buzzard.

To the contributors, as to the leaders of the outings and to our Treasurer, our Recorder and our President we express our gratitude for time and effort cheerfully given. And if, despite Mr. Rampton's good housekeeping, we have found it necessary to raise the annual subscription to 75p, this only reflects the national trend, and we are sure that members will consider it remains very good value.

SANCTUARY REPORT 1973

1973 was no exceptional year at the sanctuary with no unusual happenings or rare birds and for the second year running there has been little disturbance from neighbouring building or landscaping. The new pumping station is much more effective than the old, and now the weir is permanently dry whereas before up to 5 million gallons of water spilt over into the sanctuary each day. As a direct consequence of this, the water level in the streams has dropped and much of the area which was originally reed bed has dried and been taken over by nettles and willow herb, both ornithologically inferior vegetations. The hawthorns and willow have grown from small bushes to tall, impenetrable trees which as well as supporting very little bird life, except at the edges, shade the ground so producing no undergrowth; obviously some pruning of these bushes is needed to enhance the habitat. During the year several new willow trees were planted along the stream and 4 more rowan trees planted to provide berries. The observation hut has been kept in good order throughout the year, and in it the daily log is kept which forms the basis of this report.

The sanctuary was visited 56 times, only twice during the first three months, 11 times in April, then a long gap until July and thereafter regularly until the end of the year. With so little coverage during the first half of the year it is impossible to build up any picture of the wintering birds, or the spring passage. The only remarkable records from the winter concerns the large number of tit species in the copse, obviously boosted by regular feeding with fat and peanuts.

By April 1st there were no signs of any summer birds, which was not really too surprising in view of the cold north winds that were blowing. Wintering species were still very evident with up to 6 Snipe in the ditches, a pair of Mallard and the odd Fieldfare in the meadows. A few Goldcrests and a Water Rail on the 5th were the first indications of movement, then a Chiff was heard on the 6th. Chiff-chaffs are often present from mid March so it is possible that the first passage of Chiffs was missed but all the South coast bird observatories recorded a very late spring passage so this may have been the first for the copse. No more Chiffs arrived until the 12th, and then there were 4 on the 14th. Willow Warblers were equally late with the first on April 13th and then several on the 14th. The only other signs of migration was a steady overhead movement of Meadow Pipits between the 9th and 12th April and the occasional northward-bound Redpoll. A Lesser Spotted Woodpecker turned up in a mist net on the 14th, the first record for the sanctuary for at least a dozen years. Unfortunately, as usual, the later and more interesting part of the spring migration was not covered.

In July most of the birds were nearing the end of their breeding season, the resident species were seemingly as successful as in previous years judging by the number of juvenile birds about, but the summering species were not quite so lucky. Only about 3 pairs of Reed Warblers, one pair each of Blackcap, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Willow Warbler and Chiff-chaff, and no Sedge Warblers bred. Turtle Doves were about during July and August but no family parties or juveniles were seen. Already there was evidence of emigration as parties of Swifts, with a maximum of 100 on the 10th, gathered over the hilltop. Unusual birds during July included a Stock Dove and a Kingfisher.

August was very dry, consequently large numbers of Goldfinches, Linnets and Buntings flocked to the remaining pools in the main dyke to drink and bathe, but by the end of the month these puddles had completely evaporated. Common Sandpipers were present every day,

with a max. of 4 on the 25th August, a Greenshank was seen on the 28th, and a young Heron fed on the small stranded fish. Warbler movement started in earnest on 13th August when Willow Warblers were numerous, but the peak seemed to be about the 19th when 30 Warblers were trapped including 6 Garden Warblers, 6 Lesser Whitethroats and 4 Blackcaps. This passage continued in a slow and steady fashion throughout August, September and into October with a young Grasshopper Warbler on 27th August, the last Willow on the same day, an early date, a female Blackcap on 4th November, a Chiff-chaff on 19th November and a late Reed Warbler on 21st October (incidentally this bird weighed 19.6 g which is 4.5g more than the previous heaviest). Chats and flycatchers were scarce with only 2 records of Spotted Flycatcher, no more than 2 Whinchats on any day, one Wheatear on 9th September and no records of Redstart, Pied Flycatcher or Stonechat. Hirundines were numerous, a nearby Swallow and Sand Martin roost obviously accounted for the large numbers, up to 700, of these species in the evenings at the end of August and beginning of September. House Martins were most plentiful on 15th September when 600 were gathered over the hill.

The first of October was a good start to an interesting month, a day with strong north-east winds brought the first 4 Redwings, a Golden Plover, a Jack Snipe and a Short-eared Owl whilst six summering species were still about including a late Turtle Dove. Thrushes were abundant in the fields and hedgerows feeding off the wealth of berries, the Blackbird roost was strengthening to about 130 birds, the first 2 Fieldfares arrived on 7th October, and a Ring Ouzel was present on 20th and 21st of the month. Redpolls, a species which is expanding rapidly as more conifer plantations mature, were recorded in parties of 12 or more on every visit to the copse and they frequently roosted with other finches and sparrows in the hillside scrub. On the 27th October a pair of Stonechats arrived and stayed until the end of the year, a Woodcock was flushed from cover and the last 5 House Martins were seen. Tit numbers began to build up during October and November as their natural food was becoming scarcer and they were beginning to rely again on the sanctuary feeders. Towards the end of the year the usual wintering birds were about, Snipe with the occasional Jack Snipe in the ditches, 60-70 Redwing in the meadows and small parties of finches and buntings in and around the copse. The Collared Dove roost which only numbered 40 birds at the beginning of the year now reached over 250 birds and they are starting to push the Blackbirds out of their traditional roost site in the hawthorns. The only unusual birds during the last month were 2 Tawny Owls hooting on 1st December and a Grey Wagtail on 23rd December.

J.A.N.

RINGING REPORT 1973

During 1973 a total of 2116 birds were ringed of 52 different species, 2091 as full grown birds and 25 pullus. John Newnham accounted for 1154 mainly at the sanctuary, Brian and Philip Clay ringed 628 in the Steyning area, Dr. Barrie Watson totalled 198 at various places, Brian Short at Patcham trapped 122 and the grand total was made up, as usual, by Dr. John Stafford's 14 pullus swallows. The species ringed are shown in the following table:-

Moorhen	1	Sedge Warbler	8	Marsh Tit	2
Dunlin	20	Reed Warbler	67	Willow Tit	3
Redshank	2	Garden Warbler	12	Coal Tit	8
Common Sandp	1	Blackcap	34	Blue Tit	270
Wood Pigeon	3	Whitethroat	14	Great Tit	152
Collared Dove	18	Lesser White	16	Tree Creeper	4
Turtle Dove	1	Willow Warbler	199	Corn Bunting	9
Kingfisher	2	Chiffchaff	27	Yellow Bunting	11
Gt.Sp.Woodp	3	Goldcrest	31	Reed Bunting	19
Ls.Sp.Woodp	1	Spotted Flycatcher	10	Chaffinch	56
Sand Martin	8	Whinchat	1	Greenfinch	129
Swallow	186	Robin	48	Goldfinch	45
House Martin	31	Blackbird	262	Linnet	24
Meadow Pipit	2	Redwing	3	Bullfinch	85
Wren	52	Song Thrush	65	Tree Sparrow	10
Duncock	63	Mistle Thrush	9	Starling	46
Grasshopper W. 2		Long-tailed Tit	37	Jay	1
				Magpie	1

Once again 'Tit Species' account for a large proportion of the catch with Blackbirds, mainly trapped at the roost in the sanctuary, coming a close second. Most of the Willow Warblers were caught at Steyning during August, a local Swallow roost boosted the total of Swallows and Sand Martins and one muddy netting session on the Adur accounted for the waders. The Jay trapped in Steyning, was the first for the area, the Grasshopper Warblers were only the second and third ringed, and woodpeckers, especially the Lesser Spotted, are seldom caught.

Recoveries:-

Only one foreign recovery during 1973:

House Martin ringed adult 15.9.73. Found dead 7.10.73. Villard, Dun-le-Palestel, FRANCE. This is the first recovery of this species from this area, the date and recovery site show normal migration through France.

Great Tit ringed 28.1.73. controlled 24.2.73. Patcham ... 55km. S. Carshalton, Surrey.

Great Tit ringed Shoreham 3.1.72. Killed by cat Wadhurst 10.10.73. 50 km. N.E.

These show this species is far from being sedentary.

Starling ringed P.J. Shoreham 6.1.70 found dead Maidstone Kent 30.3.73. 72 km. NE.

Swallow ringed juv. Farlington Hants. 20.8.71. controlled Shoreham 11.9.73. 53km. E.

This bird was originally ringed at a communal roost and was retrapped at a small roost in Shoreham. Most small Swallow roosts are thought to comprise mainly of local birds, 3 out of the 14 pullus Swallows were retrapped, but this bird was probably on passage.

Lesser Whitethroat. Ringed Beachy Head 25.8.72. controlled Shoreham 3.7.73. 38 km. WNW.

An interesting recovery as this bird was one of the breeding pair in the sanctuary originally ringed presumably on autumn migration. There were many local recoveries, particularly of blackbirds ringed at the winter roost which suggests that the roost is made up of only local birds, and not reinforced by Continental birds.

As well as recoveries, ringing gives interesting information on the length of bird life, during the year Blackbirds of 8 or more years, and many other species lasting more than 5 years, were trapped. Also the rate at which small migrants deposit fat prior to their departure can be estimated, one Reed Warbler ringed on 14.10.73 weighed 15.6 g, already on the heavy side, but by 21.10.73. it weighed 19.6 g and had enough energy stored for a long 'hop' south to Spain.

J.A.N.

NOTABLE BIRDS OF THE AREA 1973

This feature is based on reports sent in by the following:

Miss E.M.Bull, Mrs.B.M.Buckler, Mrs.Cooper, Mrs.E.M.Edwards, Mrs.E.Farmer, Mrs.B.R.Reeve, Miss Catrina Tyson.
Messrs. P.J.Clay, H.E.Cooper, S.E.Cole, B.Forbes, F.J.Forbes, H.W.Hiscoke, C.F.Helyer, R.Ives, R.S.Kelly, Owen Mitchell, C.E.Messer, Dr.J.A.Newnham, F.Severs, B.J.Short, J.M.Twort, C.M.Veysey, and Dr. A.B.Watson.

