



## Society News

### From the Chairman

Hello! And welcome to the International Year of Astronomy. I hope that Santa brought you all the astronomical goodies you wanted, and that you have been taking advantage of the clear skies we have had already this year.

I have been enjoying watching the flashing rainbow colours of Sirius as it twinkles, or more correctly, scintillates. It is actually a pure white star, but as the light from it travels through our dirty and unsteady atmosphere, it is, in effect, shaken about a bit. The lower the star is in the night sky, the more it twinkles, as the light has to travel through a thicker layer of atmosphere. Sirius is the most obvious “twinkler” as it is so bright.

The club now has some new binoculars, which we can let the public use during our various outreach projects during the year. We are aiming to do one event each month this year – so we are looking for more volunteers - if you are keen to help out, please let either Brian Curd (NZ editor) or me know.

Our next IYA event will be with the Island Storytellers, who will be “Starry Telling” at the Quay Arts Centre in Newport on Thursday 5th Feb from 8 – 9:30pm. Come along to hear old and new stories about the stars - Price £2.

Also, watch out for other IYA events on the TV, around the country, and even around the world. Everyone’s getting involved.

*Clear Skies!*

*Dr Lucy Rogers*  
*Chairman, Vectis Astronomical Society*

### Isle of Wight Observatories

Some years ago, a video was made showing member’s observatories on the Island and including some interesting interviews with those who built and used them. We have one copy of the tape at the Society observatory but over the 30 or so years since it was made, it’s started to show its age. Barry thinks that 3 copies were made so, if anyone knows where the others may be, we’d like to hear from them.

The idea is to transfer the original to a digital format and perhaps produce an additional, enhanced version of it. In addition, we would like to produce a 2009 version, recording the observatories of today. If you have your own observatory and would like to get involved, please contact me ASAP so we can get started.

*Brian Curd*  
*Editor, NZ*

**VAS Website:** [www.wightastronomy.org](http://www.wightastronomy.org)

Submissions or letters to New Zenith are always welcome and should be sent to:

**The Editor New Zenith**  
35 Forest Road  
Winford  
Sandown PO36 0JY

Tel: 01983 864303 or email: [editor@wightastronomy.org](mailto:editor@wightastronomy.org)  
Material for the next issue by the 6th of the month please.

### VAS Registered Office

Castle Haven Cottage, Castle Haven Lane, Niton Undercliff,  
Isle of Wight, PO38 2ND

The Vectis Astronomical Society and the Editor of the New Zenith accept no responsibility for advice, information or opinion expressed by contributors.

Registered Charity No 1046091

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## International Year of Astronomy

VAS are planning events throughout 2009 and welcome any suggestions for suitable locations and partnerships with other interested clubs and organisations. We have a working group tasked with promoting astronomy during 2009 and would appreciate the help of members during the year. If you think you can help with this project in any way, please contact either

**Brian Curd** - editor@wightastronomy.org or

**Bill Johnston** - bill.johnston@onwight.net

For details of events elsewhere in the UK, please visit the IYA UK Website at <http://www.astronomy2009.co.uk/>

The table below shows the events we have organised so far and will be updated as we add to it. All events are free of charge unless stated. All information is correct at time of publication.

Date/time	Subject	Venue
Sun, 25th Jan 7.30 - 11pm	Observing the night sky	Pointer Inn Newchurch PO36 0NN
Thu, 5th Feb 8 - 9.30pm	Storytellers Starry Telling	Quay Arts Centre Newport PO30 5BD
Sat, 7th Mar 7.30 - 10.30pm	Observing the night sky	Brading Roman Villa PO36 0EN

For the latest IYA event list, visit the new VAS website at [www.wightastronomy.org](http://www.wightastronomy.org)

### Isle of Wight Star Party

Thurs 26th to Mon 30th March 2009.

Contact **Stephen Griffiths**  
(info@iowstarparty.org), or visit  
[www.iowstarparty.org](http://www.iowstarparty.org)

**A booking form and cost details are attached to this issue of NZ.**

### New Members

Welcome to our latest new member, Jon Whitehurst.

