



Promoting awareness of the archaeology
and history of North Devon

Newsletter, Autumn 2019

As time passes the fortunes of any society or interest group are bound to wax and wane. This society has flourished over the last 20 years, but we seem to be hitting a bump in the road when it comes to field work and therefore substantial achievement. This is a function, on the one hand of time and demographics – enthusiastic and able young(ish) members become interested, less able older members - and on the other hand, of social change - lifestyle, work patterns, technology. We have to face these challenges and maintain the momentum which has kept our society going, with ups and downs, for sixty years. Below, our Chairman Chris Preece sets out the situation and offers ways forward.

NDAS -Future Directions?

It seems no time since we were celebrating our half century as a society and now, here we are, 60 years on from its founding. A time for reflection perhaps, to look at trends within our organisation and possibly, new directions.

Over the last few years of running excavations, there has been a steady decline in numbers volunteering to dig (see Table 1). Excavation is as hard as labouring and takes its toll on the body. On one particularly brutal Irish excavation I took part in (ground that dried to the consistency of concrete) three people out of a work force of 10 had repetitive strain injuries after a week and could not continue. Each year at NDAS we lose former loyal 'diggers'. Replacement hips, unbending knees, dodgy backs etc. all mean that at a certain point, quite understandably, you have to call it a day. As you will see from Table 2, only 1% of professional field archaeologists are aged over 60 (the average age is 38) so perhaps many of us have done well to continue digging well into our sixties and in some cases seventies!

Table 1: NDAS Dig Statistics

Year of Dig	Average no. of volunteers per day
2013	10.3
2014	9.2
2015	8.6
2018	6
2019	5.4

Table 2: Field Archaeologists in the UK (based on a report by the Cultural Heritage Training Organisation and the Institute for Field Archaeologists.

Age	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>60
% of workforce	30%	36%	25%	9%	1%

However, diminishing numbers inevitably have implications for our ability to run larger scale digs. Are there alternatives, particularly given the field skills acquired over time by so many members? One suggestion is test-pitting. Hartland was mooted as part of the coastal heritage project but at present the Deer Park Survey is occupying their group. How about test pitting the gardens of some of our members? Or a more themed approach perhaps? Test pitting has the advantage of being small scale and if you can involve others they can do the digging whilst you advise/record (think Victorian Egyptologists sitting on their shooting sticks!)

The two most popular NDAS activities in recent years have undoubtedly been the trips and the talks. This year we have a line up of speakers which should please most. Many of us will be particularly looking forward to Professor Steve Rippon's talk on the discoveries at Ipplepen.

Regarding visits, we have discussed in committee the possibility of going a little further afield and hiring a minibus or small coach, depending on numbers. If you have any ideas or perhaps would be happy to organise a trip please let me know (chrispreece@btinternet.com). We'll also discuss it briefly at the next AGM. Some possibilities thus far: a trip to the Dartmoor museums at Postbridge and Princetown, taking in one or two sites on the moor itself; a visit to a deserted medieval settlement; the Green Man churches of mid-Devon. Or how about recreating one of the original NDAS trips by our first chairman, Charles Whybrow, to the iron age sites of Shoulsbury Castle and Mockham Down? Other activities which can be just as useful as excavation in many ways are survey and field walking. Derry Bryant has just completed her report on Burymoor Bridge, Huish which shows how much information can be gathered (and disseminated). The fish weirs project, which ran for 5 years, also demonstrates the extent to which careful survey allied to cartographic and documentary research, can enhance our understanding of the past.

We did prepare a project design for hulk recording in the estuary back in 2010 for English Heritage (as was) but their funding priorities shifted and the project was put on the back shelf. There is a particular methodology to hulk recording and it might be worth running at least a training day for this? In respect of training days we have run these on geophysics and pottery drawing/reconstruction in the past. If you have any new ideas/suggestions please let us know.

