FORMER POWER STATION, HIGH MARNHAM, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA Report Number: R15889

April 2024

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Former Power Station, High Marnham, Nottinghamshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Site Code:	**HMPN24**
Local Planning Authority:	**Bassetlaw District Council**
Museum Accession Number:	**TBC**
Planning Application:	**23/00801/FUL**
Central National Grid Reference:	**SK 80979 70772**
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April 2024

PCA: R15889

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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the former power station at High Marnham, Nottinghamshire on the 19th and 20th March 2024. J G Pears Property Ltd commissioned the archaeological work. The aim of the work was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed development area and to inform possible mitigation measures, as required as a condition for planning permission for a hydrogen plant on the site.

A series of made ground and modern industrial waste layers were revealed during the evaluation; these were probably associated with the former power station on the site. No archaeological features were identified during the work.

1 Introduction

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at the former power station, Marnham, Nottinghamshire on the 19th and 20th of March 2024. High Marnham Power Station was a coal fuelled power station in Nottinghamshire, to the west of the River Trent, approximately 0.5 miles (0.8 km) north of the village of High Marnham. The plant operated until 2003 when it was decommissioned, though the cooling towers were not demolished until 2012. The proposed development site focuses on the southern cooling tower bases. Site access is from the northeast, off an unnamed road through a controlled gate.

1.1.2 During the investigation five trenches were excavated, each measuring approximately 30m in length and 1.8m wide.

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- The Written Scheme of Investigation (HCUK 2024);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).
- Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (CIfA 2022).

1.1.4 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.1.5 This report describes the results of the archaeological evaluation. The site archive will be deposited with Newark Museum: The National Civil War Centre. An accession number will be issued by the museum at the time of archiving.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The site is the subject of a Planning Application (23/00801/FUL) that was granted permission by Bassetlaw District Council for the installation and operation of an electrolyser hydrogen plant with associated infrastructure. The Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire Country Council, archaeological advisor to Bassetlaw District Council, has advised that trial trenching should be carried out as a condition of this planning permission and to determine whether there would need to be any requirements for archaeological mitigation.

1.2.2 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in September 2023, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains (DLUHC 2023).

1.2.3 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by HCUK Group (HCUK 2024) following consultation with the archaeological advisor to Bassetlaw District Council.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology across the site is mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252 to 201 million years ago in the Triassic period.

There are no superficial deposits recorded within the site. (British Geological Survey).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site lies to the east of the river Trent and is at approximately 21m OD.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1 Details and records of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record.

Iron Age to Roman

3.1.2 To the south of the site in Low Marnham, various of examples of crop marks are visible in surrounding fields (L6053), (L4254), (L4253), (L4344), a potential Roman / Early Iron Age settlement complex (M4255).

3.1.3 Across the River Trent to the East a short distance in North Clifton, a Roman brooch (Element record L4721) has been identified, along with some examples of Roman pottery (Element record L8728).

4 Project Aims and Research Objectives

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation aimed to address the following objectives:

- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation.
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.

4.1.2 The aims of the investigation are in line with *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands,* ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012).

5 Methodology

5.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of five 30m by 1.8m trenches, which were excavated to the top of the geological natural.

5.1.2 All machine excavation of trial trenches was carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the site.

5.1.3 Machine excavation of the trial trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles travelled within any excavated trench until it had been signed off by the Historic Environment Officer.

5.1.4 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface were regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil were scanned by metal detector.

5.1.5 The excavation by machine was taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of natural deposits where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. Machine excavation from the surface was taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features were not over-excavated and that any artefacts or biological evidence in the soil were collected or recorded.

5.2 Recording Methodology

5.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of

archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

5.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro forma.

5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process, including of all archaeological features and deposits.

5.2.5 All finds were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site.

5.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

5.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

5.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 25 archaeological contexts were defined within the five trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6 with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the site in Section 7.

5.3.3 Artefactual material from the evaluation consisted of three iron objects dating to the post-medieval period. These are not considered to be worthy of retention and will be discarded.

