



Promoting awareness of the archaeology  
and history of North Devon

## Newsletter, Spring 2016

### **The NDAS AGM, March 2016:**

At the annual general meeting of the society held in March 2016 Linda Blanchard was re-elected to lead the Society for the year 2016-17. We thank Linda for accepting the role once again and look forward to another year under her chairmanship. Alison Mills was re-elected as Vice-Chair, John Bradbeer as Secretary and Bob Shrigley as Treasurer and Membership Secretary. The NDAS Committee was re-elected en bloc. Committee members are:

Linda Blanchard (Chair), Alison Mills (Vice-Chair), John Bradbeer (Secretary), Bob Shrigley (Treasurer and Membership Secretary), Pat Hudson (Publicity), Terry Green (Newsletter), Matt Chamings (Barnstaple Town Council), Derry Bryant, Brian Fox, Lance Hosegood, Colin Humphreys (South West Archaeology), Jonathan Lomas, Sarah McRae, Stephen Pitcher, Chris Preece.

Your main contacts are:

Linda Blanchard: blanchard.linda@live.co.uk 01598 763490

John Bradbeer: johnbradbeer@btinternet.com 01237 422358

Bob Shrigley: rvs1120@gmail.com 01237 478122

### **Membership Subscriptions:**

*If you haven't already renewed for the current year, may we remind you that annual subscriptions (£16 per individual adult member, joint membership (couples) £24, junior and student membership £8) became due on 1st April. Subscriptions should be sent to the NDAS Membership Secretary, Bob Shrigley, 20 Skern Way, Northam, Bideford, Devon. EX39 1HZ. You can save yourself the trouble of having to remember every year by completing a standing order, forms available from Bob.*

### **FIELDWALKING AT BURYMOOR BRIDGE, HUISH, 15/16 APRIL 2016**

The general belief hitherto has been that naturally occurring flint in the north of Devon is restricted to a single clay-with-flints deposit at Orleigh Court near Bideford and otherwise to the beaches, where flint pebbles are found. However, the Petrockstowe basin has been occasionally suggested as another source, specifically by Edmonds *et al* (1969, 78) and Edwards and Freshney (1982, 222-31) and also, DAS Proceedings No. 60 2002 *Inland Flint in Prehistoric Devon; Sources, Tool-making Quality and Use* by the late John Newberry.

In 2011 Phil Collins and Dave Locke from Merton did an ungridded walkover of a field at Bury Moor Bridge, Huish as a result of which they collected approximately 1200 pieces of worked flint together with a small quantity of raw, nodular flint. When they showed these to the Society, it was decided that, when the opportunity arose, a more structured survey should be organised. So, the field having been recently ploughed and permission given by Clinton Estates and the farmer Mark Stevens, NDAS members set out on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2016 to undertake a gridded fieldwalk.



*Lone volunteer plodding the furrows.*

The location is a field at Bury Moor Bridge, Huish, South of Merton, North Devon (NGR: SS526109). The field is on a south facing slope approximately 100m to the east of the Little Mere river, its northern edge abutting the road to Petrockstowe. On the weekend of the survey it had been recently ploughed and at the northern end was heavily waterlogged with standing water. Not the best conditions for a fieldwalk, but you take what you get. The dark brown clay soil was wet at the beginning of the day, drying out somewhat in the sun and wind. Lying north-south across the field were bands of yellow,

sandy, sticky clay, while at the southern margin there was a band of whitish/grey

clay. The stone content was mainly angular sandstone with some shale and small quartz pieces. There was a scatter of potsherds, mainly North Devon lead-glazed plus white china and glass.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> April three members, Bob Shrigley, Nigel Dymond, and Derry Bryant, laid out a gridded section at the SW corner of the field with three rows of 6 x 20m grids, north to south, totalling 18 grids. Then on 16<sup>th</sup> April three members, Sarah Macrae, Di Warmington and Derry Bryant, walked each grid looking for raw material flint (nodules or pebbles). In fact they found worked flint and chert pieces, but no raw material. The worked pieces seemed to indicate that river pebbles were being used - possibly from the small nearby river or from the Torridge not far to the east. The worked flint - some honey-coloured, some black, some pink/purple, some with cortex - included bladelets, blades, primary flakes, cortical flakes, bladelet cores, microliths (including microdenticulates) and burins, some burned pieces, a chert blade. The impression was of a Mesolithic assemblage, though the material awaits analysis. In comparison with the previous random collection by Phil and Dave, the absence of raw, nodular flint is surprising, but may be put down to the unfavourable conditions. For the moment the source of the material remains an open question.

