



Promoting awareness of the archaeology
and history of North Devon

Newsletter, Autumn 2017

I've just looked back at the autumn 2016 newsletter, in which I commented on the fact that for once we had no new project to report on. One year later this remains the case, but nevertheless there are possibilities in the wind – be patient!. You don't just crash into a field project without making a good case and preparing the ground with preliminary research. For the first time in a great many years there has been some movement in long overdue efforts to understand Clovelly Dykes. Nothing is yet promised, but 'watch this space', as they say. At Berry Castle too, plans are shaping up for some investigation alongside the scheduled monument. And for the North Devon AONB (Area of outstanding natural beauty) this is the year of the historic environment in which investigation of and conservation of historic features of the coastal landscape are to be prioritised. We don't yet know exactly what projects will be proposed, but volunteer assistance will be required. NDAS members have the requisite experience and skills and are sure to be called upon to assist. So, as I say, nothing concrete as yet, but definite possibilities.

Clovelly Dykes

In the Spring newsletter we reported on the preliminary geophysical survey that had been carried out in the winter on the south side of the A39. It remains the case that the results of the survey are inconclusive, but might be enhanced through further survey immediately to the south. This of course would entail further expense, for which we would once again turn to the Sustainable Development Fund of the AONB for support. The area is outside the scheduled Ancient Monument, so there should be no problem with Historic England, and the land-owner is supportive. We would be hesitant about digging without more evidence to help determine a potentially fruitful area of excavation. Meanwhile, here are a few background notes provided mainly by the Hartland historian Steve Hobbs.



Vertical view of Clovelly Dykes. North is to the top. (Google Earth)

The earliest reference to the road that is now the A39 passing the Dykes on the south is in Donn's map of Devon of 1762. The new Toll Road from Bideford to Hartland was probably established c.1740. Certain Hartland documents tend to confirm this. As for the Dykes, serious study has been lacking. There is essentially only one written report from the early 1900's (G.E.L.Carter) which flies off into mystical religions. There have been two non-professional digs within the enclosure, one best described as the standard Victorian clergyman's dig, the other carried out by interested locals. The first never reported on any finds, the second reported (in a local

newspaper) the finding of glass beads, a flint and a military coat button. Neither the site nor the names of the participants are known. Currently the Historic Environment Record (HER) simply describes what is visible.

The effort and manpower expended in digging the ditches and making the banks was obviously huge and may well have been done in multiple phases. Most impressive in terms of effort are the western embankment (against the Hartland/old Clovelly Road) and the inner central enclosures. The southern bank appears to be slighter, but may have suffered when the road was constructed. The northern bank and the bank running east/north behind the farm house both benefit from the contours. The two banks that run north/south within the western enclosure are slighter and may be later in date and made for some non-defensive purpose.



Oblique view looking south, possible entrance in the foreground, the Old Clovelly Road to the right. (North Devon Athenaeum)

A series of openings on the north suggest an entrance. However there is some indication that there was once a further bank to the north which is now partially lost within the Old Clovelly road. This might suggest an outwork with a potential entrance. On the east the monument is cut by the Clovelly Road and has suffered damage from the farm contained within the arc of the embankment. The hedgelines to the east may represent a further extension of the feature in that direction.

The lack of research on Clovelly Dykes means that we have little understanding of the origin or purpose of this impressive feature of the landscape. Any excavation is a long way off, but a thorough geophysical survey of the central enclosure would do no harm and should be pressed for. Meanwhile a better understanding of the landscape context would be very helpful. It appears, for example, from Exeter University sampling some years ago, that before modern drainage, the Dykes stood on a high point in wet moorish ground. And as for access points, you have to clear your mind of what you see today. Roads and tracks intended for wheeled traffic do not necessarily reflect the more ancient interconnections of settlements, accessed on foot and by pack pony. Reconstructing the ancient landscape might transform our view of the Dykes. A thoroughly modern study is long overdue.

