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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT STUDY
OF A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE
AT MAIN STREET,
GEDNEY DYKE, LINCOLNSHIRE

**[Site Centred at National Grid Reference: TF 4135 2623]
Planning Reference: H06-0546-16**

PREPARED FOR MR. JEFF LINEKER OF ACORUS RURAL PROPERTY SERVICES LTD.
ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MR. ADAM CUNNINGTON OF C. WRIGHT & SON
(GEDNEY) LTD.

By

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Summary

- This archaeological desk based assessment study has been prepared for Mr. Jeff Lineker of Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd on behalf of his client - Mr. Adam Cunnington of C. Wright & Son (Gedney) Ltd - to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of a proposed new residential development site on land off Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire.
- This archaeological desk based assessment has not identified any archaeological activity or finds dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods within the 0.5km radial study area used for this desk based assessment. So it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from these periods to be found on this assessment site is **low**.
- The assessment site lies to the immediate north of the Roman Bank, which is a flood defensive earthwork of medieval origin and which extends along the line of the current Main Street. It is possible that finds originating from this feature may be found on this assessment site. The assessment site clearly lies within areas of known medieval saltern mounds, the product of contemporary salt manufacture. This is defined by a Lidar plot supplied by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, by a site visit made in 2006 by a member of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and by the results of the site walkover survey undertaken for this study, which contrasted the higher level and undulating nature of this assessment site with surrounding low-lying fenlands. On this basis, it is thus considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval period to be encountered on this assessment site will be **high**.
- The assessment site may lie within the area of the post-medieval settlement, and although an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 2011 to the immediate south-west at 55, Main Street identified a post-medieval dyke and an undated posthole, it is considered unlikely, given the identified high medieval archaeological potential here, that post-medieval archaeological settlement remains would be encountered on this assessment site. So this potential is considered to be **low**.
- A small assemblage of finds of late medieval to post-medieval brick fragments and two sherds of mid 18th-19th century pottery were found from the surface collection undertaken during the site walkover survey. No finds which could be associated with the medieval saltern activity such as fragments of briquetage were found. So the potential for other finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods to be found on this site is **high**.
- This study has also identified a Grade II listed building, Mill Bank, a house dating to c.1820, which is situated to the immediate south-east of this assessment site. The setting of this listed building in relation to the assessment site will be a material consideration in respect of any proposed development within the area of the assessment site.
- This archaeological desk based assessment has identified a **high** potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval period to be encountered on this site, **low** archaeological potential for archaeological activity and finds from the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and **low** potential for archaeological activity and **high** potential for finds from the post-medieval period respectively to be found here.
- It is considered that any potential impact of development on the identified **low** archaeological potential will be **low** and correspondingly that on the **high** archaeological potential, **high**, based on the currently available data.

- *It is also considered that there may be a **moderate** impact from proposed development here on the setting of the Grade II listed Mill Bank to the immediate south-east of this assessment site, given the close proximity.*
- *In the light of the identification by this desk based study of high archaeological potential from the medieval period and in particular relating to medieval saltern activity to be encountered on this assessment site, it is recommended that a further stage of archaeological field assessment of the proposal site should be undertaken, to comprise a programme of archaeological trial trenching. This should be secured as a condition attached to the granting of planning consent for development here.*

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based heritage assessment study was commissioned by Mr. Jeff Lineker of Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd on behalf of his client - Mr. Adam Cunnington of C. Wright & Son (Gedney) Ltd - of a proposed new residential development site on land off Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire. This will form the basis for a decision making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.



Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

2.0 Site location and description [Figure 1]

- 2.1 The assessment site which is situated on land off the northern frontage of Main Street, is located at National Grid Reference TF 4135 2023, and at a height of approximately 5m AOD. The assessment site is situated within an undulating area and surrounded by the flat and relatively low-lying Lincolnshire Fens. The settlement of Gedney Dyke is located some 16km to the east of Spalding, 2.4km to the north-east of Gedney and 3.5km to the north-west of Long Sutton within the modern civil parish of Gedney, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The assessment site is located on deep stoneless calcareous coarse silty soils of the Wisbech Series, which have developed upon deposits of marine alluvium. These in

turn overlie Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic_[Soil Survey of England & Wales, 1983; BGS, 1978].

3.0 Objectives and methods

3.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them.

3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following research sources: -

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER);

The Lincolnshire Archives;

The Lincoln Local Studies Library;

The National Heritage List of Historic England;

Various published research sources and texts; and

A site walkover survey by the author.

3.3 A search of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for listed buildings and other designated sites, archaeological sites and findspots and previous archaeological investigations within a 0.5km radius centred on National Grid Reference TF 4135 2623. The results of this search are presented below in tabulated format as **Appendix 2**, and their respective locations are shown on **Figure 9**.

3.4 Copies of both manuscript and published Ordnance Survey maps of the area of the assessment site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library and comprise **Figures 3-8** in this study. The results of a map regression exercise are presented below in **Section 6.1** of this study. Published reference sources were also consulted at these research sources. A number of digital photographs of the assessment site were taken during the site walkover survey, which are reproduced in **Appendix 1**. The results of this site visit are presented below in **Section 6.2** of this study.

