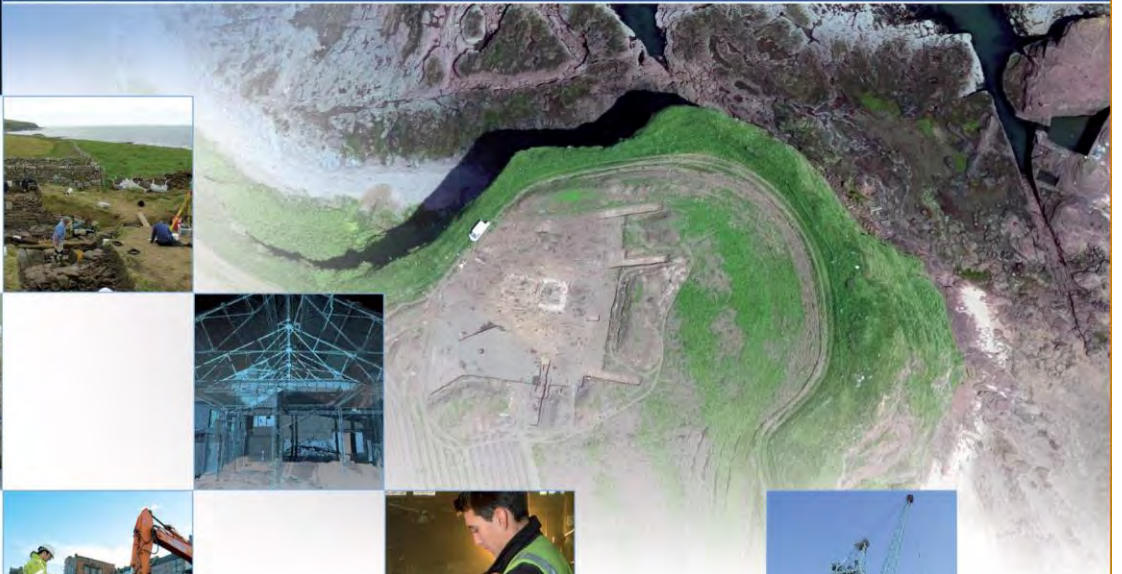
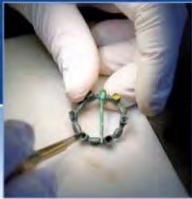


Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

AOC Project 25298

June 2020

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-396549



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'Ness: Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation

On Behalf of:	Mr James Adamson c/o Pollock Hammond Ltd Grange West Linlithgow EH49 7RH
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NT 00822 81269
Planning Reference:	N/A
AOC Project No:	25298
OASIS ID:	aocarcha1-396549
Prepared by:	Victoria Huggett
Illustration by:	Sam O'Leary
Date:	June 2020

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Victoria Huggett

Date: 11th June 2020

Approved by: Nuala C. Woodley

Date: 15th June 2020

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft

Date: 15th June 2020

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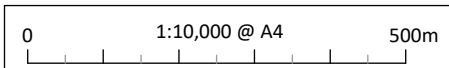
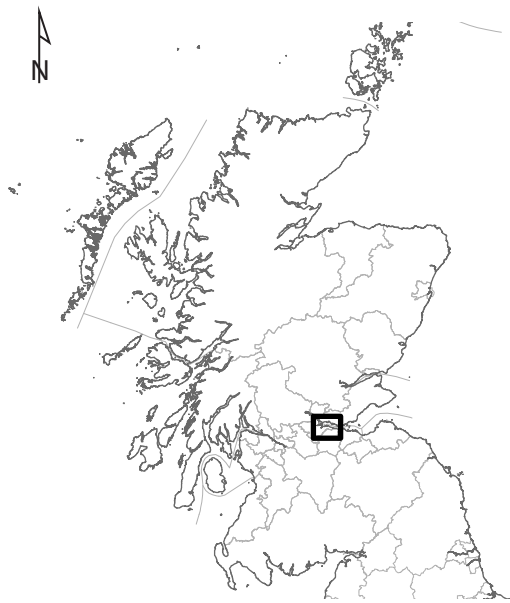