*Thanks are due to Clinton Estates and to Mark Stevens for permission to survey and to Phil Collins for acting as go-between.*

## **THE NEW ARCHAEOLOGY: A TEMPORARY EXHIBITION AT THE MUSEUM OF BARNSTAPLE AND NORTH DEVON, JUNE – JULY 2016.**

'New Archaeology' sounds like a contradiction in terms, but archaeology has changed a lot in the 21st century, both in terms of its organisation and in its methods.

The large scale rescue digs common in the 1970s and 1980s have all but disappeared to be replaced by small, targeted desk-top studies and evaluation trenches undertaken by commercial archaeology units working to specifications set by Local Planning Authorities. Outside of Exmoor we have seen few, if any, university led digs, but local societies, e.g. NDAS and ACE, have played an increasing

role in leading and drawing down funding for small research digs. Museums are full to overflowing and looking hard at their role in curating the huge quantities of finds, especially in North Devon where we are blessed and cursed with a prolific and important pottery industry lasting from medieval times into the twentieth century.

Co-operation has become increasingly important. The clashes between metal detectorists and archaeologists are reducing and new co-operative ways of working between the two groups, facilitated by the Portable Antiquities Schemes and Museum staff, are opening up. Generous funding and conditions applied by the Heritage Lottery Fund have led to a rise in Community Archaeology, a true partnership, often between commercial archaeology units, museums, academic institutions, local authorities and community groups leading to wide engagement of all ages in complex projects.

Science has become increasingly important. Many NDAS members are familiar with ground resistance surveys and we have our own equipment and a lead volunteer to undertake surveys. Heritage Lottery money has also meant that we have seen some real successes on deep moorland sites using a variety of remote sensing techniques on the Longstone Landscape Project on West Exmoor.

The 'New Archaeology' exhibition, running from 12<sup>th</sup> June to 16<sup>th</sup> July, is put together by North Devon Archaeological Society and the Museum and assembles the results from all these sources to give a comprehensive view of some of the spectacular and the more mundane finds from North Devon in the twenty-first century as well as the organisations leading the way in this area.

**Find us on ** For those of you who enjoy social media we do a Facebook page which brings news of NDAS and partners' work in and around North Devon, appeals for volunteers, notifications of events and occasionally we share national news which might be of interest. If you are a Facebook user, then please join the group and add any news items that you think might interest other members, report any new finds or indeed ask questions. This is a site for anyone who is interested in North Devon's past <https://www.facebook.com/groups/849937505037298/>



We do also have a Twitter feed, [twitter.com/archndevon](https://twitter.com/archndevon) which I am a little less confident about using, so if anyone enjoys using this media and wants to take it over please get in touch with Linda.

## **LONGSTONE LANDSCAPE**

The main project, as initiated by Exmoor National Park, is completed, however we are still working on several aspects including recording the Chapman Barrows and other moorland features. Volunteers are still needed so please contact [decherrill@btinternet.com](mailto:decherrill@btinternet.com) if you would like to be added to the volunteer mailing list. Meanwhile, the survey of the deserted settlement of Radworthy is nearing completion with geophysical survey of three small areas planned for the end of May. Two of these are possible building platforms; the other is a hollow which may be of interest. Once the results of the geophysics are in, the write-up will be completed and should be available to NDAS members in the autumn newsletter.

## **NORTH THORNE**

At the AGM in March, we were handed a copy of a hand written report of the Society's first excavation project at North Thorne, Bratton Fleming in 1959. The report was written by H.J. Brooks in collaboration with whom Charles Whybrow, set up the North Devon Archaeological Society in that year. Members will recall that in 2009 we celebrated the Society's 50th anniversary.