## Monthly Meeting Calendar 2009

Date	Subject	Speaker
Feb 27	The Magellanic Clouds	Prof. Malcolm Coe Southampton University
Mar 27	TBA	Ian Morrison
Apr 24	Is There Anybody Up There?	Bob Mizon
May 22	TBA	TBA
Jun 26	The Distant Future of the Earth	Dr. Robert Smith Sussex University
Jul 24	Exploring Titan	Dr. Axel Hagermann Open University
Aug 28	Colours in the Sky Oddball Theories	Members' Night
Sep 25	The Search for Novae and Supernovae	Guy Hurst
Oct 23	TBA	TBA
Nov 27	The Radial Velocity Experiment, the Gaia satellite & an historic coincidence	Dr. George Seabroke Open University

*All details correct at time of publication.*

## Island Planetarium @ Fort Victoria

The Island's Telescope Professionals

New Celestron & Meade Scopes and Accessories.  
Other makes also available, just ask!

At least 10% discount on SRP for VAS Members

In stock demo and used scopes,  
Celestron GOTO Starters and up to 8" SCTs

Call 761555, leave number if not there,  
and we'll call you back.

[enquiry@islandastronomy.co.uk](mailto:enquiry@islandastronomy.co.uk)

## This Month's Night Sky

### Moon Phases

Feb 2009	New	1st Qtr	Full	Last Qtr
	25th	2nd	8th	16th
All times are in BST - For GMT subtract one hour.				

### Planets

**Mercury** is making its first appearance of the year very low down in the morning sky. This is a very poor apparition with Mercury peaking only 9 degrees above the horizon at sun rise.

**Venus** is a dazzling object in the evening sky being bright enough to be spotted if the sky is clear even before the sun has set. During the month the phase that is shown and apparent size change dramatically. At the beginning of the month it shows about 50%, looking through a telescope like a first quarter moon. At the end of the month although the apparent diameter has increased by about 50% it is just a slim crescent like the Moon that glides by on the 27th and 28th.

**Mars** is very poorly placed for observation. On the 17th there is a close conjunction with Jupiter, but it will be a very challenging spectacle; both planets are less than 3 degrees above the south-eastern horizon 15 minutes before sunrise.

**Jupiter** is just past solar conjunction so is not suitably placed for observation this month.

**Saturn** will be at opposition next month. It is currently well placed for viewing from the late evening onwards. Now is an ideal time to observe this planet, while the rings are almost edge on giving us an unusual view of the ringed planet.

**Uranus & Neptune** are both too close to the sun to be observable this month.

### Meteors

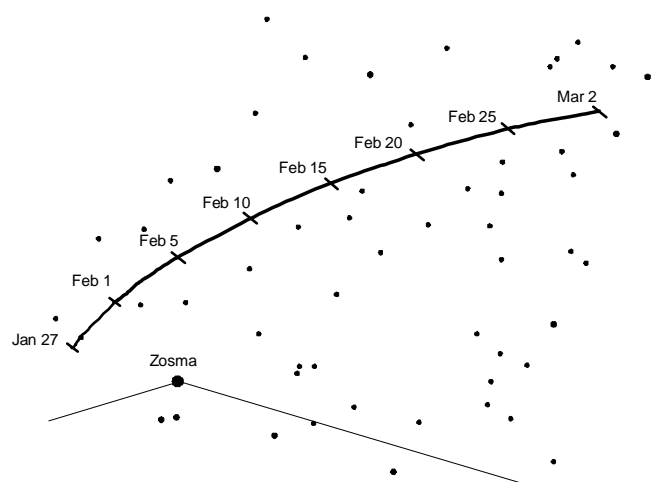
The **alpha Aurigid** shower between the 6th and 9th this month is unfavourable because of the almost full moon.

### Occultations

6th	19:26	Disappearance of Epsilon Geminorum
6th	20:32	Reappearance of Epsilon Geminorum
17th	06:31	Disappearance of Pi Scorpii

### Asteroids

**Asteroid Ceres.** The 16th sees Ceres at opposition in Leo. This relatively fast moving object can be spotted using binoculars as it flies over the lion's back this month. Being only magnitude 7 at best it will take a little patience and perhaps a few nights to determine which 'star' is moving to identify this small world.