In conclusion, there are ebbs and flows within societies and before 2000 there was a period of little in the way of excavation within NDAS. As outlined above, if perhaps we do less digging in the next few years we can undoubtedly do lots of other useful things besides. In the last year or two it has been great to see younger members partaking in the Clovelly dig and coming on visits (photo). They are the future of the past, if you get my drift!

Clovelly Dykes

You will be aware that in early September NDAS members were at Clovelly again excavating on the south side of the A39 where aerial photography and geophysics had suggested features related to the earthwork. Both last year's and this year's work confirmed the geophysics, revealing a southern extension to the Dykes and evidence of Iron Age habitation. More than this, it would presently be premature to release. Watch this space!



View of the widest and deepest part of the ditch surrounding the inner enclosure of Clovelly Dykes, giving some idea, despite the vegetation, of the scale of the earthwork.

However, a background study of the site has prompted certain thoughts, which are at present purely speculative, but may help to set Clovelly Dykes in a wider regional context. The most salient feature of the Dykes is their scale, being by far the largest prehistoric earthwork in northern Devon and comparable with the great hillforts of Wessex. There are other Bronze Age/Iron Age settlements in the region from small farmsteads to 'hillforts', notably the now almost lost Embury Beacon, but nothing else measures up to Clovelly Dykes, meaning that this site dominates the region. Such an ambitious and dominant work suggests dominant power, either of an individual or of a dynasty. How far such power might have extended we can only guess, but a region from the Atlantic coast south of Hartland Point to the Taw-Torridge estuary would not be out of the question, since there is no presently visible rival to challenge it.

The background study has also suggested the base of such power. While the Dykes now sit in a landscape of mixed farming, there is clear evidence that prior to Parliamentary Enclosure and very probably prior to the creation of medieval settlements with their field-systems, this was a landscape dominated by moor and marsh, more suited to pastoral activity than arable cultivation. In light of this, the oft repeated observation that the wide, open areas within the Dykes might have served for the seasonal management of cattle, becomes all the more likely. The marshland landscape was not devoid of occupation and settlements, as evidenced by numerous flint scatters (from Mesolithic hunter-gatherers to Bronze Age and later settlers) and the simple fact that building the Dykes (and Embury et al.) required manpower and all the support that goes with it. Thus for pastoralists with large herds of cattle, there would be pressure on the land and the important question of rights, specifically rights over grazing. The central allocation of grazing rights in a pastoral society is a significant source of power, so that we might see Clovelly Dykes as the centre from which such power would emanate.

We also have to consider the significance of the near coastal location of Clovelly Dykes. Commanding a coast with very few safe landing beaches, how much control might the 'lord of Clovelly' have exercised over movements along the coast and across the Bristol Channel? What connection was there to communities in South Wales? What connection was there to Lundy which is such a presence on the horizon?

And finally, Romans? Would Roman military commanders have ignored such a potentially strategic site with its ready made defences? Questions, questions! There is so much to ask about Clovelly Dykes!

Getting in the swing

Looking after heritage, the old-fashioned way.



A common factor affecting the long-term protection of ancient monuments is unmanaged plant, scrub and tree growth. Fortunately, though, the Coastal Heritage project has a small, but dedicated group of volunteers at hand. In exchange for tea and chocolate hobnobs the team are happy, it seems, to take on the challenge! During the first year of the project over 60 volunteers have taken on the worst of the winter weather, battling uncooperative scrub to restore, reveal and repair some of our most significant heritage sites.



Sites cleared of blackthorn and willow are often colonised by bracken, bramble and dense grasses in the summer months, and this calls for a different approach. Waterproofs and tea are replaced with sunscreen and squash, and loppers and bowsaws are replaced with hayrakes and scythes.