4.0 Planning background

4.1 An application for planning permission for a proposed new residential development on land off Main Street, Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and refused consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Planning Reference: H06-0546-16]. One of the reasons on which this planning application was refused was on heritage grounds. The Local Planning Authority has requested that further information be provided to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site to be made, along with its significance together with an assessment of the potential impact of proposed development on any identified archaeological potential here.

4.2 Consequently, the author was commissioned by the applicant to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment study of the proposed development site in order to furnish the required further information regarding this proposal site to the Local Planning Authority.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius centred on the development site.
- 5.2 The parish of Gedney is long and narrow because much land here has been reclaimed, from the fens to the south-west and from the sea or marshlands to the north-east. With this situation, Gedney has been threatened by flooding not only from the sea but also from local rivers draining into the local fenlands. Therefore fen banks were constructed to the south-west and sea banks to the north-east [Wills, 1975]. The line of a sea bank of medieval to post-medieval date which was situated between the contemporary fields to the south and saltings to the north follows the line of the modern road known as the Roman Bank (**Site No. 6**, HER 24024). It is thought that this flood defensive earthwork may have had medieval origins. The earliest reference to this sea bank dates from AD1182-8 when it is referred to in a charter of that date. The line of this sea bank continues along the line of the modern Main Street and to the immediate south and south-east of the assessment site.
- 5.3 The first authentic reference to Gedney dates from AD973. This is in a charter confirming estates here to Thorney Abbey [Wills, 1975]. The settlement of Gedney or *Gadenai* or *Gadenay* is next documented in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. At the Domesday Survey, lands in the parish of Gedney were held by Earl Algar on behalf of the King. The place name itself is derived from an Old English personal name of *Gaeda* and the Old English *eg*, hence 'Gaeda's island' or 'island or well watered land of a man called Gaeda'. Later medieval documentary sources variously refer to this settlement as *Gadenai* (AD1130); *Gedenei*, *Gedenai* (AD1194) and as *Gedeney* (AD1212, AD1231) [Cameron, 1998; Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991; Morris, 1986].
- 5.4 There are numerous remains of medieval salterns around Gedney Dyke (**Site Nos. 1a-1i**, HER 20457). These comprise mounds of waste of 14th and 15th century origin from contemporary salt manufacture; there once having been such an extensive industry in this area. The traditional method of saltmaking in the area relied on the tide flowing over sand acres from which the salt makers would collect the salt saturated sand. Saltern mounds were noted by a member of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team within the area of the assessment site during the course of a site visit here in 2006 (**Site No. 18**, HER ELI6031).
- 5.5 Sherds of medieval pottery along with other sherds of post-medieval pottery have been found in a garden at Gedney Dyke (**Site No. 3**, HER 22276-7). As the result of the levelling of the ground levels in a paddock which is situated adjacent to these findspots and prior to ploughing also taking place here, finds of burnt earth, slag, sea shells comprising typical saltern waste material were found, but there were no finds of pottery made here (**Site No. 4**, HER 22278).
- 5.6 A short cross penny of Henry III (AD1261-1272) was found in a garden at Gedney Dyke (**Site No. 5**, HER 22279).
- 5.7 The assessment site lies within the historic core of the post-medieval settlement of Gedney (**Site No. 2**, HER 20474). In 2001, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks for a new residential dwelling with garage at 55, Main Street, Gedney Dyke to the immediate south-west of this assessment site (**Site No. 11**, HER 20474, ELI3029; Site code: GMS01). The site lay immediately adjacent to a medieval saltern mound and the Roman Bank medieval sea bank. This watching brief identified an undated posthole and a large dyke that was cut into the underlying marine alluvium. The dyke was 19m in length, 5m in width and 1m in depth. The dyke had been backfilled at some point in the 19th century and finds of 19th-20th century date were recovered from this backfill. Although there was no exact date for this dyke,

it is thought to have had a post-medieval origin. No medieval archaeological deposits or features were found [Thomson, 2001].