*Path of Ceres 27th January to 2nd March.  
Stars to magnitude 8.5*

### Deep Sky

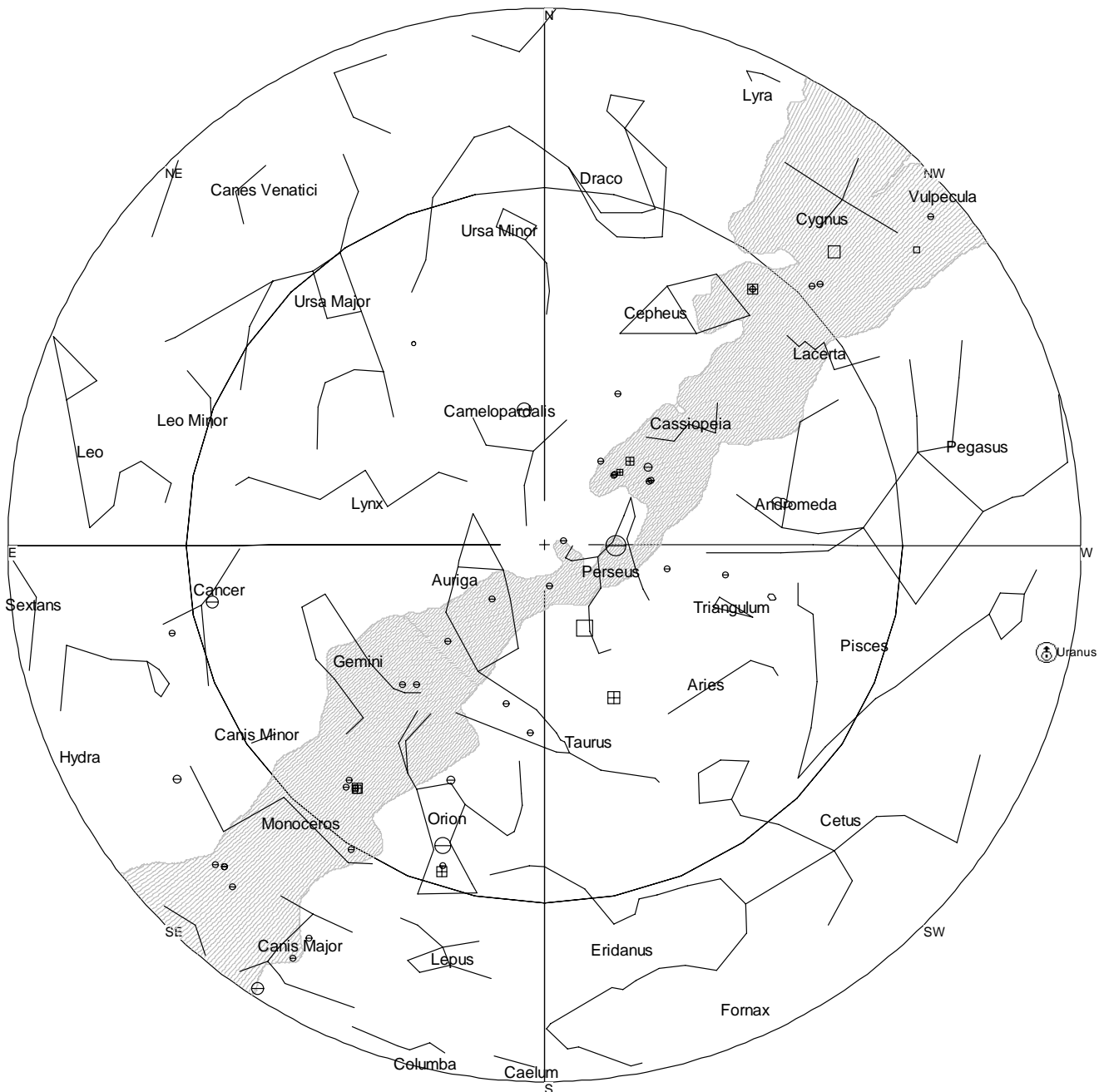
**NGC2244 RA 6h 32m Dec 4° 57' mag 4** - This is the star cluster surrounded by the Rosette nebula that on the clearest nights is visible to the naked eye as a bright spot in the winter Milky Way. Binoculars show the brightest members of the cluster forming a rectangular shape. The rosette nebula is a large object, about twice the diameter of the full moon, so is best observed visually using a rich field telescope; a nebula filter will help to increase the contrast with the background sky.