NDAS Visit to Fairlinch



Richard holding forth on the subject of the exterior. (Paul Madgett)

On a fairly fine Saturday in September about 20 members and friends visited Fairlinch Farm on the edge of Braunton for a guided visit by the owner Richard Dyer. Fairlinch is a grade 2* listed house with a history extending from the early 17th century to the present. The site is, however, of earlier origin, being mentioned in documents going back to the 13th century. The house is mainly in two parts, a Jacobean frontage including a tower and a Georgian extension to the rear.

Our tour started with the extensive range of traditional farm buildings on either side of the

yard. Richard explained the use of each of these and the machinery and tractors they contained. To the north of the farmhouse is a range of buildings on either side of a paved track. These include a fine turned timber cider press with the date 1758 incised into the woodwork.

In the house Richard showed us a carved timber over-mantle featuring human figures and dragons that had clearly been brought in from elsewhere, possibly from France, judging by the iconography. In the principal upstairs bedroom in this part of the house is a fine plaster ceiling which is probably the work of the Abbott brothers from Frithelstock dating to about 1630. This was damaged during World War Two, when the farm and surrounding land were used by the US Army. Richard described how the family had it restored at their own expense.



The possibly French overmantle.

The western wing of the house was in complete contrast as it consisted of rooms with high ceilings and large windows, giving extensive views over Braunton Burrows, Marsh and Great Field. The tour finished with a cream tea and abundant cake! We are very grateful to Richard for giving his time and explaining the history of his fascinating farm and house.

The Barnstaple Pottery Trail

In the Spring 2017 newsletter we reported on the near completion of the 'Missing Link (Exeter Inn) Project. This was the excavation in 2012 of pits full of 15th/16th century pottery waste to the rear of the old Exeter Inn in Litchdon Street. Southwest Archaeology's post-excavation work on this important Barnstaple site was funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund grant which NDAS was instrumental in acquiring. The original excavation was a joint SWARCH/NDAS/Community project and one of the conditions of the grant was that the follow-up and publication should include an element from which the community might benefit. This has now taken the form of a leaflet detailing a 'Barnstaple pottery trail' taking users from the earliest known area of pottery production, now within Green Lanes, to the last gasp of Barnstaple pottery at Roundswell. The leaflet is full of information about the Barnstaple pottery industry from the 13th to the 21st century and, apart from a light-hearted suggestion that you might conclude by following the trail to Newfoundland and Massachusetts, leads you point by numbered point through a very significant aspect of the town's history.

The trail leaflets are free to NDAS members and can be picked up from the Museum.

The 2017 Exmoor Archaeological Forum

The annual Exmoor Archaeological Forum is held in venues all around the National Park and this year it returned to Porlock. The event was very well attended and included NDAS members among the attendees.

The varied day of talks was opened by Shirley Blaylock with a review of conservation and research undertaken by the National Park Authority in the last year. She was followed by Paula Gardiner who introduced a new mesolithic site at Farley Water which she placed in the broader context of Exmoor's mesolithic, comparing it with the previously investigated site at Hawkcombe Head. The two sites were representative of a long period of post-glacial environmental change and exemplified the efficient use of resources by seasonal hunter-gatherer groups.

After a coffee break Hazel Riley spoke about the Valley of Rocks landscape of Lee Abbey and its evolution from farm to 19th century 'Gothick' mansion and estate. Aerial photography of the Valley of Rocks provides evidence of what are thought to be Bronze Age boundaries which may also underlie the orientation of the historic field-systems around Lee Abbey, though caution is recommended as there is also a 19th century golf-course to consider as well as WW2 searchlight batteries. Much was made of crinolines – visible in 19th century photographs - the breadth of which might account for the width of walkways set out in the Victorian landscape transformation!



Some of Exmoor's characteristic metal signposts

After a discussion by Charlotte Thomas and Helen Blackman of the significance and refurbishment of Exmoor's characteristic road signposts, and then a presentation by Fiona Pink on Exmoor's Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, which provides an overview of coastal change from the Palaeolithic to the present, the morning was topped off with a with a very good buffet lunch.