- 5.8 The Grade II listed Mill Bank at Gedney Dyke is a house constructed in c.1820 and is situated to the immediate east of the assessment site (**Site No. 17**, HER 24014).
- 5.9 A Free Methodist Chapel was recorded in 1856 at Gedney Dyke and is still extant (**Site No. 16**, HER 23955). It has an associated graveyard. The chapel is now in use as a residential dwelling.
- 5.10 A second archaeological watching brief was conducted on land off Roman Bank, Gedney Dyke between 1999-2000 on the groundworks pertaining to the construction of fourteen new residential dwellings and a new service road (**Site No. 12**, HER EL11196; Site code: RWG99). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered. Deposits representing naturally deposited silts sealed by a topsoil horizon were revealed. Modern disturbance associated with the former Anvil public house, which had previously occupied this site were also recorded. It was also considered likely that any remains associated with or related to the Roman Bank survived on the site, then these would have already been removed by the post-medieval construction on this site. The line of the Roman Bank marks the line of the flood defence bank [JSAC, 2000].
- 5.11 A further archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2004 at 7 and 9, Roman Bank (**Site No. 13**, HER 20474; 23951, EL15873; Site code: GDR04). This identified a brick built cistern, a drain and a pit dating to the post-medieval period. Finds of post-medieval brick and tile were recovered from these features.
- 5.12 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land at 11, Roman Bank in 2002 (**Site No. 15**, HER 23857). This monitored the groundworks for a new garage/store development. This identified a substantial infilled pond, which was perhaps part of a group of extant such features situated nearby. Finds of three sherds of 19th century pottery from the fills suggested backfilling of this no later than the 19th century. Any medieval or earlier deposits would have been truncated by its construction.
- 5.13 Seadyke Mill is a windmill which is dated to 1836 (**Site No. 14**, HER 22104). It worked until 1942 and had lost its four sails by 1947. The cap was removed soon after this and the building now stands disused. Seadyke Mill is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (**Site No. 14**, HER 22104). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-shaped plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional farm buildings and the farmstead is situated in a village location.
- 5.14 White House Farm at Gedney is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (**Site No. 7**, HER 25922). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional farm buildings and the farmstead is located within a village setting.
- 5.15 Orchard End, Fleet is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (**Site No. 8**, HER 26693). This is arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-shaped plan. The farmhouse is attached to a range of working buildings. There has been a partial loss of traditional farm buildings and the farmstead is situated in an isolated location.
- 5.16 Laurel House is a 19th century farmstead located at Gedney Dyke (**Site No. 9**, HER 26782). This is arranged around a regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead is located within a village setting.
- 5.17 The Grade II listed Gedney Dyke War Memorial is situated at the junction of Memorial Lane and Main Street in Gedney Dyke (**Site No. 10**, HER 27245). This is a memorial

to the fallen of the two world wars and was unveiled in 1920. It comprises a granite obelisk which sits on a concrete foundation and is enclosed by iron railings.

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 Cartographic information [Figures 3-8]

- 6.1.1 Copies of manuscript and published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library. The earliest map used in this study comprised an extract from the tithe map for the parish of Gedney of 1841 (Archive ref: K246). This map shows the area of the assessment site as being wholly within a much larger enclosure - plot no. 411. The south-western, southern and eastern boundaries of the assessment site have already become established by this time with the southern site boundary fronting onto the northern side of Main Street. This map comprises **Figure 3** of this study.
- 6.1.2 An extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1888 forms **Figure 4** of this study. This map shows that no change took place to the layout of the assessment site between 1841 and 1888.
- 6.1.3 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904 comprises **Figure 5** of this study. This map shows that no change took place to the layout of the assessment site between 1888 and 1904.
- 6.1.4 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1950 forms **Figure 6** of this study. This map shows that no change took place to the layout of the assessment site between 1904 and 1950.
- 6.1.5 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 comprises **Figure 7** of this study. This map shows that no change took place to the layout of the assessment site between 1950 and 1956.
- 6.1.5 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1974 forms **Figure 8** of this study. This map shows that no change took place to the layout of the assessment site between 1956 and 1974.

6.2 Site walkover survey [Appendix 1; Plates 1-45]

- 6.2.1 A site visit was made by the author on the 6th of April 2017, for the purpose of recording the present appearance and environs of the assessment site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which is reproduced in **Appendix 1**. The weather conditions were sunny with very good visibility.
- 6.2.2 The assessment site is situated off the northern frontage of Main Street and is thus readily accessible from it. A modern tarmac access road and a grassed area occupy the extreme south-western portion of the site. The bulk of the area of the assessment is currently under cultivation comprising a crop of daffodils, within which it was not possible to access to avoid damage to same. Further grassed verges and areas are situated along the frontage of this modern tarmac access road and along the northern frontage of Main Street.
- 6.2.3 It was however possible to walk around the periphery of this site where this crop was absent and to scan for surface collection finds. The areas of the assessment site which were scanned in detail consisted of several corridors along the southern, south-eastern western and northern fringes of the site. Where this crop cover was absent, there was 100% ground viability.

- 6.2.4 A number of surface finds were recovered from the topsoil, which comprised fragments of late medieval to post-medieval brick and two sherds of mid 18th-19th century pottery, according to finds analysis by Jane Young. No fragments of briquetage were found.
- 6.2.5 As can be observed from the images reproduced in Appendix 1, the assessment site was undulating in contrast to the surrounding, flat and low lying fenlands. Several saltern mounds are quite distinctive in this area and appear to be very substantial topographical landscape features. However, apart from the surface finds collected, no surface evidence for salt making activity such as areas of burning were detected. This is in no doubt due to the area of the assessment site being under intensive cultivation with modern deep ploughing activity taking part here on a regular basis over a long period of time.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 This archaeological desk based assessment has not identified any archaeological activity or finds dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods within the 0.5km radial study area used for this desk based assessment. So it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from these periods to be found on this assessment site is **low**.
- 7.2 The assessment site lies to the immediate north of the Roman Bank, which is a flood defensive earthwork of medieval origin and which extends along the line of the current Main Street. It is possible that finds originating from this feature may be found on this assessment site. The assessment site clearly lies within areas of known medieval saltern mounds, the product of contemporary salt manufacture. This is defined by a Lidar plot supplied by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record, by a site visit made in 2006 by a member of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and by the results of the site walkover survey undertaken for this study, which contrasted the higher level and undulating nature of this assessment site with surrounding low-lying fenlands. On this basis, it is thus considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval period to be encountered on this assessment site will be **high**.
- 7.3 The assessment site may lie within the area of the post-medieval settlement, and although an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 2011 to the immediate south-west at 55, Main Street identified a post-medieval dyke and an undated posthole, it is considered unlikely, given the identified high medieval archaeological potential here, that post-medieval archaeological settlement remains would be encountered on this assessment site. So this potential is considered to be **low**.
- 7.4 A small assemblage of finds of late medieval to post-medieval brick fragments and two sherds of mid 18th-19th century pottery were found from the surface collection undertaken during the site walkover survey. No finds which could be associated with the medieval saltern activity such as fragments of briquetage were found. So the potential for other finds from the medieval and post-medieval periods to be found on this site is **high**.
- 7.5 This study has also identified a Grade II listed building, Mill Bank, a house dating to c.1820, which is situated to the immediate south-east of this assessment site. The setting of this listed building in relation to the assessment site will be a material consideration in respect of any proposed development within the area of the assessment site.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources

- 8.1 The groundworks associated with a proposed residential development such as the excavation of foundations and services and ground reduction associated with the construction of new access roads can directly impact on buried archaeological potential.
- 8.2 This archaeological desk based assessment has identified a **high** potential for archaeological activity and finds from the medieval period to be encountered on this site, **low** archaeological potential for archaeological activity and finds from the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and **low** potential for archaeological activity and **high** potential for finds from the post-medieval period respectively to be found here.
- 8.3 It is considered that any potential impact of development on the identified **low** archaeological potential will be **low** and correspondingly that on the **high** archaeological potential, **high**, based on the currently available data.
- 8.4 It is further considered that there may be a **moderate** impact from proposed development here to the setting of the Grade II listed Mill Bank to the immediate south-east of this assessment site, given the close proximity.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 I would like to thank Mr. Jeff Lineker of Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd on behalf of his client - Mr. Adam Cunnington of C. Wright & Son (Gedney) Ltd for commissioning this desk based heritage assessment study and for arranging access to the assessment site. Thanks are also extended to Mark Bennet and Richard Watts of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives and the Lincoln Local Studies Library for their kind assistance.

10.0 Recommendations for Further Archaeological Work

- 10.1 In the light of the identification by this desk based study of high archaeological potential from the medieval period and in particular relating to medieval saltern activity to be encountered on this assessment site, it is recommended that a further stage of archaeological field assessment of the proposal site should be undertaken, to comprise a programme of archaeological trial trenching. This should be secured as a condition attached to the granting of planning consent for development here.

11. Bibliography

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Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 136.5.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 136NW.

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Extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1974. (Crown Copyright Reserved).

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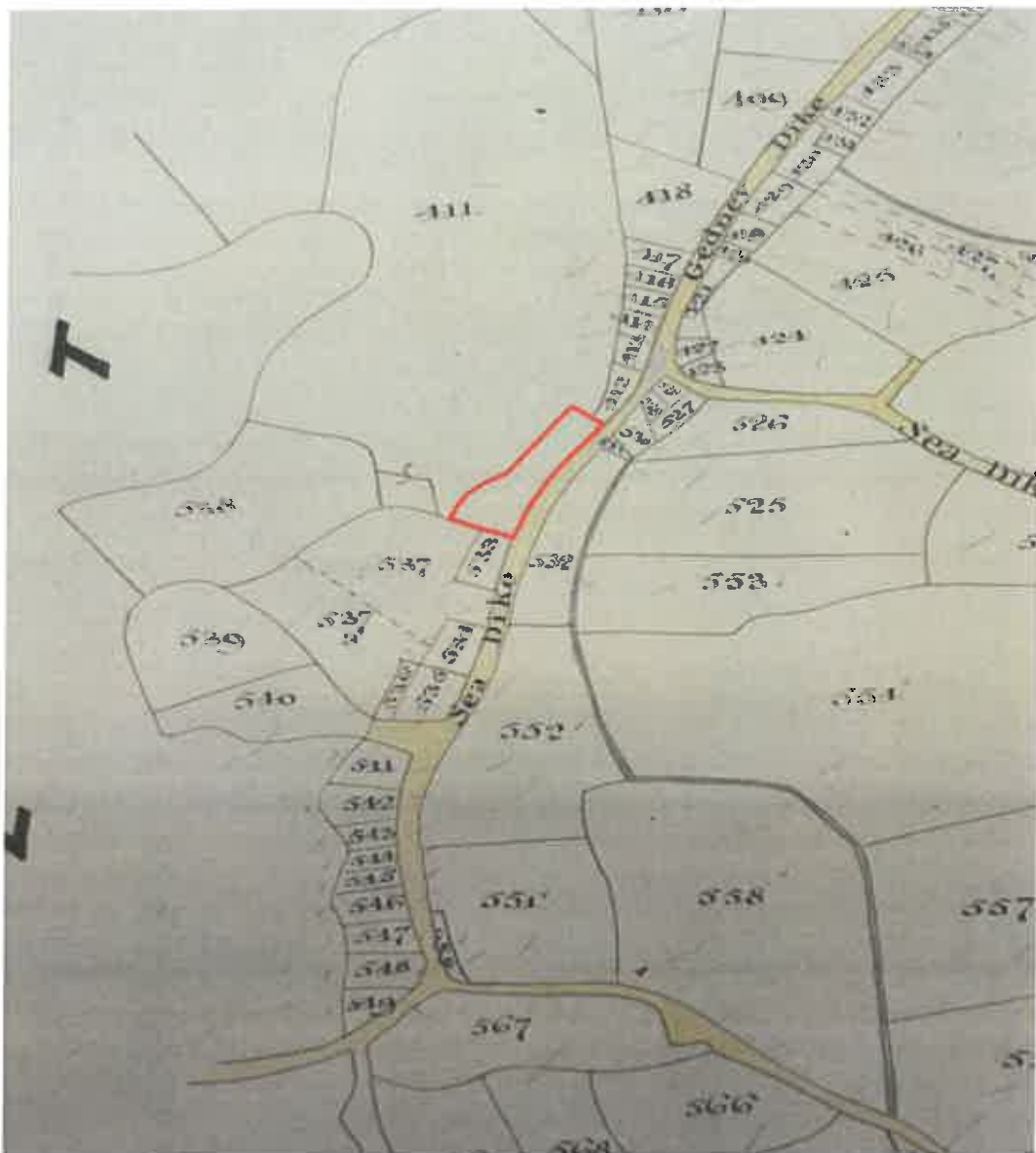


