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## MELVILLE GATE DATA CENTRE, DALKEITH

Excavation in Elginhaugh Fort annexe

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# PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

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<i>National Grid Reference</i>	NT 3215 6740
<i>Address</i>	MELVILLE GATE, DALKEITH
<i>Parish</i>	DALKEITH
<i>Council</i>	MIDLOTHIAN
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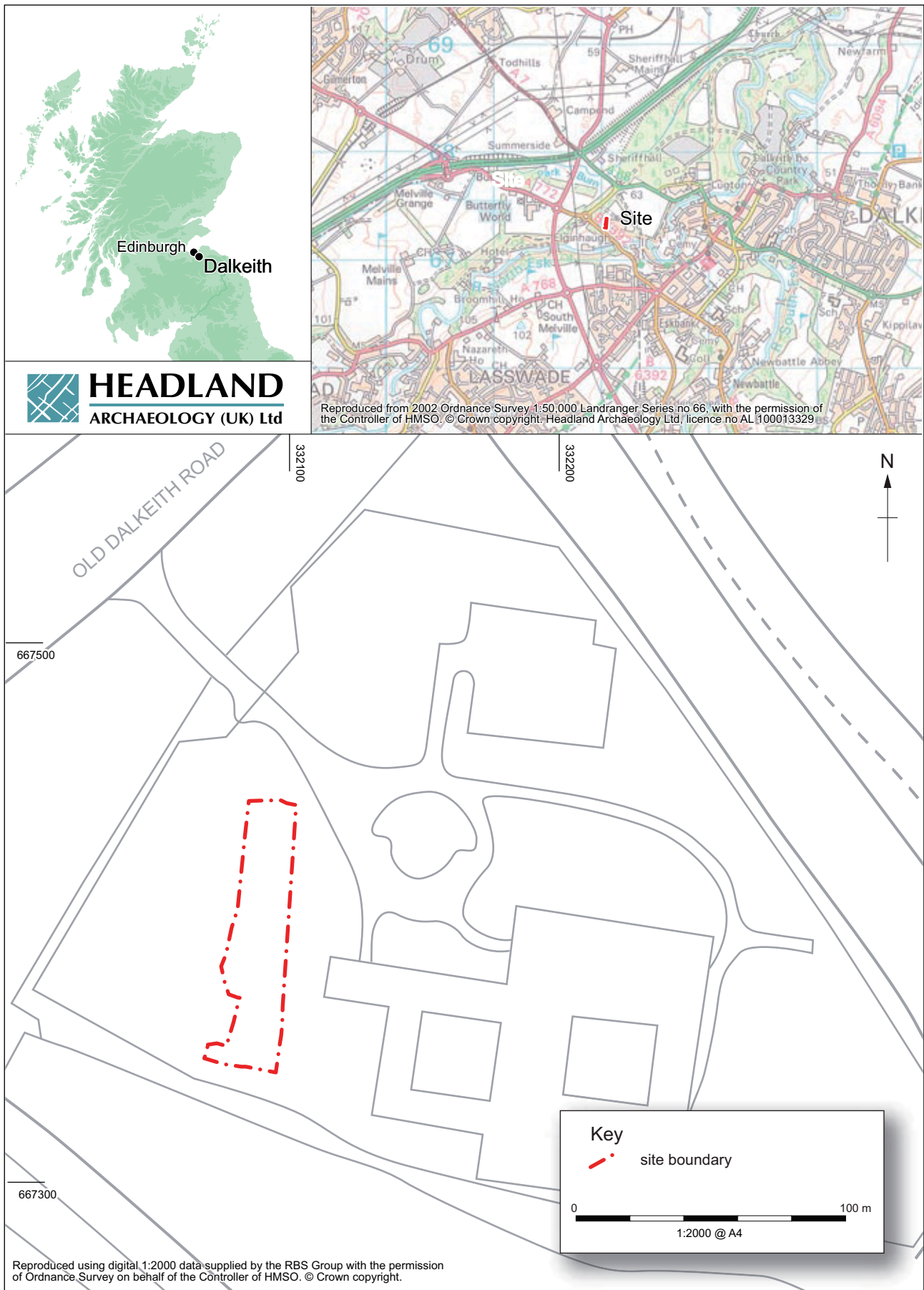
Signed off by: .....

*Andrea Smith BA FSA FSA Scot MjA, Project Manager*

Date:.....

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**Illus 1**  
Site location

# MELVILLE GATE DATA CENTRE, DALKEITH

## Excavation in Elginhaugh Fort annexe

by Candy Hatherley

with contributions by Julie Franklin

*Headland Archaeology UK Ltd was commissioned to undertake an archaeological excavation prior to an additional phase of building at Melville Gate Data Centre, Dalkeith in March 2009. The Data Centre is located on the site of a Roman fort (known as Elginhaugh), identified and partially excavated in the 1980s. The annexe of the fort had not previously been fully investigated, and the results of an evaluation in 2007 indicated that elements of the annexe survived within the footprint of the proposed development. Therefore an excavation of the remaining area of the annexe was required to fulfil a planning condition.*

*The excavation revealed a series of ditches and a post-built gateway. Other previously unknown features were identified including a well, a putative roadside building and ditches subdividing the interior of the annexe. A coin of Emperor Trajan (AD97-117) was discovered within the backfill of an enclosure ditch, a decade later in date than any previous coins found within the annexe or fort.*

## INTRODUCTION

### Circumstances of the project

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology UK on behalf of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group within the grounds of Melville Gate Data Centre, Midlothian (NGR NT 3215 6740 – Illus 1). Trench-based evaluation in March 2007 (Hatherley and Gillis 2007) identified surviving elements of the annex of the Elginhaugh Roman fort partially excavated in the 1980s.

The 2009 excavation was commissioned to satisfy a planning condition set by Midlothian Council prior to the construction of an extension to the existing building complex.

Melville Gate Data Centre was constructed in the late 1980s, on the site of a Roman fort and annexe. The fort was identified by aerial photography in 1979 and subject to an extensive archaeological investigation funded by Historic Scotland. The bulk of the excavation was undertaken in 1986 where the Roman fort was stripped, mapped and partially excavated. Further work in 1987 concentrated on the annexe located immediately to the west of the fort. Eleven large trenches targeted specific areas of the annexe, located from the information provided by aerial photography and a magnetometer survey (Illus 2). The results of the excavation were published as a *Britannia Monograph* in 2007 (Hanson 2007).

### Site Description

The 2009 excavation area comprised approximately 2000 m<sup>2</sup> and was situated within the landscaped grounds of the Data Centre, overlying a grassed area, a gravel access road and a spoil bund. The excavation outline overlay the

footprint of the proposed development and interior of the fort annexe.

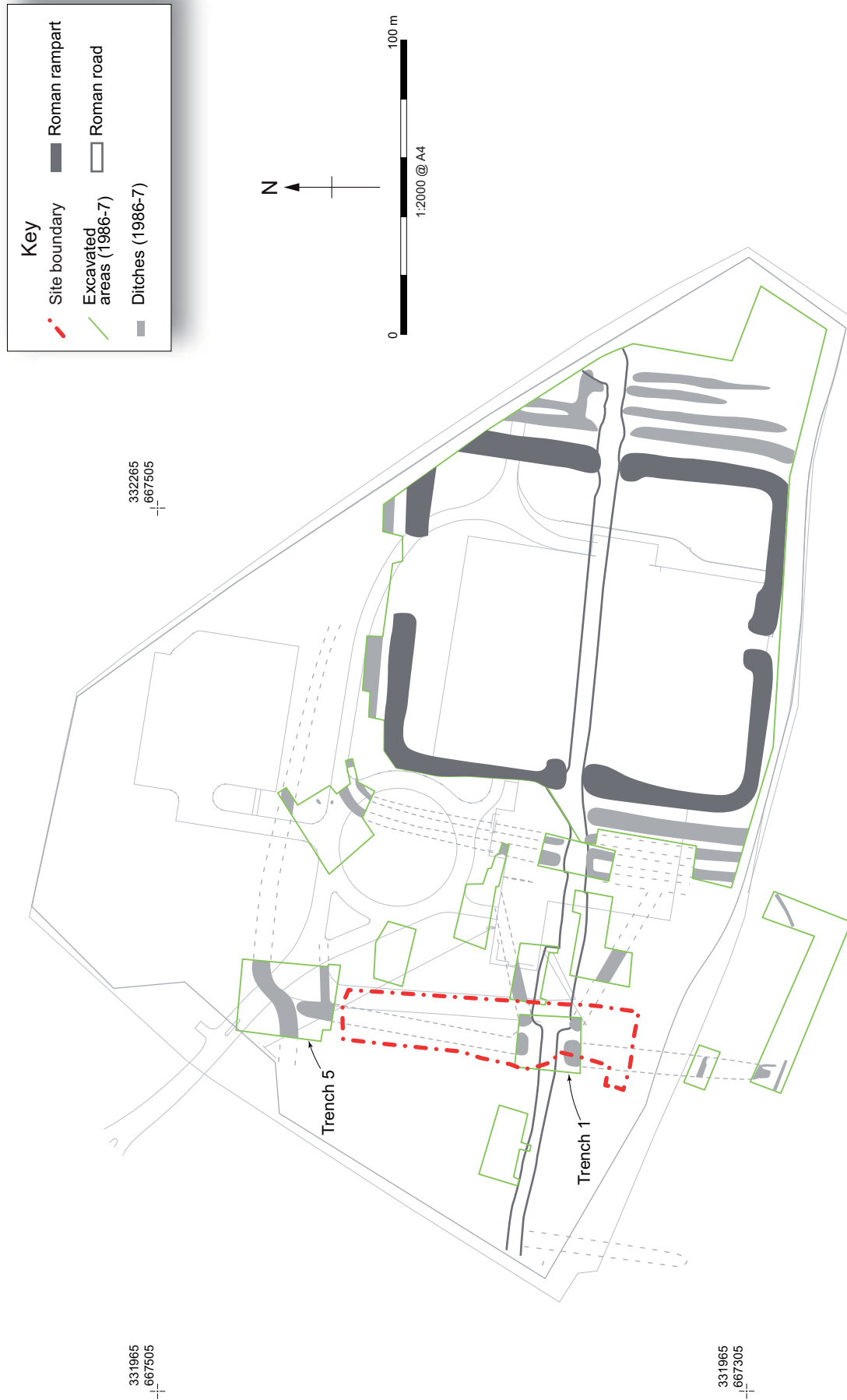
The site is situated on a flat terrace overlooking the river North Esk, on a narrow neck of land between the A68 and the A7; a dismantled railway line lies immediately to the east.

