

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY L I N C O L N

GORSE LANE, GRANTHAM. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Site Code: GLGA02
NGR: SK 9186 3407.
Planning Ref. AC/535/-/00/CC/FST
Accession No. 2002.435.



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Report prepared for Bovis Lend Lease Ltd.
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Summary

- *A program of archaeological observation and recording took place during the stripping of topsoil and sub-soil, and the cutting of a terrace prior to the construction of a new school building at Gorse Lane, Grantham.*
- *This work followed an archaeological evaluation of the site, comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching. This work identified evidence for Iron Age occupation in the form of enclosures and field systems, as well as medieval ridge and furrow.*
- *During the course of the watching brief, further evidence of settlement was recovered in the form of a boundary ditch and a single small pit. Pottery recovered from these features suggests a broadly Iron Age date, contemporary with material recovered from earlier work on the site.*
- *The relative paucity of archaeological remains that were disturbed during this investigation results from the re-positioning of the development footprint to avoid features that were identified by the earlier investigations. The majority of the archaeological resource has been preserved in situ.*

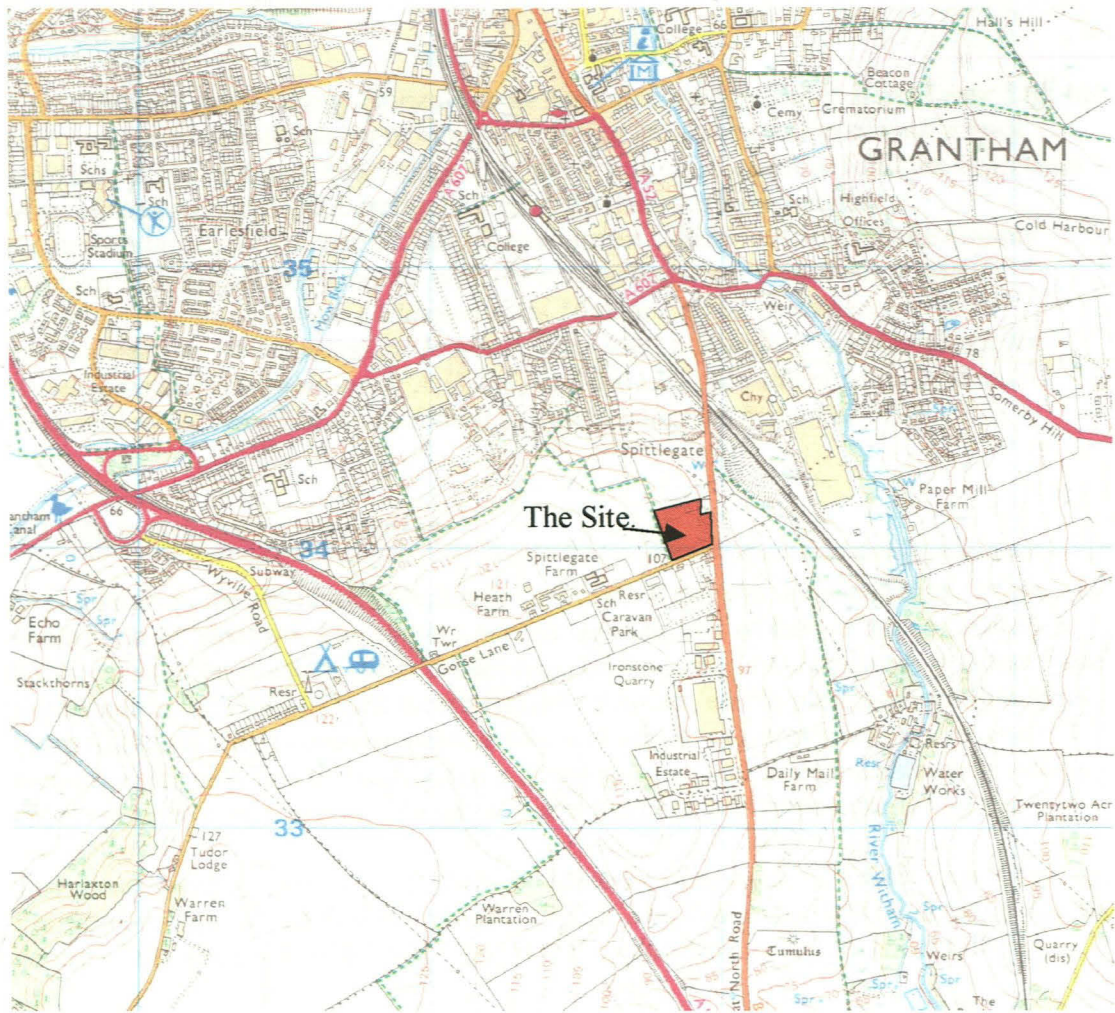


Fig. 1 : Site location, 1:25,000

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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Bovis Lend Lease Ltd. to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new school buildings at Gorse Lane, Grantham. This work was undertaken to fulfil the objectives of an agreed archaeological mitigation strategy that was based on the recommendations of the Senior Built Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council. This approach complies with the requirements of *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, Dept. of Environment (1990); *Management of Archaeological Projects*, EH (1991); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*, IFA (1994) and the LCC document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice*, 1998.

2.0 Site location and description

Grantham is in the administrative district of South Kesteven, approximately 14km south-west of Sleaford. The site is a sub-rectangular unit of land of approximately 3 hectares, situated towards the southern edge of the town, and bordered by Gorse Lane to the south, the B1174 Great North Road to the east, arable planting from Spittlegate Farm to the west and common pasture to the north. It was previously in use as a recreation ground, and the remains of a bowling green and three tennis courts were visible prior to construction. The most recent land use was as pasture for horses.

The local geology consists of Lower Jurassic Limestone, Middle Lias Clay and Ferruginous Oolitic Limestone (BGS, 1972). The National Grid Reference for the centre of the site is SK 9186 3407, and it slopes down from 107 to 100m OD.

3.0 Planning background

