



**Archaeological fieldwalking survey of  
twenty-one fields north-west of Lutterworth  
Leicestershire  
October-November 2014**

Report No. 15/3

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Illustrator: Olly Dindol



# Archaeological fieldwalking survey of twenty-one fields north-west of Lutterworth, Leicestershire October-November 2014

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		<b>Oasis No:</b> molanort1-199795	
Project title	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey of twenty-one fields north-west of Lutterworth, Leicestershire.		
Short description	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a fieldwalking survey on land north-west of Lutterworth, Leicestershire. The evaluation area comprised 21 fields north-west of Magna Park totalling c 218ha. The survey recorded 14 pieces of flint, two sherds of Iron Age pottery, 36 sherds of Roman pottery, 126 sherds of medieval pottery and 179 sherds of post-medieval pottery. Two areas of interest were noted including a scatter of Roman pottery and a small spread of 16th-17th-century pottery. Overall much of the later pottery was distributed in a random manner and was probably introduced onto the field through manuring.		
Project type	Fieldwalking		
Previous work	None		
Current land use	Arable		
Future work	Trial Trenching		
Monument type and period	None		
Significant finds	None		
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>			
County	Leicestershire		
Site address	Lutterworth, Leicestershire		
Easting Northing	SP 5002 8606		
Area (sq m/ha)	c 218ha		
Height aOD	105m – 126m AOD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting		
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	Olly Dindol (MOLA)		
Project Manager	Mark Holmes (MOLA)		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>			
Start date	29/09/14		
End date	28/11/2014		
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Contents</b>	
Physical	X.A141.2014		
Paper		Site records (1 archive box)	
Digital		Client report PDF. Survey Data, Photographs	
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>			
Title	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey of twenty-one fields north of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, October 2014		
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# Archaeological fieldwalking survey on twenty-one fields north-west of Lutterworth, Leicestershire October-November 2014

## **Abstract**

*MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a fieldwalking survey on land north-west of Lutterworth, Leicestershire. The evaluation area comprised 21 fields north-west of Magna Park totalling c 218ha. The survey recorded 14 pieces of flint, 2 sherds of Iron Age pottery, 36 sherds of Roman pottery, 126 sherds of medieval pottery and 179 sherds of post-medieval pottery. A couple of areas of interest were noted from the data including a scatter of Roman pottery and a small spread of 16th-17th century pottery. Overall much of the later pottery was distributed in a random manner and was probably introduced onto the field through manuring.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation, in the form of fieldwalking, on land north-west of Lutterworth, Leicestershire (NGR SP 5002 8606; Fig 1). This report presents the results of work focused on 21 fields with a combined area of c 218ha north-west of Magna Park (Fig 2).