### The 1980s excavations

The 1980s excavations identified that the Roman fort was constructed c AD 77/8 along the line of Dere Street, the main Roman road into Scotland on the eastern side of the country. It was founded during the governorship of Agricola, built at a strategic river crossing to cement control of lowland Scotland after a series of successful campaigns.

The 1980s excavations revealed that the fort's layout was consistent with many other auxiliary forts throughout the Roman Empire from the 1st to the 3rd centuries (Hanson 2007, 655). It was a rectangular space defended by a large ditch and turf bank with up to four external ditches. A gate was located at the centre of each side of the fort with Dere Street running east–west through its centre. The internal area of the fort covered c 3 acres and contained barracks, granaries, a headquarters building and the commanding officers house. It would have housed at least 480 men, and at peak capacity this could have risen to 800 men with cavalry. Finds of coins and datable pottery from the 1980s excavations suggest that the principal occupation of the fort may have lasted less than 10 years, although there were indications of sporadic later activity on the site.

No evidence has been identified for a civilian settlement (*vicus*) attached to the fort. A fort of this size would have certainly had a defended *vicus* where soldier's families, followers and traders would have lived, typically sited along the side of the Roman road leading to and from the fort.

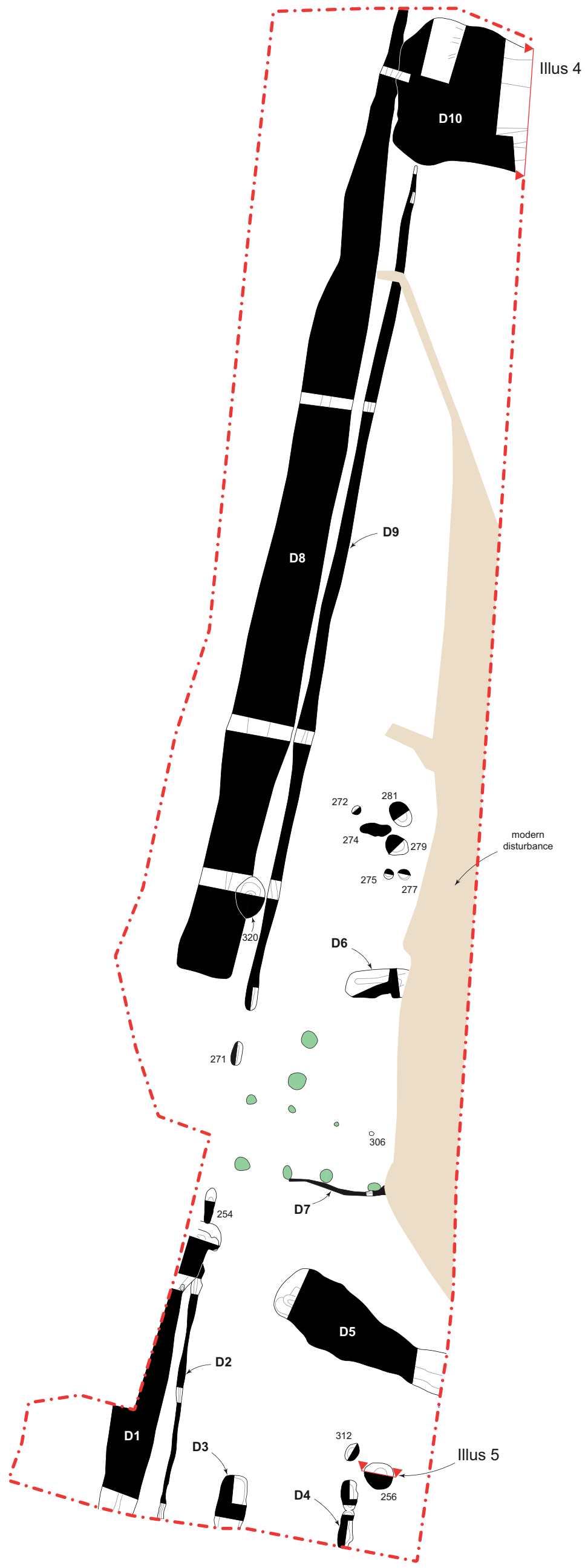


Reproduced using digital 1:2000 data supplied by the RBS Group with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO © Crown copyright. 1987 Trench data based upon Hanson 2007.

**Illus 2**  
Plan of 1986-7 excavation results and 2009 excavation

332060  
667440

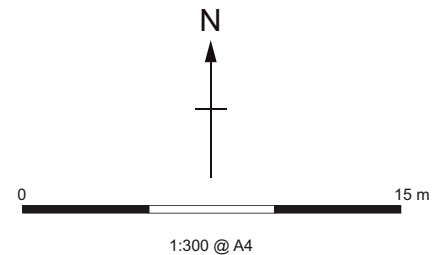
332110  
667440



**Key**

- Site boundary
- Features excavated in 1987

332060  
667360



Illus 3  
Site Plan

A bathhouse is located c 100 m to the south of the fort, down the slope close to the River Esk. It underwent a brief evaluation in 1984 (Hanson 2007, 246 – 251) and is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

#### *The Annexe*

The 1980s excavations revealed that an annexe lay to the west of the fort, similarly bisected by Dere Street. It was defined by a single ditch with later sub-division created by a series of banks and ditches. Although no concrete evidence was established through the 1987 investigations, it appears likely that its initial phase was contemporary with the foundations of the fort c AD 77.

Attached enclosed areas (annexes) were a common feature of Roman auxiliary forts in north and west Britain (Hanson 2007, 664). The traditional function of annexes of forts has been interpreted as ancillary enclosures for hazardous or industrial activities (grain drying/iron working/rubbish deposition) and housing for horses, draught animals and wagons.

#### *Annexe enclosures*

The 1987 trenching revealed two phases of annexe enclosure. In the primary phase an area c 6 acres was enclosed by a single ditch to the west of the fort.

A second phase was identified within the interior of the single ditch enclosure. A small inner enclosure of c 2 acres was created adjacent to the west side of the fort, constructed after the fort had been abandoned in c AD 87. This inner enclosure was defined by a north-south ditch and rampart which terminated at either side of the road and ran parallel with the fort's defences. A gully ran parallel with the ditch and rampart. The 1987 excavation showed the gully pre-dated the ditch and rampart and may have represented an earlier sub-division of the annexe.

The inner enclosure was further sub-divided by ditches running at an acute angle on both sides of road. These formed a funnel between the outer fort ditch and the entrance to the interior of the inner enclosure.

#### *The gateway*

The 1980s excavations identified a single portal gateway contemporary with the inner enclosure and located at its entranceway created by the terminal of the north-south ditches at the road side. The gateway was constructed from two parallel rows of posts cutting the metalled surface of Dere Street. The 1987 excavation only identified seven of the probable eight posts.

#### *The interior*

Three main phases of activity were identified within the interior of the annexe, all concentrated along the sides of the road and all pre-dating the creation of the inner enclosure. A primary phase of activity, contemporary with the major occupation of the fort (up to AD 85), was industrial. This included ovens, kilns and pits associated with grain-drying, iron working and rubbish deposition. Away from the roadside were fences and small structures interpreted as a wagon park and tethering for horses.

A short second phase of activity saw the construction of several buildings flanking the roadside. These buildings were replaced by a line of cooking ovens, potentially associated with the demolition of the fort itself. The road surface within the annexe was frequently resurfaced during these phases.

The activity identified within the interior of the annexe suggests that its function was primarily as an ancillary military enclosure with an industrial base, a food processing centre and stables. The second phase of buildings may have been offices and warehouses for food and goods storage as seen at other Flavian forts in Britain (Hanson 2007, 668). There was no evidence from the recovered material culture that the annexe was at any time a civilian settlement.

### **Post-fort activity**

There was extensive evidence from the 1980s excavations of post-Roman activity within the fort and annexe. Within the interior of the fort a number of cobbled and metalled surfaces were laid over the demolition of buildings, the south-west area of the fort was divided off from the rest by an enclosure ditch and three new wells were constructed. The east and west gates were remodelled and the fort's enclosures partially maintained.