Buildings in the main street of Dunster

The afternoon began with Tim Taylor of Time Team presenting results of test-pitting in Dunster. As part of Time Team's 'dig village' project, the 50 1m x 1m test-pits were located to provide evidence for the early development of medieval Dunster. The exercise turned up not only abundant medieval pottery, but also Roman black-burnished ware, Iron Age pottery and Mesolithic flints. The Roman pottery was quite unexpected, but tied up with Romano-British material that has recently emerged at Dunster Beach. Tim Taylor's presentation was complemented by a talk by Richard Parker on the buildings of Dunster. He provided ample evidence of well preserved medieval features within the building stock and pointed out the regionally unusual feature of Dunster, that

so many medieval buildings lie side on rather than gable-end on to the street. This was evidence of an absence of commercial pressure for more economic use of street frontage and suggestive of little change since the creation of the borough in the 12th century.

Following afternoon tea, Rob Wilson-North detailed the trail that he had followed in pursuit of the descendants of John Knight, who, in the 1820s, had begun the transformation of Exmoor into the landscape that we know today. While the last direct descendant had died in 1961, a relative by marriage was in her 90s and living in Kidderminster, Warwickshire, the county from which the wealthy John Knight had come to Exmoor. Making contact with the lady, Rob was able to acquire some hitherto unknown information about the Knights, John and



ENP Intern Jack Fuller with the Anstey Longstone

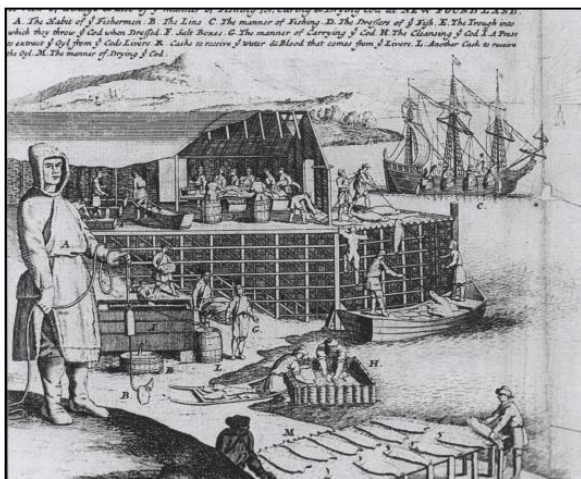
his son Frederic. But then a phone call took him to Kidderminster where a search of an attic had revealed boxes of documents all relating to John Knight's acquisition

of the former Royal Forest in 1818 and the subsequent development of Simonsbath and the Moor. The documents are a gold mine of information and represent many hours of research. Voluntary assistance is invited.

Finally Martin Gillard spoke about the Exmoor Mires Project, a joint effort by South West Water, Exmoor National Park, Historic England and English Nature to reverse the drainage of areas of the Moor which are suffering from drying out of the peat and knock-on effects on the river catchments. Landscape management of this kind has an effect on the historic environment and Martin detailed the measures being taken to minimise damage while providing the possibility of new discoveries. This has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of recorded sites of all periods and opened up opportunities for new research.

Northern Devon and Newfoundland: Part 2 John Bradbeer

The English fishery in Newfoundland was unusual in several regards. First, the fish caught and then salted were not primarily intended for the English domestic market. Most of the cod from Newfoundland found its way to markets in Southern Europe, especially Portugal, Spain and Italy. The Mediterranean is not a particularly productive sea and growing population outstripped local fish supply during the sixteenth century. The populations of these countries were also Catholic and were required to abstain from meat for Lent and Advent and on Fridays throughout the year. Small quantities of salt cod did find their way to England and most of this was used to provision the army and navy, although both forces much preferred salt meat to salt fish. Another distinguishing feature was that the fishery was migratory and seasonal, with ships carrying men to Newfoundland in spring and then returning them to England in early autumn. Cod come close inshore to Newfoundland for roughly the period May to September but the seasonal nature of the fishery was also a reflection of the harsh Newfoundland climate, with short cool summers and long winters, not especially bitter by North American standards but cold, damp and misty, with icebergs regularly off-shore. Although small numbers of people started to overwinter even in the early seventeenth century, it took more than a century and a half before residents in Newfoundland were catching as much fish as the migratory fishing fleet. The permanent Newfoundland population was hardly self-sufficient in foodstuffs and reliant upon England and then New England for provisions.