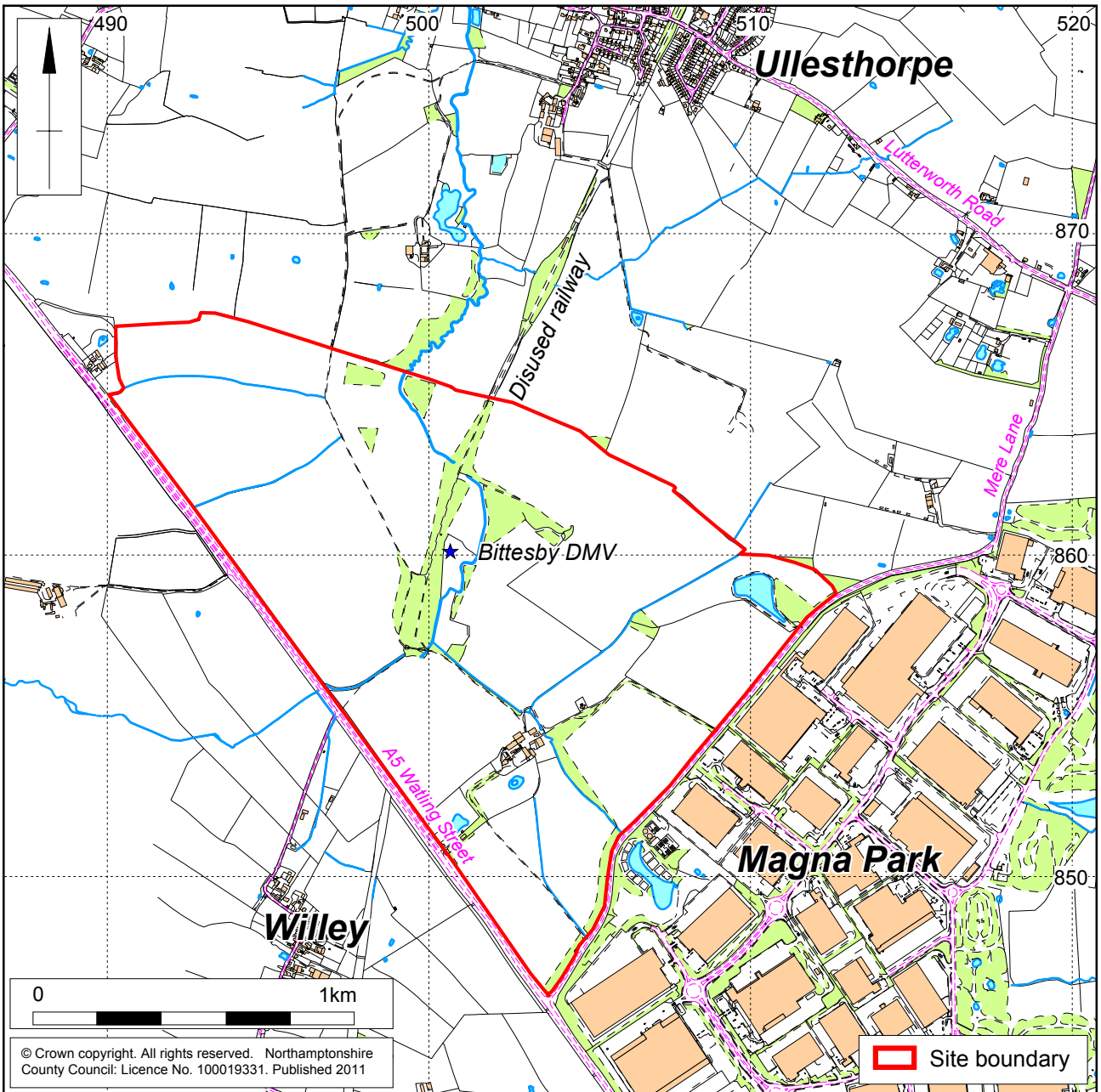
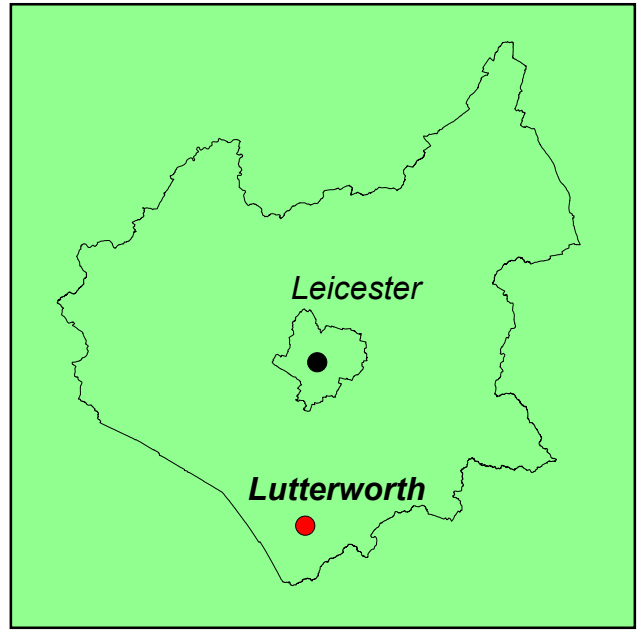
The fieldwalking survey was undertaken throughout October 2014 following consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council. The survey was carried out in order to inform decisions regarding the potential impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012). The accession number X.A141.2014 was provided by the Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

## **2 OBJECTIVES**

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation was to locate and identify any potential areas of archaeological significance and for the discussion concerning the suitability of the site for development.

The objectives of the evaluation can be summarised as:

- To characterise the artefactual content of the topsoil;
- To determine the period and date of any archaeology present via the use of artefact dating;
- To determine the nature and extent of any archaeology present in the survey area.