As indicated above, a smaller inner enclosure was created within the annexe after the fort had been abandoned. It had two funnel ditches running at angles from the west gate of the fort to a newly constructed entranceway. The inner enclosure appears to be empty, with no internal features.

### **2007 EVALUATION**

The 1980s excavations had fully excavated the core area of the fort, but had only been able to partially examine the annexe area to the west, and much of the annexe remained unexcavated. When further development was proposed on the site of the data centre, Midlothian Council requested that archaeological evaluation be undertaken to establish whether archaeology still survived which might be impacted on by this further development. Headland Archaeology undertook evaluation of the site in 2007. Trial trenching established that much of the northern and western parts of the data centre site had been bulldozed, levelled and had varying depths of imported material spread over it. Traces of the annexe ditch, however, were found under a spoil bund, and an area of archaeological potential identified for further investigation. A Data Structure Report on the evaluation (Hatherley & Gillis 2007) was lodged with Midlothian Council and RCAHMS.

### **2009 EXCAVATIONS**

#### **Objectives**

The key objective of the 2009 excavation at Melville Gate Data Centre was to mitigate the effects of further





**Illus 4**  
Ditches 8 and 9, looking north-east

construction on any archaeological remains surviving within the proposed development area.

An area c 25 by 100 m located immediately to the west of the Data Centre had been identified by the 2007 evaluation as being of archaeological potential and under risk from any future development. The 2009 excavation's aim was to record all archaeological features and to sample excavate of all significant features within the stripped area.

## Methodology

The excavation area was stripped by a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The spoil was banded to the west of the excavation area by two 9 ton forward tipping dumpers. The gravel access road and associated aggregate make up layers were removed and banded separately.

Due to presence of trees on the western side and services on the eastern side of the proposed excavation area the limits of excavation were severely restricted and had to be modified once machining was underway.

Once the overburden and aggregate make-up deposits had been removed it was clear that the site had been heavily truncated during the construction of the Data Centre. The subsoil surface and the surviving surfaces of all archaeological features were scored by frequent narrow linear marks, interpreted as scarring from the toothed bucket of a bulldozer, used for ground clearance and landscaping and the excavation of services associated with the builders' compound. In addition, along almost the entire eastern edge of the excavation area was a deep modern cut (a probable

service trench). It had removed all archaeological features along the eastern edge of the excavation area.

All archaeological features were cleaned, photographed and planned using a Total Station linked to the digital mapping system TheoLT. All surveying was linked to the National Grid and relative to Ordnance Datum. All deposits, cuts and other stratigraphic units not previously excavated in 1987 were excavated, assigned context numbers and described on a pro forma context sheet. Sections were drawn at 1:10 and each context was bulk sampled for environmental analysis. The samples are catalogued in Appendix 5.

A number of features that had been previously exposed, planned and excavated in the 1987 trenches were re-excavated and recorded. This was done to measure their current depths and compare this with their original recorded depths in 1987, in order to establish the level of modern truncation between 1987 and 2009.

A full list of context numbers assigned is catalogued in Appendix 1. A separate series of ditch numbers (prefixed with D) has been used for the purposes of post-excavation analysis to group together related contexts and excavated slots. A full photographic record was kept, using colour print and slide. These are catalogued in Appendix 2. A drawing register is catalogued in Appendix 3.

A high percentage of the finds were identified during machining, either within the overburden or dislodged from the tops of archaeological features. These have been assigned as unstratified. All archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector to check for the presence of metal artefacts. All potentially significant finds were assigned a small find number and three dimensionally located. A register of finds and hand collected environmental material is catalogued in Appendix 4.

The context, photographic and sample numbers assigned were continued on from the 2007 evaluation registers.

## RESULTS

The 2009 archaeological excavation was an area c 25 by 95 m located partially over a 1987 trench (Hanson 2007, Trench 1). The majority of features identified within the excavation area had been previously been at least partially exposed within the 1987 trench and excavated. The alignment and overall plan of the ditches had also been gained by further trenching to the north, south and east of Trench 1 (Trench 5 etc).

The excavation identified the entrance into the inner enclosure formed by ditches flanking the road and the terminals of the funnel ditches. A full plan of the gateway was exposed and a number of new features excavated, including a well and a large ditch terminal on the northern edge of the excavation area.

### The inner enclosure ditches

#### *Ditches 1, 2, 8 and 9*

The excavation identified the terminal ends and substantial lengths of the north-south ditches which formed the western



**Illus 5**  
Section through oblong pit 254, looking south

limits of the inner enclosure (Ditches 1 and 8). Running parallel to the ditches were narrow gullies (Ditches 2 and 9), potentially the precursor of the large enclosure ditches.

A 5 m length of the southern ditch, Ditch 1, was exposed. The rounded terminal end was only partially revealed within the excavation area and the 1987 slot at the terminal re-excavated to compare depths with the original 1987 section. Two further 1 m slots were placed through the ditch which had a stepped V-shaped profile. These revealed that the ditch was 0.45 m deep and 2.30 m in width, approximately 0.7 m shallower and 3 m narrower than in the original excavation.

Running parallel to Ditch 1 was Ditch 2, a narrow north-south orientated gully. Three slots were excavated through Ditch 2, revealing the gully was approximately 0.3 m wide and 0.12 m deep. The gully converges with the ditch approximately two metres from the terminal end. The 1987 and 2009 excavations both identified that the gully pre-dated the ditch and the terminal end of the gully had been truncated away.

A 13 m length of the northern enclosure ditch was exposed within the excavation area. The rounded terminal was exposed and planned but not excavated. The ditch narrowed considerably at the northern end of the trench but continued beyond the limits of the excavation. Four slots were placed through the ditch, two located to excavate the ditch and parallel gully (Ditch 9), one to confirm a possible pit truncated by Ditch 8 and one at the northern end to identify the relationship between Ditch 8 and Ditch 10.

Ditch 8 was approximately 4 m wide and 0.50 m in depth with a gentle U-shaped profile (Illus 4). It was approximately 0.5 m shallower and 0.6 m narrower than previously recorded in the 1987 excavation. A large sub-circular pit (320) was identified on the eastern side of the ditch, clearly cut by the ditch.

A 10.50 m length of the parallel gully, Ditch 9, was exposed within the excavation area (Illus 4). At the northern end the gully appeared to become considerably

more narrow and shallow before disappearing altogether, presumably truncated by the construction activities. The gully's rounded terminal was located 2 m to the south of Ditch 8's terminal. This terminal was not identified within the 1987 excavation, possibly obscured by the ditch's rampart located immediately to the east.

The gully was 1 m in width and 0.50 m in depth with a U-shaped profile.

#### *Pits 254 and 271*

Two oblong pits were located between the terminal end of Ditch 1 and the gully, Ditch 9. Pit (271) was located 2 m in front of, and aligned with, Ditch 9. It was 1.60 m in length, 0.80 m in width and 0.30 m deep. Pit (254) was located immediately to the north of Ditch 1, which truncated its southern edge. It was 2.25 m in length, 0.67 m wide and 0.28 m in depth and contained a mixed deposit of charcoal, bone, pottery, daub and FE nails (Illus 5).

These pits appear to represent an early phase of enclosure of the inner enclosure and may well be contemporary with Ditches 2 and 9. Certainly the backfill of (271) was similar to Ditch 9 and was potentially backfilled at the same time. This does not appear to be the case for (254) which was backfilled with a midden deposit. The shape and location of the pits suggest that they may have been a form of *lilia*, defensive pits containing sharpened stakes used to break up any attack before it reached the gates of a fort.

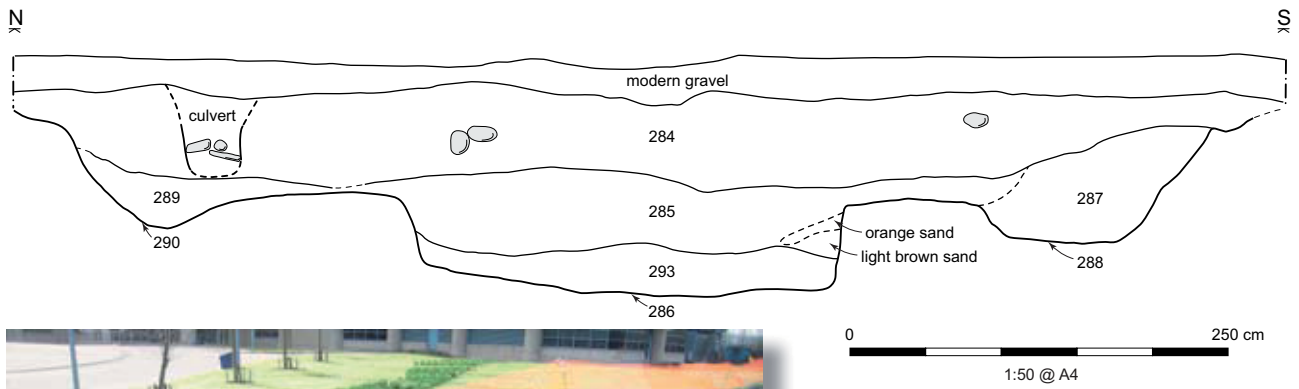
#### *Ditch 10*

Located on the northern edge of the excavation area was the rounded terminal of a large east-west ditch (Ditch 10). Excavation revealed three parallel ditches which appeared to converge into one single ditch running towards the terminal (Illus 6). The north-south enclosure ditch (Ditch 8) and Ditch 10 appeared to merge together at the northern edge of the terminus. A slot was excavated where the two ditches merged but no relationships between them could be clearly identified.