A Newfoundland fishing room as shown in an engraving by Herman Möll c 1700

The merchants and captains of the Newfoundland fishery were usually known collectively as the Western Adventurers, reflecting the concentration of effort in ports from Bristol round the South West Peninsula to Poole, and for a while also to Southampton. Merchants took shares in each other's ships for the season, with the masters, frequently their brothers, cousins and sons, also having an interest. The master was responsible for fitting out and provisioning the ship, securing crew and men for the fishery and the fishing gear necessary. The so-called fishing ships were usually vessels of between 50 and 200 tonnes, typically perhaps half the size of the *MV Oldenburg* today. The ships had crews of 20 to 80 men, far more than necessary to sail the ship, as the men were to be the small-boat fishermen in

Newfoundland and to be the team to prepare the fish once caught. At its peak, the Northern Devon Newfoundland fleet carried more than two thousand men annually, at a time when the combined population of Barnstaple and Bideford was probably not much in excess of five thousand people.

Recruitment from surrounding villages was crucial, although we know of no recruitment fairs such as those at Newton Abbot which supplied men to the Dartmouth and Teignmouth fleets.

The English Newfoundland fishery was inshore and dependent upon shore bases, called fishing rooms. A famous engraving of around 1700 shows a typical fishing room. The fishing ship is off shore, a piece of artistic licence as the fishing ships were usually brought ashore and dismasted after arrival. In the middle of the picture is the jetty and on this is a shed where the fish are de-headed, split and salted. Alongside is a fishing boat, a shallop, unloading its fish. These boats typically had a crew of four to six, with two men sailing the boat and the others catching the fish. The fishery used long lines with baited hooks, with a rather exaggerated example being held by the man at the left. Once salted, the fish are laid out on stages, called fish flakes, to dry in the air. After about a fortnight, the dried, salted fish can be packed into barrels for eventual transport.

Probably the most skilled occupation in the fishery was that of salter, as a precise amount of salt was needed, otherwise the fish would either rot or be inedible. The English used this so-called dry cure. Dried cured fish were the preference for Mediterranean markets, and had the advantage over wet-cured fish for transport, as these latter had to be carried in brine in barrels. The dry-cure also used less salt, an important factor given that the French, Portuguese and Spanish had access to evaporated sea salt, whereas the English needed to heat sea-water with fuel before domestic salt mining commenced in the mid-eighteenth century. One drawback of the dry-cure was the need for space for drying fish, as the wet cure could be undertaken by ships at sea.

Fishing rooms in Newfoundland were seen as common property and the first ship of the season to arrive in a Newfoundland harbour had the right to choose the best fishing room. Its master became the port's Fishing Admiral for the season and the second and third ships to arrive supplied the Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral. The Western Adventurers were hostile to permanent settlement in Newfoundland as they felt that this would lead inevitably to private property and exclude them from the best fishing rooms. The Fishing Admirals were responsible for resolving disputes and were bound by the Western Charters, to apprehend anyone suspected of a serious misdemeanour and bring them back to face trial by magistrates in the home port. Thus Barnstaple and Bideford magistrates exercised jurisdiction in parts of Newfoundland for almost a century.

The fishing fleets left England in mid-March arriving in Newfoundland towards the end of April. They spent most of May preparing for the season and then caught cod from June until August, when larger ships, so-called sack ships, arrived to carry the salt-cod to the Mediterranean. The fishing ships and their men sailed in late August or early September, with the very last salt cod of the year.

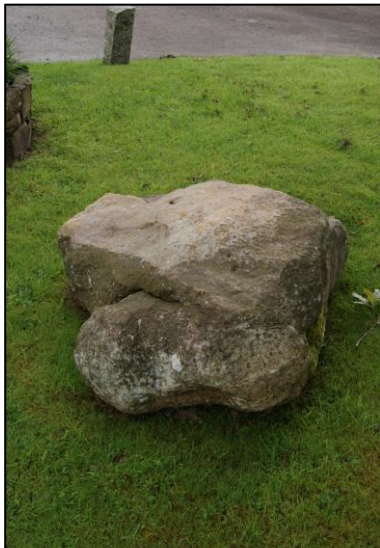


Memorial to a mariner of Bishops Tawton who made 27 voyages to Newfoundland in the 18th century. Found attached to the tower of George Nympton church.