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/25298/DSR/01/01

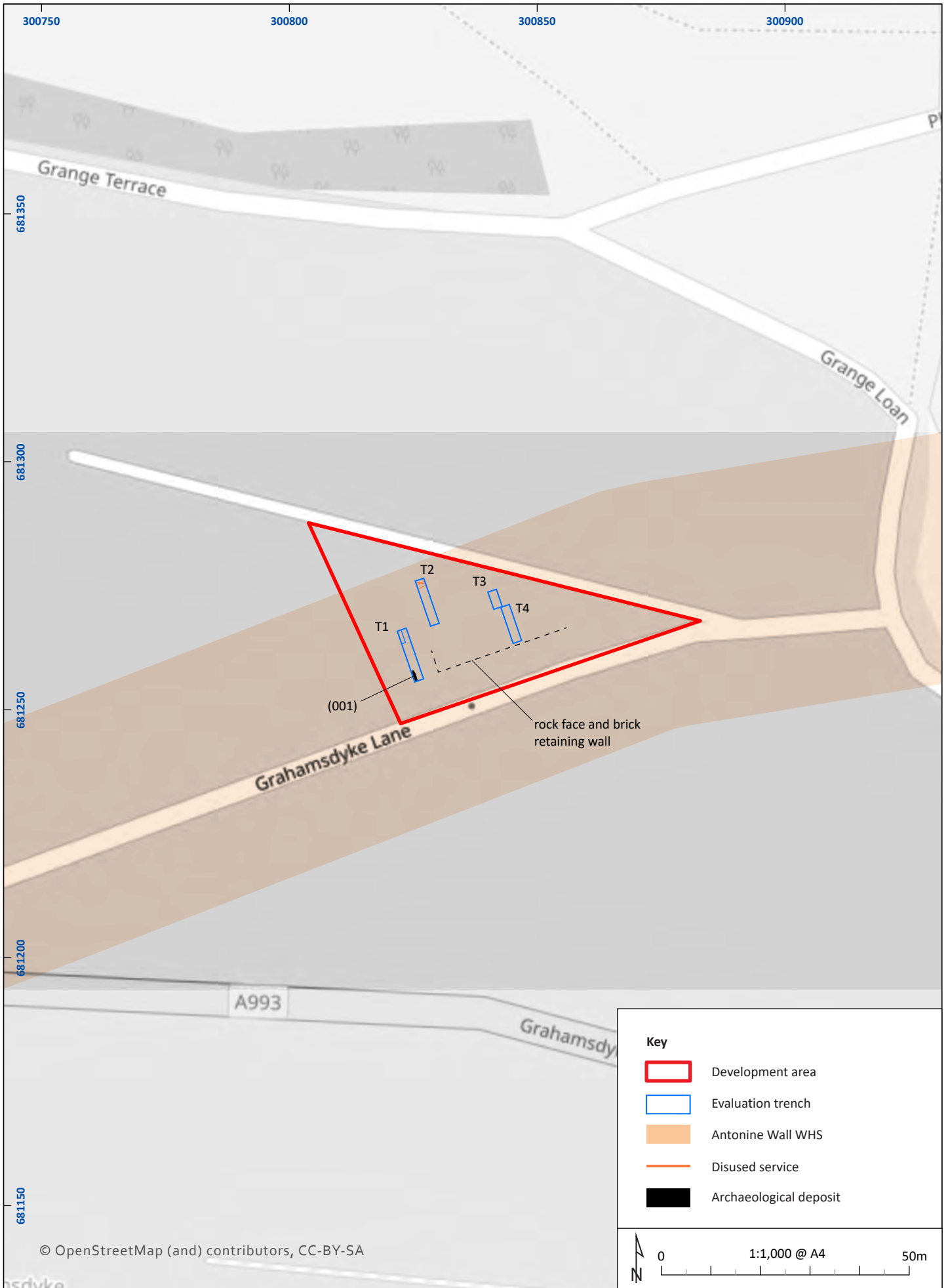


Figure 2: Trench Plan

01/25298/DSR/02/01

Abstract

A programme of archaeological works consisting of trial trenching, was required by Pollock Hammond Ltd on behalf of Mr James Anderson ahead of a planning application for development at land on Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness (NT 00822 81269). The development will consist of the erection of two new dwellings and associated infrastructure. A programme of archaeological works is required prior to submission of a planning application due to the Sites location within a World Heritage Site.