#### *Ditches 5 and 6*

The terminal ends of both the funnel ditches were identified within the excavation area. The northern funnel ditch, Ditch 6, was exposed for 3.80 m before being truncated away by the modern cut running along the eastern side of the excavation area. The 1987 excavation slot through the terminus was re-excavated. The ditch, orientated north-east/south-west was 1.80 m in width and 0.60 m deep, approximately 2.4 m narrower and 0.2 m shallower than in 1987.

Two slots were excavated through Ditch 5 (Illus 7). The ditch, oriented north-west/south-east, was 3.70 m in width and 0.90 m in depth. The profile showed the ditch was shallow sloping on the north-east edge and steep sloping on the south-west. Within the upper fill of the eastern slot a coin of Trajan was discovered by metal detector (Illus 9).



**Illus 6**  
West Facing Section of Ditch 10, looking south-east

*The Gateway*

Located between the funnel ditches (Ditches 5 and 6) and the enclosure ditches was the gate way constructed from eight postholes, seven of which had been previously exposed, planned and excavated during the 1980s excavation. The gateway comprised two parallel lines of four postholes orientated east-west. The previously unexcavated posthole (306) was the most easterly post in the northern line. It was heavily truncated, only 0.07 m in depth and 0.30 m in diameter.

The re-excavation of a posthole on the southern line revealed a depth of 0.30 m, over half the depth previously recorded in 1987. It is clear that this area has been heavily truncated, removing any trace of the road or the ramparts and truncated in half the cut features. The depth of the truncation is not uniform as the northern line of posts of the gate way are clearly more truncated than the southern line. The re-excavation of a number of posts originally dug in 1987 suggests that this may be up to 0.4 m more.

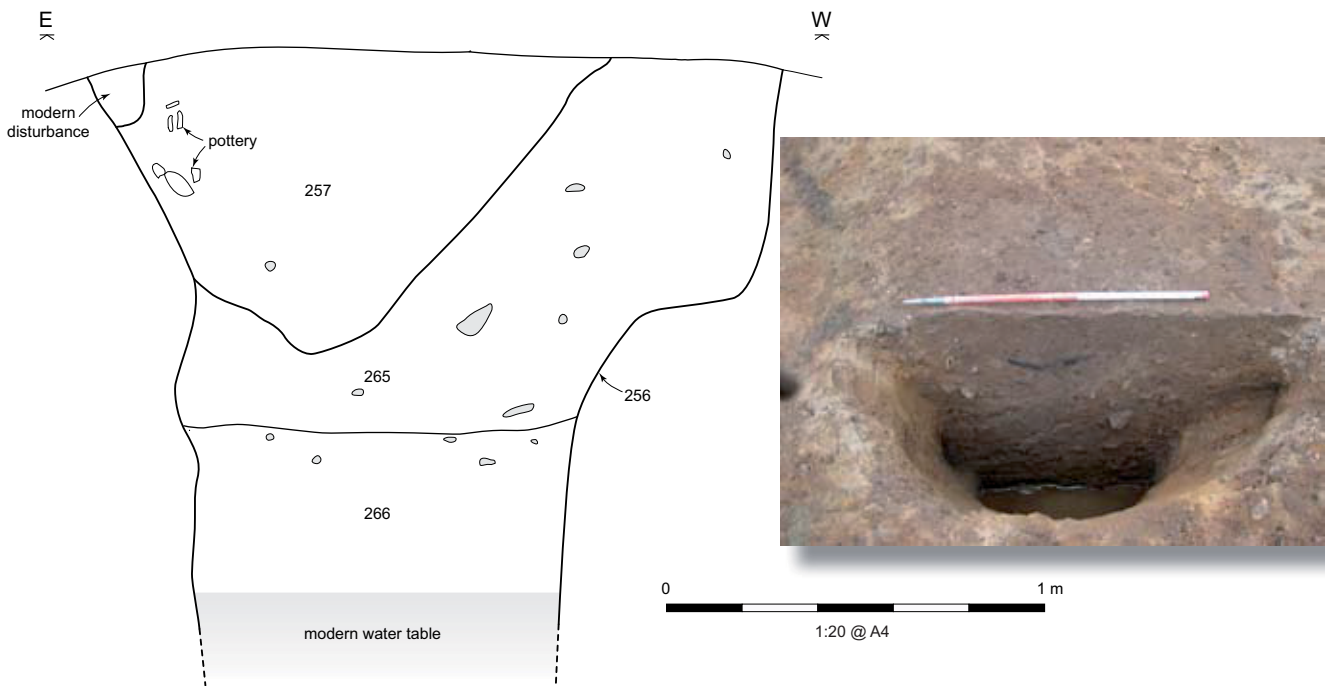
Immediately to the south of the southern line of posts was a narrow gully, Ditch 7 running parallel to the gate way. Segments of the east-west gully had been picked up in the 1987 excavation where it was interpreted as a construction trench for fencing, potentially to prevent animals straying into the funnel ditch to the south (Ditch 5). It was truncated at its eastern end by the modern cut.

*Ditch 3*

The terminal of a previously undiscovered ditch was located on the southern limit of excavation. A 3.50 m length of the



**Illus 7**  
Terminal end of Ditch 5, looking south-east



**Illus 8**

North facing section through well 256, looking south

north-south ditch was located within the excavation area before it terminated in a rounded end. The ditch was 1.8 m wide and 0.50 m in depth. It may have represented further a sub-division within the inner enclosure.

#### *The Well*

Located in the south-east corner of the excavation area was a sub-circular feature (256) approximately 1.5 m in length and 1.2 m in width. Excavation revealed a near vertical cut which was excavated to a depth of 1.40 m before being abandoned due to the rising water table (Illus 8). The upper fills contained quantities of pottery whilst the lowest fill encountered was waterlogged.

This feature has been interpreted as a well.

#### *Ditch 4*

Located immediately to the west of the well was a north-south orientated linear feature with an elongated figure of eight shape in plan. At the northern end was sub-oval post hole, 2 m in length, 1 m wide and 0.75 m in depth. Located immediately to the south of the post pit was a shallow linear feature 0.70 m in width and 0.29 m in depth with a flat base, interpreted as the cut for a construction trench.

#### *Discrete features*

A cluster of discrete features was located to the north of the northern funnel ditch, Ditch 6. A pair of postholes (275 & 277), approximately 0.3 m apart, was located to the south of three shallow sub circular pits (272, 279 & 281) and a spread of burnt material containing pottery and charcoal.

Two intercutting sub-oval pits (312) were located to the north-west of the well. Both were shallow (0.40 m in depth max) and contained sherds of pottery.

## THE FINDS

*Julie Franklin*

### Summary

The finds are almost entirely of Roman date, including a good selection of pottery types and some interesting pieces of metalwork. There are a handful of modern finds, including glass, pottery and metalwork, mostly from the topsoil, but also found stratified in Contexts [204], [249] and [294]. The finds are all stored by material, in three numbered boxes.

Highlights of the assemblage include two coins (Topsoil and [200]). One is obscured by corrosion, but the other is marked for the emperor Trajan (AD97-117) and is thus later than other coins found on the site during previous excavations (Bateson 2007) Illus 9. Other metalwork includes, part of a lock bolt (Topsoil; very similar to Allason-Jones 2007, 410, fig.10.30:55), a possible decorative pin head [200], a knife or weapon with a socketed tang [283], a possible weight [284], as well as various nails and objects unidentifiable due to corrosion.

The coin (SF001, [200]), with its surprisingly late date is the most noteworthy of the finds and a note in a relevant journal (e.g. *Britannia*) is highly recommended.

The Roman pottery numbers some 192 sherds and includes a large Samian base sherd with a maker's stamp and moulded decoration. A specialist opinion on the Samian stamp might lead to additional dating evidence. There are also seven other Samian sherds as well as large pieces of amphorae, mortaria and other wares, including some large and conjoining pieces.



**Illus 9**  
Coin of Trajan

## Discussion

The excavation within the annexe of Elginhaugh Roman Fort has filled in many blank spaces relating to the layout of the annexe and added information about the dating of activity after the principal occupation of the fort. The 2009 excavation showed that the truncation since the 1987 trenching had been extensive, up to 0.70 m in places, removing any trace of Dere Street and the road side buildings, leaving only the deeper features surviving.

The two putative lilia (oblong pits 254 and 271), both located within the entrance formed by the enclosure gullies, were previously undiscovered. The northern pit (271) and gully terminal (D9) appear to have been located beneath the rampart for the later larger ditch (D8). The pit to the south was not identified as it appears to have been located beneath the multiple surfaces of the road. This evidence supports Hanson's hypothesis that the narrow parallel enclosure gullies represented an earlier phase of inner enclosure sub-division.

The oblong pits, whether lilia or not, do appear to narrow the entrance into the inner enclosure created by the gullies and increase defences around the entranceway. Although un-dated it is clear that these defences are earlier than the construction of the major inner enclosure ditches. There is extensive evidence for the resurfacing of Dere Street both during the army's occupation of the fort and after, shifting the location of the road slightly and widening it in places. The location of the southern pit beneath the road does not therefore help to date its construction.

A previously unexposed north-south ditch (D3) located running parallel to the main inner annexe's enclosure ditches, possibly representing a further sub-division within the annexe in the post-Roman period. The well may have also been dug during this period, part of the flurry of post-Roman well digging identified within the fort (Hanson 2007, 652).