Abbreviations: ad. adult; m. male; f. female; imm. immature;

Br. - Brooklands; C.C. - Cuckoo's Corner;

C.H. - Coney Hill; F.A. - Flood Arch; F.B. - Foot Bridge; E.W.B. - East Worthing Beach; F.O. - Flyover Bridge; Harb. - Shoreham Harbour; Hbts. - Houseboats; O.S.R. - Old Steyning Railway; R.B. - Rail Bridge; Sanct. - Sanctuary; S.P. - Sussex Pad; Sh. R.D. - Shoreham Rubbish Dump; W.R.D. - Worthing Rubbish Dump; W.W. - Wide Water;

In future all references to the various parts of the Downs North of Worthing will be referred to as Downs. This may help to circumvent egg collectors who are still very active in this area.

The numbers in the left hand column are those of the B.T.O. check list.

2. Great Northern Diver: 1 off-shore E.W.B. Jan.9.
4. Red-throated Diver: 4 off-shore W.W. Mar. 18.
Diver Sp: 3 off shore E.W.B. Apr. 15. 1 off-shore Hove, Jan.13.
5. Great Crested Grebe: Seen off-shore W.W. and E.W.B. on 6 dates from Feb. to March; Some display by 7 on Mar.20, 6 pairs displaying on Mar. 21. 1 or 2 on sea E.W.B. Nov and Dec.
6. Red-necked Grebe: 1 off-shore Worthing Dec. 2 and 3.
7. Slavonian Grebe: 1 off-shore Hove Nov. 25.
9. Little Grebe: 1 or 2 W.W. Jan. 1; 1 pair, 2 imm. Wiston Pond Feb.11; 1 pair with young there June 26; 2 there Sept. 9 Plentiful on Adur during Nov. and Dec. Max. 8.
26. Fulmar: 1 seen on 5 dates during Apr. and May off-shore from E.W.B. to Harb. This species has been seen regularly off Seaford Head for the last few years and may be trying to start a colony there.
27. Gannet: 3 off-shore Lancing May 15; 1 off-shore E.W.B. in the last stages of immature plumage Aug. 8. 1 first winter bird off shore E.W.B. Nov. 28.
1 found dead (oiled) on beach at Southwick, Jan.2.
28. Cormorant: 1 Adur levels above Steyning Sept. 30; 20 off-shore E.W.B. Dec. 2. 1 flying at great height, only just discernible with naked eye, over Worthing Oct. 17; 12 on pylon at Fishergate Nov.21. This has been a regular roost for many years. 34 there Nov.9.

30. Heron: 2 overhead Downs May 13; 3 nests probable in Wyckham Wood Mar. to June - 3 birds in air; 1 Adur Oct. 20.
45. Mallard: 3 Downs May 16; 2 Sanct. during Jan.; 9 W.W. (4m. 5 f.) Jan. 7; 15 off-shore E.W.B. Dec. 2; 15 Adur Dec. 9; 1 pair off-shore E.W.B. resting in shallows Apr. 15; 4 Reed bed, Steyning Oct. 7;
46. Teal: 200 Amberley Wild Brooks Feb. 28; 6 Adur Dec. 9, 1 Reed Bed, Steyning Oct. 7.
50. Wigeon: 400 Amberley Wild Brooks Feb. 28; 10 Adur Dec. 9; 30 off shore E.W.B. Dec. 2; 4 flying off-shore E.W.B. Dec. 14.
53. Shoveler: 5 off-shore E.W.B. flying E. Apr. 2.
60. Goldeneye: 1 m. Adur N. of R.B. Dec. 10.
64. Common Scoter: 40 flying E., E.W.B. Apr. 15. 4 there May 14. 30 there June 1, and 100 there Nov. 30. 7 flying W. off-shore Worthing Dec. 2; 14 there afternoon; 6 there Dec. 8.
67. Eider: 1 f. W.W. during Jan., seen by many members. Odd birds Worthing Dec. 2 and 4; 17 flying E. Dec. 9; 3 flying W. Dec. 14.
69. Red-Breasted Merganser: up to 4 birds seen off shore along the coast during winter months by many members on 8 dates; from Jan. to March C.M.V. counted a total of 212 on 23 dates. The most on any one date was 33. During Nov/Dec. he counted app. 100. The most on any date was 27. 1 f. repeatedly jump diving may have been a Goosander.
70. Goosander: 1 f. Adur above Steyning on Apr. 15; 1 m. off-shore Worthing Dec. 27; 1 f. Br. Lagoon Dec. 16.
73. Shelduck: 35 off-shore Lancing flying W. Nov. 30. 22 off shore Worthing on 4 dates in Dec., max. 9.
Goose Sp. 80 flying E. off-shore E.W.B. Mar. 19.
80. Brent Goose: 94 flying E. off-shore E.W.B. Apr. 15; 1 F.B. Dec. 2; 1 off-shore W.W. same day. 2 imm. Adur Dec. 9; 10 off-shore Worthing Nov. 22; 24 there Nov. 30. 40 there Dec. 3. 1 off-shore Southwick, Nov. 28.
82. Canada Goose: 1 m. 3 imm. Wiston Pond, June 27.
91. Buzzard: 1 Downs, killed rabbit and flew off with it, July 8; 1 Downs Sept. 27; 1 through August, Coombes. (local farmer per J.A.N.); 1 Downs Sept. 23.

92. Rough-legged Buzzard: 1 Downs, first seen by R.I. Oct. 15th; 1 there Nov. 10; 2 Dec. 1; then 1 on 5 dates Oct.12 to Dec.10.
93. Sparrow Hawk: 1 m. Downs. Jan. 27; 1 f. there Mar. 3; 1 there Apr. 29; 1 Reed Bed, Steyning, July 27; Aug. to Dec. Downs, 20 sightings, max. at one time 3; 1 f. Downs, Hove, Sept. 8.
100. Hen Harrier: 1 m. Downs Jan. 27; during Oct. and Nov. on 6 dates, at least 5 birds (1 m. 4 f.) there; Then at end of year there on 14 dates, max. 4.
102. Montagu's Harrier: From May 13 to Sept. 12 at least 15 sightings. 3 m. the rest f. All from Downs.
104. Hobby: Downs from May to Oct. 18, 9 sightings. Always singly.
110. Kestrel: Well spread over the whole area.
115. Red-legged Partridge: Downs. Some birds of apparently true breed may still be seen. 2 C.H. B'ton from Mar. 13 to Apr.27; 1 garden at Patcham Apr. 7.
117. Quail: 1 Lancing Beach Mar. 21. (See "From our Readers' Notebooks"). 2 Downs calling July 8; 2 there July 31.
120. Water Rail: 1 W.R.D. Mar. 31; 1 Sanct. Mar. 11; 1 Steyning Reed Bed Oct. 4; 1 there Dec. 24.
126. Moorhen: 26 Adur near Steyning Dec. 30.
127. Coot: up to 6 Adur in Jan; 16 there Dec. 18.
131. Oyster Catcher: 15 Ferring Jan. 21; 5 off shore E.W.B. flying E. Apr. 26; 14 Ferring Sept. 30; 15 there Dec. 9; 10 W.W. Dec. 24; 22 off shore Worthing Dec. 3.
133. Lapwing: Up to 80 in Sanct. fields all winter; 350 Downs July 4; 2,000 Downs Sept. 28; 200 Adur Oct. 23 and 250 there Dec. 18.
134. Ringed Plover: 20 Adur Jan. 14; 100 there Jan. 20; 80 Ferring Jan. 21; 2 Mile Oak flying over May 11; 70 Ferring Dec. 9; during April and May 4 - 5 pairs attempted to breed, but it is not known with what success. Breeding at Southwick - see separate article.
139. Grey Plover: 27 Ferring Jan. 21; 23 there Sept. 30; 40 there Dec. 9.

140. Golden Plover: 1 Downs Apr. 7; 1 there with 2,000 Lapwings Sept. 28; 2 Sanct. field Oct. 1.
143. Turnstone: 2 W.W. off-shore flying E. Dec. 24.
145. Snipe: During Jan. Sanct. fields, up to 6; 5 there Dec. 18; 50 Steyning Reed Bed Jan. to Apr. 20; 20 wintering there, first date Oct. 4; 1 C.H. Oct. 29.
147. Jack Snipe: 1 Sanct. Jan. 21; 1 there on 4 dates Oct. to Dec.; 1 Reed Bed, Steyning, during March.
148. Woodcock: 8 reported shot during shooting season. Downs, per C.E.M. Odd birds reported there in early months of the year. 1 or 2 roding Ashurst Woods July 9; 1 Parham Woods June 12; 1 Sanct. Oct. 28.
150. Curlew: 1 Downs June 28; 3 there July 4; 5 there Oct. 10; 9 there Nov. 3; 1 Lancing flying W. July 31.
151. Whimbrel: 2 flying E. E.W.B. Apr. 15; 30 there flying E. Apr. 27; 2 C.C. May 11; 150 on 4 dates E.W.B. Apr. and May; 24 flying S., Downs Aug. 6; 12 Ferring Sept. 22; 1 or 2 on Adur mud flats during Aug.
155. Bar-tailed Godwit: 14 flying E. off-shore E.W.B. Apr. 27; 2 Ferring Dec. 9.
156. Green Sandpiper: 1 Br. Lagoon Aug. 22.
159. Common Sandpiper: 1 Downs, 7 C.C. May 11; 5 Adur above Steyning Sept. 30; up to 5 Sanct. through Aug; 1 Br. Lagoon Aug. 22; 5 there Sept. 8; 1 F.A. Aug. 8.
161. Redshank: 200 Adur Jan. 20; 50 there Jan. 14; 50 there Feb. 4; 32 Ferring Jan. 21; 80 max. Adur, July to Dec; 2 Westdene B'ton, flying over, Aug. 10.
165. Greenshank: 1 Sanct. Apr. 9; 2 there Aug. 28. 1 Adur Aug. 28.
169. Knot: 1 W.W. Jan. 6. 3 Adur Sept. 2. 2 Ferring Oct. 14.
170. Purple Sandpiper: 5 Ferring Jan. 21. 2 there Nov. 20.
171. Little Stint: 1 Ferring Oct. 14.
178. Dunlin: 30 flying E., W.W. Jan. 6. 400 Adur Jan. 14; 1,200 there Jan. 20. 250 flying in 1 hour E.W.B. Jan. 21. 800 Ferring Jan. 21. 200 Adur Feb. 4. 600 Adur Dec. 28. 1,150 Ferring Dec. 9. 3 Adur July 28. 100 there late Dec.