**NGC2169 RA 6h 9m Dec 13° 58' mag 5.9** - This cluster is easily visible in binoculars as a small parallelogram. Increasing the magnification to about 100 with a small telescope will reveal that the stars spell out this cluster's popular name, the '37' cluster. The 7 is quite clear if you can see down to magnitude 11, the 3 is less obvious but is there with a little imagination.

**M78 RA 5h 47m Dec 0° 3'** - A small bright reflection nebula that is a part of the great Orion nebula M42 located in the sword. This nebula can be seen in binoculars but is rather small so is best viewed through a telescope

*Peter Burgess*

# February's Sky Map



View from Newchurch Isle of Wight UK - 2100hrs - 15 February 2009



**NGC 2244** is an open cluster in the Rosette Nebula, which is located in the constellation Monoceros. This cluster has several O-type stars, super hot stars that generate large amounts of radiation and stellar winds. Picture shows a Spitzer Space Telescope (SST) image of NGC 2244  
Credit: SST/NASA.

A high resolution version of the image is available here:  
[http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/174478main\\_pia09267a-hires.jpg](http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/174478main_pia09267a-hires.jpg)

This article is licensed under the [GNU Free Documentation License](http://www.gnu.org/licenses/fdl.html). It uses material from the Wikipedia article "[NGC 2244](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NGC_2244)"

# Let's explore Special Relativity and Foggy Sunny Beaches

1. **Join the story afresh!** You may join these articles afresh without reference to the first three, if you wish. Welcome, and a happy 2009!

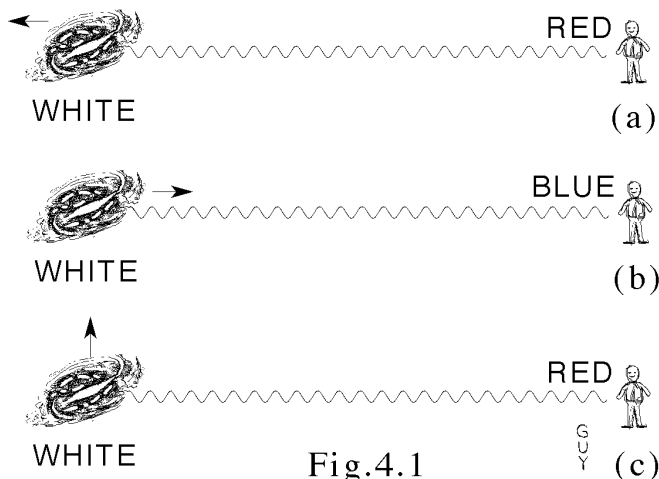


Fig.4.1

Fig.4.1, illustrates an astronomical object emitting white light. In (a), the object travels directly or 'radially' away from the observer and is redshifted. In (b), it travels directly towards the observer and is blueshifted. In (c) the object moves sideways or 'transversely' to the line of sight, and is redshifted because of Einstein's time dilation - physicists call this effect 'transverse Doppler shift' (despite it having nothing to do with Doppler!) If the object be far away then the angular position in the sky might scarcely change. With just this information, you could take a nice long walk - like what happened to me - and come back with your head **containing big question marks** (see Fig.4.2).

2. **A walk on the beach.** I set off along the beach at Folkestone, with sandwiches and Steven Weinberg's *The First Three Minutes* (Andre Deutsch, London 1977) in my backpack. It takes all day to get to Hythe, eat the sandwiches etc... By the time I got back to Folkestone, after dipping into Weinberg's book in various places and getting lost in summer fog, I thought of something rather odd, consciously or unconsciously hinted at in Weinberg's text, I wasn't sure...

On p12 he says "astronomers are able to measure the motion of a luminous body in a direction directly along the line of sight much more accurately than they can measure its motion at right angles to the line of sight." In the margin I wrote in red pen, in 1990, "check the transverse effect - how big would it need to be?"

"How big would it need to be?" - **to do what?**

Let's go more slowly! In Fig 4.2, the diagram (d) shows the object moving yet faster sideways so the redshift must be even greater.