Figure 3: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Gedney of 1841, (Archive ref: K246). The boundaries of the assessment site are shown in red.

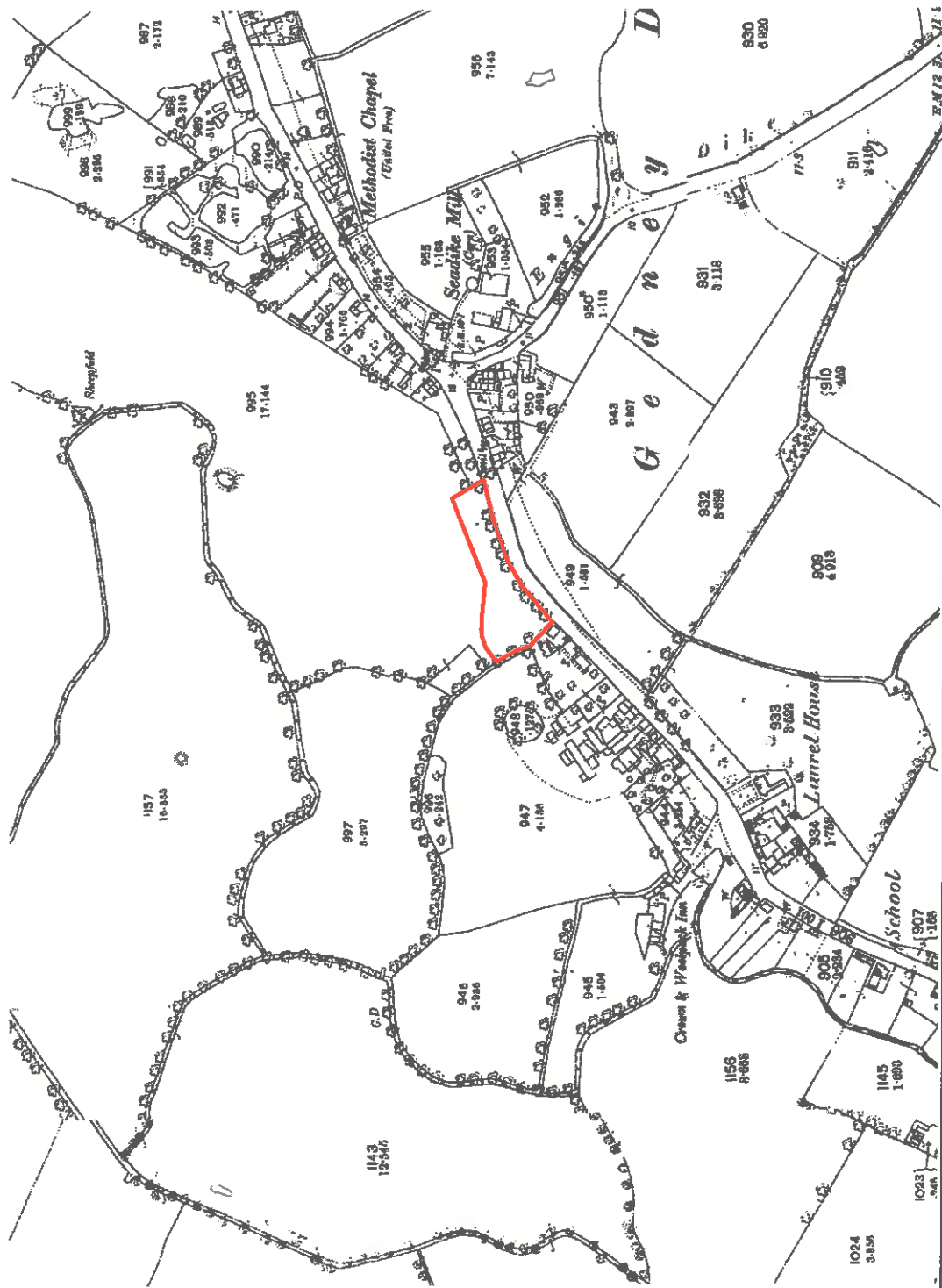


Figure 4: Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1888, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 136.5.. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown in red.