The Devil's Stone at Shebbear: A Landscape Enigma John Bradbeer

Members will probably be aware of the Devil's Stone, which lies at the west end of the square, just outside the churchyard in Shebbear. It represents an enigma taking in archaeology, geology and geomorphology (the study of landforms). The stone itself is at the centre of much folklore, culminating in a ceremony every 5th November, when the stone is turned. This is to flush the Devil out from his

possible hiding place under the stone and failure to do so puts next year's crops in jeopardy. Another element to the story is that the Devil was escaping from Northlew, where he was in danger of catching his death of cold and to hasten his progress, he dropped the stone in Shebbear. We can probably explain the November timing of the turning of the stone with reference to the Celtic year in which the



The Devil's stone at Shebbear

first of November, Samhain (pronounced *sawin*) marks the start of winter. The shift to 5th November almost certainly came about after the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.

The stone itself is around 500 to 700 kilograms in weight and sub-angular rather than round in shape. It is described geologically as a conglomerate orthoquartzite, and to the untrained eye, the shiny quartz grains resemble the quartz crystals in granite. It is in fact a sedimentary rock and current thinking suggests that it is Tertiary in age and thus comparable with the sarsen stones (or 'grey wethers') that are found on Salisbury Plain and which, of course, were famously used at Avebury and Stonehenge. It is generally accepted that sea levels were very much higher in the Tertiary period, roughly 5 to 50 million years ago, and many of the succession of erosion surfaces (from c 50 to c 350 metres OD) that give such flat skylines across much of the county were cut at this time. Most of the presumed Tertiary cover of South West England has long since been eroded away, but Tertiary deposits are preserved on the top of Haldon Hill, south west of Exeter and in the down-

faulted Bovey Basin in South Devon and here in North Devon in the Petrockstow Basin and the off-shore Stanley Basin near Lundy. Orleigh in Buckland Brewer has a flint gravel deposit presumed to be of Tertiary age and derived from a former cover of chalk. The Tithe Apportionment of 1841 records some fields as 'Flint Hill'. So geologists can offer a plausible origin for the Devil's Stone, but what happened to the other survivors from this former Tertiary cover remains an enigma.

In central southern England, besides the sarsens used at sites like Avebury and Stonehenge and incorporated in some of the barrows, there are clusters such as those found in a dry valley on Fyfield Down, just north of Pewsey in Wiltshire.

Geomorphologists can explain such a cluster by reference to solifluction flow during the very cold periods in the Quaternary when southern England was effectively tundra, lying just to the south of the great ice sheets and the summer thaw delivered sufficient water to move soil and sarsens stones down slope. The river terrace gravels along the Solent also contain many smaller fragments of sarsen stone, brought down by the rivers that drain much of Salisbury Plain. But where are the other sarsen stones from North Devon? On Salisbury Plain it is plausible to speculate that early humans found and moved many of the suitably large stones to incorporate in monuments, but in North Devon, there are no megaliths formed of sarsens. North Devon's river gravel terraces, of which there may be at least four or five, have never been exploited so no sarsens have been exposed from these. Perhaps there never were as many sarsens here and most were quite small and thus readily transported or fragmented into yet smaller pieces.



The other sarsen in front of Berry House.

However, the enigma has another twist. For about 750 metres from the Devil's Stone is another sarsen, rather larger at an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 kilograms, now on the verge in front of Berry

House and one that looks far more like potential megalith material in shape. That two such stones should survive so close to each other yet no others appear to have survived anywhere in North Devon requires explanation. Clearly human agency has to be invoked in the survival and folklore attached, especially to the Devil's Stone, but archaeology and geology have no real explanation as to why there should be just these two sarsens and no others known in North Devon.

House, houses, houses...!