181. Sanderling: 300 Ferring Jan. 21. 59 there Dec. 9.
189. Stone Curlew: 12 at Mile Oak flying Apr. 27. Downs, 15 sightings during spring, then 1 pair nested; eggs failed to hatch and were later stolen. Birds still present till Sept. These birds were seen by many members. 1 Westdene, B'ton, flying over, Aug. 7.
193. Arctic Skua: 1 off-shore Ferring and 1 E.W.B. on Sept. 30.
Skua sp.: 1 flying E. off-shore E.W.B. Apr. 15.
198. Great Black-backed Gull: 200 Adur Dec. 18. 25 there in July. 300 in Aug., and 100 late Dec.
199. Lesser Black-backed Gull: 1 F.B. Jan. 13. From July to Sept. 1 or 2 on Adur. 1 C.H. flying over Aug. 13.
1 Harb. Dec. 26.
200. Herring Gull: From July to Sept. on Adur, max. 20.
202. Glaucous Gull: 1 ad. off-shore Hove during Jan. and Feb. seen by many members. 1 there Nov. 25. 1 first winter bird Harb. Nov. 25.
203. (Iceland Gull: Harb. West Pier. A bird (im.) seen by several members for periods up to 1 hour on Nov. 12, 14 and 17, is still under discussion).
208. Black-headed Gull: 2,000 Adur Feb. 8, then from July to Dec. there, max. 300.
211. Kittiwake: 1 flying off-shore E.W.B. Apr. 26 and 27. 4 there Nov. 30. 1 second winter bird W.W. Dec. 16.
212. Black Tern: 1 or 2 off-shore E.W.B., Harb., during Sept. & Oct.
213. White-winged Black Tern: 1 reported over playing fields in Eastern Ave. Shm. after heavy storm, by Catrina Tyson Aug. 5.
- 217-8. Common/Arctic Tern: No serious attempt to count Tern passage this year. First arrival Apr. 24, departure Oct. 1. 450 flying E. for 1 hour E.W.B. with Sandwich Terns Apr. 27.
219. Roseate Tern: 7 flying W. off-shore E.W.B. May 13.
222. Little Tern: Up to 4 flying off-shore along the coast on 7 dates from Apr. to Oct., but 40 flying E. on Apr. 26 E.W.B.
223. Sandwich Tern: Up to 4 noted on 6 dates off-shore E.W.B. etc., first Apr. 7; last Aug. 25.

226. Little Auk: 1 Harb. watched for half an hour at 80 yards by C.M.V. Not recorded in Shoreham since 1959. C 12th Nov. 1973
227. Guillemot: 1 W.W. Dec. 24. (oiled).
234. Wood Pigeon: 200 C.H. B'ton. Nov. 6 and 7.
235. Turtle Dove: 2 Downs Apr. 27 and 28. 2 C.H. Sept. 25. 1 Sanct. Oct. 1; breeding there.
- Collared Dove: Roost at Sanct. all year, 20 to 200. 50 at C.H. B'ton. during Oct. and Nov.
237. Cuckoo: heard at Worthing Apr. 16. Seen at D.D. on Apr. 24 and 28.
241. Barn Owl: 4 Downs, seen by keeper during night shoots, early Mar, per C.E.M. Odd birds seen on 9 dates at Shoreham, Upper Beeding, Sanct., Downs, Steyning Reed Bed and O.S.R. where 1 was seen hunting at 12 noon. Nesting must be taking place but has not been proved. Species seems to be holding its own in the area, but 1 found dead on A.27 just west of F.O. Dec. 11.
246. Little Owl: 1 Coates Common, June 12. Regular throughout year, Downs.
247. Tawny Owl: nested at Mile Oak during Apr. 3 young seen and heard. 1 on 3 dates Hove Cemetery Sept. - Oct. 1 dead juv. Downs Aug. 19. 1 Lancing Clump Sept. 9. 2 Sanct. hooting Dec. 3.
248. Long-eared Owl: up to 2 seen 5 dates in Feb. and Mar. Downs. 2 were seen hunting together and may have paired.
249. Short-eared Owl: 1 or 2 Downs Jan. to Mar: 1 Sanct. Oct. 1. 1 Downs on 2 dates in Dec.
255. Swift: 2 Downs Apr. 29. 2,000 there July 18. 80 Sanct. July 10. 1 Coldean B'ton. Aug. 21. 1 C.H. Sept. 6.
258. Kingfisher: Single birds noted throughout the area on 11 dates from Jan. to Nov.
262. Green Woodpecker: present at C.H. from Feb. to Apr. 1 garden at Patcham Apr. 1. 1 juv. in bird bath, garden at Worthing Sept. 28. 1 Downs June 23. 1 Wiston June 26.

263. Great Spotted Woodpecker: 1 Homefield Park, Worthing. Up to 4 feeding on fat during winter, Steyning Reed Bed. 1 Coates Common Sept. 10. 1 Coldean B'ton. Oct. 24.
264. Lesser Spotter Woodpecker: 1 Downs Feb. 16. 1 there at possible nest site May 15. 1 pair garden at Hassocks June 1. 1 Steyning Reed Bed July 4 and 23. 1 m. Sanct. Apr. 14. Present in garden at Coombes all through year (per J.A.N.) 1 Eastern Ave. Shm. Nov. 2. (good description by C.F.T.).
265. Wryneck: 1 garden at Westdene B'ton. Sept. 22 and 23.
274. Swallow: Up to 4 seen from Apr. 15 to 17 from Downs and shore. Sanct. roost max. 700 Sept. 8. 1 Downs Oct. 13.
276. House Martin: 200 Sanct. Sept. 15; many there till Oct. 7. 1 Downs Oct. 13.
277. Sand Martin: 1 Downs Apr. 15.
286. Jay: 5 Downs May 12. 2 seen at Steyning Reed Bed on 7 dates late summer. 1 Coldean B'ton. Nov. 14 and 18.
290. Coal Tit: present at C.H. during Feb. and March.
292. Marsh Tit: present at C.H. Jan. to Mar. and in July.
293. Willow Tit: Intermittent at C.H. and Steyning Reed Bed.
294. Long-tailed Tit: 3 garden at Shoreham Jan. 21. Intermittent C.H. 2 or 3 garden at Westdene Aug. to Nov.
298. Tree Creeper: 1 C.H. Jan. 7; 1 there Mar. 13. 1 pair garden at Hassocks Sept. 28 and Oct. 18. Present at Preston Park during Nov., max. 3. 1 Coldean B'ton. during Nov.
301. Mistle Thrush: 1 C.H. singing Sept. 8.
302. Fieldfare: 20 Downs Apr. 16. 2 Sanct. Oct. 7, and 2 there Oct. 27. 1 Downs Oct. 12, and 6 there Oct. 17.
304. Redwing: a few at Upper Beeding Jan. 19. 1 C.H. Feb. 24, sub-song heard. Many heard calling in flight over Shm. at night with Song Thrushes during Oct. Nov. Dec. 10 Downs Oct. 5; 200 there Oct. 12. 20 Sanct. fields Dec. 18; and 70 there Dec. 31.
307. Ring Ouzel: 1 m. Mile Oak May 1. 1 Downs Sept. 11; 1 there Oct. 14 and 21. 1 Sanct. Oct. 21.

308. Blackbird: 70 to 100 at Sanct. roost during winter.
311. Wheatear: 2 on Downs Mar. 23; odd birds present there during summer, but no evidence of breeding. Many reports from members concerning 76 birds during migration. Max. 20. Last date Oct. 13.
317. Stonechat: Odd birds seen in usual haunts along coast and in Sanct. during winter months. Then, 1 pair feeding young at Lancing Clump on Aug. 12. This suggests 2nd brood. 1 m. Southlands Hospital, Dec. 25.
318. Whinchat: 6 Downs, 4 Mile Oak Apr. 27. 1 m. 1 f. D.D. same date. Up to 10 on Downs during Aug., and up to 20 there during late Sept. Up to 4 Hove Cemetery Aug. 28 to Sept. 11.
320. Common Redstart: 2 Downs Apr. 28, the only spring record. 1 f. C.H. Sept. 4. 1 or 2 Downs during Sept. 1 garden at Lancing Sept. 20. 1 Hove Cemetery Sept. 7. 1 Airport Sept. 22.
321. Black Redstart: 1 Old Fort, Harb. Feb. 11. 1 Lancing Mar. 22. 2 Downs Mar. 27. 2 Br. Mar. 31. 1 pair E. Brighton during May, attempted nesting but deserted. Later however young were seen nearby. 1 Roedean Fire Station Sept. 18.
322. Nightingale: 1 singing Coates Common May 14. 1 singing Mile Oak during May and June.
327. Grasshopper Warbler: 1 or 2 D.D. Apr. 24. 1 or 2 Mile Oak May to July. Up to 3 Downs May and June. 1 heard Sanct. fields July 22. 1 juv. trapped Sanct. Aug. 27.
333. Reed Warbler: 1 Sanct. Oct. 21; weight 19.69. very heavy (J.A.N.). 1 Steyning Reed Bed Oct. 7.
337. Sedge Warbler: 3 Sanct. July 10. 1 Shm. Aug. 28. 1 C.H. Aug. 14.
343. Blackcap: 1 Sanct. Apr. 26; 1 present C.H. Jan. & June. 5 trapped Sanct. Oct. 7 - fewer this year. 1 f. Sanct. Nov. 4.
346. Garden Warbler: 6 Lancing May. 4. 1 Downs May 12. 1 C.H. May to June. 1 garden at Westdene B'ton. Aug. 3. 6 Sanct. trapped Aug. 19.