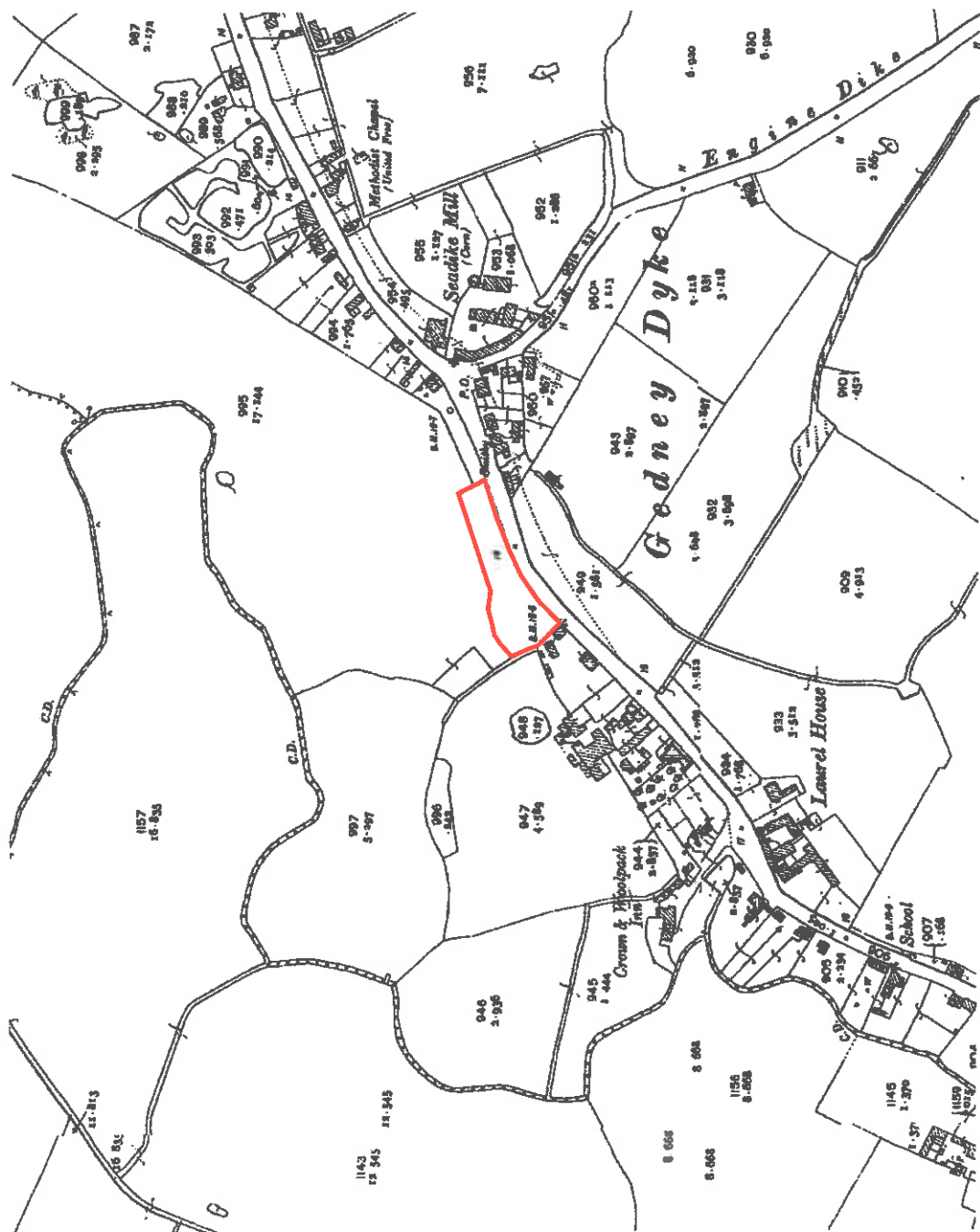


Figure 5: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 136.5.. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown in red.



Figure 6: Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1950, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 136NW. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown in red.



Figure 7: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. TF 42 NW. The boundaries of the assessment site are shown in red.