No-one can possibly miss the fact that there is an awful lot of house building going on, and mostly on greenfield sites. This means that areas of the landscape that may have been guarding their archaeological secrets for centuries or even millennia, are suddenly having to give them up. Provided, that is, that the proper procedures are followed and archaeological investigation is invited ahead of development. In the spring 2017 newsletter we featured AC Archaeology's excavation of an Iron Age site at Tews Lane, Bickington. This is a good local example of the actual 'heritage' benefit that can come from a massive development. Our locally based unit, South West Archaeology have in the last year been called in to investigate sites in Landkey and at Portmore and have the contract to investigate along the North Devon Link Road ahead of its potential widening.

From our point of view it is fortunate that this flurry of house building comes at a time when a considerable number of commercial archaeological units are around and have all the qualifications necessary to investigate and research sites, curate artefacts and environmental evidence and proceed to publication. Admittedly this does not always happen in the most accessible fashion, very often ending up as so-called 'grey literature'. But at least this can be accessed via the internet. Steve Reed, officer with Devon's Historic Environment Service, has recently commented that the Historic Environment Record has received the addition of an astonishing number of sites since the house building boom began. So, reasons to be cheerful!

Another article from the 'North Devon in 100 Objects' series

A Barnstaple Penny



The Barnstaple penny with head of Cnut. Obverse to left, reverse to right showing inscription BEARD.

At a recent coin auction a one thousand year old coin came into private hands and was gifted to the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon. This was an 11th century silver penny produced by the Barnstaple mint during the reign of Cnut (AD 1017-1035) – otherwise known as King Canute, he who is said to have told the waves to go back. Cnut was a Dane who came to rule over Saxon England. Unlike in modern Britain, the minting of coins in the Saxon period was not centralised; instead there were numerous authorised mints throughout the country. In Devon there were mints at Exeter, Totnes, Lydford and Barnstaple, the four defended 'boroughs' dating from the time of King Alfred. It was probably under King Athelstan (AD924-939) that these places were granted the right to have a mint. The earliest known coin from Barnstaple dates from the mid-10th century at the time of King

Eadwig (AD 955-959). These Saxon coins from our town have been found as far afield as Dublin and Denmark, for the very good reason that silver pennies were used to pay the Danegeld, the money with which the English kings bought off the Danes who ruled the northern half of England (the Danelaw) and whose 'empire' extended from Scandinavia to Ireland. Thus during the reign of Ethelred (AD 979-1016) some 40 million pennies were paid to the Danes, while Cnut paid off the army that had secured him the throne with 20 million.

The obverse face of the coin shows the highly stylised head of the King wearing a pointed helmet and with a sceptre. The reverse is dominated by a cross. This Christian emblem provided a guide to cutting the coin into halves or quarters. Remember that this was a penny, half of which was a halfpenny and a quarter of which was a farthing (which literally means 'quarter'). The silver penny was the principal unit of currency in England from AD 785 when it was introduced by King Offa of Mercia and remained so for 500 years. Its weight was standardised to 1/240th of a pound of silver, which is why there were 240 pence to the pound in pre-decimal coinage.

In order to maintain the standard of the coinage when mints were numerous and widespread, it was required that the name of the moneyer and location of the mint should be displayed on the reverse. On this example the name of the moneyer is obscure, but the abbreviated name of Barnstaple is visible as BEARD, a short form of Beardanstapol, the Anglo-Saxon name of the town.

The coin is currently being accessioned and will be on display shortly.

Finds Days at the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon



Wil Partridge at the Museum in October.

Devon and Somerset have new finds liaison officers. Based in Taunton and at the RAMM in Exeter, Wil Partridge and colleague represent the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) in our area of the South West. Finds – often from metal detectorists – brought to PAS officers throughout the country have led to a number of spectacular discoveries in recent years, witness the Romano-British site at Ipplepen near Newton Abbot, where coins found by detectorists and brought to the attention of the PAS officer led to the uncovering of a Roman settlement where it was not at all expected.

An innovation at the Museum in Barnstaple is a regular series of Finds Days. These occur every three months on a Saturday from 11.00 am to 3.00 pm, when members of the public are invited to bring in items such as pottery, coins, flints, buckles, brooches as well as items whose nature is not readily identifiable for Wil to examine, to identify and record. He may take them away for closer examination, but will return them on the next occasion. If any items fall under the Treasure Act, then this is how they will be brought to attention and appropriate steps can be taken. The next Finds Day will be in late January.