348. Lesser Whitethroat: 1 C.H. May 20. 1 Patcham May 28. 1 Downs May 30. 1 D.D. and Wyckham Wood June 6. 8 singing birds Downs June and July. 6 Sanct. Aug. 14. 3 there Sept. 3.
354. Willow Warbler: 160 ringed on autumn passage Steyning Reed Bed.
356. Chiffchaff: 1 wintering C.H. Feb. 1. 1 garden at Worthing seen and heard Oct. 5. 1 C.H. Nov. 2. 1 Shoreham garden Dec. 26.
357. Wood Warbler: 1 Downs Sept. 8. 1 C.H. Sept. 10.
364. Goldcrest: 3 or 4 C.H. Jan. to June. 6 Buckingham Park Oct. 19. 3 Sanct. Oct. 30. 8 there Nov. 11. Very numerous in autumn.
365. Firecrest: 1 on 2 days in Feb. garden at Goring. 1 C.H. Aug. 22. 1 garden at Shoreham Nov. 25.
366. Spotted Flycatcher: 4 Lancing May 4. 1 C.H. May 20. 3 Lancing Clump Aug. 12. 1 Sanct. Aug. 13. 3 or 4 C.H. in August.
368. Pied Flycatcher: 1 garden at Lancing Aug. 22. (C.E.M.) 1 Southlands Hospital Aug. 23 and 24. 1 garden at Lancing Aug. 22 and 25. (R.I.) 1 garden at Westdene B'ton. Aug. 16.
373. Meadow Pipit: Sanct. many moving N. Apr. 9 and 12. Large increase at Sanct. on return passage Oct. 27. 200 Downs Oct. 12.
376. Tree Pipit: 2 Downs Apr. 27. 1 C.H. flying Sept. 18.
379. Rock Pipit: Single birds seen in usual haunts along coast, winter.
380. Pied Wagtail: 60 over Worthing Golf Course at dusk Oct. 15, presumably going to roost. 1 Southwick Beach June 22. Melanistic bird "looked like a small Blackbird" (C.M.V., L. Rose).
381. Grey Wagtail: 3 imm. Airport July 13, 1 there Nov. 1. 1 Adur N. of New Bridge Dec. 10. 1 Sanct. Sept. 15. Up to 4 wintering Steyning Reed Bed. One regularly visiting garage roof at Lancing for food from Dec. 14.
382. Yellow Wagtail: 1 or 2 late Aug. Sanct. 1 Downs Sept. 14. 1 flying C.H. Oct. 1.

388. Red-backed Shrike: 1 Mill Hill Shm. Sept. 27.
393. Goldfinch: 8 Eastern Ave. Shm. Sept. 23. 50 Adur above Steyning Nov. 30.
394. Siskin: 1 pair O.S.R. Oct. 23. 1 Steyning Reed Bed. Dec. 24.
395. Linnet: 300 Adur above Steyning Sept. 30.
396. Twite: 70 F.B. Feb. 11. 15 N. of New Bridge Oct. 18. 16 F.B. Nov. 25. 50 Adur Nov. 30. 30 C.C. Dec. 14. 16 Adur Dec. 18.
397. Redpoll: 10 Steyning Reed Bed Oct. 18.
408. Brambling: 1 or 2 on Downs in Feb., and 1 there Nov. 25. 1 C.H. Nov. 7. 10 Coldean B'ton. Nov. 18. 80 Adur Nov. 30.
409. Yellow Hammer: c 30 Sanct. Dec. 29.
415. Girl Bunting: 1 singing N. Lancing Apr. 27 and May 4. 1 m. Shm. Dec. 18.
421. Reed Bunting: odd Birds Downs, but 6 there Oct. 21.
425. Tree Sparrow: Up to 12 C.H. Feb. to Apr., and again from Sept. to Dec. 200 Downs Oct. 12.

BIRDS AROUND SHOREHAM 1973

The past season has seen a good deal of building around the outskirts of Shoreham. The inevitable disturbance to habitat has caused our members to go farther afield for their bird watching. However a glance at 'Garden Birds' suggests that all is not lost and that as the new houses settle down and gardens become more mature rarities still come through from time to time. Of course not all people are as fortunate as Mrs. Helyer with a very obliging Wryneck or Mr. & Mrs. Cooper who must be the only people in Sussex to have Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers to keep their roses free from Greenfly. Another outlet for the energetic is the Strivens Reed Bed at Steyning where Philip Clay has noted 17 species breeding in one season.

Raptors over the Downs are being steadily watched by our members and as almost always happens when a stretch of country can be covered regularly the results are astonishing. Patience, strong

lungs and strong legs are necessary and if in addition one possesses the phenomenal eye sight and memory for field marks of Colin Messer and Bernard Forbes success is assured, or nearly so, for Raptors seem to be able to hide in a clear sky better than most birds.

C. M. Veysey (affectionately known to a whole host of bird-watchers in Surrey and Sussex, including the remote hierarchy of the Rarities Committee of 'British Birds', as "Monty") continues to make sure that the writer of these notes does not sink into chronic inertia by sending in his superlative notes which are a model of what such things should be.

The Editor and Recorder thank all members who have sent in their notes promptly this year. An early start makes a great difference to the production of this little report and not much can be done until "Birds of the Area" is finished.

T.P.

MEMBERS' RECORDS

It would be a great help to the Recorder if members would send in their records twice a year, with the second batch in December, leaving the last few records to the first week in January.

Please send in lists by species. If more than a few entries are involved, it would be helpful if they were sent in the Wetmore order, which is that used in the Field Guide.

The Society's records are set out as shown:-

<u>B.O.U.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Recorder's</u> <u>Initials</u>
321	1.1.67	Black Redstart	Sanct.	2.	A.B.

It would be much appreciated if members sending in long lists would keep to this system where practicable. Rarities should have a full description sent in with particular emphasis on field marks etc.

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD AT CHANCTONBURY RING

After standing in No Man's land for a good while and seeing nothing, we decided that it might be worth our while to walk to Chanctonbury Ring in case the Rough-legged Buzzard which had been seen in the area the previous week was hunting there.

The path takes a dip before the Ring and the view to the west is limited to a short distance of ploughed field and then horizon and sky. We were about half way across this hollow when suddenly a Buzzard sailed up above the horizon. To our hopeful eyes this bird seemed to have longer fingered wings and a longer tail than Common Buzzard. It dropped out of sight all too quickly and we quickened our pace. It was up again at once and this time we had better views. The outline was definitely different and as the bird hovered it dipped its tail and we saw the distinct terminal band, but not the white rump.

We hastened to the brow of the hill and as usual there was nothing to be seen. We scanned the sides of Well Bottom for the bird, then the surrounding area. We soon spotted it soaring high above the valley with two Black-headed Gulls nearby. From then on we had excellent views of the pale underparts with the dark carpal patches and belly. The tail was long and translucent near the base, with dark terminal band. The bird soared and hovered above us giving us marvellous views through both binoculars and telescope. It had obviously seen something and went into a long stoop with its wings folded back. It pitched on the ground on the north side of the valley just out of sight.

We quickly picked the bird out on the ground. To our amazement the next thing we saw was a stoat make an attack at the bird which lifted off and dropped down again six feet away. At first we thought that the Buzzard had attacked the stoat and failed, but when another two stoats joined the first one and circled the bird it seemed more likely that it had taken their meal. A closer look at the bird revealed that it was standing on a brown object which was later identified as a rabbit. The stoats knowing that they had lost slipped off into the hedgerow.

The Buzzard stood on and over the rabbit for a long time without taking any interest in it. We were able to study the bird closely. The head and neck were greyish and heavily streaked, the eye was dark and fierce; the bill not disproportionate and delicate; the back and wings were light brown with many white flecks; the rump and greater part of the tail were a dirty buffish white; the terminal band was dark and broad; the breast was a dark chestnut

with grey above and pale below; the trousers were shaggy and the legs yellow.

While the bird was standing there somewhat inactive we noticed a group of 5 Chukar/Red-legged Partridges standing down the slope a short distance watching the Buzzard with great interest. Drawn on by curiosity they moved closer. One or two braver individuals would move much closer than the group and at times were probably only two to three feet away. Having got so close fear would overcome them and they would run back to tell the others about it. They would strut around on seemingly stiff legs and with necks outstretched. In an attempt to scare the intruder away they would face the Buzzard, stand on tip-toe with necks upright and beat their wings backwards and forwards displaying their colourful breasts. The Buzzard was not impressed and continued to ignore them. It was now beginning to take an interest in the rabbit. It turned it over and began to tear it to pieces. The sight of this sent the partridges scuttling and they moved to a safe distance.

The Buzzard used both its wings and outspread tail to balance whilst pulling at the carcass. We were able to watch all the gory details - in colour! After feeding for the best part of forty minutes the Buzzard's crop was bulging noticeably and it was beginning to take less interest in the now depleted meal.

The time was now just after twelve o'clock and we had to be making our way back. We had watched the Rough-legged Buzzard for over an hour both in flight and on the ground. It was a new bird for each of us and we were well pleased.

Whilst all this had been going on in the quiet of the valley, many people had walked behind us, children had been playing and screaming and horses had been thundering down the track. But as for other birdwatchers there had been none and we left the Buzzard still standing in the field.

B.J.S. and R.K.

ISLAND SANCTUARY

The Pembrokeshire National Park includes 168 miles of the country's most spectacular coastline, which can be walked from one end to the other. This unique coastal footpath is hard going at times, but it affords the walker dramatic views of a wild and rocky coast, of exceptional interest to both geologist and naturalist alike.

In September this year, I spent several happy days walking sections of the footpath, shadowed by an occasional buzzard wheeling overhead, and with the piping trills of bands of oystercatchers to be heard above the pounding of the surf. My ultimate goal was the island of Ramsey, which lies off St. David's, and is an R.S.P.B. Reserve of 650 acres.

I had chosen this time of year to coincide with the breeding of the grey seals, as between September and November, some 200 pups are born in the caves and on the isolated beaches of Ramsey.