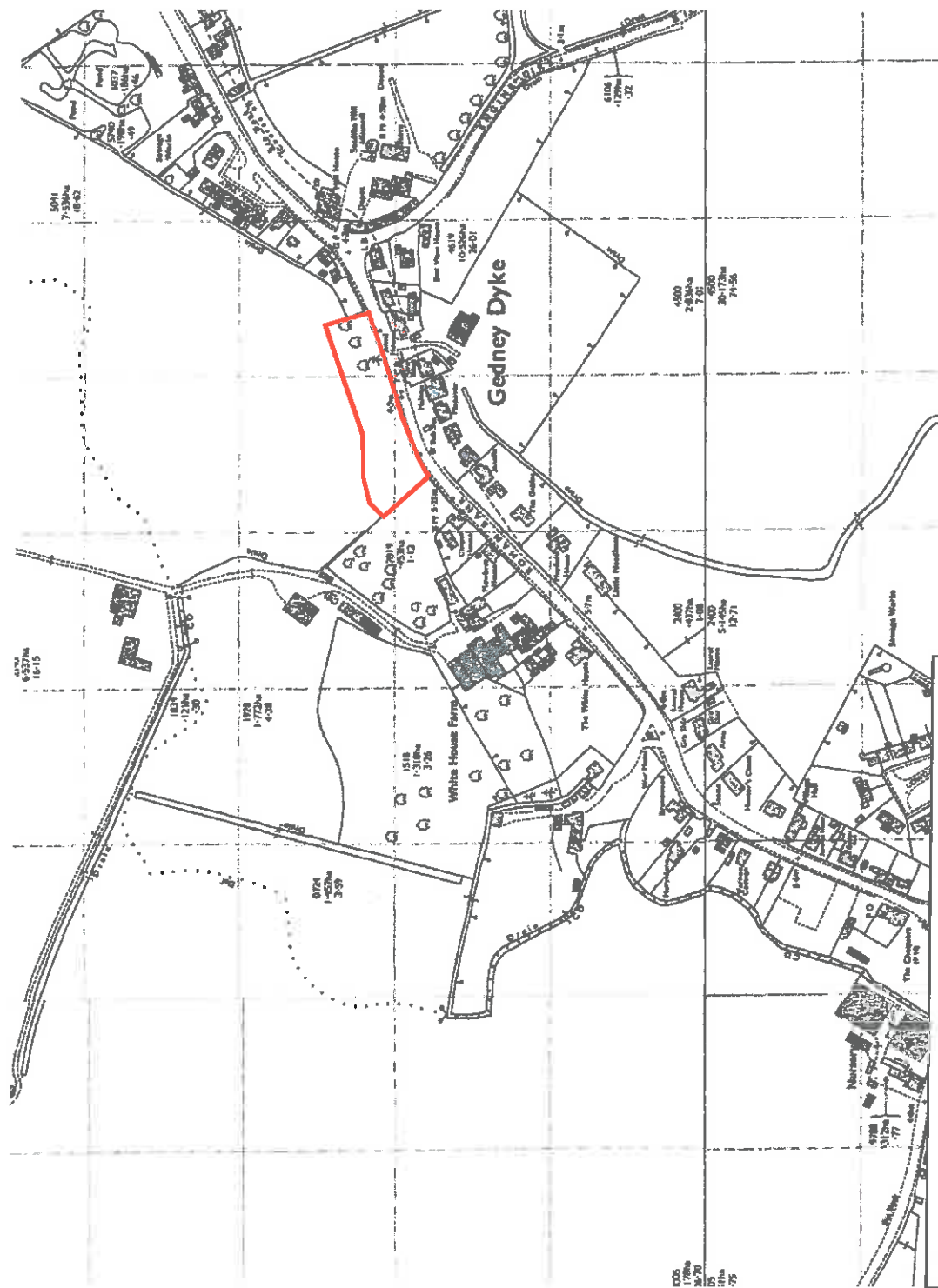


Figure 8: Extract from the 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1974 (Crown Copyright Reserved). The boundaries of the assessment site are shown in red.