The terminal of a large east-west orientated ditch (D10) located at the northern end of the excavation area was an unexpected discovery. The ditch comprised three parallel ditches which converged at the terminal. This layout is reminiscent of the multiple ditch systems surrounding the fort and may be evidence of a sub division of the main annexe, contemporary with the original layout of the fort. Unfortunately the relationship between the post-Roman enclosure ditch and the east-west terminal could not be

determined and no dating evidence was recovered from the slots excavated.

A parallel east-west ditch was identified to the north of D10 in the 1980s excavation (Trench 5 – Fig 2). It was contemporary with the inner enclosure ditches (D 1 and 8) and was interpreted as a further sub-division of the post Roman inner enclosure. Its profile was U-shaped, a marked contrast to multiple ditch profile of D10.

The only probable structural feature identified within the excavation was the construction trench and posthole located at the southern end of the excavation area. These appeared to be similar to the north-south orientated buildings fronting the roadside along both sides identified in the 1987 and may sit within this phase of activity during the end of the fort's life (post AD 85).

The discovery of a Trajan coin (AD97-117) within the upper fill of one of the funnel ditches by metal detector is the latest coin recovered within the Elginhaugh fort complex and annexe by over a decade. It suggests that, although the army may have abandoned the fort by at least AD 88, Roman contact with the area was maintained.

Hanson (2007, Chapter 12 – Synthesis) cites the possibility that the fort and annexe were remodelled to be used as a collection centre for animals. The 1980s excavations found extensive evidence of post-Roman activity within the fort with the creation of areas of hard standing or cobbling over the demolished foundations of the barracks and granaries, a increased demand for water through the digging of wells and the sub-division of the annexe to corral animals through the west gate of the fort and the narrow gate way of the inner enclosure.

The similarity between this later activity and the military activity of the fort (especially the ditches and wells) suggests that the military may had still had an involvement in Elginhaugh after the garrison abandoned it. Hanson (2007, 653) suggests that the individuals occupying the old fort and annexe were involved in military supply. The local tribe (the Votadini) may have continued to pay taxes to Rome after the withdrawal of the troops at Elginhaugh. This tribute potentially given in the form of taxes such as hides and fleeces may have been ideally collected from the abandoned fort.

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## APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No	Descriptive interpretation	Relates to cut	Ditch No
200	Upper fill of ditch 201. Mid brown sandy silt. Charcoal and daub. 3.90m in width, -.56 in depth.	201	5
201	Cut of southern arm of funnel annex ditch. Linear ditch orientated NW-SE. Steeper cut on southern side, shallow on the north. Concave base. Unseen length, 3.90 m in width, 1 m in depth.	–	5
202	Cut of southern annex ditch. Linear ditch orientated N-S. Steeper cut on the east, shallow on the north. Concave base. Unseen length, 3 m wide and -.46 m deep.	–	1
203	Basal fill of ditch 202. Mid brown sandy silt. Length unseen, width 1 m and -.15 m deep.	202	1
204	Upper fill of ditch 202. Mid brown sandy silt. Length unseen, 3 m in width, -.3 in depth.	202	1
205	Cut of the northern arm of funnel annex ditch. Linear ditch orientated NE-SW. Asymmetrical cut with concave base. Length unseen, 1.90 m width max and -.60 m deep.	–	6
206	Upper fill of ditch 205. Not excavated, identified in section. Light grey sand.	205	6
207	Fill of 205. Dark grey sand. Charcoal, gravel, burnt bone, burnt clay. Lines base and sides of ditch - possible turf line.	205	6
208	Fill of 205. Mottled red/black sand. Very mixed. Burnt bone, charcoal, daub.	205	6
209	Upper fill of ditch 205. Rapid infill. Grey brown fine sand. Occasional burnt daub frags.	205	6
210	Basal fill of ditch 201. Silting up over a extended period of time. Mid brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and daub frags. 1.75 m wide and -.53 m deep.	201	5
211	Basal fill of ditch 201. Mid brown sandy silt. Stony throughout. 2.35 m wide and -.30 m deep.	201	5
212	Fill of ditch 201. Grey/brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal frags. 2.45 m wide and -.18 m deep. Probable turf line - collapsed bank.	201	5
213	Fill of ditch 201. Mid brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and gravels. 1.45 m wide and -.72 m deep. Represents sudden dumping of material - outer bank material.	201	5
214	Fill of ditch 201. Mottled grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and daub frags. 1.30 m wide and -.41 m deep. Collapse of outer bank material.?	201	5
215	Main fill of ditch 201. Mid brown sandy silt. Clay throughout. Occasional charcoal frags. 2.5 m wide and -.72 m deep.	201	5
216	Cut of 1980's excavation test pit.	201	5
217	Black stony silt. Contained archaeology tags from the 1980's excavation. Fill of 1980's sondage.	201/216	5
218	Cut of posthole. Circular with vertical sides and concave base. 1.12 x 1.03 x -.56 m deep. Previously fully excavated in the 1980's.	–	–
219	Modern backfill in 218	218	–
220	Patch of original fill at the base of posthole 218. Orange silty sandy. Clean - redepot natural? Pottery frags.	218	–
221	VOID	–	–
222	VOID	–	–
223	Basal fill of ditch 205. Yellow grey sand and gravels. Frags of daub and charcoal. Initial silting.	205	6
224	Fill of ditch 225. Red brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal frags. -.37 m wide and -.11 m deep.	225	2
–	Cut of N-S orientated gully running parallel to Ditch 1. Linear with moderate sloping sites and a concave base. Possible drainage gully.	–	–

Context No	Descriptive interpretation	Relates to cut	Ditch No
225	Slot through Ditch 2. Cut of N-S linear gully. Runs parallel with Ditch 1, -0.37 m wide and -0.11 m in depth. Gentle sloping sides and concave base.	-	2
226	Fill of slot through gully 227 (= 225). Fill same as 224	227	2
227	Slot through Ditch 2. = 225	-	2
228	Upper fill of ditch 230. Red brown silty sand. Pottery and charcoal frags throughout. -0.44 m wide and -0.21 m deep.	230	2
229	Basal fill of ditch 230. Dark grey silty sand. Occasional frags of bone. -0.31 m wide and -0.11 m deep.	230	2
230	Slot through Ditch 2. = 225/227. Truncated by Ditch 234.	-	2
231	Fill of posthole 232. Red brown silty sand. Burnt bone frags. -0.40 x -0.25 x -0.16 m in depth.	232	-
232	Cut of posthole. Located in the base of ditch 234 - probably cut into base. Oval cut with vertical sides and concave base. -0.45 x -0.25 x -0.16 m in depth.	-	-
233	Fill of ditch 234. Red brown silty sand. Frags of pottery. 1.10 m in width and -0.24 m in depth.	234	1
234	Slot through Ditch 1. = 202. Truncates gully 230 = Ditch 2.	-	1
235	1980's backfill	234	1
236	Cut of linear gully, running immediately parallel to southern line of gatehouse posts. Orientated E-W with a steep cut and concave base. 6.8 x -0.45 x -0.20 m in depth. Cut by posthole 239 and modern cut.	-	7
237	Fill of gully 236. Truncated by posthole 239. Mid brown sand. -0.40 m in width and -0.20 m in depth.	236	7
238	= 237. Fill of slot to the east. Truncated by gully 241.	236	11
239	Cut of posthole. Sub oval cut with steep sides and a concave base. -0.75 x -0.53 x -0.15 m in depth. Half excavated in 1980's excavation. Cuts Ditch 11 to the south.	-	-
240	Fill of posthole 239. Mid brown silty sand.	239	-
241	Modern Cut. Truncates Ditch 7 (236) to the west. Truncated by modern cut to the east. 1 m wide and -0.16 m deep.	-	-
242	Modern fill	241	7
243	Cut of posthole. Sub oval in plan, vertical sides and concave base. -0.9 x -0.8 x -0.29 m deep. Originally half sectioned in 1980's excavation. Part of southern wall of gatehouse complex.	-	-
244	Fill of posthole 243. Mid brown silty sand.	243	-
245	Cut of probable posthole located at the end of beam slot 248. Elongated oval in plan, vertical sides and rounded base. 2.05 x 1.10 x -0.76 m deep.	-	4
246	Upper fill of ph/beam slot 245. Dark brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal frags and pottery. 2.05 x 1.10 x -0.30 m deep.	245	4
247	Basal fill of 245. Mid brown sandy silt. Slightly waterlogged at base. 2.05 x 1.10 x -0.45 m deep.	245	4
248	Cut of possible beam slot. Elongated oval in plan. Steep irregular cut and flat base. 2.40 x -0.90 x -0.40 m deep. Relationship between 248 and posthole 245 not seen in section.	-	4
249	Upper fill of 248. Mid brown sandy silt. Charcoal and pottery frags throughout. 2.4 x -0.9 x -0.40 m deep.	248	4
250	1980's backfill of terminal end of Ditch 1.	251	1
251	L-shaped terminal end of Ditch 1. Steep sloping with concave base. Width unseen as it continues beyond L.O.E.	-	1
252	Upper fill of pit 254. Mid brown silty sand. Charcoal and daub frags. Truncated by 251. 1.86 x -0.40 x -0.08 m deep.	254	-