Full planning consent was granted for the erection of a new EBD Secondary School, (planning reference number AC/535/-/00/CC/FST). This permission was granted following evaluation of the site via a fluxgate gradiometer survey (Bunn & Palmer-Brown 2001) and a trial excavation (Clay 2001). The current watching brief was the final mitigation for this site, and this report is the last stage of these works.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The earliest archaeological activity in the area dates from the Middle Palaeolithic; in the form of a single hand axe. There is more widespread evidence for the Mesolithic period, where some six sites have been identified by fieldwalking at Barrowby, approximately 2km to the east (May, 1976).

At Little Gonerby on the northern outskirts of Grantham two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pots and a stone axe were discovered in 1875. These vessels were associated with a cremation burial in the larger of the two vessels and two inhumations, possibly reflecting successive phases of burial in a ploughed-out barrow, (*ibid*).

The site lies within an area of Iron Age settlement activity: for example, a possible site has been postulated from ceramic evidence at Barrowby, (*ibid*) and previous work on this site revealed two ditched 'D' shaped enclosures, believed to be remnants of small family based settlements. Pottery associated with these remains was identified as Ancaster/Breedon scored ware, broadly dated from the 4th century BC to the 1st century AD. The ditches of a possible field system were also recorded, (Clay 2001, Bunn & Palmer-Brown 2001).

Romano-British activity in the vicinity is based around Saltersford, less than 1km to the southeast. Here, the prosperity of a settlement was based upon control of a ford where the Salt Way crosses the Witham. An associated large coin assemblage shows the site to have been occupied from the 1st to 5th centuries AD.

There are numerous villas in the area, such as those at Great Ponton, Denton and Stoke Rochford (Whitwell, 1992).

The center of activity in the area shifted northwards in the post-Roman era, and by the end of the Anglo-Saxon period Grantham was an established community (Pevsner & Harris, 1989). The town's importance is indicated by the establishment of a mint by the end of the 10th century (Sawyer, 1998), and at the time of the Domesday survey it was the center of a substantial royal manor (Morgan & Thorne, 1996).

5.0 Methodology

Visits were made to the site on 13 occasions to observe all groundworks; these were between 2nd and the 18th October 2002. These visits were by Andy O'Reilly and Alex Brett.

The initial work undertaken by the contractors was the removal of top and subsoil to a depth of approximately 0.3m using a 20-ton 360° tracked excavator. These excavations were monitored by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln), and all features exposed were examined.

Archaeological features were drawn in plan and section and written accounts were prepared on pro-forma context record sheets. A photographic record was also maintained.

It became apparent during the fieldwork that a substantial part of the site was beneath a dump of re-deposited natural soil, which was masking the archaeological horizon. For this reason, monitoring continued while the southern part of the cut was taking place. This allowed the entire area affected by these works to be observed.