5.3.4 None of the material recovered during the evaluation required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.

5.3.5 The complete site archive will be packaged for long-term storage and curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2011), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant CIfA publication (CIfA 2020b) will be adhered to. As detailed in *Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook'* (Lincolnshire County Council 2019), the depositional requirements of the body to which the site archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

6 Results

6.1 Natural Deposits

6.1.1 Natural deposits across the site consisted of mid reddish brown and light blueish grey clay.

6.1.2 No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the evaluation. A series of made ground and industrial waste layers were identified; these are discussed below. Full details of all the trenches can be found in Appendix 2.

6.2 Additional Deposits

6.2.1 Overlying the natural deposits in Trenches 1, 3 and 5 was a subsoil layer of mid reddish brown silty sand measuring 0.04m – 0.14m thick. The subsoil in Trench 1 (103) yielded three pieces of modern glass and a piece of ferrous encrustation and paint (Appendix 3). The natural in Trench 2 was overlain by a made ground layer of light brown gravelly sand and sandstone measuring 0.13 – 0.18m thick; this also formed the uppermost layer in Trench 1. In Trench 4 the natural was sealed by a tarmac layer with slag inclusions measuring 0.12m - 0.26m thick; this was overlain by a layer of redeposited natural clay. In Trenches 1 and 3 the subsoil was overlain by a layer of dark blueish grey shaley gravel measuring 0.05m – 0.12m thick. A tarmac layer of 0.18m thickness overlain by concrete measuring 0.12m thick was observed in Trench 5. Topsoil consisting of dark greyish brown silty sand, measuring 0.1m – 0.26m thick, formed the uppermost layer in Trenches 2 – 5. An iron rod and two pieces of bitumen were recovered from the made ground layer (100)

in Trench 1 and two iron nails were recovered from the topsoil (300) in Trench 3; all finds were late post-medieval to modern in date.

7 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. Interpretation has been added to the data, and these phases have been correlated with recognised historical and geological periods. The following describes the archaeological sequence as determined by the relative dates of the finds.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural Sub-Stratum

7.2.1 Phase 1 represents the natural geological material exposed within the five trenches. This geological material is represented by superficial deposits of clay; these probably represent decayed mudstone that forms the solid geology on the site.

7.3 Phase 2: Modern

7.3.1 Several layers of industrial waste, made ground, tarmac, concrete and redeposited natural were identified in the five trenches. These are probably associated with the power station on the site. Any archaeological remains on the site may have been disturbed by this modern construction activity.

7.4 Conclusion

7.4.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to inform the Local Planning Authority, as advised by Bassetlaw District Council's archaeological advisor, and the client regarding the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits within the location of the proposed development.

7.4.2 In summary, no archaeological features were present on the site.

7.4.3 Based on the results of the evaluation, further archaeological works are unlikely to be required. Any decision regarding further archaeological work will be at the discretion of Bassetlaw District Council's archaeological advisor.

8 Personnel

The evaluation was carried out by the fieldwork team at PCA Newark and was managed by Rebecca Nichols of PCA Newark. Margi Koumplis of PCA Newark edited this report. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Diana Valk of PCA's CAD department. The finds were examined by Gary Taylor.

9 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank J G Pears Property Ltd for commissioning the work.