Context No	Descriptive interpretation	Relates to cut	Ditch No
253	Fill of pit 254. Dark grey sandy silt. Charcoal, pottery, bone, daub and 1 x FE nail. Possible midden deposit ? 3.20 x -.63 x -.16 m deep.	254	-
254	Cut of probable Lillia. Located immediately adjacent to terminal of Ditch 1 which it pre-dates. Oval in shape with steep sides and flat base. 2.25 x -.67 x -.28 m deep.	-	-
255	Basal fill of pit 255. Dark red brown silty sand. 2.25 x -.67 x -.04 m deep.	254	-
256	Cut of probable well. Circular cut with vertical sides. Not bottomed due to water table. 1.55 x 1.20 m. Depth unknown - excavated to 1.50 m.	-	-
257	Upper fill of well 256. Mottled brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal frags. Lots of pottery sherds - mainly coarse ware possible a smashed whole vessel. Also decorated samien bowl.	256	-
258	Fill of northern boundary ditch of annex. Med brown silty sand. Charcoal frags occ.	259	8
259	Cut of Ditch 8 - northern boundary ditch of annex. N-S linear ditch. Gently sloping eastern edge and steep sloping western. Concave base. 4 m wide and -.30 m deep.	-	8
260	Fill of gully 261. Med brown silty sand. 1 m wide and -.55 m deep.	261	9
261	Cut of linear N-S gully Ditch 9. Located running parallel immediately to the east of Ditch 8. Steep sloping sides and concave base. 1 m wide and -.55 m deep	-	9
262	Upper fill of terminal end of gully 264 = Ditch 9. Med brown silty sand. 1 m wide and -.20 m deep.	264	9
263	Basal fill of terminal of gully 264 = Ditch 9. Mottled grey brown silty sand. -.15 m deep	264	9
264	Terminal end of Ditch 9. Rounded terminus with shallow sloping sides and concave base. 1 m wide and -.26 m deep.	-	9
265	Fill of well 256. Rapid infill. Light grey brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal fragments.	256	-
266	Waterlogged fill of well 256. Excavation abandoned due to depth/water table. Grey silty sand with occasional charcoal fragments. Appears to be a gradual infilling/silting due to water.	256	-
267	Upper fill of ditch 269. Mid brown silty sand. Occasional burnt bone and daub. Pottery and FE nails. Rapid infill of ditch. -.35 m deep and 1.80 m wide.	269	3
268	Basal fill of ditch 269. Dark grey sand. Charcoal, burnt bone, pottery and FE objects. 1.40 m wide and -.25 m deep.	269	3
269	Rounded terminal of ditch. N-S linear which continues beyond southern L.O.E. Steep to vertical sides and flat base. 1.8 m wide and -.5 m deep.	-	3
270	Fill of pit 271. Dark brown silty sand. 1.60 x -.80 x -.32 m deep.	271	-
271	Sub oval pit located on the interior of entranceway into annex - between Ditches 1 and 8. Steep sided with flat base. 1.60 x -.80 x -.32 m deep. Possible Lillia (defensive pits at entrance). Paired with 254 ?	-	-
272	Cut of posthole. Sub circular in plan with steep sided cut with concave base. -.60 x -.60 x -.22 m	-	-
273	Fill of posthole. Mid brown sandy silt. Burnt bone frags. -.60 x -.60 x -.22 m deep.	272	-
274	Spread of material. Mid brown sandy silt. Pottery throughout and charcoal. Charred natural below - red sandy patch. Infill of natural hollow/cooking hollow...? 1.6 x -.84 x -.15 m deep.	-	-
275	Cut of posthole. Circle with steep sides and flat base. -.61 x -.63 x -.15 m deep. Possibly truncated. Paired with posthole 277 to the east.	-	-
276	Fill of posthole 275. Mid brown sandy silt. Pottery frags. -.61 x -.63 x -.15 m deep.	275	-
277	Cut of posthole. Sub circular with vertical sides and flat base. -.71 x -.80 x -.40 m deep. Paired with posthole 275 to the west.	-	-



Context No	Descriptive interpretation	Relates to cut	Ditch No
278	Fill of posthole. Mid brown sandy silt. Pottery fragments. -0.71 x -0.8 x -0.40 m deep.	277	-
279	Cut of pit. Sub circular in plan with shallow sides and irregular base. 1.64 x 1.36 x -0.16 m deep. Cut by modern truncation on the east side of site and appears heavily truncated.	-	-
280	Fill of pit 279. Mid brown sandy silt. Pottery frags. 1.64 x 1.36 x -0.16 m deep.	279	-
281	Cut of pit. Sub oval with vertical sides and irregular base. 1.85 x 1.1 x -0.56 m deep.	-	-
282	Basal fill of pit 281. Mid brown sand. Very clean. 1.85 x 1.1 x -0.15 m deep.	-	-
283	Upper fill of pit 281. Mid brown sand. FE object, burnt bone, pottery frags. 1.85 x 1.1 x -0.15 m deep.	281	-
284	Upper fill of ditch. Mid brown silty sand. C. 5 m wide and -0.55 m deep.	286	10
285	Fill of ditch 286. Mottled grey and brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal frags. -0.53 m deep.	286	10
286	E-W orientated located at the north end of site. Runs west from section, with a rounded terminal immediately in front of Ditch 8. Relationship appears to be Ditch 10 truncating the upper fill of Ditch 8. In eastern section Ditch 10 appears as three ditch	-	10
287	Fill of ditch 288. Light brown silty sand. 1.3 m wide and -0.7 m deep.	288	10
288	Cut of ditch located on the south side of large ditch 289. Appears to be contemporary with 286. 1.3 m wide and -0.7 m deep.	-	10
289	Fill of ditch 290. Mid brown grey silty sand. 1.8 m wide and -0.40 m deep	290	10
290	Cut of ditch located on the northern edge of 286. Runs parallel and appears to be contemporary - merges with 286 and 288 further west. Width 1.80 m, -0.40 m deep.	-	10
291	Basal fill of 251 - terminal of Ditch 1. Dark grey silty sand. Charcoal frags. 1.05 m wide and -0.15 m deep.	251	1
292	Fill of ditch 251 at terminal end = Ditch 1. Mottled white/orange silty clay. Charcoal and pottery frags. -0.70 m wide and -0.4 m deep.	-	-
293	Primary fill of ditch. Mid grey sandy silt. Iron panning. Natural silting. -0.25 m deep.	286	10
294	Upper fill of ditch 296. Mid brown sand silt. Pottery frags. 3.20 m wide and -0.50 m deep.	296	8
295	Basal fill of ditch 296. Pale yellow sand. Natural rapid silting. 1.40 m wide and -0.10 m deep.	296	8
296	Cut of ditch. Slot through Ditch 8. N-S linear ditch with shallow sloping sides and concave base. 3.20 m wide and -0.60 m deep.	-	8
297	Fill of gully 298. Mid brown silty sand. Pottery and charcoal frags. -0.60 m wide and -0.30 m deep.	298	9
298	Cut of gully. Slot through Ditch 9. N-S gully parallel to Ditch 8 - northern annex ditch. -0.60 m wide and -0.30 m deep. Steep sloping sides with concave base.	-	9
299	Fill of gully 300. Slot through northern end of Ditch 9. Mid brown sandy silt. -0.40 m wide and -0.16 m deep.	300	9
300	Cut of N-S linear gully. Truncated away to the north by later disturbance before being truncated away. Slot through Ditch 9. Moderate sloping sides and concave base. -0.40 wide and -0.16 m deep.	-	9
301	Half slot through rounded terminal of 286 (Ditch 10). Probable that Ditch 8 is later than Ditch 10.	-	8
302	Fill of ditch terminal 301. Grey brown sandy silt. Charcoal frags.	301	-
303	Northern extent of Ditch 8. Width 1.2 m and -0.16 m deep.	-	8

Context No	Descriptive interpretation	Relates to cut	Ditch No
304	Fill of 303. White mottled sandy clay.	303	8
305	Basal fill of posthole 306. Light brown silty sand. -0.30 x -0.30 x -0.07 m deep	306	-
306	Cut of posthole. Gatehouse northern line - eastern extent. Circular with vertical cut and flat base. -0.30 x -0.30 x 0.07 m deep.	-	-
307	Fill of modern gully 308. Mid brown sandy silt. -0.14 m deep and -0.80 m wide.	308	12
308	Cut of modern gully.	-	-
309	Fill of gully 310. Dark brown silty sand. -0.14 m wide and -0.18 m deep.	310	12
310	Cut of N-S gully. Steep to moderate sides. Base not visible as feature truncated by modern cut. -0.14 m wide and -0.18 m deep. Relationship with 308 not clear.	-	12
311	Fill of pit. Mid brown sand with burnt clay and charcoal throughout. 1.24 x -0.80 x -0.29 m deep.	312	-
312	Cut of oval pit. Steep sided with concave base. -0.80 x -0.80 x -0.24 m deep. Cuts pit 314.	-	-
313	Fill of pit 314. Mid brown silty sand. -0.80 m width and -0.29 m deep.	314	-
314	Cut of sub oval pit. Steep sided with concave base. Cut by pit 312. 0.80 m wide and -0.29 m deep.	-	-
315	Upper fill of N-S 317 (slot through Ditch 8) and pit 320. Mid brown silty sand. Charcoal frags. 4.5 m wide and -0.60 m deep.	317/320	9
316	Primary fill of ditch 317 (Slot through Ditch 8). 2.3 m wide and -0.34 m deep.	317	-
317	Cut of ditch. Slot through Ditch 8. N-S linear ditch. Steep sloping cut with flat base. Cuts pit 320.	-	-
318	Fill of pit 320. dark grey brown silty sand. 2 m wide and -0.60 m deep.	320	-
319	Primary fill of pit 320. Dark grey gravelly silt. Charcoal frags throughout.	320	-
320	Cut of circular pit. Vertically cut sides with flat base. Pit located on the east side of Ditch 8. Ditch 8 appears to cut pit. 2.4 x 2 x -0.93 m deep.	-	-
321	Fill of gully 322 (slot through Ditch 9). Mid brown sandy silt. -0.70 m wide and -0.40 m deep.	322	9
322	Cut of N-S linear gully. (Slot through Ditch 9). Near vertically cut sides and flat base. -0.7 m wide and -0.40 m deep.	-	9