In addition to the work for the construction of the school, a trench was excavated to bring in a water pipe to the site compound, which was also monitored by P.C.A.

6.0 Results

The first deposit removed was a grassed topsoil (001), comprising dark grey silt with frequent platy limestone inclusion. This deposit was between 0.20 and 0.30m thick. Beneath the topsoil, and covering the southern portion of the site, was a dump of re-deposited natural (004), consisting of orange-brown sandy silt with frequent platy limestone pieces (see fig.s 4 & 5). This deposit was interpreted a spoil from the construction of the tennis courts and bowling green. It sealed an older topsoil (003).

In the southeast corner of the site, a further deposit was exposed below the topsoil in a trench dug to lay a water pipe. This material (005) was yellowish-brown clayey sand, formed by the decay of the local bedrock. It was interpreted as colluvium, material that had slowly crept down the slope from the west.

Once the topsoil and overburden had been removed from the area of the building footprint, a natural horizon was exposed; made up of orange-brown fine sandy silt and frequent platy limestone, (002). Two archaeological features were observed cutting into this material.

Running east to west across the southern part of the site was a large boundary feature, comprising a pair of large ditches. The earlier of these [007] was 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep, although considerably truncated by a later re-cut. It was filled with (010), dark grey slightly sandy clay with frequent platy limestone inclusions. This deposit was interpreted as collapse from the edges of the feature soon after it was excavated. Iron Age pottery, three fragments of cattle sized and 1 fragment of sheep sized animal bone were recovered from this material.

Cutting through the top of the above, and interpreted as a re-cut used to redefine the boundary, was a second ditch [006]. This survived to a greater width of 2.0m, although at 0.55m deep it did not reach as far beneath the contemporary ground surface. The primary fill of this ditch (009) was mid to dark grey sandy clayey silt with moderate limestone inclusions. A single fragment of bone from an immature cow was recovered from this material. Like (010) above, this appeared to be collapse from the edges into a freshly dug feature. Over this material was a second fill (008), light to mid-brown, slightly sandy, silt also containing occasional limestone, a fragment from a cattle sized skull and a fragment from a sheep or goat tibia. Pottery was recovered from both fills, dating the construction of this ditch to the Middle Iron Age.

The termini of these features were not observed: to the east they were obscured by subsoil, and to the west they could not be detected in the batter left by the contractors.

Positioned slightly to the north of these ditches was a single small pit, [012]. This feature had a sharp and well defined edge, steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with (011), mid brown slightly sandy silt containing occasional limestone fragments and charcoal flecks; material that had collapsed from the edges when the feature was first excavated. Burnt clay, possibly burnt daub, and a cattle tooth were recovered from this material.

These features cut into the natural horizon (002).

7.0 Discussion and conclusions

Fig. 2 shows the position of the stripped area in relation to the geophysical survey results. A ditch marked in yellow is visible crossing the southeast corner, (Anomaly 11, Bunn, 2001). It seems clear that this is the feature recorded as [006]/[007] during the current project. Investigation of the group of ditch-like anomalies, of which this is a part, has demonstrated that they are likely to be elements of ditched enclosures, (Clay 2001).

This form of enclosure is well known in the East Midlands from cropmarks and excavation (Winton, 1998). Excavation has demonstrated that these enclosures contain small, possibly family oriented, settlements originating in the Bronze Age and continuing in use into the Romano-British period. For example, investigation at Colsterworth, 15km south of the site produced evidence of 5 or 6 round houses occupied at the end of the Iron Age, (Todd, 1991).

In addition to the boundary ditch discussed above, a small pit was exposed, slightly to the north of the ditch. The only fill that survived was a primary slumping deposit, but situated as it was in the vicinity of a settlement, it seems probable that this feature was used as a rubbish pit. Burnt clay, which may have been the remains of wattle and daub walling, was recovered from the feature. The presence of this material is often taken as evidence of nearby settlement, and in this circumstance it can be viewed as indicating that structures within the enclosure were constructed using this building technology.