Birds to be found on the island include the Chough, Raven, Buzzard, Shag, Peregrine Falcon, Razor-bill, Guillemot, Fulmar, Kittiwake, Oystercatcher and Wheatear, although at the time of my visit, several species like the Razorbill and Guillemot had already departed.

A journey around the island by boat is an exhilarating experience and takes about an hour and a half. The sea is variable in mood and colour, ranging from dark blue to jade green, and skill is needed in negotiating a craft through the unpredictable tide-races. One is more than likely to encounter a seal sliding off one of the erosion platforms into deep water, and being inquisitive creatures, they like to bob-up and watch a passing boat.

I preferred to study seals from the island itself, looking down on the nursery beaches from the precipitous cliffs through my binoculars, and to see them lazing on the rocks in the September sunshine, with the odd cow laboriously hauling herself across the rocks to suckle her youngster deposited above the high water mark, was certainly more rewarding than watching seals within the confines of a Zoo. The youngsters cry like babies, and their lamentations echo eerily through some of the caverns around the island. I understand that quite a number of pups are liable to perish in Autumn storms.

One of the pleasures of visiting small islands is the absence of motor cars, and on Ramsey the only sounds to be heard were the sea and the birds.

I watched a pair of Choughs with finger-like primaries sailing on the wind, and croaking Ravens were quite common as they patrolled the high cliffs, but the most spectacular bird was the Peregrine Falcon, whose high velocity flight was exciting to watch.

Rabbits abound on the island, and even here, there has been the odd outbreak of myxomatosis - possibly introduced by Buzzards from the mainland. Unfortunately rats are present, which have no doubt prevented the Puffin from becoming established.

September was not quite so satisfying for birds as say June, but there were many compensations; the island is carpeted with heather which attracted myriads of migrating day-flying Silver Y moths, quite apart from many species of butterflies.

On returning home, I could not help reflecting on the fact that several of the birds I had seen, such as the Chough, Peregrine Falcon and Raven, had at one time nested in Sussex, as anyone who has read Knox's "Ornithological Rambles in Sussex" will recall, but it is now necessary to venture into the wilder parts of Wales if one wishes to see them.

H.W.H.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MIGRANTS 1973

This feature has been compiled from records sent in by members.

Abbreviations as in NOTABLE BIRDS OF THE AREA

<u>Species</u>	<u>First Date</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Last date</u>	<u>Locality</u>
Whimbrel	Apr.1.	E.W.B.	Sept.22.	Ferring
Common Sandpiper	May 11	C.C.	Sept.30.	Adur
Little Tern	Apr.24	E.W.B.	Oct. 19	Harb.
Turtle Dove	Apr.27	Downs	Oct. 1	Sanct.
Cuckoo	Apr.16	Worthing		
Swift	Apr.29	Downs	Sept. 6	Westdene B'ton.
Swallow	Apr.15	E.W.B.	Oct.13	Downs
House Martin	May 20	C.H.	Oct.13	"
Wheatear	Mar.23	Downs	Oct.13	"
Whinchat	Apr.27	D.D. and Downs	Sept.22	"
Redstart	Apr.28	Downs	Sept.22	Airport
Grasshopper Warbler	Apr.24	D.D.	Oct. 21	Sanct.
Reed Warbler			Oct. 21	"
Sedge Warbler			Aug. 28	Shm.

<u>Species</u>	<u>First Date</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Last Date</u>	<u>Locality</u>
Blackcap *	Apr.26	Sanct.	Nov.4	Sanct.
Garden Warbler	May 4	Lancing	Aug.19	Sanct.
Whitethroat	May 20	C.H.		
Lesser Whitethroat	May 20	C.H.	Aug. 3	Sanct.
Willow Warbler	Apr.17			
Chiffchaff *	Apr.12		Nov. 2	C.H.
Spotted Flycatcher	May 4	Lancing	Sept.13	C.H.
Yellow Wagtail			Oct. 1	C.H.

* Excluding wintering birds.

SHETLAND HOLIDAY

Last autumn my 15 year old son, Tony, and I decided that we would like to see the Snowy Owls. During the winter we spent many happy evenings planning a holiday in the Shetlands to achieve this object.

On July 1st we arrived in Lerwick, which we made our base for bird watching expeditions throughout our stay in the Islands.

On our first night we were interested to see many gulls flying about at midnight. It never really got dark throughout our visit.

After a day around Lerwick we went by fishing boat - carrying 12 passengers - on a 3 hour voyage to Fair Isle, where we stayed at the new bird observatory for three memorable days. We were welcomed by the Warden and his wife, and were made most comfortable. From the extensive lounge windows we enjoyed a panoramic view of Fair Isle when we were not actually outside bird watching. The "bird" room contained many maps, diagrams and ringing records, which gave us plenty to study when walking finally exhausted us.

Twice a day the island's six bird traps were visited, and birds removed for ringing. If any particularly interesting specimens were caught, visitors were summoned to the bird room to examine the bird and see it ringed. A Greenish Warbler was the chief excitement during our stay.

On our walks we were frequently "dive bombed" by Arctic Skuas and Great Skuas which were breeding on the island at the time. The commonest bird, other than sea birds, was the Wheatear, which we saw everywhere. The Puffins were quite tame and allowed us to sit quite close to them on their chosen cliff edge. They were nesting in nearby rabbit holes all over the cliffs. We saw both Puffins and Razorbills netted and ringed.

Three days on Fair Isle was not nearly long enough, but our return sea voyage gave us the chance to see Gannets, Razorbills, Arctic Terns, Petrels, Guillemots and Puffins from the bow of the fishing boat.

Back in Lerwick we visited the island of Noss. This is a famous breeding place for thousands upon thousands of sea birds. The noise of the screaming excited birds will be something we shall never forget. Gannets, Razorbills and Guillemots were crowded together on every available ledge. We could see some of the newly hatched chicks. The visit to the Snowy Owls took a lot of planning. It involved crossing Shetland (by bus and ferry) to Unst. Another bus took us across Unst, where we had arranged with the RSPB warden at Fetlar to take us across to Fetlar by fishing boat. This little voyage took about half an hour during which we were delighted to see several Seals on the rocky shores nearby.

When we landed on Fetlar we were faced with a two mile walk up a gentle slope (a tarmac road), then we had some really rough going over very boggy, rocky and steep country for another mile, till we reached the RSPB hut. Here we "queued" with twelve other enthusiasts for our turn to "view". The warden guided us on the final five minute lap to the hide, from which we saw the owls nesting place. There were 3 adult owls, 1 male and 2 females, and we saw 2 young on the nest. Heavy rain did a lot to spoil our view and make photography impossible. Luckily for us one of the females flew to a nearby rock where she settled for ten minutes, giving us a wonderful view of this superb bird.

On the journey back to Lerwick we saw a pair of Red-throated Divers in a loch, but not the Red-necked Phalaropes we had hoped to see. There were also many families of Eider Duck in the island "voes" or inlets. The tiny Elder young were a very pretty sight bobbing up and down on quite big waves.

The hills around Lerwick did not produce much bird life apart from Arctic Skuas, Oyster Catchers, and the inevitable Wheatears.

Our hotel was surrounded by water on three sides, and gulls sat happily on the window sills ever hopeful for scraps.

We departed from Lerwick by sea, unfortunately in very thick fog, so we had no further chance of seeing the sea birds. Apart from this fog, weather had not been too bad, and we had been out most of each day. Temperatures were in the mid-fifties which made long walks and cliff climbs much more pleasant than they would have been in Sussex, which was enjoying temperatures in the 80's at the time.

We had thought of visiting the Faroe Islands next year, but heard that they enjoy puffin pie for their Sunday lunch, so our enthusiasm has somewhat waned.

E.M.E.

GARDEN BIRDS FOR 1973

Garden at Elmcroft, Southwick (J.M.Twort). Spotted Flycatcher, Turtle Dove, Pied Wagtail, Tree Creeper, Goldfinch, Chiffchaff, Willow Warbler, Garden Warbler, Whimbrel (flying over).

Garden at Hassocks. (Mr. & Mrs. H.E.Cooper). Pair of Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers searching for insects on rose bushes. Pair of Tree Creepers on oak tree.

Garden at Worthing. (Mrs.E.M.Edwards). Pied Wagtail, Long-tailed Tit, Blue Tit nested, Goldcrest nested, Collared Dove nested, Wren nested, Dunnock nested, Greenfinch, Goldfinch, Blackbird nested, Tawny Owl, Song Thrush nested (4 broods), Tree Creeper, Mistle Thrush nested.

Garden at Lancing. (C.E. Messer). Pied Flycatcher.

Garden at Goring. (S.E. Cole). Firecrest, Bullfinch.

Garden at Patcham. (B.J.Short). Green Woodpecker, Red Legged Partridge, - entered through gap under fence, strutted round garden examining everything, came within four feet of dining room window and left after a considerable time by same route.

Garden at Westdene. (Mr. & Mrs.Helyer). Wryneck, Garden Warbler, Long-tailed Tit, Pied Flycatcher, Goldcrest.

Garden at Coombes. (per Dr.J.A.Newnham). Lesser Spotted Woodpecker intermittently throughout the year.

Garden at Lancing. (Richard Ives). Redstart, Pied Flycatcher.

It would be helpful if contributors to this feature would keep "garden birds" separate from main body reports.

RINGED PLOVERS AT PORTSLADE

For the fourth consecutive year, Ringed Plovers have nested within the confines of Brighton 'B' Power Station (see 18th Annual Report for 1970). They have always favoured the patch of shingle at the south west end of the Station, and it was, therefore much regretted when a decision had to be made early in the year for this site to be developed as a Car Park. There are in fact other patches of shingle within the area, which could be selected as a nesting site, and it was hoped that the birds would be encouraged to choose one of these if some of the surface shingle was skimmed off. This, however, did not deter them, and by the 16th April, four eggs had been laid.

Following an approach to the Management, they willingly co-operated by holding-up work on the site. On the 11th May, four eggs hatched and all the chicks survived for about a fortnight, but three were then taken in quick succession by predators (possibly crows), and only one survived to take flight and leave the compound on the 7th June.

It was then anticipated that work would be able to proceed unhindered on the proposed Car Park, but on the 8th June, the first egg of a new clutch was laid, which created further difficulty, as work was already behind.