Under the expert tutelage of Andi Rikkard of Somerset Scything School, volunteers have had the opportunity to learn a new, albeit traditional skill. Scything is a gentle, ergonomic and low impact activity, far from the brutal slashing of a topless Poldark! Light, easy to use (with practice) and much

more fitting in the landscape than noisy petrol driven brushcutters. The mental and physical health benefits are a no-brainer too. A group activity which develops core strength, set among some of the most beautiful coastal scenery in the country? Here's what one of our volunteers had to say...

Really great training and advice given to improve scything skills. I real sense of achievement at the end of the day. 😊

Managing coastal heritage sites also helps to conserve wildlife, such that Bumblebee Conservation provided a small grant for a hand operated baler (the 'BBB' – Big Baler Box) a contraption arousing much curiosity, and used to great effect on Hillsborough Hillfort.

As we move towards the autumn and winter months more heritage sites in the AONB have been targeted for hands-on conservation work. These include Northam Burrows' World War II features, limekilns on the South West Coast Path and pre-historic barrows in the Hartland Peninsula. The sites have been targeted via condition surveys of heritage sites in the AONB, a project which invites volunteers to 'adopt a monument' and bring sites into better management.

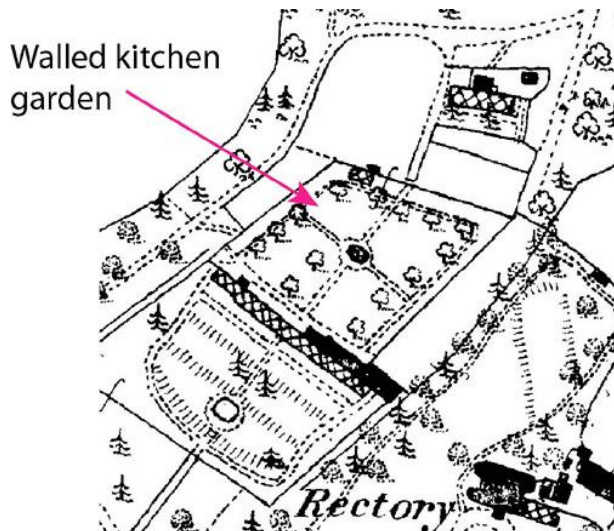
If you would like to get involved visit www.northdevon-aonb.org.uk/events for details of the task programme or contact Heritage Officer, Joe Penfold, on (01271) 388644 joe.penfold@devon.gov.uk

The Coastal Heritage project is a partnership project led by the North Devon Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, National Trust, Historic England, North Devon Archaeological Society and Torrridge District Council.

Joe Penfold

Arlington Court: The Walled Garden

Many of you will know our local National Trust property Arlington Court. From 2006 to 2017 I spent every Tuesday there as a volunteer gardener, during which time I was able to apply my archaeological and landscape historian's skills to working out the sequence of changes that had transformed an 18th century manor house and village into the grand house and parkland with which we are now familiar. In terms of standing archaeology the walled kitchen garden offered a particular challenge, especially because what ought to be a square with two pairs of parallel sides, isn't. It's an oddity which offers clues to its development.



The gardens as recorded on the 1st Edition OS map of 1889. The odd 'rhomboid' footprint of the kitchen garden with an obtuse angle at the north-west corner gives a clue to the garden's evolution.

(For present purposes north is at top right.)

You have to start with the fact that when the Ordnance Survey first surveyed the estate in 1805 the gardens were not there. At that date the original manor house stood on the south side of the churchyard and the village of Arlington still comprised a scattering of cottages to the west of the church, a rectory and probably the home farm a little to the northwest. By the time of the tithe survey in 1842, this had all gone, apart from the church and rectory, to be replaced by a new grand house on a new site, built 1820-22, and a walled kitchen garden and formal flower garden all set in a parkland designed somewhat in the picturesque style.

It was clear from an 18th century plan that the old Arlington manor house had gardens to the south. As part of the transformation of the estate, these were abandoned and new gardens were created to the north-west of the church, but very probably not all at once. In fact, in order to maintain a supply of produce for the table the first priority was to create a new kitchen garden of about an acre in extent. For this purpose a field to the north-west of the church was taken over and, in line with gardening advice of the time, was provided with sheltering walls on the north and west.