Four trial trenches totalling 30 linear meters were excavated across the site. A shallow depression with darker soils, evidence of burning and a scrap of lead was uncovered in Trench 1. The date and function of this feature is unknown; however it is likely to be modern disturbance. No further archaeological remains were encountered during the trial trenching.

Given the findings of the evaluation it is unlikely that further mitigation measures will be required. This will need confirmation by Falkirk Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Geoff Bailey of Falkirk Community Trust.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 A programme of archaeological works, consisting of trial trenching, was required by Pollock Hammond Ltd on behalf of Mr James Anderson ahead of a planning application for development at land on Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness (NT 00822 81269). The development will consist of the erection of two new dwellings and associated infrastructure. The proposed development lies within the administrative area of Falkirk Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Geoff Bailey of Falkirk Community Trust (hereafter referred to as FCT).
- 1.1.2 A programme of archaeological works was required prior to submission of a planning application due to the Sites location within a World Heritage Site.
- 1.1.3 The programme of archaeological works was in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy (2014)* and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (2011)* and consisted of four trenches spaced across the site, as topography and vegetation allowed. The trenches totalled 30 linear meters. The works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by AOC Archaeology Group (2020) and approved by FCT.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises an area of land located to the north of Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness within Falkirk (NT 00822 81269; Figure 1). The land is located within a residential area, is currently unoccupied and lies in a slightly inclined landscape at heights between 37m and 39m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.2 The Site geology consists of Bathgate Hills Volcanic Formation – Basalt; Igneous Bedrock formed approximately 324 to 337 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Superficial deposits overlying the bedrock consist of Till - Diamicton. The superficial deposits are representative of a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey, 2020).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- i)* to determine and assess the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area through evaluation trenching;
 - ii)* To establish the presence of archaeological remains associated with the Antonine Wall

- iii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of mitigation strategy compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011), such as excavation, post-excavation analyses and publication, given the infeasibility of preserving the archaeological material *in situ*, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Within a 500m radius of the site, there are many known archaeological sites; the majority of which are associated with the town of Bo'ness, which has links to the Roman period but mainly developed within the 18th century. Bo'ness, an abbreviated name of Borrowstouness, contains 2 conservation areas and 11 listed buildings; the Site itself is located within the Grange, Bo'Ness Conservation Area.
- 3.2 The Site lies within the World Heritage Site of the Antonine Wall due to its location within the projected line of the wall. The Antonine Wall was inscribed by UNESCO in 2008, to become part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. The Antonine Wall was the most northerly frontier of the Roman Empire nearly 2,000 years ago. It ran for 40 Roman miles (60km) from modern Bo'ness on the Firth of Forth to Old Kilpatrick on the River Clyde. At the time it was built, the wall was the most complex frontier ever constructed by the Roman army. Built on the orders of the Emperor Antoninus Pius in the years following AD 140, the wall was both a physical barrier and a symbol of the Roman Empire's power and control. It was never a stone wall; it was a turf rampart fronted by a wide and deep ditch (UNESCO, 2020).
- 3.3 Related sites located within 500m of the Site included the Scheduled Monument of a Roman Camp named Bents Cottage, Roman Temporary Camp 40m Sw, 75m Sw & 75m Ne Of (SM2474) which is located 750m south-west of the Site. The site of the Roman temporary camp is visible by the cropmarks of its defensive ditches on oblique aerial photographs. Dating to the mid-second century AD, the camp is associated with the construction of the Antonine Wall.
- 3.4 Further afield, a camp named the Antonine Wall, Roman Temporary Campe 105m Nnw of Holland Cottage (SM3202) is located 900m to the south-east of the Site.
- 3.5 Bo'ness Grange (CANMORE 49526) is recorded directly to the north of the Site. During the 12th century Philip d' Eu granted some of his lands to Culross Abbey, directly opposite on the north side of the Forth. The lands, called the "granary" of the Abbey, retained the name after they were secularised, and passed to the Hamiltons. An associated Grange House was located within the vicinity but demolished in the early 20th century (CANMORE 49521). The Grange is depicted on Roys Military Map (Highlands) of 1747-52.