Following the fourth egg, which was laid on 11th June, it was decided that the only way to minimise disturbance, would be to rope-off the nesting site, in the hope that the birds would not desert. The plovers were very tolerant of a great deal of activity around them, which including lifting of paving stones, clearance of rubble etc., and became adapted to the Contractors working in close proximity to the scrape - at times just a few feet away.

On the 5th July, four chicks hatched in stages throughout the day and scattered from the nesting site. On 23rd July, one chick disappeared, and on the 24th, the remaining three were led out of the Station by a circuitous route; down a ramp, through the western gate, up on the beach road and finally down to the beach. This was interesting behaviour - even more so when two were led back into the Station on the 27th July, and out again on the 30th for the last time. The third remained in the vicinity of the beach, as it was well in advance of the other two and virtually airborne. All three youngsters appear to have survived.

The big question is will they return to breed in 1974. I cannot help feeling that they may well do so, although with the increasing pressure of people on the beaches, future breeding prospects are not very promising, particularly if they return to the beach. On the other hand, if they again choose the confines of the Station, they may well be successful, although there is an increasing danger of the youngsters being more easily spotted by predators.

H.W.H.

FROM OUR MEMBERS' NOTEBOOKS

Pochard on inland pond. West Chiltington

A pair of Pochard are frequenting a piece of water adjoining my garden. These birds appear comparatively tame for Pochard, allowing me to approach within 75 yards. No other duck appear to frequent this water.

A.E.H.

Long-tailed Duck and Bittern at Chichester

Yesterday I saw a female Long-tailed Duck on the Fisheries Pit. On the pit behind St. Mary's Church I had a splendid view of a Bittern in flight. I watched it drop slowly in the reeds, then it vanished.

M.H.

White-winged Black Tern

After a night of heavy storms. Dainty bird, smaller than

gulls, Black body and head. White primaries and tail. Very distinct boundaries between colours. We saw its' underside as it wheeled round in the wind.

C.E.T.

Icterine/Melodious Warbler at West Chiltonington

A pair of these birds were hunting insects in this garden on Aug. 25. This species has been observed here 4 out of the last 5 autumns, staying each time they come 3 to 4 days. A mist net seems to be the only way to settle the identity of these birds.

A.E.H.

Melanistic Pied Wagtail. Southwick Beach

It was seen only from behind and $\frac{3}{4}$ side view, but in the short time under view the head seemed all black except white close to the eye. The black of the breast extended to the flanks. Mr. L. Rose who was with me remarked quite aptly that it looked almost like a small Blackbird although the flight was quite different.

C.M.V.

Lesser Kestrel (?) at No Man's Land

The bird was present at No Man's Land on Nov. 4th. - I was the only observer, and unfortunately it was not seen again. I am sure of all the details I have submitted to the Rarities Committee, the most striking of which were the white underwings, the apparent lack of moustachial stripe, and the absence of flecking on the mantle, but it is, of course, not always possible to see the flecking on a common Kestrel. The identification of this species is rather critical, so one must await the official decision on its acceptability.

C.E.M.

Breeding Birds at Strivens Reed Bed. Steyning

The following 17 species were recorded as breeding:

Great Spotted Woodpecker	1 pr	Sedge Warbler	1 pr.
Great Tit	2 pr	Blackcap	2 pr.
		27.	

Blue Tit	1 pr.	Whitethroat	1 pr.
Willow Tit	1 pr.	Willow Warbler	2 pr.
Wren	3 pr.	Spotted Flycatcher	1 pr.
Song Thrush	1 pr.	Dunnock	3 pr.
Blackbird	3 pr.	Bullfinch	1 pr.
Robin	2 pr.	Reed Bunting	1 pr.
Reed Warbler	5 pr.		

P.J.C.

Quail at Lancing Beach

One flushed at very close range on March 21st from top of shingle bank near west end of Wide Water. The bird was presumably resting at the top of the steep bank where it had made its landfall, and by great good fortune I happened to walk up to a point a few yards to the side of it. My attention was drawn to it by an unfamiliar call - a single 'CRWEE' with a harsh, grating quality, and glancing to my side I saw the bird at about eye level, passing a low retaining fence of planks between shingle and an unmade track. I had brief side views before it was flying directly away from me across the track and houses on the far side to drop down in the meadow beyond.

Identification was obvious - a diminutive game bird with typical flight of a series of rapid shallow wing-beats followed by a glide with wings decurved below the horizontal towards the tips. Size estimated as that of Song Thrush (but entirely different in shape) and general colour not dissimilar, but with creamy speckling, and also supercilium and side of head. I had only a brief view before seeing it from behind, when I did see the buff streak through the dark centre of the crown and nape; also the dark back with light speckling and streaking. There was definitely no suggestion of rufous colouring on the tail/rump.

C.M.V.

Some Comments on the Collared Dove

Like A.E.H., writing in the 1972 Report, I also have heard the peculiar "grunt" mentioned and wonder if it could be a fright reaction as I heard it when putting out the daily bird food whilst wearing a black head scarf. I have observed that caged birds seem to dislike, and even fear this colour if worn by humans.

On parents feeding young, an adult will feed on the pigeon mixed seed I put out, and then has a long drink of water before feeding the young (by regurgitation).

This spring I regularly watched a family of four - Mum, Dad and two youngsters. One of the young was quiet and dainty and did not pester the parents - but did get fed (I wonder if this was a female). The other, a little larger, persistently pestered its parents even after being fed. If refused it got on the back of the parent and stamped with first one foot then the other until it was again fed. Was this juvenile a male being fed by Mum, and if so was she stimulated by the similarity to the mating act of the adult male? This particular youngster has always shown aggression towards other birds - its parents, Starlings and Sparrows, but one Sparrow used to sit on a branch below this dove, and I have seen it reach up and pull the dove's tail - the dove would then fly off followed by the sparrow.

E.M.B.R.

Ringed Plover at Southwick/Portslade Beach

April 27th - First visit. Calls heard at E. end of 'B' Station and at a point further E., but no serious attempt made to locate either breeding place. The compound at the W. end of the station was not examined.

May 24th - Second visit. Pair at E. end of 'B' Station very demonstrative; breeding on S.E.E. Board land? Calls heard opposite insulator testing area. Learned that a pair had bred in compound but that probably all four chicks were predated.

May 25th - Third visit. Found a pair just W. of compound and with them one full-grown juv. - almost certainly from the compound. Also saw adult with a 1-2 day old chick on track just E. of 'B' Station; evidently scrape had been on beach E. of 'A' Station.

Subsequently the pair in compound had a second clutch and three young reached free-flying stage. Another pair had a full clutch on beach W. of insulator testing area, but success not proved.

Summarizing four, possibly five pairs attempted breeding, but unfortunately the number of young reared successfully is not known.

C.M.V.

MORE GEOLOGY THAN ORNITHOLOGY

This year in April I went with the school to Yugoslavia on a geology/geography course. It really seemed a haven for both ornithologists and geologists alike, as it is an area renowned for its Karst scenery which dominates the landscape of the whole country. The deep dolines, large poljes, narrow uvalas and vertical scars were breathtaking; sadly this could not be said for the number of birds.

The Hotel stood beside the crystal clear Adriatic, where very few Gulls were present, but a Black-necked Grebe, in summer plumage was truly resplendent. Even in April there were still winter visitors there: Long-tailed Duck, Velvet Scoter and Common Scoter.

We made a study of a farm at Cepic Polje where I observed Alpine Swift and Woodchat Shrike. The latter was hunting for beetles and butterflies around the trees.

A Polje is a large flat depression in the limestone where agriculture can take place due to the greater depth of the Terra Rosa soil, a typical Mediterranean soil. Due to the fertile soil being so precious the small villages are built on the hillsides. I was saddened to see the cattle kept in stalls where they would remain for the rest of their lives. On the Upper Karst there are only isolated farms, grazing animals are rare, thus its a very quiet and empty landscape which meets the eye. Away from the Littoral Zone it is cooler and the vegetation reflects a cooler climate. I saw a Rock Bunting at 3,000 feet - no doubt it prefers the temperatures of the mountains to the warm climate of the coast which attracts thousands of visitors to Yugoslavia each year.

When I returned from the trip I could only remark on the excellence of the geology, as the number of birds were rather disappointing. I must admit Sussex takes a lot of beating.

R.I.

SIX YEARS OF HAGGIS, SCOTCH, AND BIRD WATCHING

Many people think of Edinburgh as either, a stopping point en route to the scenic highlands, or a beautiful city to visit in August for the festival and tattoo, but to the ornithologist the city is the centre of an area rich in bird life. I was fortunate to have spent much of the past six years in Edinburgh with enough spare time to do

plenty of bird-watching. During the first two years I had to rely on public transport and my own two feet for getting about, fortunately, however, many of the best habitats were close and accessible. There after with the purchase of an old car I was able to spread my wings!

Nearest of all to my residence was the bird sanctuary at Duddingston Loch, a sizeable freshwater loch, bordered by a large phragmites patch and tucked away under Arthur's Seat. During the winter up to 8000 Pochard, half as many Tufties and many other assorted ducks and geese, roosted and fed on the loch. Gulls also used the freshwater for evening bathing and on a few occasions I saw Iceland Gulls with the more common species. The reed bed provided good cover for breeding ducks, grebes and Grey-lags, as well as a large colony of Sedge Warblers; altogether an interesting site to watch on my doorstep.

A number 12 bus from Prince's Street takes the winter ornithologist to Leith docks and Seafield and one of the most spectacular sights I have ever witnessed. It is here that a large proportion of the Icelandic population of Scaup winter, feeding off grain that pours out of the city sewage outflow. On one calm January afternoon in 1968, just as the haze was thickening up the Forth, there were 35,000 Scaup gathered off the seawall making an enormous flotilla extending for about a mile down the coast and several hundred yards wide. As well as Scaup, Goldeneye and Eider are numerous, Long-tailed-Ducks are plentiful, and Grebes, including Red-necked are common. The foreshore at Seafield used to be muddy and filthy, in fact one daily paper's survey on pollution featured it as the worst beach in Britain, but the waders loved it. From the sea wall one could get really close views of many species probing in the mud, but unfortunately now the Corporation have reclaimed several acres from the sea and in so doing, covered the beach.