Left: Butt joint at the north-east corner of the garden. The original brick facing of the north wall disappears behind the later stonework.

Right: Butt joint and differential stonework at the south-west corner of the garden.



That the kitchen garden was at first only half enclosed is evident from the walls as they exist now. The stonework of the west and north walls is consistent, the two walls being fully bonded at the north-west corner where they make an obtuse angle. It appears that the north wall originally extended as far as a streamlet which formed the boundary of the earlier field, but at a later date it was truncated resulting in a ragged end of the stonework as can at present be seen from the north side. This occurred when a wall on the east side of the garden was built. This eastern wall butts up against the north wall with which it is not at all bonded, even having gaps that you can see through. It is very probable that the east wall was built together with the wall which encloses the kitchen garden on its south side. This new southern wall was built as the north wall of a new formal flower garden to the south and was lined with brick in which were channels conducting hot air from furnaces on its north side. For the story it's a shame that the south-east corner is hidden, but the junction at the south-west allows no doubt that the south wall and the east wall are separate structures: they are not fully bonded and the stone selection is different. The odd shape of the garden results from the evolution of a partially protected plot into a fully walled kitchen garden.

This analysis is the result of spending many a lunch-time hour staring at the walls and thinking. Next time you go to Arlington, have a look for yourself.

Terry Green

A Visit to Combe Martin Silver Mines

On 15 September a group from NDAS were welcomed to Mine Tenement, Combe Martin by a team of volunteers from the Combe Martin Silver Mine Research & Preservation Society.

We were lucky with the weather, and seized the chance to enjoy the beautiful views from the site across the UMBER valley. However, it soon became clear that the tranquility around us - orchards, butterflies, grazing sheep - was very different from how things would have been when the mines were operating. Mine Tenement was once home to a massive beam engine powered by a 50 ton boiler, working to clear underground water so that miners could safely bring up lead/silver ore from the network of tunnels inside the hill.

The early miners wouldn't have had the benefit of engine power. There's evidence of mining on the site from the thirteenth century, although it may have begun long before that. (Were Combe Martin's deeply-sunken lanes originally dug out in search of ore? It's an intriguing theory.) We do know that the mines were not continuously worked, but that there were various phases of successful (and unsuccessful) investment and production until the last workings were abandoned late in the nineteenth century.

The present work on the site is excavation on a grand scale, and divides into two areas: below ground, and above. Underground, two shafts have been re-opened and cleared. We were able to peer down the Williams shaft and see the faint reflection of torchlight in water far, far below. Further up the hill is Harris's Shaft, where we stared into the depths and imagined clambering down the long series of ladders every day to work in the dark. When the present excavators cleared one of the tunnels



Tim Crane and daughter Deborah along with Celia Braund and son Silas being informed about the mine-working at Combe Martin; September 2019

they found footprints left by some of the miners - not only adults, but children.

We learned that one of the challenges facing the modern excavators is the patchiness of the written records. It's not always easy to match up what's in the records with what's found on (or under) the ground. A geophysical survey of a field just above the site has shown evidence of further mine workings and it's clear that many shafts and tunnels remain hidden beneath modern Combe Martin.



NDAS members peering down a mine shaft!

Above ground, the pumping machinery and the boilers have long gone but the walls of the engine-house have been excavated and a second boiler-house came to light in 2016 when the volunteers were looking to extend the modern car parking. This has now been excavated and the flue proven to link to the nearby remains of the chimney by the helpful curiosity of a local cat who went exploring.

Further down the slope is a large mystery structure - a parallelogram-shaped reservoir with double walls, internal buttresses and originally a clay base. The water seems to have been channeled in from a leat via a wooden launder (parts of this remain) and there's a drainage outlet in the opposite wall. There's also evidence of tunnelling in the rock beneath it. We enjoyed standing inside it and pondering its purpose - a medieval water supply system for a mill further down the slope, owned by an early Lord of the Manor? A water supply for the mines? If so, when? It's shown on the 1843 map but could be much, much earlier.