Figure 3: Roys Military Map (Highlands) of 1747-52

*Original Source: British Library (Shelfmarks: Cartographic Items Maps 236.b.72., 235.b.91.
and Ref.B.8. (British Isles)(13.).*

- 3.6 A record of a number of cists being found to the south of Grange House is recorded on the opposite side of Grahamsdyke Lane (CANMORE 49543). They are recorded as being located under a barrow (CANMORE 49532) or tumulus and recorded as mostly containing dust, however some contained bones. There is no knowledge of the date of the remains. The tumulus is recorded on Ordnance Survey Mapping.

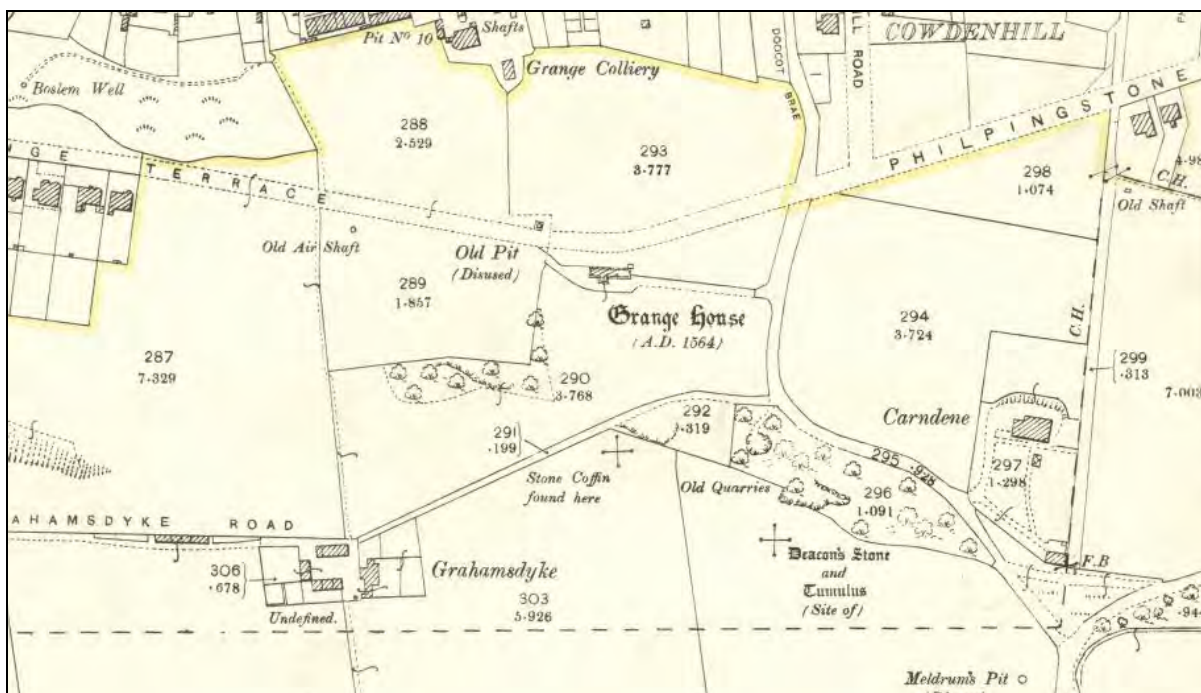


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Scotland, 1897

Reproduced with the Kind Permission of the Trustee's of the National Library of Scotland

- 3.7 Other records within the vicinity of the site include a post-medieval finger ring was found 330m to the south-east of the Site, a small pot and fragments of a human skull found together in a grave 330m north-east of the Site presumably dating to the Bronze Age (CANMORE 49529/ 49528) and also a stone axe recovered from a sand-bed at Bridgeness (CANMORE 49527), however its exact location is unknown.
- 3.8 The remaining records within 500m of the Site consist of buildings and monuments relating to the development of Bo'ness from the 19th century to the present day.
- 3.9 Ordnance Survey mapping shows the Site boundary to be demarcated in its current state from at least the late 1930s and does not show it to be occupied by any buildings or other features. Google Earth Imagery (Google Earth, 2020) shows a house to be present within the Site in 2005, but looks to be have been demolished by 2015.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The details of the archaeological evaluation laid out below, were designed to meet the requirements of Falkirk Council as advised by FCT, and agreed through the submission of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (AOC Archaeology 2020).