## APPENDIX 2 PHOTO REGISTER

Photo No	Context No	Facing	Description
39	-	-	FILM 2 - ID SHOT
40	-	N	Pre excavation general view
41	-	N	Pre excavation general view
42	-	S	Pre excavation general view
43	-	S	Pre excavation general view
44	201	E	W facing section of annex ditch 201 - DITCH 5
45	201	E	W facing section of annex ditch 201 - DITCH 5
46	201	E	Pre-ex of annex ditch 201 from terminus - DITCH 5
47	201	E	W-facing section of terminus of annex ditch 201 - DITCH 5
48	201	E	W-facing section of terminus of annex ditch 201 - DITCH 5
49	205	W	E facing section of annex ditch 205 - DITCH 6

Photo No	Context No	Facing	Description
50	205	E	Terminus of 205 - DITCH 6
51	205	S	1980's N facing section through terminal of 205 - DITCH 6
52	205	W	E facing section 205 - DITCH 6
53	225	N	South facing section 225 - DITCH 2
54	225	S	Slot 225 - DITCH 2
55	227	N	South facing section 227 - DITCH 2
56	202	N	S facing section 202 - DITCH 1
57	202	N	S facing section of 202 - DITCH 1
58	202	N	S facing section 202 - DITCH 1
59	202	-	S facing section 202 - DITCH 1
60	216	SE	Pit/ph 216 showing pit 215
61	230	N	S facing section through ditches 230 and 234 - DITCH 2
62	-	S	General shot
63	-	S	General shot
64	-	S	General shot
65	-	S	General shot
66	236	N	S Facing section 236, 234, 232 - DITCHES 1 & 2
67	-	N	General shot
68	-	N	General shot
69	-	N	General shot
70	-	SE	General shot
71	245	S	W facing section pit 245
72	245	N	S facing section pit 245
73	248	S	N facing section pit 248
74	-	-	Film 3 - ID shot
75	248	W	E Facing section pit 248
76	245	W	E facing sections 245 and 248
77	242	NE	E facing section 242 and 236 - DITCH 11
78	240	E	W facing section 239 and 236 - DITCH 11
79	243	W	E facing section 243
80	251	S	N facing section 251 - DITCH 1
81	254	S	N facing section pit 254
82	259	S	N facing section 259 - DITCH 8
83	261	S	N facing section 261 - DITCH 9
84	261	S	N facing section 261 - DITCH 9
85	264	W	E facing section 264 - DITCH 9
86	256	S	N facing section of well 256
87	271	W	E facing section pit 271
88	269	N	Terminal of ditch 269 - DITCH 3
89	269	S	N facing section at north terminal 269 - DITCH 3
90	269	W	E facing section at north terminal 269 - DITCH 3

Photo No	Context No	Facing	Description
91	269	N	S facing section through 269 - DITCH 3
92	286	SE	W facing section 286, 288, 290 - DITCH 10
93	251	S	N facing section through terminal 251 - DITCH 1
94	251	E	W facing section of terminal 251 - DITCH 1
95	272	SE	NW facing section pit/ph 272
96	279	W	E facing section through spread 279
97	275	N	S facing section ph 275
98	277	N	S facing section ph 277
99	279	NW	SE facing section pit 279
100	281	NW	SE facing section pit 281
101	286	E	W facing section through 286/288/290 - DITCH 10
102	286	SE	W facing section through 286/288/290 - DITCH 10
103	296	S	N facing section 296 - DITCH 9
104	298	S	N facing section 298 - DITCH 8
105	298	S	N facing section 298 - DITCH 8
106	300	S	N facing section 300 - DITCH 9
107	300	S	General shot of DITCH 9
108	-	-	Film 4 - ID shot
109	301	S	S facing section 301 - DITCH 10
110	303	S	S facing section 303 - DITCH 9
111	312	SE	NW facing section 312 -
112	306	N	S facing section ph 306 - DITCH 12
113	310	S	N facing section 308 and 310 - DITCH 12
114	310	N	S facing section 310 and 308 - DITCH 12
115	290	E	W facing section 290 and 286 - DITCH 10/8
116	290	NE	W facing section 290 and 286 - DITCH 10/8
117	320	SW	N facing section pit 320 and ditch 317 - DITCH 8
118	320	SE	N facing section pit 320 and ditch 317 - DITCH 8
119	322	S	N facing section 322 - DITCH 9

### APPENDIX 3 DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No	Context No	Type	Scale
1	201	Section	1:10
2	201	Section	1:10
3	205	Section	1:10
4	202	Section	1:10
5	234	Section	1:10
6	243	Section	1:10
7	236	Section	1:10

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<b>Drawing No</b>	<b>Context No</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Scale</b>
8	242	Section	1:10
9	245	Section	1:10
10	245	Section	1:10
11	248	Section	1:10
12	248	Section	1:10
13	254	Section	1:10
14	259	Section	1:10
15	256	Section	1:10
16	264	Section	1:10
17	271	Section	1:10
18	281	Section	1:10
19	305	Section	1:10
20	305	Section	1:10
21	305	Section	1:10
22	251	Section	1:10
23	286	Section	1:10
24	296	Section	1:10
25	301	Section	1:10
26	300	Section	1:10
27	306	Section	1:10
28	308	Section	1:10
29	312	Section	1:10
30	286	Section	1:10
31	322	Section	1:10

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APPENDIX 4 FINDS  
Finds catalogue

Phase	Area	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
-	-	T/S	-	-	CBM	1	-	Drain	Pipe sherd	-	Mod?	-	-	3
-	-	T/S	-	-	Fe	3	-	Object	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	T/S	-	-	Glass	1	-	Bottle	Green bottle base	L.18 <sup>th</sup> /c.19 <sup>th</sup>	Mod	-	-	3
-	-	T/S	-	-	Pottery	2	-	Modern	-	-	Mod	-	-	1
-	-	?	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Buffware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	T/S	-	-	Pottery	13	-	Roman	Amphora, buff and redwares	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	T/S	003	-	Cu	1	-	Bolt?	Long object with stepped tapering terminals, thicker central part with six regular perforations (cf Elginhaugh report)	-	Rom	C	X	2
-	-	T/S	101	-	Cu	1	-	Coin	Thick coin, detail obscured by corrosion. Diam 26mm	-	Rom	C	?	2
-	-	T/S	102	-	Cu	1	-	Object	Small loop with two rivets	-	Rom/ Mod	?	-	2
-	-	T/S	104	-	Pb	4	-	Sheet	Sheet fragments, from same object, one folded edge. Poor condition	-	Rom/ Mod	?	-	2
-	-	T/S	109	-	Fe	1	-	Shaft	Pointed, nail?	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	111	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	112	-	Fe	1	-	Shaft	-	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	114	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	115	-	Fe	1	-	Shaft	-	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	116	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	Small	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	117	-	Cu	1	-	Spoon	Part of handle of teaspoon?	-	Mod?	-	-	2
-	-	T/S	118	-	Fe	1	-	Bracket	Nailed	-	Mod?	?	-	2

Phase	Area	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
-	-	T/S	119	-	Fe	1	-	Hook	Swivel hook?	-	?	XR	?	2
-	-	T/S	120	-	Fe	1	-	Lump	Small	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	121	-	Fe	1	-	Lump	Small	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	122	-	Fe	1	-	Bracket	L-shaped	-	Mod?	?	-	2
-	-	T/S	123	-	Fe	1	-	Wire	Twisted – barbed wire?	-	Mod?	-	-	2
-	-	T/S	124	-	Fe	1	-	Lump	Small	-	?	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	125	-	Fe	1	-	Ring	Large wide collar or ring	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	126	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	127	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	T/S	128	-	Cu	1	-	Disc	Possible coin, but very rough	-	-	C?	-	2
-	-	200	-	-	CBM	13	-	Brick	Fragments	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	200	-	-	CBM	1	-	Tile	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	200	-	-	Pottery	13	-	Roman	Amphora, grey, buff and redwares	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	200	001	-	Cu	1	-	Coin	Thick coin in good condition. Inscription legible. Diam 31mm. Trajan (AD97-117)	AD97-117	Rom	C	?	2
-	-	200	004a	-	Cu	1	-	Pin?	Pin head? Decorative terminal, knopped with grooves	-	Rom	C	X	2
-	-	200	004b	-	Fe	1	-	Object	Staple? Ring?	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	200	005	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	Shaft	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	200	006	-	Cu	1	-	Rivet	-	-	Rom?	C	-	2
-	-	200	007a	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	200	007b	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	200	106	-	Pb	1	-	Lump	Large irregular shaped	-	?	?	-	2
-	-	200	107	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2