At North Thorne, close to Wistland Pound Reservoir are the earthwork remains of a deserted medieval settlement which drew the attention of Brooks and Whybrow. A rectangular earth bank was

selected for excavation as a result of which the truncated cob walls, stone footings, doorway and floor of a single dwelling were uncovered. A large quantity of pottery was recovered, which, at the time, was dated at 12th to 14th century at which period the settlement seems to have been deserted. A report of the excavation in *Medieval Archaeology* in 1962 indicated that there was further work in 1961 when a second building was investigated. H.J. Brooks' report records the presence of numerous 'humps and bumps' and landscape features which would reward further, modern examination. A possible future NDAS project?

## REPORTS FROM SOUTH WEST ARCHAEOLOGY

*South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH), based at South Molton, is our nearest commercial archaeology unit and is affiliated to NDAS in the sense that Colin Humphreys, who set up the company, is a member of the NDAS Committee. What follows here is a summation of some of South West Archaeology's recent projects in North Devon.*

### Higher Velly Farm, Hartland

Higher Velly Farm is situated some 1.5 kilometres inland from the North Devon Coast beside the road from Clovelly to Hartland. With its neighbour Lower Velly it shares a place-name element with Clovelly, recently re-interpreted as the 'earthwork of Felec'. The Celtic personal name Felec probably also appears in Trelick (\*tre-velec), a farm near Hartland. The farm complex, comprising ten associated buildings, stands towards the summit of a steep, east facing slope at about 165m AOD with views across Bideford Bay towards Braunton and Saunton. A settlement is first recorded at Velly in 1287 and is sporadically recorded through the medieval period. There is documentary evidence of



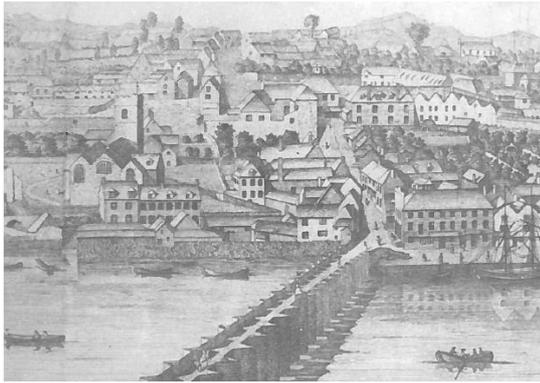
*Building 1: The probable late medieval detached kitchen block.*

a chapel dedicated to St Lawrence, probably a private oratory, which suggests high status in the medieval period. Very little evidence of the medieval settlement remains, though there is enough to further suggest high status in at least the late Middle Ages.

South West Archaeology carried out a building record and analysis, as a result of which it appears that at the centre of the standing buildings are the remains of a well built detached kitchen block, probably dating from the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century, in the east gable wall of which there was evidence of a blocked oven. Such a feature suggests that Higher Velly was not always a farm. Earlier phases of building were confirmed archaeologically through the discovery of post-holes buried beneath later floors. The only material evidence of a chapel was a block of carved stone, possibly ecclesiastical, set into the wall west of the doorway of one of the buildings. Apart from those features mentioned here, the late medieval character of the buildings has been largely obliterated through 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century rationalisation of an earlier farm building group. However, while Higher Velly Farm is not listed, the suggestion of high status in the late medieval period makes it of local significance.

### Tanton's Hotel, Bideford

Members may recall that Tanton's Hotel, on the riverside just to the south of the Bideford Long Bridge, suffered a fire in May 2011. As the site is up for redevelopment and lies close to the historic core of Bideford, South West Archaeology were called upon to carry out a desk-based study of the site in order to place the building within a historic context.



*Extract from a painting by Jewell, 1760.  
The site of Tanton's Hotel is just to the left  
of the bridge.*

The earliest cartographic record of the area immediately east of the parish church dates from 1717, when a map of part of the town shows buildings lining the riverside south of the Long Bridge. These were possibly warehouses. Later maps of 1754, 1809 and 1833 show something similar. However, all of these pre-date the reclamation of the riverbank and the creation of New Road in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This act will have stimulated developments involving either re-deployment of existing structures or new builds to exploit new commercial possibilities. Maps post-1840 represent buildings beside New Road which may fall under either of these headings.