Two miles upstream at the mouth of the River Almond and by the picturesque village of Cramond, there are the Drum Sands. These form another wader mud flat with shallow streamlets and puddles which provide good feeding for locally breeding terns including the Roseate. One can spend a lazy summer afternoon sitting on a breakwater sorting one species of tern from another, then finally giving up in confusion when the juveniles appear. Wherever there is a sizeable collection of terns on the Forth there is always a good chance of seeing marauding skuas, mainly

Arctic and Great Skuas, but Pomarines, although they evaded me, were recorded fairly regularly.

A trip down the coast eastward from Edinburgh never failed to be rewarding. First stop was usually Musselburgh, where an area in the preliminary stages of land reclamation formed a series of shallow man-made lagoons behind a sea-wall. As the incoming tide washes over the nearby mud and mussel banks the waders would pour into the lagoons to roost, firstly the smaller Dunlin, Ringed Plover, and Turnstone; then large packs of Knot, Redshank and Golden Plover; and finally parties of Godwits, Curlew and Oyster-catchers. During the Autumn there was always a good sprinkling of Curlew Sandpipers, Stints and Greenshanks, and in 1972 a Grey Palarope and a White-rumped Sandpiper remained there for a week or so. Once again sea ducks and grebes are numerous but here the predominant species changes from Scaup to Mergansers, Goldeneye, and Long-tailed Ducks with the occasional Smew and Brent Goose, both birds which are sufficiently rare in Scotland to merit full reports to local recorders.

Whilst the tide is still up one must press on another seven miles down the coast to Gosforth Bay, yet another haven for grebes and divers. One March day a friend of mine saw all three species of diver and five species of grebe here. Since most of this small bay is visible from the car park it only takes a short while to see what is about before motoring on four miles to Aberlady. The nature reserve at Aberlady is East Lothian's substitute for Pagham Harbour, a tidal, silted bay bordered by saltings and masses of sea buckthorn with a rocky outcrop at the mouth of the bay known as Gullane Point. The reserve is very well watched and during the summer there is a full-time warden, so it is no wonder why so many unusual species turn up in the bay. Waders, including a wintering flock of Ruff, are abundant, and the silted area supports a large number of wild-fowl. Up to 1000 Pink-footed Geese, a handful of Whooper Swans, and the occasional Bewick Swan flight over the bay in the evening to roost. During the autumn and winter flocks of Redpoll, Linnet, Twite and Snow Buntings gather on the salt marshes, and for those with a good ear for calls, the Lapland Bunting can be heard quite often. Merlins, Kestrels and Short-eared Owls hunt over the area and the locals informed me that several pairs of Long-eared Owls nested in the district. The berries of the buckthorn attract large flocks of Fieldfares and parties of Waxwings during the autumn, and in the summer provides cover for migrant and breeding small birds. On the way to the point the path passes well away from a sandspit

where a large colony of Arctic, Common and Little Terns breed. After about a mile's walk, one reaches the point; here the rocky niches provide good sites for sitting out of the cold strong winds, which are so much part of the Forth coast, and watching bird movement up and down the Firth. Turnstone and Purple Sandpipers are numerous on the rocks, Eider and Scoter flocks with about 10 per cent Velvet Scoter, gather off the point and once again grebes and divers are always present.

The islands of the Forth are always worth a visit especially in the summer. The North Berwick fishermen are always willing to act as ferrymen for ornithologists out to the islands for reasonable fares which have to be bartered for on the quayside. The two most impressive islands are the Bass Rock, with its large colony of Gannets and where a Black-browed Albatross summered for several years, and the Isle of May which turns up many rarities if the winds are from the East. Nearer the shore there is Craig-leith, with breeding Puffins, Shags and Kittiwakes, the Lamb with a large Cormorant colony and terns on Fibra, Inchmickery and Inchcolm. Fulmars and Kittiwakes, as elsewhere, are increasing rapidly on the Forth, and most cliffs and islands have several pairs nesting but Guillemots and Razorbills are somewhat scarcer with the nearest sizeable colony being at St. Abbs Head, some 40 miles down the coast.

Just South of Edinburgh there are the Pentland, Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills, beautiful lonely areas consisting of heather moor and bog interlaced with fast streams and lochs. During the summer the plaintive notes of the Curlew, Ring Ouzel and Golden Plover are heard everywhere, Dippers and Common Sandpipers chase each other up and down the streams and Willow Warblers seem to sing from every bush. One one short stretch of burn, lined by a row of silver birch, I came across no less than a pair of Dippers and Grey Wagtails feeding young, a pair of Common Sandpipers, four pairs of Redstarts, two pairs of Pied Flycatchers and some six or more Wood Warblers singing from a nearby beech wood. In the winter the hilltops and slopes are bleak with very little life apart from the occasional pipit, harrier or Merlin but the lochs and reservoirs are full of birds. The two I associate with the best scenery and the best birds are Portmore and Gladhouse. Here both diving and dabbling ducks congregate, thirty or more Goosanders winter, and best of all a high proportion of the Lothians grey geese roost. On clear October and November evenings, as the sun

leaves only a crimson glow over the western hills, this ornithological spectacle can be seen and heard. Firstly Grey-lag Geese move from nearby fields in disordered groups and soon settle on the loch. Several minutes later the relative peace is broken by distant "wink-winks" of the Pink-feet, and through binoculars vast skeins of geese can be just made out in the eastern sky. As they approach the lines break into orderly chevrons and the noise increases as each goose seems to be honking to its neighbour. Just before the geese reach the loch they plummet vertically for several yards, making an incredible noise as the air rushes through their wings, and then lazily flap across the water surface to the chosen roost site. The honking continues long after dark to guide late comers to roost and then sudden silence and some ten thousand Pink-feet have come to roost.

Between the hill ranges there is farmland with wooded patches, not unlike parts of Sussex, and here the avifauna is very similar to those parts. There are, however, one or two marked differences. Redpolls are abundant, Sparrow-hawks are the commonest raptor, and Woodcocks breed in almost every patch of cover but Willow Tits, Nuthatches and Lesser Whitethroats are never seen.

If the birding around Edinburgh isn't sufficient then within two hours one can be in the highlands and a host of new species like Crested Tit, Capercaille, Dotterel, Ptarmigan, Osprey and, for the lucky birdwatcher, Golden Eagles. An equal drive S.W. into Galloway is just as exciting for scenery and birds; Loch Ken is always packed with wildfowl and geese; Barnacles at Caerlaverock and plenty of other good areas, but my favourite haunts were around Edinburgh and that is where I would always go.

J.A.N.

SUMMARIES OF FIELD OUTINGS 1973

Sunday, January 7th

Amberley Wild Brooks with Mr. B. Forbes.

24 members gathered in Amberley village on a dry but cloudy day. On a walk out to the Brooks, the unusually dry state of the ground was reflected in the scarcity of wildfowl, only two Wigeon, one Pintail and two Teal being seen. However, a Barn Owl was flushed

from the barn, a Great Spotted Woodpecker and a Ruff were seen, and one member managed to see the wintering Great Grey Shrike which eluded the others.

On return to the village, the party drove to Rackham Woods, where lunch was taken, followed by a walk through the woods where good views of the usual woodland birds were had, including three Siskins. And finally, as "bird of the day", six Crossbills erupted from the pines and settled just over the party, where they were watched for fifteen minutes.

Sunday, March 11th

Pagham Harbour with Dr. J. Stafford.

On a wonderful sunny day, twenty-one members met at Pagham on the east side and walked round the shore and the harbour for a few hours. Despite the mild winter, there was a good selection of birds to be seen as the tide came in across the mud flats. Good views were had of the common waders and duck, Brent Geese were seen in flight and on the mud, but the highlights were perhaps the four Gadwall and two Purple Sandpipers - one on the weed by a pool and the other further out on the mud.

A walk up the east side after lunch was disappointing, little being seen but a good flight view of five Black-tailed Godwits. Soon a haze came down over the water, so we broke up and went our several ways.

Sunday, April 29th

Shoreham Sanctuary with Dr.A.B.Watson.

In kind weather there was a good turn-out of a dozen or so members to watch a demonstration of mist-netting and ringing. 16 birds of 10 species were caught and the ringing and recording techniques were demonstrated. A member brought a foundling Tawny owl chick which was much admired.

Saturday, May 5th

Kingley Vale with Miss V. Lyon.

Upwards of a dozen members met on a cold, damp windy evening offering poor prospects of bird song. We just caught a brief

snatch of Nightingale song as we approached the spinney half-way along the track leading to the Reserve. On the way back we saw three Woodcock roding over this spot.

There was a pair of Long-tailed Tits feeding around the museum, and a Mistle Thrush carrying food sat on an isolated yew to the left of the track (the Warden says a pair always nest in this area).

We watched a Kestrel hunting over the central area. Bird song was lacking, but we did hear Chiff-chaff, Willow-warbler, Whitethroat, Marsh Tit, a Yaffle and a Cuckoo.

Friday, June 22nd

Charlton Forest with Mr.R.P.Meadows.

On a fine clear evening some 25 members assembled at the car-park on the Chichester-Midhurst road at about 8 p.m. and proceeded eastward up into the Forest. A number of Grasshopper Warblers were heard on the walk to the traditional Nightjar area, where, at length, good views were had within the limitations of twilight, of 5 or 6 of these splendid birds.

As on previous occasions, there was the added pleasure of one or two Woodcock roding overhead, and, as a further bonus on the walk back to the car-park, several glow-worms were seen.

Saturday, September 29th

Thorney Island with Mr.C.E.Messer.

About 14 members met at Thorney Island on a sunny but rather windy day. As the party proceeded along the eastern sea-wall, we saw a variety of waders including Black-tailed Godwit, Greenshank and Common Sandpiper, and had good views of two Redstarts as they hunted for insects on the edge of the sea-wall.