10 Bibliography

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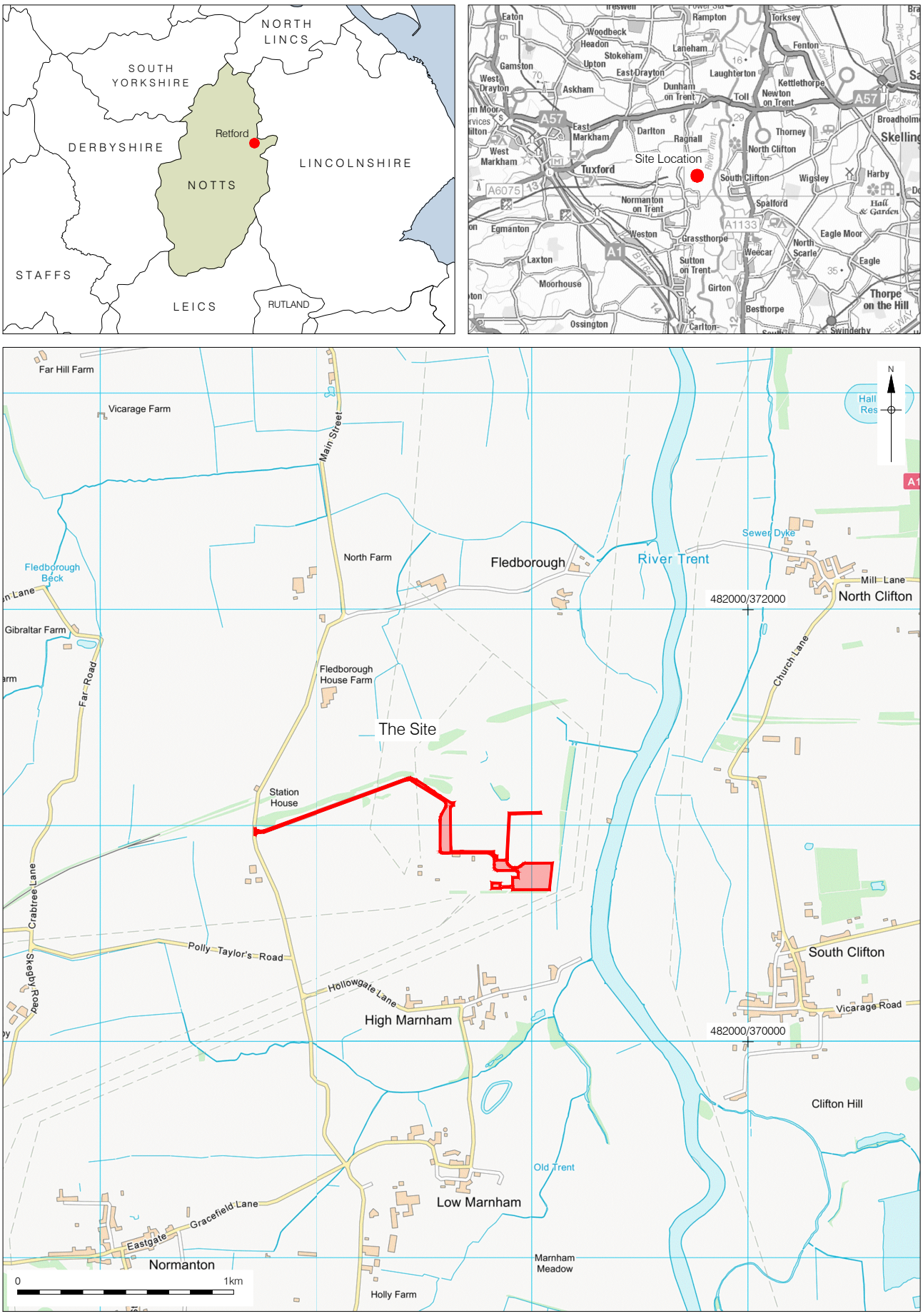