Examination of the cartographic evidence together with early photographs suggested that Tanton's Hotel together with the adjoining Riverside Flats and Hampton Terrace may have subsumed elements of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, whatever they were. John Wood's map of Bideford dated 1843 shows an Inn in this location, probable successor to which was Chesters Commercial and Family Hotel recorded in a photograph of 1863. Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century this had become Tanton's Hotel and Posting House.



*Chester's Commercial and Family Hotel, 1863*

(Photo by courtesy of Peter Christie)

The desk-based study suggested that unification of earlier structures had taken place in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with further modifications in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Riverside Flats is a 20th century construction based on earlier buildings that occupied the north end of a walled garden. Hampton Terrace is of mid 19th century construction built in the southern end of the walled garden. Later, mostly 20th century, alterations have removed a high percentage of the original internal fabric of the buildings.

## South Molton

A developing story, this. Geophysical survey by South West Archaeology in advance of a proposed new rugby pitch for South Molton has revealed evidence of a roundhouse and enclosure, presumably of prehistoric date. In an area where such sites are rare and investigations have been few, this is of great interest in filling out a picture of prehistoric occupation in North Devon. Excavation of the site is proposed as a community archaeology project for which the professional project team proposes to engage local volunteers and the children of the adjacent South Molton Community College. The Project Team would liaise with the college in order to maximise the learning potential of the excavation for the students, and provide short presentations and preliminary training to local volunteers. Towards the end of the excavation, there would be an open day to fall within the Festival of British Archaeology. There would be a permanent exhibition in the South Molton Museum. Other outputs would include an academic paper in the Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society, and a popular leaflet to be distributed from the Museum.

## THE MISSING LINK

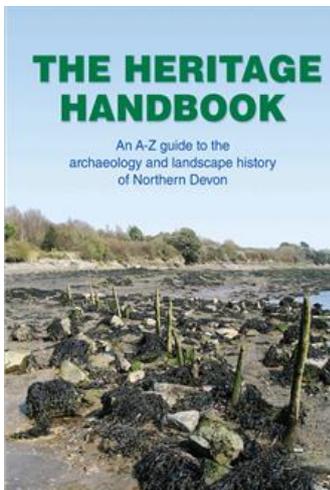


*David Dawson and Oliver Kent examining the kiln waste at the Museum*

Work on the very large quantity of 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from a pit behind the Exeter Inn in Litchdon Street in 2012 has progressed, albeit slowly, but is now gaining momentum. This work is now funded by a HLF grant obtained by NDAS in conjunction with the Museum and SWARCH. Last summer SWARCH monitored the digging of narrow foundation trenches across the site, confirming the presence of a north-west to south-east band of large pits containing pottery waste. Monitoring of the building works recovered even more pottery, and now all of the material – from the original evaluation, the community dig, and the monitoring – has been processed (largely by volunteers in the Museum) and almost all the material to be illustrated has been drawn. Imogen Wood has looked at the pottery fabrics

present and selected samples for thin section. A sample of the clay from the base of the pits has been fired to see whether and how the clay from the site was being used. David Dawson and Ollie Kent have been to the Museum and looked at the kiln structural fragments and assessed the evidence for how the kiln (which was not encountered on site) might have been constructed and stacked. John Allan will soon be looking at the pottery in order to draw up the pottery report. Together with David Dawson and John Allan, Bryn Morris from SWARCH will be presenting some of the results to the Medieval Pottery Research Group conference in Taunton in mid June.

## THE HERITAGE HANDBOOK



After the initial launch of the Society's latest publication *The Heritage Handbook* in September 2015, the first printing disappeared quite rapidly and a second printing of 200 copies was ordered. The book is available at Walter Henry's Bookshop in Bideford, the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, Ilfracombe, Combe Martin, South Molton and Okehampton Museums, Exmoor National Park visitor centres, Docton Court, Appledore. Unfortunately Waterstones have not been co-operative, so at present it is absent from their stock. It is also available to order directly from the Society at £10 for NDAS members, non-members £12.50 plus postage and packing. An order form can be downloaded from the NDAS website [www.ndas.org.uk](http://www.ndas.org.uk). In case you've not yet acquired a copy, this description may encourage you to order one:

*Published by North Devon Archaeological Society in September 2015, the Heritage Handbook is an alphabetical guide to the archaeology and landscape history of Northern Devon from the Cornish border to Exmoor and from the Bristol Channel coast southwards towards Dartmoor. With topics ranging from Mesolithic occupation on the beach at Westward Ho! to the remnants of World War 2 training on Braunton Burrows by way of hillforts and harbours, farms and factories, the book is a handy reference work for the curious, whether out and about or sitting at home and browsing. The handbook was mostly written by John Bradbeer and Terry Green with important contributions from other specialists in their fields. It runs to 186 pages and is fully illustrated in colour.*

***This is a delightful, painstakingly researched and excellently produced book.***

*Review in the Exmoor Magazine, Issue No.74, Spring 2016*



### A 'recent' find

*This re-used Neolithic polished flint axe was found near King's Nympton in the 1970s. It was introduced to Derry Bryant after a talk on West Yeo that she gave at Filleigh back in the winter. It is described by Henrietta Quinnell as 'significant' and is parallel to similar finds of the same grey flint elsewhere in Devon. It has been reported to the HER.*

## THE FIFTEENTH EXMOOR ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM: ARCHAEOLOGY AND COMMUNITIES

The Exmoor National Park Authority's annual archaeology forum took place in the grand surroundings of Lynton Town Hall on a wet and windy November day. Nonetheless there was a good attendance for another enjoyable day. The day had three sessions, the first on community initiatives in archaeology, the second about one particular community initiative, the Longstone Landscape Project, and the third was a more general review of aspects of Exmoor's archaeology.

The morning started with a formal welcome by Linda Blanchard, wearing her hat as a member of the Exmoor National Park Authority. Faye Balmund, of the NPA's Moorland Landscape Partnership Scheme, gave what amounted to a keynote talk on the various meanings and implications of the term 'community archaeology.' She suggested that there were various levels of community archaeology, from the lowest, watching professionals at work, to the highest, which was when individuals obtained professional training sufficient to be able to work responsibly without supervision. Community archaeology, she suggested, had many functions especially reminding both the public and professional archaeologists that archaeological practice does not belong exclusively to learned professionals. The growing interest in personal and local identity and in heritage makes archaeology central to any community.

The second talk was by Helen Blackman, the Exmoor Society's archivist. She posed some quite challenging questions, especially about the work of the archivist as gatekeeper to the past and the future. Decisions on what should and should not be conserved within the archive say much about the archivists undertaking the work, but also about their expectations as to what future users will want to see and to value. Helen has been cataloguing and conserving/destroying papers left to the Society by Hope Bourne. The conservation-destruction opposition came about as many of the papers were in a very poor state, having been stored for many years in a damp caravan. To those of us who have worked with original papers in archives, it was salutary to be reminded of the work needed to get papers in a fit and orderly state.

The second morning session was devoted to the Longstone Project in Challacombe and Parracombe parishes. Much of this will be familiar to NDAS members and will have formed the basis of the January 2016 talk in the winter programme. What might be less familiar is the impressive graphical output of the geophysical survey done across the Commons by Alistair Galt. He warned us that we were in for graphics that left PowerPoint for dead, and he was true to his word!

After lunch Henrietta Quinnell explained the diversity of barrows and cairns on Exmoor and endeavoured to set them in wider contexts of time and space. She reminded us that each barrow is a Bronze Age time-capsule and that the majority of Exmoor's barrows had not been excavated to

contemporary standards, and so one could only speculate and generalise. Most were probably multi-phase, rather than having been built and used within a fairly short time-frame; many but not all barrows have a surrounding ring; they are usually flat topped in profile; human remains are either very limited or entirely absent; most do seem to have been located to maximise their impact in the wider landscape.