4.2 Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.2.1 The original area covered by the proposed development area was 1450m². The suggested extent of trenching was two trenches at right angles to Grahamsdyke Lane, totalling c.30 linear metres of trenches when excavated with a 2.0 m wide bucket. After assessment of the site it was concluded

that the extensive vegetation in the western area of the site, particularly the trees in the NW and SW corners, precluded the excavation of a single 20m trench, with the steep, uneven topography providing a further barrier. Instead it was planned to excavate 3, 10m long trenches totalling 30 linear meters.

- 4.2.2 The evaluation trenches were distributed in order to achieve an even coverage of the available area (see Figure 2). The depth of made ground within Trench 3, as well as its location in the centre of site forced the abandonment at 3.7m length of the trench. Trench 4 was excavated to substitute the shortage in Trench 3.
- 4.2.3 The trenches were opened by a JCB wheeled excavator fitted with a 0.9m wide smooth bladed ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or geological deposits were reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and the methodology within the agreed WSI.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 9th June 2020. Weather conditions were generally dry with some bright sun later in the day. As such, archaeological visibility remained good.
- 5.1.2 The site consisted of a well sized residential plot which had once contained a single house. The centre of the site had been levelled to accommodate this house, which the site owner reported demolishing in 2013. The west end of the site is highest to the south and travels downwards to the north at a 45-degree angle, which is presumed to be the natural slope of the area. A retaining wall from the house remained towards the west end, and there were remains of garden walls, landscaping and plants in several areas. The south side of the site features a bare rock face, presumably related to when the site was levelled for the previous house. At least 1m has been cut out of the slope to the south side of site to facilitate this levelling. An embankment appears to run along the north edge of the site, with the road and subsequent houses on this side sitting notably lower than the height of the site.
- 5.1.3 The topsoil (002) consisted of a dark greyish brown clay loam. The topsoil ranged from 0.25 – 0.35 m in depth. Where the site had been extensively levelled there was no topsoil to speak of, only a thin layer of vegetation which had accumulated since the demolition of the house. The underlying natural geology varied across the Site. At the west end of the site, where the natural slope has survived, the topsoil overlaid a greyish sandy clay (003), 0.5m in depth with occasional boulders. (003) was also present in the north end of Trench 4. At the client's request, a deep slot to the north end of Trench 1, showed (003) to overlay grey and yellowish orange clay with sandstone boulders (004). At the south

end of Trenches 2 and 4, the natural geology was a fragmented yellow/orange rock (005) with only a thin 0.04m layer of recently accumulated vegetation overlying this. The underlying geology in the north end of Trenches 2 and 4, and in Trench 3 was orangey brown sandy clay with frequent gravel (006) dispersed throughout. It appears likely that (003) once overlaid the majority of the site, however levelling undertaken prior to the construction of a house on this site has removed this deposit from large areas.