There's a small museum onsite with maps and information, items of equipment and personal items left behind by the workers. These include the ubiquitous clay pipes (many NDAS members will be familiar with these!) and a well-preserved Victorian woman's working boot.

For anyone who's wondering what happened to the silver - in the early days it all went to the Crown. Later the mines were privately leased and thanks to one of the lessees, some of it is now in the shape of three tankards used to decorate the private dining room of the Lord Mayor of London.

We were very grateful to our guides for making us so welcome and giving us their practical insights into this fascinating aspect of North Devon history.

If you missed the tour and would like to know more, there's a good video on the website at www.combemartinmines.co.uk . The website will also have details of the next Open Day.

Ruth Downie

NDAS 60th Anniversary Trip

The North Devon Archaeological Society celebrates its 60th year in 2019. Formed in 1959 in South Molton, it has grown over the years to include some excellent archaeological projects, produced some interesting publications, and increased many useful links with other local historical and archaeological organisations.

How to celebrate 60 years of an archaeological society? A masked ball? Barn dance? A lecture by someone rich and famous? It was decided to take a more sedate approach and plan a Society visit to the RAM Museum in Exeter. Some of us had never visited before, but had heard great things about it, especially since its recent refurbishment.

So, on 20th August NDAS members took the Tarka Line train together as a group and visited the museum in Exeter. Our guide for the day was curator Tom Cadbury. He kindly gave us a tour of the exhibits which were all fascinating. A particular stand-out for some of us was the display of flint and chert palaeolithic handaxes from Broom Quarry near Axminster (stunning, and in autumnal colours, I noted), exhibits from all ages: silk costumes, Roman artefacts, including the Seaton Down hoard of 22,888 4th century coins, and a perfect small-scale model of Exeter made in the 18th century which Tom told us was a very accurate depiction of the town.

A special treat was a visit to the “nether regions” - the conservation and storage area in the back of the museum, away from the public gaze. We were treated to a personal view of recent finds including Bronze Age gold and a Bronze Age archer’s wrist guard beautifully crafted in stone. We felt very privileged to see these artefacts and discuss conservation methods.

We spent several hours in the museum and made our way home after lunch.

It was a most enjoyable day and we are grateful to Tom Cadbury for his detailed and enthusiastic guidance. Thanks to Alison Mills of Barnstaple Museum, for organising a special day.

Derry Bryant

The 2019 Exmoor Archaeological Forum

The annual Exmoor Archaeological Forum, now in its 19th year, was held this time in the Tithe Barn in Dunster, West Somerset, the choice of venue this time prompted by the extensive work undertaken under the auspices of Time Team on recording and dating the remarkable collection of medieval buildings that make up the centre of Dunster. The theme of this year’s talks therefore, was Exmoor’s built heritage with Dunster taking centre stage.



A portion of Dunster High Street where dendrochronology identifies structural timbers dating from the 13th century.

The morning began with a presentation by Thomas Thurlow of Exmoor National Park demonstrating the range of building types, ages and styles to be seen across Exmoor from the Saxo-Norman Culbone Church via medieval farms and Swiss-style Victorian Lynton to 20th century Arts and Crafts inspired housing. It truly is a remarkable range. Then Cathy Tyers of Historic England spoke about

dendrochronological dating of structural timbers. She talked about recent advances in refining this dating method and also demonstrated how ancient timbers can now be provenanced, revealing the presence of a high proportion of wood from Ireland in the south-western counties.