Phase	Area	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
-	-	200	146	-	Fe	1	-	Object	Curving strip	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	204	-	-	Glass	1	-	Bottle	-	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	Mod	-	-	3
-	-	204	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Amphora	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	204	-	-	Stone	1	-	Worked?	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	205	-	-	CBM	8	-	Brick/Tile	Fragments	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	205	-	-	Pottery	5	-	Roman	Redwares	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	207	-	-	Pottery	2	-	Roman	Redwares	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	207	147	-	Fe	7	-	Nails	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	208	-	-	CBM	15	-	Brick	Fragments	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	208	-	-	Pottery	2	-	Roman	Red and greywares	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	208	103	-	Fe	1	-	Hook	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	208	148	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	209	-	-	CBM	1	-	Brick	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	209	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Redware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	220	-	-	Pottery	5	-	Roman	Amphora, redware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	228	-	-	Pottery	7	-	Roman	Redwares, buffwares, mortaria	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	233	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Amphora	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	235	008	-	Pb	1	-	Object/ Waste	Long ?dribble	-	?	?	-	2
-	-	242	-	-	Lithics	2	-	Flint Flakes	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	246	-	-	CBM	1	-	Brick	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	246	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Redware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	246	105	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2



Phase	Area	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
-	-	247	-	-	CBM	1	-	Brick	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	247	-	-	Pottery	6	-	Roman	Amphora, buffware rim	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	247	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Samian rim	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	247	129	-	Fe	1	-	Object	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	247	130	-	Fe	1	-	Object	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	247	131	-	Fe	1	-	Object	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	247	132	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	248	-	-	CBM	5	-	Brick	lumps	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	248	-	-	Pottery	3	-	Roman	Samian rims	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	248	-	-	Pottery	24	-	Roman	Amphora handle, redware, buffware rims	-	Rom	-	?	1
-	-	248	133	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	248	134	-	Fe	1	-	Object	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	248	135	-	Fe	1	-	Object	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	248	136	-	Fe	1	-	Object	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	248	137	-	Fe	1	-	Object	-	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	248	138	-	Fe	1	-	Object	Large ?key shaped object	-	-	XR	?	2
-	-	248	139	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	Shaft	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	248	140	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	Shaft	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	249	-	-	CBM	1	-	Tile	Roof tile?	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	249	-	-	Glass	2	-	Bottle & Window	-	19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	Mod	-	-	3
-	-	250	-	-	Pottery	3	-	Roman	Greyware, redware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	252	-	-	CBM	1	-	Daub	-	-	-	-	-	3

Phase	Area	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
-	-	253	-	-	CBM	2	-	Daub	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	253	-	-	Pottery	7	-	Roman	Redware joining sherds making up large piece of jug shoulder, greyware	-	Rom	-	?	1
-	-	253	009	-	Fe	1	-	Spike	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	257	-	-	Pottery	47	-	Roman	Buffware, many sherds, all appears to be same pot, joins? Redware	-	Rom	-	?	1
-	-	257	010	-	Pottery	2	-	Roman	Samian, complete base sherd with stamp and moulded decoration	-	Rom	-	X	1
-	-	257	108	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	257	110	-	Fe	1	-	Nail	-	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	257	113	-	Fe	1	-	Strap	Four pieces from same strap with rounded/pointed terminal?	-	Rom?	XR	-	2
-	-	273	141	-	Fe	1	-	Rod	Long square sectioned rod, with protrusions on side?	-	-	XR	?	2
-	-	274	-	-	Pottery	25	-	Roman	Amphora, mortaria, greyware, buffware, redware	-	Rom	-	?	1
-	-	276	-	-	CBM	1	-	Brick	Large corner sherd	-	Rom	-	-	3
-	-	276	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Amphora	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	278	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Buffware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	280	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Buffware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	280	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Samian base	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	282	002	-	Cu	1	-	Object	U-shaped object with hooked terminal	-	Rom	C	-	2
-	-	283	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Samian	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	283	142	-	Fe	1	-	Knife?	Knife with socketed tang? Two joining pieces, one with part of triangular sectioned blade and tang, joining tang made from rolled sheet in square section	-	-	XR	?	2

Phase	Area	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
-	-	283	143	-	Fe	1	-	Object	Triangular object, broken at wide end, tapering to point with lateral spike at tip	-	-	XR	?	2
-	-	283	144	-	Fe	1	-	Object	Fragment	-	-	XR	-	2
-	-	284	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Redware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	284	011	-	Fe	1	-	Weight?	Heavy thick disc. Diam 24mm, thickness 11mm, weight 32g	-	-	XR	?	2
-	-	284	145	-	Cu	1	-	Mount?	Plano-convex disc with possible Fe fixing on back. Heavy lead-copper alloy. Diam 31mm, weight 23g	-	-	XR	?	2
-	-	292	-	-	Pottery	1	-	Roman	Redware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	294	-	-	Glass	1	-	Bottle	Green bottle sherd	18 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	Mod	-	-	3
-	-	294	-	-	Pottery	3	-	Roman	Amphora, redware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	297	-	-	Pottery	4	-	Roman	Buffware, greyware	-	Rom	-	-	1
-	-	311	-	-	Pottery	8	-	Roman	Amphora	-	Rom	-	-	1

## Abbreviations:

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
Fe	Iron
Cu	Copper Alloy
Pb	Lead alloy
Rom	Roman
Mod	Modern
T/S	Topsoil

SF nos. 101 &gt; given out in post-ex

**Environmental Material (Hand Collected)**

Phase	Area	Context	SF No	Sample No	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Conservation	Illustration	Box No
-	-	200	-	-	Charcoal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	200	-	-	Bone	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	205	-	-	Bone	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	229	-	-	Bone	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	248	-	-	Bone	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	253	-	-	Bone	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	253	-	-	Bone	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	284	-	-	Bone	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

## APPENDIX 5 SAMPLE REGISTER

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<b>Sample No</b>	<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description</b>
10	200	Upper fill of Ditch 201 at east extent
11	210	Lower fill of ditch 201
12	211	Basal fill of ditch 201
13	212	Turf line within ditch 201
14	213	Fill of ditch 201
15	214	Fill of ditch 201
16	215	Fill of ditch 201
17	207	Fill of 205
18	208	Fill of 205
19	209	Turfline of ditch 205
20	224	Fill of slot 225
21	226	Fill of gully 227
22	203	Primary fill of ditch 202
23	204	Secondary fill of ditch 202
24	219	Fill of 218
25	220	Modern backfill 218
26	228	Primary fill 230
27	229	Secondary fill 230
28	231	Fill of ph 232
29	233	Fill of ditch 234
30	252	Upper fill of pit 254
31	253	Fill of pit 254
32	255	Primary fill of pit 254
33	246	Upper fill of 245
34	247	Lower fill of 245
35	249	Single fill of 248
36	237	Fill of linear 236
37	238	Fill of linear 236
38	240	Fill of ph 239
39	242	Fill of linear 241
40	244	Fill of pit/ph 243
41	258	Fill of ditch 259
42	260	Fill of gully 261
43	262	Upper fill of gully terminal 264
44	263	Lower fill of gully terminal 264
45	267	Upper fill of 269 ditch
46	268	Lower fill of 269 ditch
47	270	Fill of pit 271
48	257	Upper fill of well 256

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<b>Sample No</b>	<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description</b>
49	265	Fill of well 256
50	266	Fill of well 256
51	273	Fill of pit 272
52	274	Pot rich spread
53	276	Post hole 275
54	278	Posthole 277
55	280	Pit 279
56	282	Primary fill 281
57	283	Fill 282
58	290	Fill of ditch 251
59	291	VOID
60	284	Upper fill of ditch 286, 288, 290
61	285	Fill of ditch 286
62	287	Fill of ditch 288
63	289	Fill of ditch 290
64	293	Primary fill of ditch 286
65	294	Upper fill of 296
66	295	Lower fill of 296
67	297	Fill of 298
68	305	Fill of 306
69	311	Fill of pit 312
70	313	Fill of pit 314
71	318	Fill of pit 320

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## APPENDIX 6 DES REPORT

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Mid Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Melville Gate Data Centre, Dalkeith; Excavation In The Fort Annexe
PROJECT CODE:	SWD04
PARISH:	Dalkeith
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Candy Hatherley
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation/Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	NT36NW 61.0
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Roman Fort and Annex
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Coin of Emperor Trajan (AD97-117)
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 3215 6740
START DATE (this season)	2nd March 2009
END DATE (this season)	20th March 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken prior to an additional phase of building at Melville Gate Data Centre, Dalkeith in March 2009. The Data Centre is located on the site of a Roman fort (known as Elginhaugh), identified and partially excavated in the 1980s. The annexe of the fort had not previously been fully investigated, and the results of an evaluation in 2007 indicated that elements of the annexe survived within the footprint of the proposed development. Therefore an excavation of the remaining area of the annexe was required to fulfil a planning condition.</p> <p>The excavation revealed a series of ditches and a post-built gateway. Other previously unknown features were identified including a well, a putative roadside building and ditches subdividing the interior of the annexe. A coin of Emperor Trajan (AD97-117) was discovered within the backfill of an enclosure ditch, a decade later in date than any previous coins found within the annexe or fort.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS. Report lodged with Midlothian SMR and NMRS.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Royal Bank of Scotland Group
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Headland Archaeology Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	candy.hatherley@headlandarchaeology.com