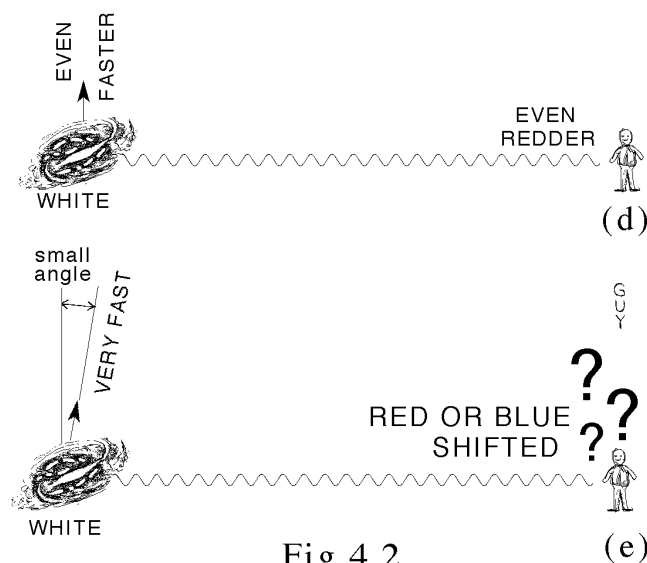


Fig.4.2

Now suppose the angle of motion be shifted slightly towards the observer, see diagram (e). The object would then have a small component of velocity *towards* the observer, whilst still moving predominantly sideways. I suspected the large redshift in diagram (d) cannot suddenly be wiped out in diagram (e) and become a blueshift. Mathematical functions sometimes flip from positive to negative, but I didn't think so here. But if the redshift isn't wiped out, then something odd would occur which I had never heard of - **an object with a component of motion towards an observer could be redshifted**, instead of blueshifted. Could this be true? 3 hours drive, back through the Dartford tunnel - I wasn't thinking like that when I passed through earlier.

3. A search of the books. I searched many books on special relativity. In my opinion, many of them, including by famous authors such as Bertrand Russell, seriously fail to *explain* anything at all. Indeed they give special relativity the entrenched reputation of being impossible to comprehend. Fashionably most textbooks do not deal with general angles of motion - an object is either purely approaching, purely receding, or moving perpendicularly. They give formulae for 'relativistic Doppler shift' either radial or transverse, but not for general angles of motion. Ahem!....er.... what's going on here?

Unusually, L.Marder's *An Introduction to Relativity* (London, Longmans 1968) does deal with general angles. I explored the mathematical functions with my BBC Micro. (Einstein in his specially famous 1905 paper included general angles, but it seems that few have explored this territory - more about why another time!)

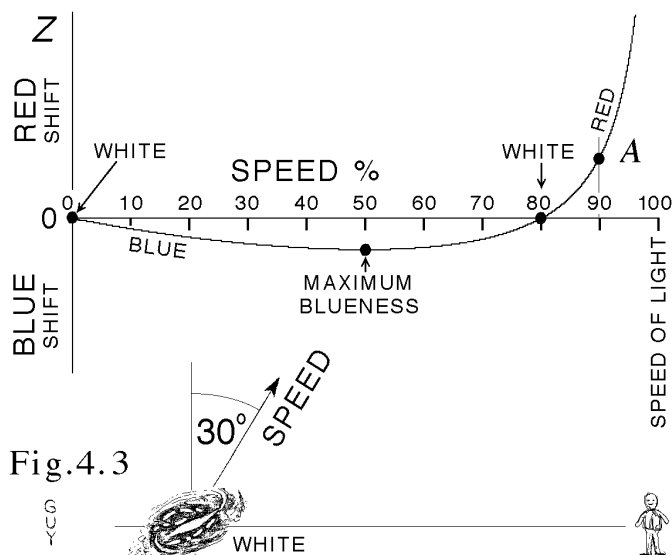


Fig.4.3

4. **Watch out! - redshifted object approaching!** Take the object emitting white light in the lower diagram of Fig.4.3. Set it moving at  $30^\circ$  from the perpendicular towards the observer's line of sight. Increase the speed starting at zero, and the redshift curve (see above) goes negative indicating a blueshift, strengthening as the object moves up to 50% of the speed of light. Increase the speed further and the object becomes less blueshifted because Einstein's time dilation significantly opposes the classical Doppler shift. When travelling at 80% of the speed of light the object appears white, as if it were stationary - but do not be deluded, classical Doppler shift and Einstein's time dilation have cancelled each other - the object is travelling very fast indeed!