Then came Dunster with a presentation by Mary Ewings on 'Early Fabric in Historic Dunster'. Mary has led a volunteer team recording buildings wherever owners have consented, identifying a remarkable number of well preserved hall houses (originally open hall, cross-passage, inner room and lower end), with dendro dates from the 13th to the 16th century, a number of which are cruck built – both true and jointed crucks. Mary's talk was followed by a lively performance from Tim Taylor of Time Team who evoked the memory of Mick Aston, who, as a landscape archaeologist, insisted on placing a settlement such as Dunster in a broader landscape context. At the same time, Mick was dedicated to test-pitting which, in Dunster, had involved the community in unearthing the historic domestic rubbish (pottery sherds) which evoke the people of the village, linking archaeology with the emerging dendro dates. Tim was followed by buildings historian Richard Parker who talked about the evolution of the town plan in relation to the castle and the priory.

The afternoon speakers comprised Isabel Richardson on the Dunster Castle gatehouse, then leaping forward in time to Phil Gannon on 'recycled buildings on the West Somerset Mineral Line', Stuart Blaylock on the structural history and decoration of Nettlecombe Court, Catherine Dove on researching Exmoor's inns and placing them on the Exmoor Archaeological Database and finally Thomas Thurlow again on the restoration of White Rock Cottage at Simonsbath.

It was a very worthwhile day and the buffet lunch was sumptuous! Thank you to the Exmoor National Park team and the caterers.

NOTE: In regard to buildings, I will remind you that last winter we had an excellent talk from Emily Wapshott on the recording and analysis of historic buildings. It was suggested at the time that members might be interested in learning more and training sessions were proposed. It has been a very busy year for Emily, but we are now at the point of devising a plan. The proposal is that we should use the Plough Arts Centre in Torrington and the Plough at St Anne's Chapel in Barnstaple as a venue for introductory talks followed initially by a walk around the town – Torrington and Barnstaple – with the aim of developing an understanding of the town's development and the buildings within it. Watch this space! There will be more to follow.

Finds Day at the Museum

The national Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has been hugely successful in encouraging metal detectorists especially to present their finds for expert analysis which has led to such sensational discoveries as the Staffordshire Hoard and the enormous collection of Roman coins that we saw at the RAMM. **The Finds Officer for the South West will be present at the Museum in Barnstaple on Saturday 9th November 11.00am to 2.00pm. If you have anything that you would like identified, this is your chance to get it expertly looked at.**

I'm sure you will be happy to know that the new Long Bridge Wing extension to the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon opened its doors to the public for the first time on Monday 21st October. On the first day around 1000 visitors came through the doors to view the display of memorabilia from the life of North Devon in the 20th century and to read the personal stories of local people who have shared their memories. The museum will not be completely re-opened until next Spring, but meanwhile we shall, as of January, be holding our monthly meetings in the education and lecture room within the new wing.

Reports from South West Archaeology

1. Archaeological Monitoring at Higher Kingdon Barn :

Monitoring in advance of the construction of a double garage at Higher Kingdon Barn in Alverdiscott revealed the floors and walls of a post-medieval building. The site, located on the edge of the Scheduled Iron Age settlement and Roman marching camp, had once been a small hamlet of three small farms in 1840. As the Alversdiscott tithe map indicates, the fields around the hamlet look like they have been enclosed from former open field strips. One of the three smallholdings lacks a domestic structure, but plot nos. 671, 672 and 673 are all listed as gardens. The excavated structure (its location indicated on the tithe map) was identified within or on the edge of one of these gardens, and was presumably a small farmhouse. Two stone walls associated with cobbled floors were exposed, elements much disturbed by service trenching. Demolition material over the floors produced a reasonable quantity of mid 17th to mid 18th century material, including North Devon Gravel Tempered bowls, the base of a NDCal sgraffito harvest jug, two sherds of Spanish olive jar and a single sherd of Delft-type tin glazed dish. There were also fragments of at least 10 onion bottles, but, unusually, no clay tobacco pipe. The demolition material included mortared roof slate and a large fragment of ridge tile, an unusual find at a date when most rural structures would have been thatched.