At 1.30 p.m. we had reached the point opposite Pilsey Island where we had lunch. It was during this lunch-break that an Osprey came flying in across the harbour from the east. Everyone dived for his binoculars as the bird flew over a field behind us. We watched the Osprey until it disappeared to the west. Feeling rather pleased with ourselves, we started the journey back, when to our surprise another Osprey appeared from the east and hovered over Pilsey Island for several minutes before it, too, departed west. None of

the members can have expected to see one Osprey, to say nothing of two.

Sunday, October 21st

Cissbury-Chanctonbury with Mr.C.E.Messer.

On a bright but rather windy day, 14 members turned up at the Steep Down car park for the walk to Chanctonbury. As we walked north towards No Man's Land Kestrels could be seen hovering over the kale fields, and a Curlew called as it passed over amongst Lapwings and Wood Pigeons. On reaching No Man's Land we met Mr. Roger Trout, who is studying Harvest Mice in the area. He was kind enough to show us a Dormouse which he had caught the previous day. This was the first time members had seen this rather scarce mammal.

Continuing our journey we sighted two female Sparrowhawks which were relentlessly pursuing flocks of Starlings and finches; they even spread panic among the larger birds like Lapwings and gulls. Two male Ring Ouzels were briefly seen and two more were heard calling.

As we began to approach Chanctonbury Ring, we caught a glimpse of a female Hen Harrier just before it disappeared behind some trees. The view was rather poor, but luckily we encountered the bird again on the way back not far from the car park. The harrier glided by about 200 yards away, its wings, held in a shallow 'V', and the white rump patch and barred tail being clearly visible to all the members. It was certainly a good bird with which to end the day.

LIST OF LECTURES 1973

January 20th	"Neusiedl-am-See"	Dr.A.N.H.Peach
February 3rd	"Birds of Teesmouth" and "Island of Birds"	Two R.S.P.B. films at Shoreham Town Hall
March 24th	A.G.M., B.T.O. film and a talk on "Bird Ringing"	Dr. A. B. Watson
October 24th	"The Work of the Warden at Kingley Vale"	Mr.Richard Williamson

November 21st

"European Birds - How
they Live and How they
may Survive"

Mr. Brian Hawkes

SHOREHAM ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1973

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>£. p</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>£. p</u>
Balance in hand.1.1.1973	107.14	Subscriptions -Br.Birds	9.00
Subscriptions 156 @ 75p		-Binding	2.00
3 @ 50p		-R.S.P.B.	2.00
8 @ 40p	121.70	B.T.O.	2.50
Film Show Receipts	12.24	Sanctuary - Rent	4.00
Bank Interest	2.46	Maintenance	.80
Sanctuary - sale of keys	.50	Lecture Fees & Expenses	22.00
		Hire of Hall	5.00
		Miscellaneous Expenses	1.55
		Printing Annual Report	48.89
		Printing & Stationery	9.86
		Postage & Telephone	16.02
		Balance in hand	
		31.12.72.	120.46
	<u>£244.04</u>		<u>£244.04</u>

Audited and found correct
(signed) C. F. HELYER

G.W.RAMPTON,
Hon. Treasurer.

SHOREHAM ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE A/C OF FILM SHOW HELD ON 3RD FEBRUARY 1973

BIRDS OF TEESMOUTH ISLAND OF BIRDS

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>£. p</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>£. p</u>
Tickets sold	38.08	Rent of Hall	1.12
		Printing Tickets	1.25
		Hire of Film	10.50
		Hire of Projector	12.00
		Postage	.97
		Balance to General A/c.	12.24
	<u>£38.08</u>		<u>£38.08</u>

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(Signed) C. F. HELYER.

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Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Reeves,	58 Terrines Avenue, Worthing
Mr. H. Richardson,	35, Mill Lane, Shoreham

Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Rees,	"Garth", 25 West Drive, Ferring, Worthing
Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Robins,	} 114, Old Shoreham Road, Southwick 157, Greenways Crescent, Shoreham Annington Old Farmhouse, Botolphs, Steyning 5, Beach Road, Shoreham Beach (ning 36, Shirley Drive, BN3 6UD 28, Brangwyn Crescent, Brighton BN1 8XJ
Mr. G. A. Robins, Miss J. A. Robins	
Miss Rogers,	
Mr. & Mrs. Ruscoe,	
Mr. F. Severs,	
Miss B. Scatliff,	36, Shirley Drive, BN3 6UD
Mr. B. J. Short,	28, Brangwyn Crescent, Brighton BN1 8XJ
Mr. H. C. P. Smail,	6, Lansdowne Close, W. Worthing
Mrs. N. Smith,	3, St. Mary's Close, Shoreham
Dr. & Mrs. J. Stafford,	Uplands, Mill Hill, Shoreham
Miss I. Stokes,	21, Ravensbourne Avenue, Shoreham
Mr. D. Stone,	69, The Drive, Shoreham
Mrs. & Miss Stringfellow,	7, Queensway, Horsham
Mr. K. J. Tanner,	31, Clarendon Road, Shoreham
Miss E. Theobald,	1, Saxon Road, Steyning
Miss M. Theobald,	1, Saxon Road, Steyning
Messrs. J. E. S. & P. J. Thompson,	77, Nutley Crescent, Goring-on-Sea
Miss J. M. Tozer,	68, Hertford Road, Brighton BN1 7GF
Mr. J. M. Twort,	Elmcroft, Croft Avenue, Southwick
Miss C. Tyson,	87, Eastern Ave., Shoreham, BN4 6PE
Mr. & Mrs. Vegrass,	64, Benfield Way, Portslade
Mr. C. M. Veysey,	Holcombe Hotel, 92, Heene Road, Worthing
Mrs. S. Wallace,	5, Greenfield Close, Southwick
Dr. A. B. Watson,	83, Buckingham Road, Shoreham
Miss M. Wheeler,	4, Southlands Court, St. Giles Close, Shoreham
Mr. S. R. G. Whetham,	56, Crescent Road, Burgess Hill
Miss E. J. Whittleton,	High Beach, Maudlyn Park, Steyning
Mr. & Mrs. G. N. Wildish,	Westminster Bank House, Market Sq. Petworth
Mr. & Mrs. R. Williams,	Hazelhurst Farm, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst
Mr. P. S. Wilmshurst,	12, Ashcroft Close, Shoreham
Miss W. M. Woodroffe,	6, Charles House, Goring Road, Worthing
Mr. N. W. S. Yonge,	Homefields Farm, Bull's Lane, Cowfold.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: 1973 167 + 5 Honorary.

NOTICE

Will members please advise Secretary of any alterations of name and/or address.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Shoreham Ornithological Society is affiliated to, or is a member of the following bodies:-

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
and
British Trust for Ornithology

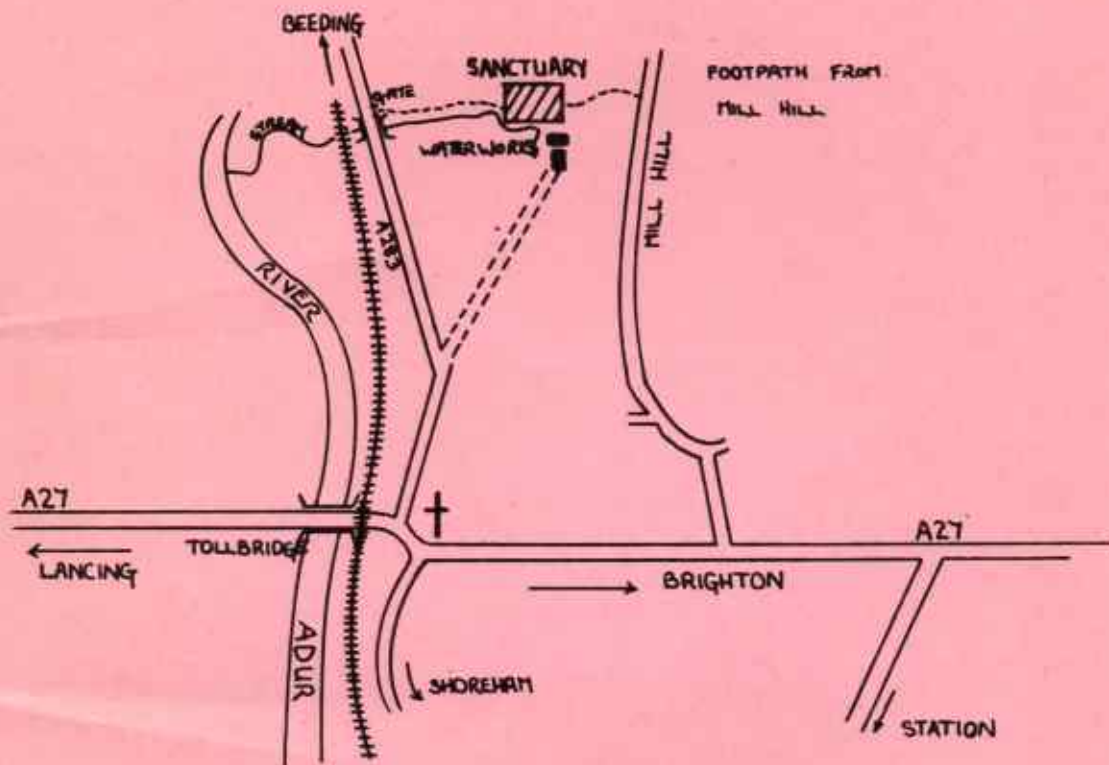
The membership fee is 75p a year, inclusive of a copy of the Annual Report. Junior Members must be over thirteen and under eighteen years of age. The fee for these is 40p a year, also inclusive of the Report.

NOTICE

By a decision of the Council in 1971, membership of the Society is limited to 180, to avoid overcrowding at meetings. New applicants for membership may accordingly be invited to join a waiting list from which vacancies will be filled in order of application.

Extra Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary at 25p each.

SHOREHAM SANCTUARY



The Sanctuary is now held on a new Agreement. *Pedestrian* access is now by the Waterworks Road, at the end of which take a pathway to the left skirting the Waterworks buildings. Cars *must* be left at the junction of the Beeding Road and the Waterworks Road.

Alternative access is through the gate on the Beeding Road, or steeply down from Mill Hill.

Note: The new Adur Bridge and its approaches are omitted from this map for the sake of clarity.