- 5.1.4 Trench 1 measured 10m x 2m and was located on the surviving un-altered portion of the site. Trench 1 contained the only archaeological feature; a shallow linear feature [001] in the SW end of the trench. It was orientated N to S and measured 3.2m in length within the trench, 0.9m wide and 0.18m in depth. It was u-shaped in section, with a gentle slope to the east, and a sharper slope to the west. There was a heat affected area within the feature. The linear continued south beyond the limit of excavation, and to the north became much shallower and gradually petered out. The fill was a dark brown gritty silt with some gravel. A scrap of lead (SF001) was recovered from the slot through this feature. The presence of the lead and the nature of the deposits suggest that this feature is post-medieval or modern in date.
- 5.1.5 Trench 2 measured 9.5m x 2 m and was located to the east of the surviving retaining wall. The south end of Trench 2 was devoid of topsoil and when stripped of vegetation immediately revealed the natural geology (005), with drainage features relating to the demolished house cutting through the geology. The topsoil present in the rest of the trench did not exceed 0.2m. The north end of the trench contained electric cables, copper water pipes and further drainage (all disconnected) overlying and cut into (006).
- 5.1.6 Trench 3 measured 3.7m x 2m and was located through the centre of the site. This trench went through 1.65m of made ground deposits (007) before hitting the natural geology. The made ground deposits appeared recent, with broken glass and white glazed white china observed throughout. The deposit overlaying the natural geology was a 0.04m layer of coal dust (008). This suggests that in addition to digging out parts of the slope, some lower areas of the site were built up to create a flat surface. These deposits likely relate to the house that was demolished in 2013.
- 5.1.7 Trench 4 measured 6.6m x 2m and was located slightly to the east of Trench 3. As with Trench 2 the north end of this trench was vegetation overlying natural rocks and gravels (005). As the trench continued north the thickness of overlying deposits was much greater. It appeared that there was no surviving topsoil in this trench, instead various deposits made up a layer of made ground (009) that was 0.5m thick by the north end of the trench. The natural geology was (003) overlying (006).



Plate 1: Trench 1 from the north. Deep slot in NW corner infilled.



Plate 2: Trench 2 from the south.



Plate 3: Trench 3 viewed from the west.



Plate 4: Trench 4 from the south.



Plate 5: North facing section of feature [001]

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation at Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness revealed an extensively levelled parcel of land. The potential for surviving archaeology in the areas of site previously occupied by the former house is extremely low. Although the original slope is preserved at the westernmost side of site, only a single shallow feature [001] was uncovered, which is believed to be post-medieval or modern in date. There was no indication of remains of the Antonine Wall within the site.
- 6.2 It is possible that the alterations to the site's topography removed any traces of the Antonine Wall. However, considering the substantial nature of the Antonine Wall and the accompanying ditch it seems likely that had the wall ran through this plot, some evidence would have survived along the unaltered western edge, if not in the levelled areas. Grahamsdyke Lane itself and the houses to the south of it occupy higher ground than the Site, which lies partway down a slope, perhaps making it a less than ideal location for a defensive wall and ditch. This evaluation provided no evidence to substantiate the WHS projected line of the Antonine Wall. If the Wall did indeed follow this line, it seems likely that it lies to the south of this Site, on the higher ground.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Given the evaluation recorded no significant archaeological features or deposits, it is recommended that no further mitigation measures will be required. This will need confirmation by FCT on behalf of Falkirk Council.

8 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey (BGS) (2020). *Geology of Britain Viewer*. URL: www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain. Date accessed: 7th April 2020

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GRAHAMSDYKE LANE, BO'NESS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Trench Record

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	10 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	20 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NNW-SSE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.3 – 0.4 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Linear feature (001).
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Greyish sandy clay with occasional large boulders.
<i>Unstratified Finds</i>	None
<i>Drains</i>	None

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	9.5 m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	19 m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NNW-SSE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.3 – 0.4 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orange/yellow fractured bedrock to light orange brown sandy clay with gravel
<i>Unstratified Finds</i>	None
<i>Drains</i>	E-W drain at the south end, E-W drain, E-W electricity cable and E-W copper water pipe across N end.

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	3.7m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	7.4m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NNW-SSE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	1.85 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orange brown sandy clay sand with gravel
<i>Unstratified Finds</i>	None
<i>Drains</i>	Drain in E section face/S end of trench, c. 1m down. Did not continue to W.