2. Archaeological Monitoring at Hilltown Farm, Warkleigh:



The Grade 2 17th century farmhouse at Hilltown Farm burned down several years ago. The monitoring of groundworks associated with the replacement farmhouse determined that the earlier one had been terraced into the shillet bedrock and little or no archaeological features survived. However, at its north-eastern end a sunken area of cobbling was revealed, associated with an area of

burning flanked by two postholes. Below the cobbling was an irregular undulating surface seemingly comprised of wide, gently concave post bases or similar features. Some of these appeared to be heat-affected. Finds from above and below the cobbles included a very small amount of medieval pottery, most of which was in very poor condition. Interpretation remains tentative, but these features might represent the floor of a partly-sunken structure with a central hearth with posts supporting the chimney bar, or perhaps an end smoke bay. The original form of the farmhouse – a two-cell cross passage arrangement – would suggest it might have extended further to the north-east, and was reduced following some near-catastrophic event in the 17th century.

Bryn Morris

The NDAS Programme of Winter Talks 2019-20

(October and November talks at the Castle Centre, Barnstaple; January to April in the new David Butt Learning Room, North Devon Museum. All talks start at 7.30pm.)

15th Oct: Ruth Downie, professional writer: 'Stories in Stones; Writing Murder Mysteries in Roman Britain'

19th Nov: Prof. Stephen Rippon, Exeter University: 'The Ipplepen Excavations.'

21st Jan: Dr. Martin Gillard, Exmoor National Park: 'Bogged Down in the Past: the Exmoor Mires Project'

18th Feb: Joe Penfold, North Devon Coast AONB: 'The AONB Coastal Heritage Project: Conclusions'.

17th Mar: **The Society's AGM, 7.00pm**, followed at 7.30 by:-
Chris Preece: Clovelly Dykes; Excavation and New Research Discoveries.

16th April: John Smith, re-enactor: 'Roman Life in Devon'

As usual, you are invited to bring along a plate of nibbles for a get-together following the AGM

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 10th December 2019. I hope you will find something on the menu below to tantalise your taste buds. I know it is difficult but please make up your mind and make your choices on the enclosed booking form and return to me. No deposit required. However I must receive the full amount for your meal by no later than Monday 2nd December.

Bob Shrigley
NDAS Treasurer

The Barnstaple Hotel

Silver Served Christmas Fayre Menu

Roasted Vegetable Soup

Mixed Herb Croutons and Truffle Oil

Prawn, Salmon Gravlax

Beetroot Puree and Lemon Creme Fraiche

Watermelon Panna Cotta

Lime Marinated Melon, Cranberry Coulis and Lemon Snow

~oOo~

Roast Silverside of Beef

Yorkshire Pudding and Horseradish Sauce

Roast Free Range Devon Turkey

Bacon Roll, Chestnut Stuffing and Cranberry Sauce

Homemade Roast Vegetable & Bean Loaf

Vegetable Gravy

Grilled Fillet of Salmon

Devon Crab and Saffron Cream

Cauliflower and Broccoli Mornay

Buttered Brussel Sprouts with Chestnuts

Orange and Ginger Carrots

Roasted Potatoes

Minted New Potatoes

~oOo~

Christmas Pudding

Brandy Sauce

Chocolate Brownie and Rum Cheesecake

Vanilla Ice-cream and Tonka Bean Syrup

Festival Fruit Salad

Honey and Orange yoghurt

~oOo~

Christmas Pudding

Brandy Sauce

Chocolate Brownie & Rum Cheesecake

Vanilla Ice-cream and Tonka Bean Syrup

Festive Fruit Salad

Honey and Orange Yoghurt

~oOo~

Coffee & Mints

NDAS Annual Dinner

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

7.00pm for 7.30pm Tuesday 10th December 2019

2 Courses £16.75 and 3 Courses £19.75
(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 Monday 2nd December 2019.

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