Increase the speed further and redshift sets in - Einstein's time dilation has won! At 90% of the speed of light, the redshift  $z$  is  $+0.26$ . But based on the normal interpretation of redshift, the object would be calculated as receding at 42,000 miles per second, whereas in this example, the range of the object decreases at  $0.9 \times \sin(30) \times 186,000 = 83,700$  miles per second, *approaching!*

5. **What's it mean?** My trip to Folkestone beach had led me into uncharted foggy areas of physics. It seems to me that physicists haven't thought the whole situation through. Under certain conditions, classical Doppler shift and Einstein's time dilation *oppose* each other - so it is misleading of physicists to lump the two effects together under the single term "relativistic Doppler shift".

**Any serious implications?** Possibly none, or just vaguely perhaps very dramatic (I'm still working on it) - there's certainly a chink in the standard logic that needs bridging scientifically rather than ignoring. I noticed, after drawing attention to the effect in *Physics*

*Education* 1991 vol.26 p211, that more recent textbooks, for a while, avoided talking about train whistles and ambulance sirens changing pitch as they pass you by - but of course, they still do!

### Now for... that Dark Marmalade Recipe!

Seville oranges appear in the greengrocers in January and vanish mid-February... get in quick if you want a year's supply of marmalade to fill those carefully collected jars! As usual I weigh nothing - except to know I've bought 5kg of the oranges and divided them into two batches. If you wish to make hard work, you end up with all the pips in the marmalade and have to fork them out individually - forget it! The trick lies in getting the natural pectin (on which setting depends) and flavour out of the pips, without allowing the pips into the final brew.

1. Wash the oranges, remove the little rosettes where the stems joined at their north poles.
2. Orange by orange, cut around the equator of the peel, but go no deeper or some pips will get cut.
3. Twist the hemispheres and break apart. With a sharp teaspoon scrape the flesh and pips into a **non-aluminium** pan, put the peel into a bowl.
4. Simmer the 'pip-squidge' with a lid on the pan for a few minutes, add water if it gets too thick.
5. Put all the peel through a mincing machine - perhaps you have a fancy slicer! If you like really hot-flavoured marmalade for those chilly astronomical nights, add sliced root ginger to this batch (and put warnings on the pots!)
6. Referring to September 2008 NZ p8, filter the squidge through a gauze, tip the squidge back into the pan, add just enough water to boil and filter once more. (The squidge then joins the compost.)
7. Mix the filtrate with the cut peel and simmer in an open pan, adding 2kg of sugar to the batch (no extra water needed). Refer to the September issue of NZ for set-testing, bottling, and use of a copper plate to spread the heat and avoid the necessity to stir. **Of course, you take responsibility for safety procedures.**

By the way, the odd bit of peel that sticks and burns during simmering of the marmalade may impart dark matter into the batch, without change of mass, yet giving the merest change of flavour. Don't forget... the other batch, don't delay, the oranges can go mouldy within a few days.

*Dr. Guy Moore*



## BLAST! the movie - [www.blastthemovie.com](http://www.blastthemovie.com)



BLAST! the movie follows one scientist, Dr Mark Devlin, and his team through the excitement and anguish of a research project which aims to learn how stars are formed. The film focuses on the scientists, their lives and adventures, and so makes space science accessible to everyone.

The film follows the team on a journey from the Artic to the Antarctic and then on to the edge of the known Universe. With a tight budget, the scientists take a very hands-on approach to the design and build of a telescope. As this must then dangle from a huge helium balloon about 38 km above the Earth, there is a lot that can go wrong. Although a helium balloon launched to the edge of space seems relatively peaceful in comparison to the launch of a space rocket, it is in no way easy. As Mark Devlin says "Ballooning provides a training ground for students who will eventually be leading NASA."

The personal sacrifices the scientists make are clearly seen throughout the film. Many leave their young families for weeks at a time and often miss important events, which can lead to some emotional stress. This, combined with the years they have dedicated to the project, highlights the huge gamble they have made on gaining good results.

This film will appeal to anyone with an interest in space and adventure, and should inspire future scientists and engineers with a glimpse of the exciting opportunities that exist in these careers.