18/04/2024 DV

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

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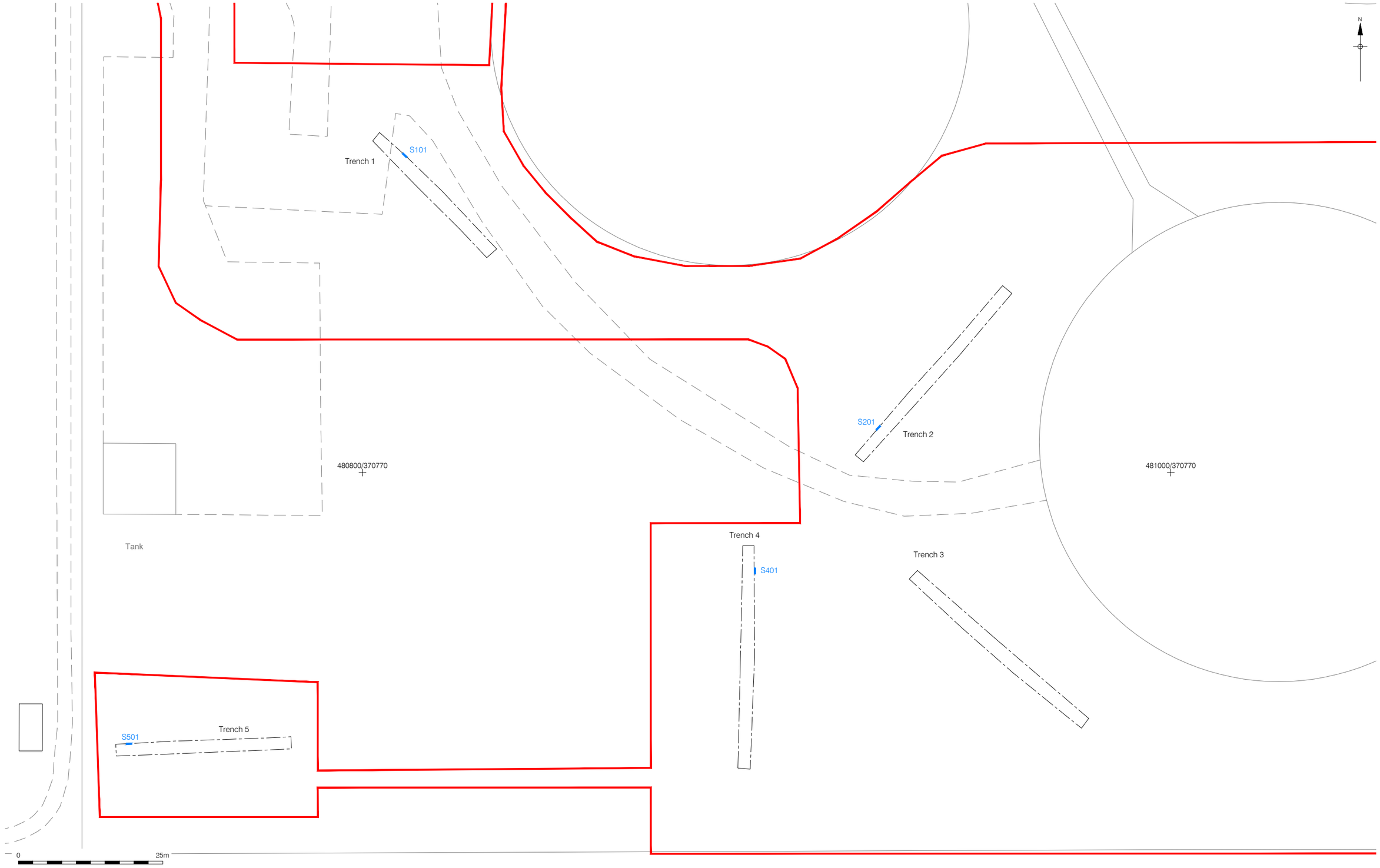
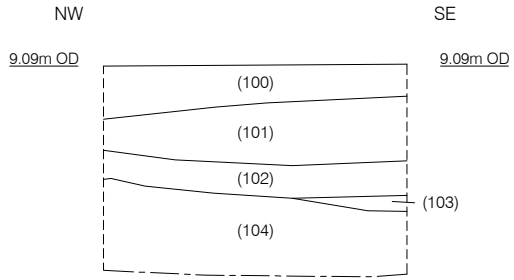
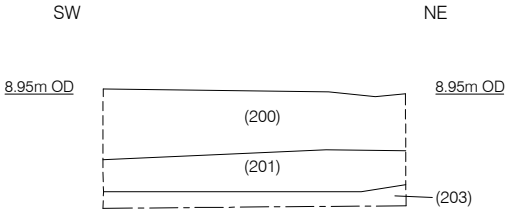