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	6.6m by 2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	13.2m ²
<i>Excavated Orientation</i>	NNW-SSE
<i>Excavation Depth</i>	0.15 – m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Natural Subsoil</i>	Orange clayey sand with sub-rounded stones. Abundant gravel at 0 – 32 m.
<i>Unstratified Finds</i>	None
<i>Drains</i>	None

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record

Photo	Description	From
001	Site on arrival	E
002	Site on arrival	E
003	Site on arrival	E
004	Site on arrival	S
005	Site on arrival	N
006	Site on arrival	S
007	Site on arrival	S
008	Site on arrival	S
009	Site on arrival	E
010	Site on arrival	W
011	Section of Trench 3	W
012	Section of Trench 3	W
013	Section of Trench 3	W
014	Section of Trench 3	W
015	Section of Trench 3	N
016	Section of Trench 3	N
017	Section of Trench 3	E
018	Plan of Trench 2	N
019	Plan of Trench 2	N
020	Plan of Trench 1	N
021	Section of Trench 4, N end	W
022	Section of Trench 4, N end	W
023	Section of Trench 4, N end	W
024	Section of Trench 4, N end	W
025	Section of Trench 4, N end	W
026	Plan of Trench 4	S
027	Plan of Trench 4	S
028	Plan of Trench 4	S
029	Plan of Trench 4, south end	N
030	Plan of Trench 4	S
031	Plan of Trench 2	S
032	Plan of Trench 3	S
033	Plan of feature (001)	E
034	Plan of feature (001)	E

035	Plan of feature (001)	E
036	Plan of feature (001)	E
037	Plan of feature (001)	N
038	Plan of feature (001)	N
039	S-facing section of slot through (001)	S
040	S-facing section of slot through (001)	S
041	N-facing section of slot through (001)	N
042	N-facing section of slot through (001)	N

APPENDIX 3: Context Register

Context No.	Description and Interpretation
001	<p>Linear feature in Trench 1. 3.2m N-S x 0.9m E-W. Continues south out of excavation area. Maximum depth 0.18m. Gently sloping side to the east, sharper to the west. Concave base.</p> <p>Fill dark brown/black gritty silt with limited gravel inclusions. Evidence of burning to the eastern side. Cut into natural (003). Contained SF001</p>
002	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clay loam. Infrequent gravel. 0.25 – 0.35m thick, survives best on unaltered slope to west end of site.
003	Natural dark greyish brown sandy clay with large boulders. 0.5m thick, this deposit survives best on the unaltered western slope of site, as seen in Trench 1. Also visible, although thinner (0.3m), in north end of Trench 4.
004	Natural grey and yellow patchy clay with frequent sandstone boulders. Natural geology in north end of Trench 1, underlies 003. Viewed in deep slot dug at request of client.
005	Fragmented bedrock/natural geology. Bedrock or similar as exposed across south side of site by previous levelling for now-demolished house. Fragmented, the rock comes apart in medium sized angular chunks when machined. Appears to be sandstone or similar.
006	Natural orangey brown sandy clay with some gravel.
007	<p>Made ground deposits in Trench 3. Banded layers of sandy silt. 1.65m total depth from surface. Some layers appeared sterile while others contained broken glass and china, suggesting multiple tipping events.</p> <p>Levelling material used to bring up the level of this area of site to create a flat surface for the now demolished house.</p>
008	Thin Layer of coal dust observed during machining of Trench 3. Observed only while machine excavating, the thickness of this layer is estimated to be 0.04m. Did not appear to be of natural origin, instead it may be the first deposit tipped in to level this area of site, along with (007)
009	Made ground deposits in Trench 4. Maximum depth 0.5m at north end of trench. Similar to (008), however the upper 0.3m contained a much greater quantity of modern materials, including red blaze and rubble. There was also a lens of what appeared to be redeposited natural, presumably this was dug out upslope (to the south) and deposited downslope to create a level area.

APPENDIX 4: Sample Register

Context	Quantity (Litres)
(001)	10l

APPENDIX 5: Finds Register

Find No.	Context	Description
001	(001)	Thin scrap of lead

APPENDIX 5: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Falkirk Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness
PROJECT CODE:	23298
PARISH:	Bo'Ness and Carriden
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	V Huggett
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation
NMRS NO(S)	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	DEFENSE (Roman)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 00822 81269
START DATE (this season)	8 th June 2020
END DATE (this season)	8 th June 2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works consisting of trial trenching, was required by Pollock Hammond Ltd on behalf of Mr James Anderson ahead of a planning application for development at land on Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness (NT 00822 81269). The development will consist of the erection of two new dwellings and associated infrastructure. A programme of archaeological works is required prior to submission of a planning application due to the Sites location within a World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Four trial trenches totalling 30 linear meters were excavated across the site. A shallow depression with darker soils, evidence of burning and a scrap of lead was uncovered in Trench 1. The date and function of this feature is unknown, however it is likely to be modern disturbance. No further archaeological remains were encountered during the trial trenching.</p> <p>Given the findings of the evaluation it is unlikely that further mitigation measures will be required. This will need confirmation by Falkirk Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Geoff Bailey of Falkirk Community Trust.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Private Individual
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS

APPENDIX 6: OASIS form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-396549

Project details

Project name	Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'Ness
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological works consisting of trial trenching, was required by Pollock Hammond Ltd on behalf of Mr James Anderson ahead of a planning application for development at land on Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness (NT 00822 81269). The development will consist of the erection of two new dwellings and associated infrastructure. A programme of archaeological works is required prior to submission of a planning application due to the Sites location within a World Heritage Site. Four trial trenches totalling 30 linear meters were excavated across the site. A shallow depression with darker soils, evidence of burning and a scrap of lead was uncovered in Trench 1. The date and function of this feature is unknown, however it is likely to be modern disturbance. No further archaeological remains were encountered during the trial trenching. Given the findings of the evaluation it is unlikely that further mitigation measures will be required. This will need confirmation by Falkirk Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Geoff Bailey of Falkirk Community Trust.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2020 End: 08-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	25313 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	World Heritage Site
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DEFENSE Roman
Significant Finds	SCRAP OF LEAD Post Medieval
Methods techniques	& "Sample Trenches", "Visual Inspection"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - NPPG18
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	Scotland
Site location	FALKIRK BO'NESS AND CARRIDEN Grahamsdyke Lane

Postcode	EH51 9EB
Study area	1450 Square metres
Site coordinates	NT 00822 81269 56.014111000797 -3.591022280914 56 00 50 N 003 35 27 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Falkirk Council
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nuala Woodley
Project supervisor	Victoria Huggett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private\House Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr James Adamson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	As yet undetermined
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	National Monuments Record, Scotland
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	National Monuments Record, Scotland
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes"

Project

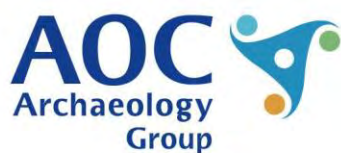
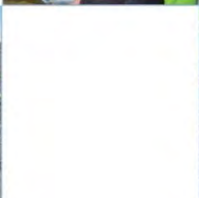
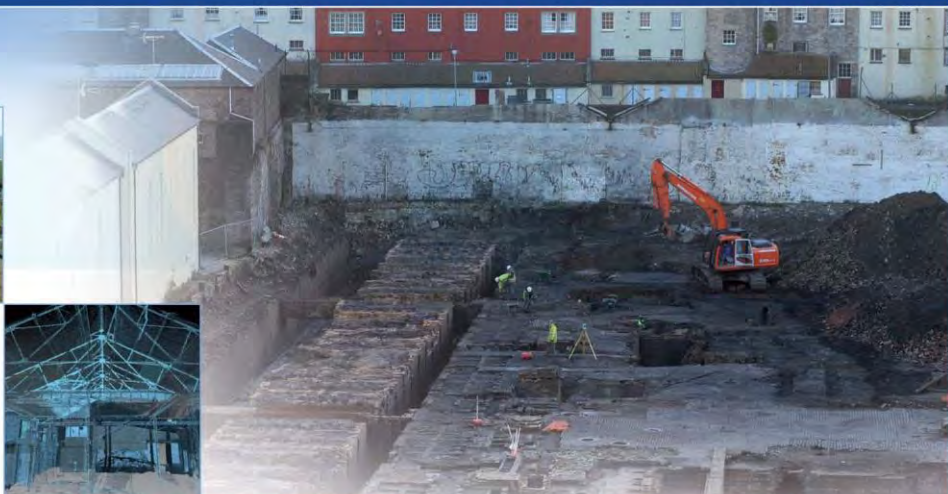
bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title Grahamsdyke Lane, Bo'ness: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report
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