*Reviewed by Dr Lucy Rogers,  
"It's ONLY Rocket Science:  
An Introduction in Plain English",  
Published by Springer. ISBN: 978-0-387-75377-5  
[www.itsonlyrocketscience.com](http://www.itsonlyrocketscience.com)*

## Lahore Night Sky Viewing Quiz

Congratulations to the winners Peter Burgess with all 14 correct and the 2nd prize to Grahame Osborne with 13 placed correctly. They were presented with a small green marble turtle from Pakistan.

The 14 stars that could be seen are;

- *Starting with Auriga's Copella above me (1)*
- *Orion (6)*
- *Gemini including the twins (3)*
- *Canis Major (1)*
- *Canus Minor (1)*
- *Taurus (2)*



*The Green Turtle of Pakistan* - The navigation feats of the green turtle are well known, but poorly understood. We know that hatchlings and adult females on the nesting beach orient toward the ocean using light cues. For a long time, no one knew what cues were employed in pelagic movements, in movements among foraging grounds, or in migrations between foraging grounds and nesting beaches. Recently published work, however, has suggested that the earth's magnetic field plays a role in these feats.

*Daphne and Dennis Norris*

## TWAN?

**The World At Night (TWAN)** is a program to produce and present a collection of stunning photographs and time-lapse videos of the world's landmarks against the celestial attractions. The eternally peaceful sky looks the same above symbols of all nations and regions, attesting to the truly unified nature of Earth as a planet rather than an amalgam of human-designated territories.

<http://www.twanight.org>

## THE BACK PAGE

LINKS, COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS

### Website Update

The VAS website update is well underway and you can take a look at progress so far by visiting <http://www.wightastronomy.org>. There is still much to do before the site is fully functional, but I hope you agree that we are heading in the right direction.

The next stage is to allow VAS members to log in to the currently hidden interactive parts of the site. To do this each member needs a username, password and unique email address - unfortunately we have one particular anomaly in our membership database and that is regarding family memberships; in many cases we have just one email address for each family - the new website **must** have individual contact details for each member account so this situation must be corrected.

If you have VAS family membership and would like to add email addresses or would like me to check your email address against our records, please send a message to [memberscheck@wightastronomy.org](mailto:memberscheck@wightastronomy.org).

Brian Curd  
NZ Editor

## DARK WIGHT SKIES 2009



We have found a local supplier who will print T-Shirts, on demand, in small quantities. A mock up of the design is shown (left) and is available in sizes S, M, L, XL, XXL.

As a first run, shirts are available in black with white text and a green line although we may offer other colours at some point.

The shirts are high-quality and any profit made from the venture will be given to VAS.

To order, please send size details and a cheque for £10 per shirt to: Sue Curd, 35 Forest Road, Winford PO36 0JY.

### NASA Radar Provides Look Inside Moon's Shadowed Craters

Using a NASA radar flying aboard India's Chandrayaan-1 spacecraft, scientists are getting their first look inside the moon's coldest, darkest craters.

The Mini-SAR instrument, a lightweight, synthetic aperture radar, has passed its initial in-flight tests and sent back its first data. The images show the floors of permanently-shadowed polar craters on the moon that aren't visible from Earth. Scientists are using the instrument to map and search the insides of the craters for water ice.

The images, taken on Nov. 17, 2008, cover part of the Haworth crater at the moon's south pole and the western rim of Seares crater, an impact feature near the north pole. Bright areas in each image represent either surface roughness or slopes pointing toward the spacecraft.

These first images and other information about NASA's Mini-SAR, also known as Mini-RF, can be found at: <http://www.nasa.gov/mini-rf>

THE UNIVERSE  
YOURS TO DISCOVER



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
ASTRONOMY  
2009

### Quotes

*"If you want to make an apple pie from scratch, you must first create the universe."*

*Dr. Carl Sagan*

*"Equipped with his five senses, man explores the universe around him and calls the adventure Science."*

*Edwin Powell Hubble*

### Observatory

For your own safety, when visiting the VAS observatory, please remember to bring a torch. Also, please make sure you close the car park gate if you are the last to leave.

### Articles Needed

New Zenith welcomes letters, articles or pictures related to all aspects of astronomy. Please send contributions to the Editor at the email or postal address on the front page.