18/04/2024 DV

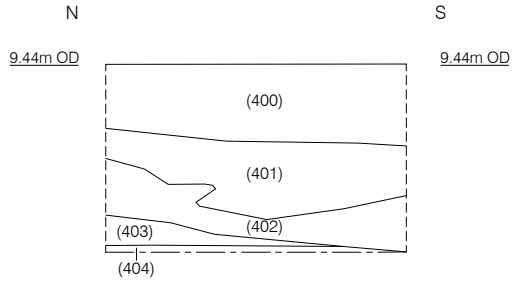
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:625 at A3



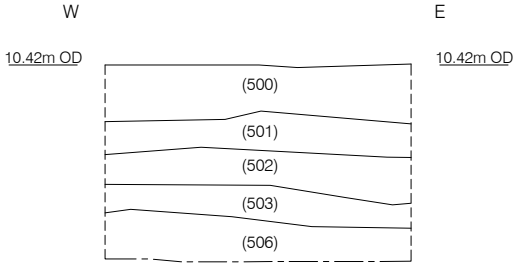
Section 101
Southwest Facing
Trench 1



Section 201
Southeast Facing
Trench 2



Section 401
West Facing
Trench 4



Section 501
South Facing
Trench 5

19/04/2024 DV

Figure 3
Sections
1:25 at A4

Appendix 1 : Site Photographs

Plate 1: Trench 2 from the southwest, looking northeast, showing the natural deposits on the site. Scale : 2m & 1m.

Plate 2: Trench 5 from the east, looking west, showing the natural deposits on the site. Scale: 2 x 1m.

Plate 3: Representative section of Trench 4, looking east, showing industrial waste layers. Scale: 1m.

Plate 4: Representative section of Trench 5, looking north, showing industrial and made ground layers. Scale: 1m.

Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context No	Trench	Type	Description (soil colour and texture/ cut description)	Interpretation	Depth/ Thickness (m)
100	1	Layer	Light yellowish brown gravelly sand and sandstone		0.18
101	1	Layer	Reddish grey clay with large stone inclusions	Made ground	0.21
102	1	Layer	Dark blueish grey shaley gravel	Industrial waste	0.12
103	1	Layer	Mid reddish brown silty sand	Subsoil	0.1
104	1	Layer	Mid reddish brown clay	Natural	>0.4
200	2	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.22
201	2	Layer	Light yellowish brown gravelly sand and sandstone		0.13
202	2	Layer	Light grey concrete	Concrete surface	
203	2	Layer	Mid reddish brown clay	Natural	>0.35
300	3	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.1
301	3	Layer	Dark blueish grey shaley gravel	Industrial waste	0.05
302	3	Layer	Mid reddish brown silty sand	Subsoil	0.04
303	3	Layer	Mid reddish brown clay	Natural	>0.24
400	4	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	0.26
401	4	Layer	Light blueish grey clay	Redeposited natural	0.25
402	4	Layer	Tarmac and slag	Industrial waste	0.26
403	4	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Redeposited natural	0.2
404	4	Layer	Light reddish grey sandy clay	Natural	>0.6
500	5	Layer	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil	0.24
501	5	Layer	Light grey concrete	Concrete surface	0.12

502	5	Layer	Grey tarmac	Former tarmac surface	0.18
503	5	Layer	Mid reddish brown silty sand	Subsoil	0.14
504	5	Layer	Reddish grey clay and tarmac	Industrial waste	0.26
505	5	Layer	Reddish brown clay	Made ground	0.17
506	5	Layer	Light grey clay	Natural	>0.2

Appendix 3: The Finds

By Gary Taylor

Artefacts recovered during investigations at High Marnham Power Station, High Marnham, Nottinghamshire (HMPN24), are reported, below.

The finds were examined and reported in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2020). All the finds were examined and reported in March 2024.

Metal Finds

Introduction

Three metal items together weighing a total of 38g were recovered.