The sample of animal bone collected from the site was very small (8 fragments, see Appendix 3). However, it may be possible to draw some tentative conclusions. Of the fragments of bone collected, five were cattle or cattle-size skull fragments, and this may suggest that primary butchery was taking place in the vicinity, comprising slaughter of the animals and processing into joints.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology used during this project called for archaeological monitoring of the surfaces left after the groundwork contractors had completed a topsoil strip. Machine stripping can produce a 'clean' surface suitable for archaeological observation if it is executed slowly and under direct archaeological control, but this is rarely the case under watching brief conditions; while contractors are often willing to be as careful as they can, their profit margins depend on removing spoil as rapidly as possible. For this reason, the finished result is often unsuitable for archaeological observation, and only the largest and most obvious of features can be detected. This was unfortunately the case during this project. However, the majority of the important archaeology at the site has been preserved *in situ*.

9.0 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Bovis Lend Lease Ltd. for commissioning this report, particularly the site agent James Scott from Wrights Construction, for his assistance on site.

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11.0 Site archive

An archive consisting of written, drawn, photographic and object elements is in preparation and will be deposited at the Lincoln City and County museum within six months of the completion of this report.

Access can be gained to it by quoting the L.C.C. Museum accession number 2002.435.

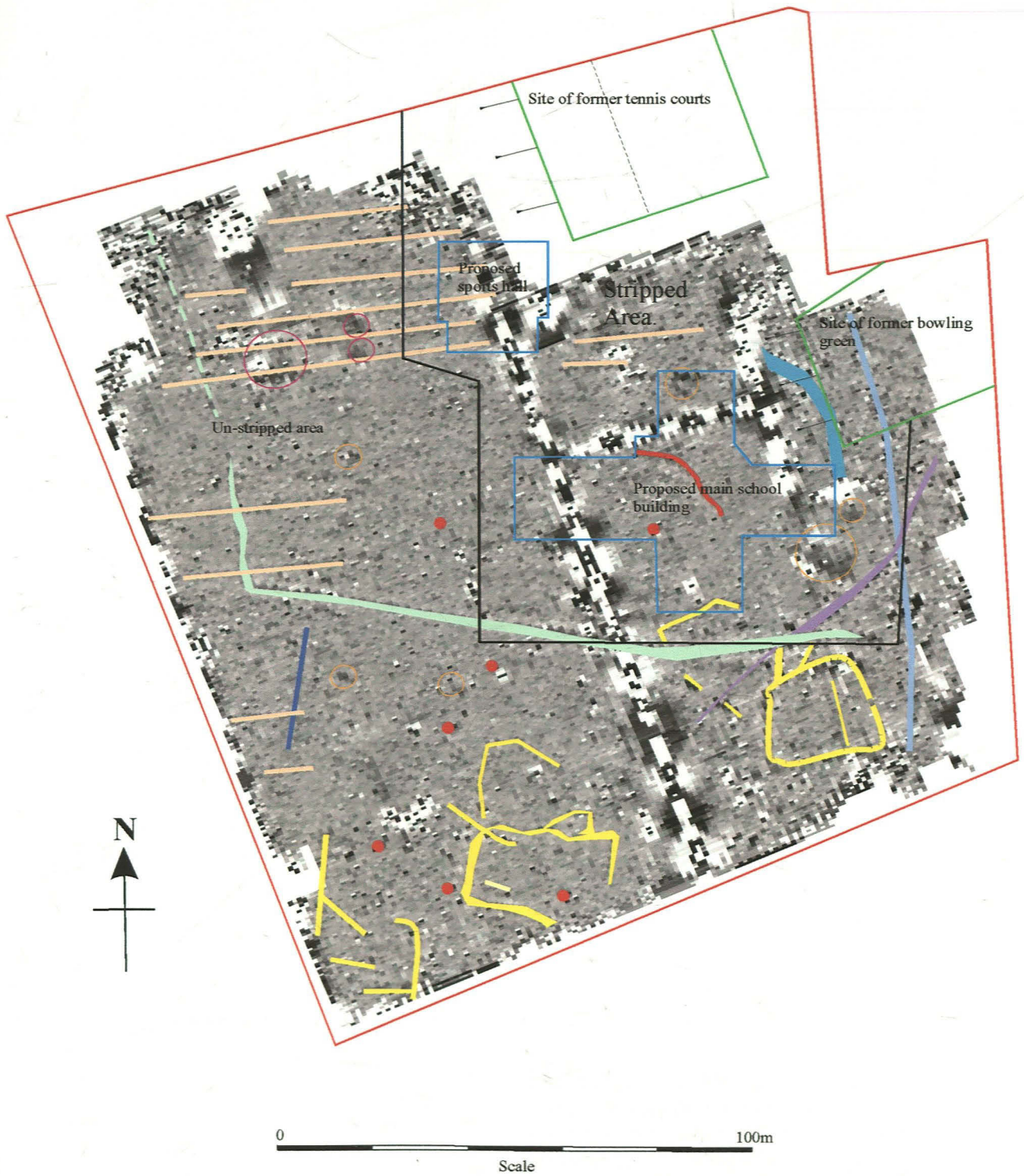


Fig. 2: Plan showing site outline (in black), proposed new buildings (in blue), and areas truncated by previous activity (in green). This has been combined with the results of the geophysical survey to show how the development has been moved northwards to avoid the bulk of the potential archaeological remains.
1:1,250

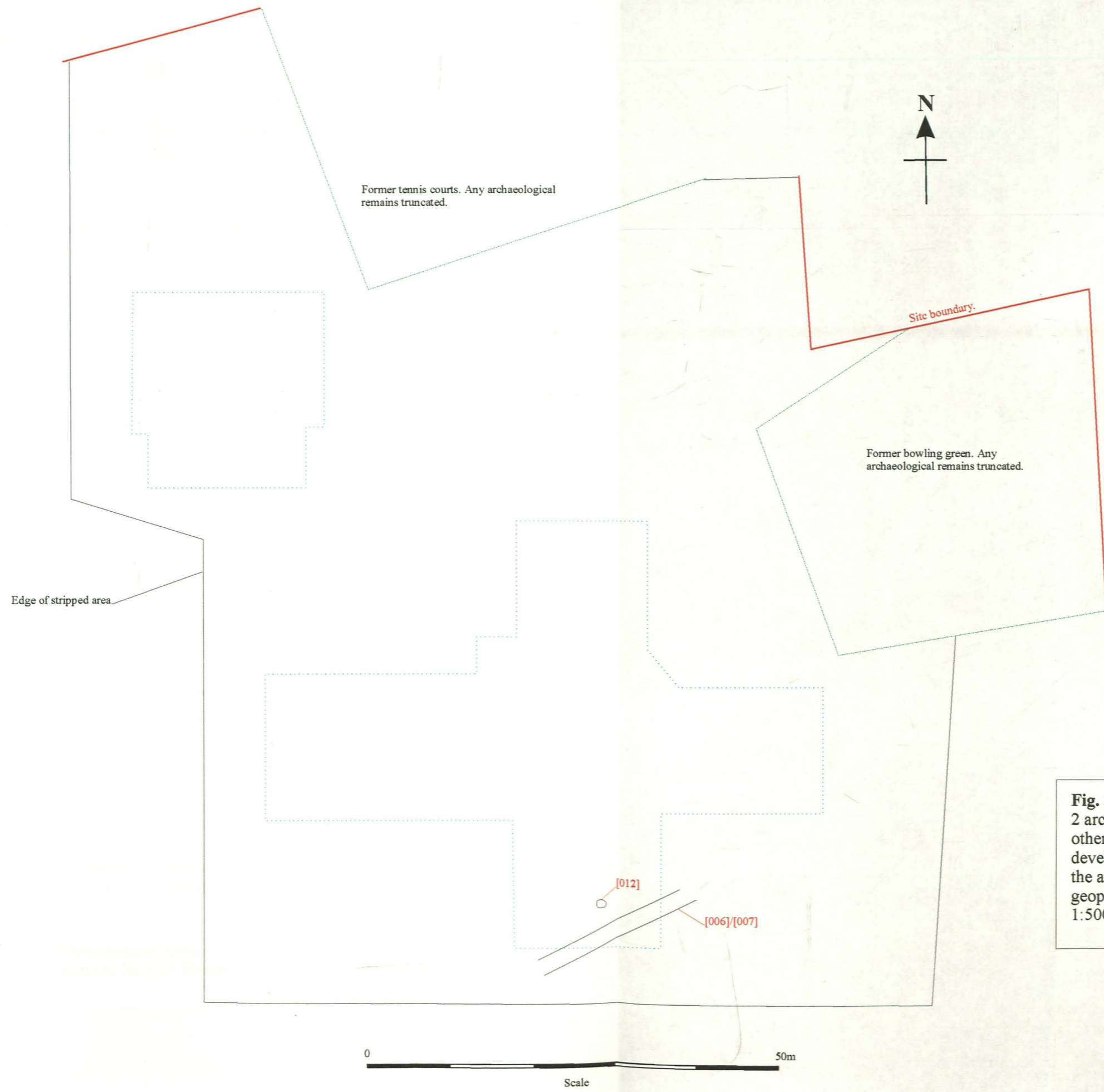


Fig. 3: Plan showing stripped area and 2 archaeological features. Absence of other features is a result of moving the development northwards away from the anomalies detected by geophysics.
1:500