The second talk of the afternoon was by Rob Wilson-North of the Exmoor NPA who gave an overview of archaeology within the context of the historic landscape of Exmoor Forest. Rob was able to draw on several recent Exmoor NPA projects, in particular the Exmoor Mires project. This has revealed that, while the attempts of John and Frederick Knight to drain and then reclaim much of Exmoor in the early nineteenth century destroyed much of the archaeology, some areas defeated their efforts. The Mires project has identified these and much of their previously unrecorded archaeology. An intriguing find has been a burnt mound at Spooners. These collections of fire-charred stones are numerous in Ireland, but rare in South West England. Other than the fact that the stones were used to heat water and then discarded, there is little agreement about the use of the heated water, ideas ranging from boiling food, to brewing beer or perhaps preparing skins for tanning to their use in sweat houses associated with shamanistic rituals.

The final talk by Simon Bonvoisin also tackled the aims and master plan of John Knight for Exmoor Forest, following his purchase in 1820. Landscape historians have tended to regard Knight's project as the establishment of a model estate, with its emphasis on the application of Victorian technology to farming in the uplands. There is little doubt that Frederick Knight took this line after his father's death, but John Knight is better seen as someone who had a vision of a picturesque stately home. Suggesting that John Knight looked to the past rather than to the contemporary present for inspiration, Simon underlined John's links to his kinsman Richard Payne Knight, a major influence on the development of the picturesque view of landscape in England in the late eighteenth century. Thus we should see Simonsbath as the site of an unrealised plan to build a grand house and set it within a landscaped garden. Simon's work provides a glimpse of what John Knight perhaps had in mind, but which a shortage of funds and his own deteriorating health prevented from ever being realised.

## BERRY CASTLE



*Aerial view of Berry Castle. The site is the clearing visible on the right of the photograph. (John Wilding)*

This is an update on the progress of the Berry Castle project. Friends of Berry Castle (SS495223) have continued clearing the site with the help of local army cadets who spent the weekend 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> May clearing tree felling debris and establishing safe access paths around the site. In addition the ditches and banks have now been made more prominent which has improved interpretation of the site. Bill Horner, County Archaeologist was duly impressed when he came on a visit to the site.

Berry Castle is now prepared for geophysical survey, subject to receiving local funding from Deepmoor Tip. If the grant application is a success then hopefully a magnetometer survey will have been completed before the Open Day on 17<sup>th</sup> July, when the results will be

displayed. The Open Day will be part of the two week Festival of Archaeology. Twenty stands are confirmed as well as activities provided by groups from across North Devon e.g Dumnonika (Iron Age Re-enactors), Devon Dowsers and 'Trepanning Through History' hosted by Nathan Fussell the Barber Surgeon!



The Open Day will be on Sunday 17<sup>th</sup> July from 11.00 am to 4.00 pm. Berry Castle lies in woodland and access is via a track with some inclines. Transport for the less-abled will be provided from Foxes Cross. Nearby parking will be available. For more information contact: Emma Barrow, email [emmacbarrow@msn.com](mailto:emmacbarrow@msn.com) or phone 01805623266

*Berry Castle will welcome Dumnonika, a re-enactment and living history society representing life in the British Iron Age.*

## **THE WINTER PROGRAMME 2016-2017: A PREVIEW**

There is a strong maritime theme to our next winter programme with the season being opened by Alex Bellasarios who will talk about her work on the Citizen Project which engages volunteers in recording sites which are being eroded by tidal and wave activity. In the New Year Dave Edgcombe will tell us about his project looking at the history of the North Devon Coastline using Beaford and other photographic archives to plot how the landscape changed in the last 100 years.

Our final speaker of the year will be John Bradbeer who will look further afield to North Devon's Links with Newfoundland as part of our contribution to an international project set up by the Devonshire Association called The Devon – Newfoundland Story: A Celebration of Historical and Cultural Connections which will run throughout Devon in spring 2017. (More details in the Devonshire Association newsletter at this link [http://www.devonassoc.org.uk/da-news/da\\_news\\_aut2015.pdf](http://www.devonassoc.org.uk/da-news/da_news_aut2015.pdf))

To bring us closer to home, in November Terry Green will give a talk based on the recently completed historic characterisation of Barnstaple. We have still to confirm a couple of slots but we are hopeful of something a little different with someone who is a professional re-enactor of historical periods. Keep up to date by checking our website regularly. [www.ndas.org.uk](http://www.ndas.org.uk). You will receive a detailed programme when all the slots are filled.