Results

Table 1: The Metal Items

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
100	iron	Rod, circular cross-section, 6mm diameter, approx. 170mm long, bent	1	25	Late post-medieval
300	iron	Nail, probable rectangular-sectioned shaft	1	8	Late post-medieval
	iron	Nail, probable circular-sectioned shaft, late post-medieval	1	5	
TOTALS			**3**	**38**	

Provenance

The items were recovered from a made-ground deposit (100), and topsoil (300).

Discussion

An iron rod and two nails were recovered. All are probably later post-medieval in date. The nails may indicate the presence of minor structures such as fences.

Potential and Recommendations

The metal items are of limited potential though may imply the presence of structures and provide a little dating evidence. Otherwise, no further work is required. The items can be discarded.

The Glass

Introduction

A small assemblage of glass, 5 pieces together weighing a total of 76g, was recovered.

Condition

Naturally fragile, the glass is in moderate condition.

Results

Table 2: The Glass

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
103	Colourless bottle, probable milk bottle, embossed trademark, 3 linking pieces but all part of same vessel, green paint adhering to several fragments	5	76	mid-20th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from possible subsoil (103).

Discussion

Several pieces of a probable early modern milk bottle were found. The bottle has embossed trademarking reading ‘]RLTON‘ and ‘]ON‘. This has not been identified.

Some of the bottle fragments have a partial coating of green paint.

Potential and Recommendations

The glass provides some dating evidence but is of very limited potential. No further work is required; the material can be discarded.

Other Finds

Introduction

A small quantity of other finds, 8 items together weighing a total of 1014g, were recovered.

Results

Table 3: Other finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
100	bitumen	Road surfacing material, 20th century	1	260	20th century
	bitumen	Bitumen disk, impression of container on one face, 20th century	1	373	
103	Ferrous encrustation and paint	Ferrous encrustation, slightly magnetic, and green paint (some adhering to encrustation, some detached)	5	78	20th century
402	slag	Iron smelting slag	1	303	
Totals			**8**	**1014**	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a made-ground deposit (100), a probable subsoil (103), and possible surface or made-ground (402).

Discussion

A few pieces of bitumen were recovered. These include a piece of road surfacing material and a disk that retains the impressions of the container it was in, probably something like a paint tin.

Pieces of ferrous encrustation with green paint adhering were also found. The paint is the same as on the mid-20th century glass bottle noted above (see ''The Glass').

Industrial debris, a piece of iron smelting slag, was retrieved. Iron production and working, both smelting and smithing, usually generate large quantities of slag residues (Historic England 2018, 5), whereas this is a single isolated piece. This suggests that iron smelting did not take place in the investigated area and the slag may have been brought into the investigation area as general waste, or perhaps as track metalling.

Potential and Recommendations

The other finds are of very limited potential; indications of early modern surfaces are suggested by some of the material. No further work is required and the assemblage can be discarded.

Context Date Summary

The dating in the following table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Spot dates

Context	Date (Century AD)	Comments
100	20th	Based on bitumen
103	Mid 20th	Based on glass
300	Late post-medieval	Based on 1 metal
402		

References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Historic England, 2018 *Pre-Industrial Ironworks: Introductions to Heritage Assets* (reissued)

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

OASIS Summary for preconst1-524431

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-524431
Project Name	Evaluation at Former Power Station, High Marnham
Sitename	Former Power Station, High Marnham
Sitecode	HMPN24
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	23/00801/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	19-Mar-2024 - 20-Mar-2024
Location	Former Power Station, High Marnham NGR : SK 80979 70772 LL : 53.227827581053205, -0.788419217857395 12 Fig : 480979,370772
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Nottinghamshire Local Authority District : Bassetlaw Parish : Marnham
Project Methodology	Five 30m trenches were excavated.
Project Results	A series of made ground and modern industrial waste layers were revealed during the evaluation; these were probably associated with the former power station on the site. No archaeological features were identified during the work.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation J G Pears Property Ltd
HER	Nottinghamshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Rebecca Nichols
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY 30 years

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