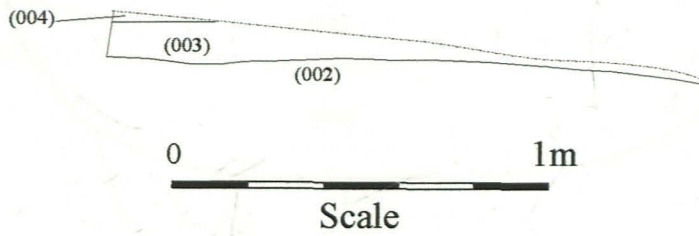


Fig. 4: Section showing the edge of the area of overburden that masked the southern part of the site. 1:20.

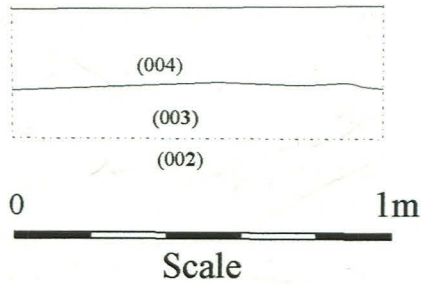


Fig. 5: Section from a trial pit in the centre of this overburden. 1:20.

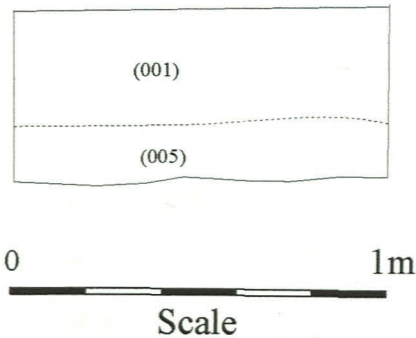


Fig. 6: Representative section from pipe trench in southeast corner of the site. Shows colluvial deposit (005). 1:20.

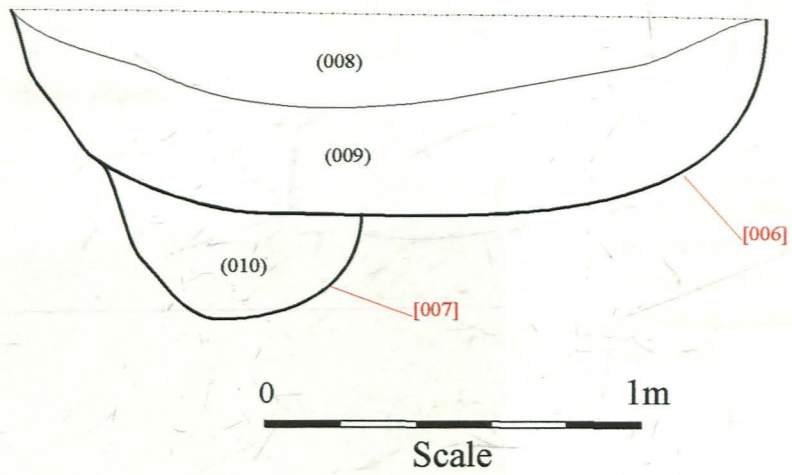


Fig. 7: Section through ditch [007] and its re-cut [006] 1:20.

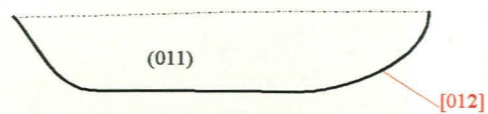
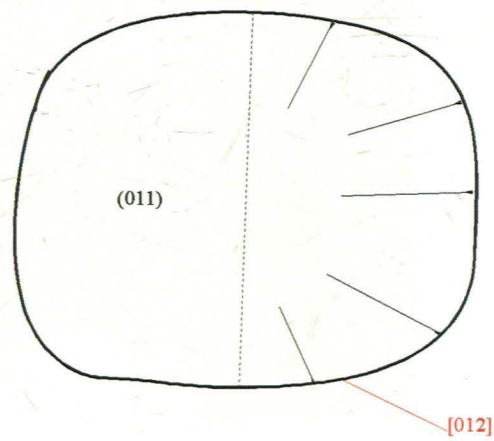


Fig. 8: Plan and section of pit [012]. Both at 1:20.