# Isle of Wight Star Party

## 26<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> March 2009

in association with SAGAS

[www.iowstarparty.org](http://www.iowstarparty.org)

### Booking Form

Name  
Email  
Address

Phone Number  
Car Reg

Approximate time of arrival

No. adults

No. children

Accommodation	See Cost Sheet	Th 26 <sup>th</sup>	Fri 27 <sup>th</sup>	Sat 28 <sup>th</sup>	Sun 29 <sup>th</sup>	Total
Day Rate	£3 per night					
Small Tent	£8 per night					
Large Tent	£16 per night					
Caravan	£16 per night					
Chalet	£20 per night (£10 per child)					
Bedding	£10 per bed					
Electricity	£3 per night					
Extra Adult/Child	See Cost Sheet					
Visit to Needles New Battery (Sun 29 <sup>th</sup> )	£4 per adult £2 per child	- -	- -	- -		
<b>Grand Total</b>						

For Chalets, please specify number of single/double beds required: Single                  Double

Astronomy Society:

Member of SAGAS? Yes/No

Astronomy Equipment:

Are you likely to want:

Full English Breakfast (Veggie option available) at £5.50 each day?                  Yes/No

An evening meal? (Veggie option available) (sufficient numbers required)                  Yes/No

Star Party Without Accommodation	Star Party With Accommodation
If you <b>ARE NOT</b> staying on site, please send the booking form, with a cheque to:	If you <b>ARE</b> staying on site, please send the booking form, with a cheque to:
IOW Star Party Castle Haven Cottage Castle Haven Lane Niton Undercliff Isle of Wight PO38 2ND  (Cheque payable to Vectis Astronomical Society)  Phone: 01983 731 759 Email: <a href="mailto:info@iowstarparty.org">info@iowstarparty.org</a>	IOW Star Party Brighstone Holiday Centre Military Road Brighstone Isle of Wight PO30 4DB  (Cheque payable to BHC Ltd.)  Phone/Fax: 01983 740244 Email: <a href="mailto:sue@brighstone-holidays.co.uk">sue@brighstone-holidays.co.uk</a>

No Pets Please.

Please help us to help you - any questions, or suggestions, just ask. – Many Thanks



# Isle of Wight Star Party

26<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> March 2009

in association with SAGAS

[www.iowstarparty.org](http://www.iowstarparty.org)

## Costs

**Please note: All accommodation must be booked for a minimum stay of both the Friday and Saturday nights.**

**Please note: There are limited electric hookups and caravan pitches.**

Day Rate (if not staying on site) £3 per person per day

Small tent with one person £8 per night.

Large tent with up to two people £16 per night.

Caravan with up to two people £16 per night.

For all tents and caravans: Extra adults £6 per night. Children £2.50 per night.

Chalet £20 per person per night. Children under 14 years, £10 per night.  
£10 laundry fee per bed, or bring your own bedding.

Please let us know if you would like to share a chalet with someone else who is booking separately. If you can't fill a chalet, you may, if we are extremely busy, have to share it with other Star Party delegates. Some beds share a twin or triple room.

Electric Hookup (requires caravan electric type connector) - £3 extra per night - please make it clear at time of booking if you require this.

## Needles New Battery visit

Visit to The Needles New Battery (Ex-Rocket testing site) on Sunday 29<sup>th</sup>, and, all being well, a talk by a Rocket-man (someone who used to work there). (Price £4 per adult, £2 per child). Meet at The Needles Park at Alum Bay (free parking), at 1:15 pm and walk for about 1 mile to the New Battery. We may be able to get restricted vehicular access for some people if this is a problem.

## Ferry

Please book your ferry via the Wightlink Call Centre.

The number and booking code will be sent to you on confirmation of your Star Party booking.

Car and up to 6 people £47.00

Car and caravan (up to 13m) and up to 6 people £78.00

For travel during the period 21st March to 4th April 2009 – travel out and return anytime during this period. Valid from Lymington and Portsmouth only.

Excludes travel between 0545-0925 Mon-Fri

## Why not make a holiday of it?

**Contact Brighstone Holiday Centre if you want to extend your stay on site.**

No Pets Please.

Please help us to help you - any questions, or suggestions, just ask. – Many Thanks