### **THE MUSEUM OF BARNSTAPLE AND NORTH DEVON:**

#### **Long Bridge Wing Project**

Finally, you may be aware of a £1.8 million investment plan to build an extension to the Museum on the Square in Barnstaple (The Long Bridge Wing). The aim is to provide extra exhibition space, specifically for a Social History Gallery, displaying 19th and 20th century material which is at present hidden away in store. In addition, the space gained will enable better storage and display of archaeologically excavated material, while modern design with a new shop and café will ensure an enhanced visitor experience. The new extension will occupy the space between the main Museum building and the Long Bridge, where at present there are an enclosed yard and a small public garden. Until 1963 this space was occupied by Bridge End House, designed by R.D.Gould, built in 1876 and designed to match Bridge Chambers on the other side of the road, the two buildings presenting the appearance of a gateway into the town. In 1963, when the Long Bridge was widened, Bridge End House was demolished. The new extension will replicate the originally intended effect of a gateway.

Museums today are not just collections of 'old stuff', but use modern means of display and communication for the very important social role of defining and reinforcing local identity through heritage. In a time when people are on the move and communities are rapidly changing, museums may act as a communal anchor made most effective by displaying their collections and engaging the community in the best way possible. This is the intention at the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, but of course it costs money.

A total of £96,250 has already been secured towards the development phase and it is anticipated that a further £1.1 million will come from the Heritage Lottery Fund, North Devon Council and the Museum's own budgets. However, there is a way to go before the projected total cost of the project, in excess of £1.8 million, can be got together. To unlock this support we need to raise match funding of £700,000, by February 2017. To do this we have formed an independent registered charity, the Barnstaple and North Devon Museum Development Trust (Registered Charity Number 1158495).

The trustees share a dedication to the heritage of North Devon and are putting their time and energy into securing support from trusts and businesses as well as of like-minded people who share their belief in the importance of the Museum as a window on the unique story of North Devon and its people.

Your society, NDAS has a longstanding close relationship with the Museum, and if you agree that this is a project worthy of your support. and you would like to make a contribution, then please make out a cheque to B and ND Museum Development Trust and send it to Jane Green, BNDMDT Treasurer, c/o the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple EX32 8LN. If you are a UK taxpayer, you can gift-aid your donation by printing off the form on the next page, filling in your details and including it with your cheque. Alternatively if you would like to discuss making a larger donation that could make a real impact on a particular aspect of the new development, leaving a legacy to the Museum, or you would simply like more information on the project, please don't hesitate to contact me, Terry Green on 01271 374429 or email [gwyngala@talktalk.net](mailto:gwyngala@talktalk.net). More news to follow in the next newsletter!



*View of the Museum, or Athenaeum as it then was, with Bridge End House beside it, before the bridge widening in 1963. (North Devon Athenaeum)*

## **Barnstaple and North Devon Museum Development Trust (Reg. Charity No. 1158495)**

### Donation Form

Yes please, I would like to make a donation to the Barnstaple and North Devon Museum Development Trust to support the Long Bridge Wing Project.

I would like to donate:

Single Gift: £25  £50  £100  Other

Regular Gift (monthly):\*\* £5  £10  £25  Other

*\*\*Please ask the BNDMDT Treasurer for a standing order form by calling 01271 374429 or email gwyngala@hotmail.co.uk.*

### Gift Aid Declaration

Boost your donation by 25p of Gift Aid for every £1 you donate

Gift Aid is reclaimed by the charity from the tax you pay for the current tax year. Your address is needed to identify you as a current UK taxpayer.

In order to Gift Aid your donation you must tick the box below.

I want to Gift Aid my donation of £\_\_\_\_\_ and any donations I make in the future or have made in the past 4 years to the Barnstaple and North Devon Museum Development Trust.

### My Details

Title \_\_\_\_\_ First name or initial(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Full Home address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please notify the charity if you:

- want to cancel this declaration
- change your name or home address
- no longer pay sufficient tax on your income and/or capital gains

From time to time we may wish to contact you to update you on the work and activities of the Barnstaple and North Devon Museum and its Development Trust.

*Please tick this box if you do not want to be contacted*