Appendix 1. Colour plates



Pl. 1: First day of archaeological monitoring. Notice how rough the surface to the right, which had been previously stripped, has been left.



Pl. 2: East facing section through the overburden that obscured the southern part of the site. The surface on which the vertical scale rests is the natural horizon.



Pl. 3: West facing section from pipe trench in southeast corner of the site. The bottom material is colluvium (005).



Pl. 4: Ditch re-cut [006] can be seen running away from the viewer to the left of the image. The dark area in the foreground is overburden (003).



Pl. 5: East facing section through ditches [007] and [006]. The step to the right of the image is the base of re-cut [006].



Pl. 6: East facing section through pit [012].

Appendix 2. Pottery report

REPORT ON POTTERY FROM GORSE LANE, GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, GLGA02

by Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A.

28 November 2002

QUANTITY AND CONDITION

The pottery totals 18 sherds, weighing 0.153kg from four contexts. The pottery is very fragmentary, with some abrasion, bearing in mind that most of the pottery is relatively friable shell-gritted wares. No problems are anticipated for long term storage. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. A copy of the archive database is attached (and can be supplied on disk), and will be curated for future study.

The pottery is summarized for quantities, dates and general comments on Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of pottery by deposit

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date	Comments
006	Top fill recut boundary ditch	008	9	70	EMIA	Similar fabric in 010
006	Primary fill recut boundary ditch	009	4	58	MIA?	
007	Fill boundary ditch; from collapse	010	2	15	IA	Similar fabric in 008
012	Fill pit, collapse of edges	011	3	10	IA	
		Total	18	153		

The only possible links between deposits are sherds of very similar fabric, in 006, the top fill of a recut of the boundary ditch, and in 007, the fill of the boundary ditch.

DISCUSSION

The fabrics are detailed on Table 2.

Table 2 **Fabrics**

Fabric	Sherds	%	Weight	%
FCLAY	3	16.67	10	6.54
IASA	2	11.11	29	18.95
SHCF	1	5.56	9	5.88
SHCM	8	44.44	69	45.10
SHSF	4	22.22	36	23.53
Total	18	100	153	100

Virtually all sherds are in shell-gritted fabrics, and hand-made, apart from two sherds which are quartz-gritted (from 006), also hand-made. Several of the shell-gritted sherds contain fragments of *punctate brachiopods*, common for this area of South Lincolnshire. The shell content is ill-sorted, and varying in size. There are only two rim sherds, both very fragmentary, and a single base fragment (in IASA, quartz-gritted fabric). Both rim fragments come from the top fill of the re-cut of the boundary ditch 006. One of these is a plain rounded rim with no distinguishing features, and too small to be certain of the pitch or diameter of the rim (in SHSF), leaving the vessel form undefined.

The second rim (in SHCM) is also too small for certainty on pitch or diameter, but is possibly from a jar or bowl form with a bevelled moulded projection on the interior of the rim. This type of rim is rare, and appears to be perhaps derived from the Bronze Age, similar rims occurring on sites with Early Iron Age pottery, such as bowls from Mam Tor, Derbyshire (Elsdon 1993, A.1, 2nd from bottom on right; EIA), and Billingham (Chowne 1988, 206 and 348; LB/EIA). Jar forms include those from Fiskerton (Field & Parker Pearson, in press, fig 5.2, 3-4; EMIA), Fengate (Pryor 1984, fig M96, 13; MIA quarry pit) and, less clearly, examples from Gretton, Northants (Jackson & Knight 1985, fig 8, 53-4, 71-73; fig 9, 86; EIA-late pre-Belgic). It must be emphasized that the fragmentary nature of the current rim makes clear identification of parallels impossible, and the internal moulding is convex, and not concave as on some of the jar parallels; the wall thickness immediately below the moulded rim is 10-12mm. It is generally closer to the bowl from Billingham than the thinner-walled jars. The dating of these rare vessels is incompletely known, but could extend from the Early Iron Age well through into the Middle Iron Age. Given the uncertainty of identification, a conservative dating would be Early to Mid Iron Age.