Terry Green

The NDAS Programme of Talks 2017-18

All talks take place in the Castle Centre, Castle Street, Barnstaple and begin at **7.30**. Please note that the AGM in March begins at **7.00**.

Tuesday 21st November 2017: Paul Cooke (AC Archaeology): *Results of the Tews Lane Excavation, Bickington, Barnstaple.*

Called in to investigate the site of a major housing development at Bickington, AC Archaeology found intriguing evidence of prehistoric settlement.

Tuesday 16th January 2018: Nick Arnold: *1069 and all that; Evidence for the Battle of Northam.*

As an author and a historian Nick has radical ideas about battle sites in North Devon.

Tuesday 20th February 2018: John Smith: *The Roman Army in N. Devon.*

For over 20 years John Smith has studied the archaeology of the Roman army with particular reference to the South West.

Tuesday 20th March 2018: AGM followed by Terry Green: *An Overview of North Devon's Archaeology.*

A 'whistle-stop tour' looking briefly at North Devon sites from the Mesolithic to World War 2

Tuesday 17th April 2018: Bryn Morris (South West Archaeology) *Results of Excavations at Dunster.*

During 2016 South West Archaeology excavated land to the rear of the Luttrell Arms in Dunster, uncovering evidence for the development both of the site and of Dunster itself.

Note: The scheduled October talk by Ross Dean suffered technical problems which meant that we didn't get to hear about the results of geophysical survey in the Castle area of Barnstaple and at Clovelly. We hope that Ross's talk can be rescheduled later in the season.

The NDAS Annual Dinner

*Yes that special event will be upon us sooner than you think - the NDAS Annual Dinner. We will be returning to the Ashford Suite, The Barnstaple Hotel, Braunton Road, Barnstaple, EX31 1LE. 7pm for 7.30pm on **Tuesday 5th December**. I hope you will find something on the menu to tantalise your taste buds. I know it is difficult but please make up your mind and make your choices on the booking form below and return it to me. No deposit required. However I must receive the full amount for your meal by no later than Tuesday 21st November.*

*Bob Shrigley
NDAS Treasurer*

Homemade Soup of the Day
Served with Freshly Baked Bread Roll

Prawn & Crayfish Tian
Marie Rose Sauce, Brown Bread and Butter

Duo of Chilled Melon
Served with Fresh Mixed Berries & Mango Coulis

Various Fruit Juices

~oOo~

Roast Silverside of Beef
Served with Yorkshire Pudding & Horseradish Sauce

Roast Devon Turkey
Served with a Bacon roll, Chestnut Stuffing & Cranberry Sauce

Pan fried fillet of Seabass
Topped with a lemon & parsley butter

Homemade Roast Vegetable & Bean Loaf
Served with Vegetable Gravy

All accompanied by a selection of Orange Glazed Carrots, Buttered Brussel Sprouts with Chestnuts, Cauliflower and Broccoli Mornay, Minted New Potatoes & Roast Potatoes

~oOo~

Homemade Sweet of the Day

Christmas Pudding & Brandy Sauce

Fresh Fruit Salad
Served in a Brandy Snap Basket with Clotted Cream

~oOo~

Freshly Brewed Filter Coffee
Served with Fresh Cream

NDAS Annual Dinner

Ashford Suite
The Barnstaple Hotel
Braunton Road, Barnstaple, EX31 1LE.

7.00pm for 7.30pm Tuesday 5th December 2017

2 Courses £19.25 and 3 Courses £22.25
(Tea & coffee is included in the price.)

BOOKING FORM

Name/s Attending:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Starter Choice/s:

Main Course Choice/s:

Dessert Choice/s:

No deposit required!

Booking form and full payment for meal/s must be sent to me by no later than Tuesday 21st November.

Booking form and cheque payable to 'NDAS' to be returned to:
Bob Shrigley, 20 Skern Way, Northam, Bideford, EX39 1HZ.
Phone: 01237 478122 Email: rvs1120@gmail.com