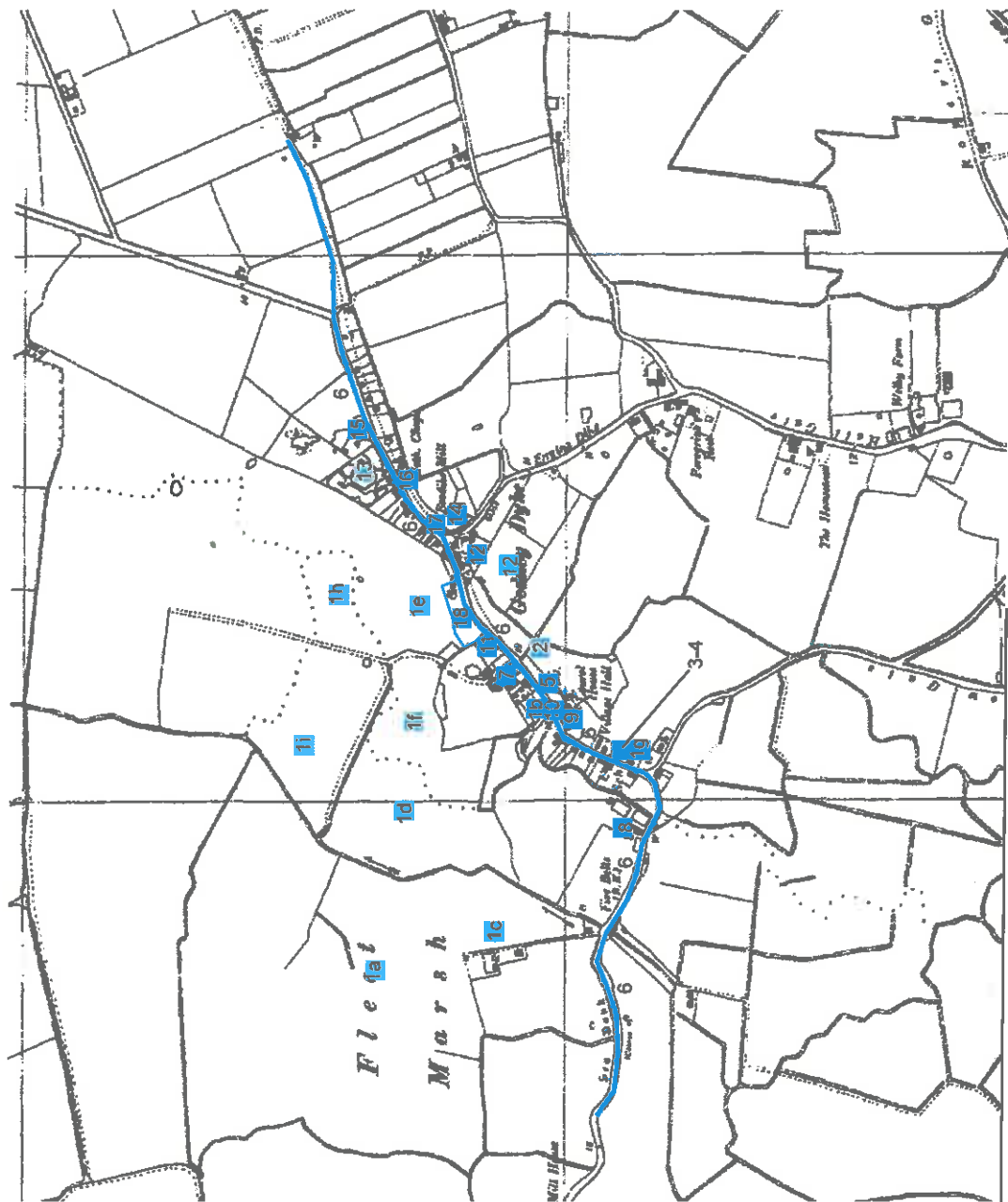


Figure 9: Cultural heritage sites within a 0.50km radius of the assessment site at a scale of 1:10,560

Appendix 1: Colour plates



Plate 1: View of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 2: View of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 3: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 4: View of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 5: View of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 6: View of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 7: View of the assessment site from the south



Plate 8: View of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 9: View of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 10: View of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 11: View of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 12: View of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 13: View of the assessment site from the west



Plate 14: View of the assessment site, from the west



Plate 15: View of the assessment site from the west



Plate 16: View of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 17: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 18: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 19: View of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 20: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 21: View of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 22: View of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 23: View of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 24: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 25: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 26: View of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 27: View of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 28: View of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 29: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 30: View of the assessment site, from the north-east



Plate 31: View of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 32: View of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 33: View of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 34: View of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 35: View of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 36: View of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 37: View of the assessment site, from the north-west



Plate 38: View of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 39: View of the area to the north-east of the assessment site, from the south-west



Plate 40: View of the area to the north-east of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 41: View of the area to the north-east of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 42: View of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 43: View of the assessment site, from the north



Plate 43: View of the assessment site, from the east



Plate 44: View of the area to the north of the assessment site, from the south-east



Plate 45: View of the area to the north of the assessment site, from the south



Plate 45: View of the area to the north of the assessment site, from the south-west

Appendix 2: Extracts from the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (TF)	Description	Period
1a-1i	20457	4068 2635	Remains of saltern around Gedney Dyke.	MD
2	20474	4134 2609	Post-medieval settlement of Gedney Dyke.	PM
3	22276-7	4110 2590	Pottery found in a garden at Gedney Dyke.	MD/PM
4	22278	4110 2590	Saltern debris found at Gedney Dyke.	MD
5	22279	4126 2606	Coin of Henry III found at Gedney Dyke.	MD
6	24024	4204 2644	Sea bank known as Roman Bank at Gedney Dyke.	MD
7	25922	4122 2611	19th century farmstead at White House Farm, Gedney Dyke.	PM
8	26693	4094 2587	Orchard End, Fleet, 19th century farmstead.	PM
9	26782	4115 2600	Laurel House at Gedney Dyke, 19th century farmstead.	PM
10	27245	41167 26037	Grade II listed War Memorial at Gedney Dyke. Unveiled in 1920.	MO
11	ELI3029	4131 2618	Watching brief at 55, Main Street in 2001 identified a posthole & a dyke.	UN/PM/MO
12	ELI1196	4143 2612	Watching brief on land off Roman Bank in 1999-2000 produced negative results.	UN
13	20474, 23857, ELI5873	4156 2634	Watching brief at 7 & 9 Roman Bank in 2004 identified a cistern, pit & a drain.	PM
14	22104	4154 2621	Seadyke Mill, 19th century windmill & 19th century farmstead..	PM
15	23857, ELI4351	4161 2635	Watching brief at 11, Roman Bank in 2002 identified a large 19th century infilled pond.	PM
16	23955	4158 2630	19th century Free Methodist Chapel at Gedney Dyke.	PM
17	24014	4151 2624	Mill Bank, Gedney Dyke, Grade II listed house built in c.1820.	PM
18	ELI6031	4139 2621	Saltern mounds noted within the area of the assessment site in 2006.	MD

ABBREVIATIONS

ME – Mesolithic
 NE – Neolithic
 BA – Bronze Age
 IA – Iron Age
 PR - Prehistoric
 RO – Romano-British
 EM – Early Medieval
 MD – medieval
 PM – Post-medieval
 MO - modern

UN – Undated