The hand-made quartz-gritted sherds (IASA) come from the primary fill of the recut of the boundary ditch 006, one body sherd and a base of a relatively small vessel, the diameter being c 10-11cm. Both sherds show signs of tooling and/or burnished lines. The base is badly damaged, but has a concave wall immediately above the base, and while the fragment of the underside of the base slopes upwards, it is probably not a footing type. A date in the later middle Iron Age is feasible, although the fragmentary evidence leaves the possibility of a later Iron Age date possible.

The only finds from the pit 012 are three small fragments of burnt oxidized clay, possibly burnt daub, the clay including limestone fragments.

CONCLUSION

Unlike the pottery from the evaluation (Darling 2001), no scored ware occurred in the present group, although this absence could easily be by chance, given the very fragmentary nature of the sherds. The dating is very similar, centring on the early to mid Iron Age. The shell-gritted fabrics are similar, the present group having in addition quartz-gritted sherds, unfortunately too fragmentary for positive dating, leaving the possibility of later Iron Age activity on the site.

FABRIC DEFINITION

FCLAY	Fired clay
IASA	Quartz-gritted fabrics, usually occurring in the Later Iron Age, and probably continuing into the Roman period, but also in use earlier in certain areas.
SHCF	Shell-gritted with common fine shell
SHCM	Shell-gritted with common medium shell
SHSF	Shell-gritted with sparse fine shell

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ARCHIVE DATABASE

Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	V	D?	DNo	Details	Link	Shs	Wt
008	SHCM	-	HM	1	-	-	BS & CHIP;12MM;RB/GRY EXT;DKGRY INT;PUNC BRAC;SIM FAB IN	010?	2	24
008	SHCM	JB?	HM	1	D?	-	RIM FR;BS;RB INT;DKGRY EXT;BEVELLED MOULDED INT RIM	-	2	23
008	SHCM	-	HM?	-	-	-	CHIPS	-	2	2
008	SHSF	JB	HM	-	-	-	RIM FR;PLAIN 7MM;GRY/RB SURFS;SABR	-	1	10
008	SHSF	-	HM	-	-	-	BSS;DKGRY;RB/GRY SURFS;PUNC BRAC	-	2	11
008	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	EMIA	-	-	-
009	SHCM	-	HM	-	-	-	BS DKGRY INT;RB EXT;12MM;NO OBV P.B	-	1	14
009	SHSF	-	HM	-	-	-	BS DKGRY F;GRY/BN SURFS;WIPED INT;>8MM	-	1	15
009	IASA	-	HM	-	D?	-	BASE CONCAVE ABOVE;10-11CM DIAM;DKRB FB;DKGRY S;TOOLING MKS	-	1	20
009	IASA	-	HM?;BL	-	-	-	BS DKGRY;SMOOTHED EXT;SINGLE BURNISH LINE	-	1	9
009	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	MIA?	-	-	-
010	SHCM	-	HM	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY F&?EXT;RB INT;SABR;PUNC BRAC;SIM FB IN	008	1	6
010	SHCF	-	HM	-	-	-	BS;DKGRY F;RB SURFS;NO OBV P.B	-	1	9
010	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA	-	-	-
011	FCLAY	-	-	-	-	-	FRAGS;RB;POSS BURNT DAUB;L'STONE CHIPS	-	3	10
011	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	IA	-	-	-

Appendix 3. Animal bone identification

CONTEXT NUMBER	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS	SPECIES	BONE	DESCRIPTION
008	1	Cattle Size	Skull	-
008	1	Sheep/ Goat	Tibia	Midshaft fragment
009	1	Cattle	Humerus	Distal end just fused- calf
010	3	Cattle Size	Skull	3 fragments of dorsal cranium
010	1	Sheep Size	Long Bone	Slightly porous-immature
011	1	Cattle	Incisor	Complete, very little wear

Appendix 4. Context summary.

CONTEXT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
001	Topsoil.
002	Natural. Orange-brown sandy silt and broken platy limestone.
003	Buried topsoil. Covered by (004).
004	Re-deposited natural. Spoil from constriction of recreation ground.
005	Subsoil. Only observed at base of slope, assumed to be colluvial.
[006]	Ditch re-cut. Later phase of original boundary [007].
007	Ditch. Boundary marker.
008	Top fill of [006]. May be deliberate back filling.
009	Primary fill of [006]. Dark and humic, may represent soil formation.
010	Fill of [007]. Collapse from edges after feature dug.
011	Fill of [012]. Collapse of edges.
012	Base of small pit. Appears to be truncated from above.
013	
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