Scale 1:20000

Site Location Fig 1

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Location and geology**

The survey area is located to the north-west of Magna Park and some 4km to the north-west of Lutterworth itself. The area is bounded to the south-east by Mere Lane, which acts as a boundary between Magna Park and Bittesby Farm, furthermore the west of the site is bounded by the A5. The northern and eastern edges of the site are bordered by other arable fields. The height of the site varies from 105m to 126m AOD and slopes from the south-east towards the north-west.

As recorded by the British Geological Survey the survey area is situated across three different types of bedrock. The primary bedrock geology of the area is recorded as consisting of Merica mudstone formations, whilst along the southern edge of the survey area the bedrock is recorded as Lias mudstone and limestone formations. A small band of mudstone belonging to the Penarth formation is situated between the two. The overlying superficial geology is recorded as Oadby member formations, which is comprised of boulder clays. Additionally bands of sands and alluvium are located across the middle of the survey area.

#### **3.2 Historical and archaeological background**

An assessment of the known archaeological resource of the development area was carried out and presented in a desk-based assessment (Thornton 2014); only the elements that are deemed relevant to the current evaluation will be discussed in any depth.

##### ***Prehistoric***

Evidence for prehistoric archaeology within the survey area taken from the Historic Environment Record (HER) primarily consists of a small amount of flint recovered during an earlier phase of fieldwalking which took place to the west of the deserted medieval village of Bittesby. The majority of the flint dated from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (MLE17111), although a Paleolithic core and flake and one Mesolithic flint were also recovered (MLE16462). The only other finds dating from the prehistoric period situated within the area are three pottery sherds, possibly dating to the Iron Age, recovered along the northern edge of site next to the abandoned railway (MLE10324).

Prehistoric archaeology situated within the wider area is more limited, being restricted to an Iron Age Terret ring (MLE9236) being recovered just to the North of the survey area and some cropmarks suggesting potential Iron Age activity (MLE2592), also to the north.

##### ***Romano-British***

The HER records a fairly substantial amount evidence for Romano-British activity within the survey area. This primarily consists of over 300 pottery sherds and twenty pieces of tile which were found by fieldwalkers (MLE21337) in the western half of site, as well as a potential Roman villa (MLE1230) which was discovered within the deserted medieval village during the construction of a now defunct rail line.

In addition the A5 which borders the west of site runs along the course of the Roman road of Watling Street (MLE16461). Finds in the wider area are limited to a Roman urn (Pastscape 340316) recovered in the fields on the southern side of the A5, just to the south-west of the site.



### **Anglo-Saxon**

Anglo-Saxon archaeology for the area is very sparse, with the only of evidence for Saxon activity within the area consisting of a Saxon loomweight (MLE6250) 100m north-west of the deserted medieval village of Bittesby. The HER records no further Saxon evidence within the wider area.

However, Bittesby is most likely Saxon in origin. It is recorded in Domesday (1086) as *Bischesbie* which combines the Saxon personal name of *Byttel* with the Viking *Oscan*, a word for habitation.

### **Medieval**

The HER records the deserted medieval village of Bittesby (MLE1226) being situated within the survey area. During the 13th century Bittesby grew in size to about 25 families, then stayed around this size for some 200 years. By the end of the 15th century the population of the village decreased until eventually the village became deserted sometime in the mid-16th century. Other medieval finds within the survey area are limited to a spread of medieval pottery found to the east of the DMV by fieldwalkers in 2005 (MLE16460). Furthermore in the field to the immediate west of the DMV there is evidence for potentially medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Pastscales 337760).

Medieval archaeology within the wider area includes the medieval centres of Ullestrope (MLE10380) and Willey (MWA9579). To the east of site a medieval coin was recovered just to the south of Lutterworth road (MLE10264).

### **Post-medieval**

Since the desertion of the village of Bittesby the primary use of the wider survey area as seen in older Ordnance Survey maps, is agricultural. Other uses of the survey area during this period include the construction and subsequent abandonment of the Rugby-Leicester branch of the Midland Counties Railway which was built in the mid-19th century (MLE16079), during which the potential Roman villa (MLE1230) was revealed. The land immediately east is a former WW2 airfield which fell into disuse and was redeveloped into Magna Park in the late 1980s (MLE15959).

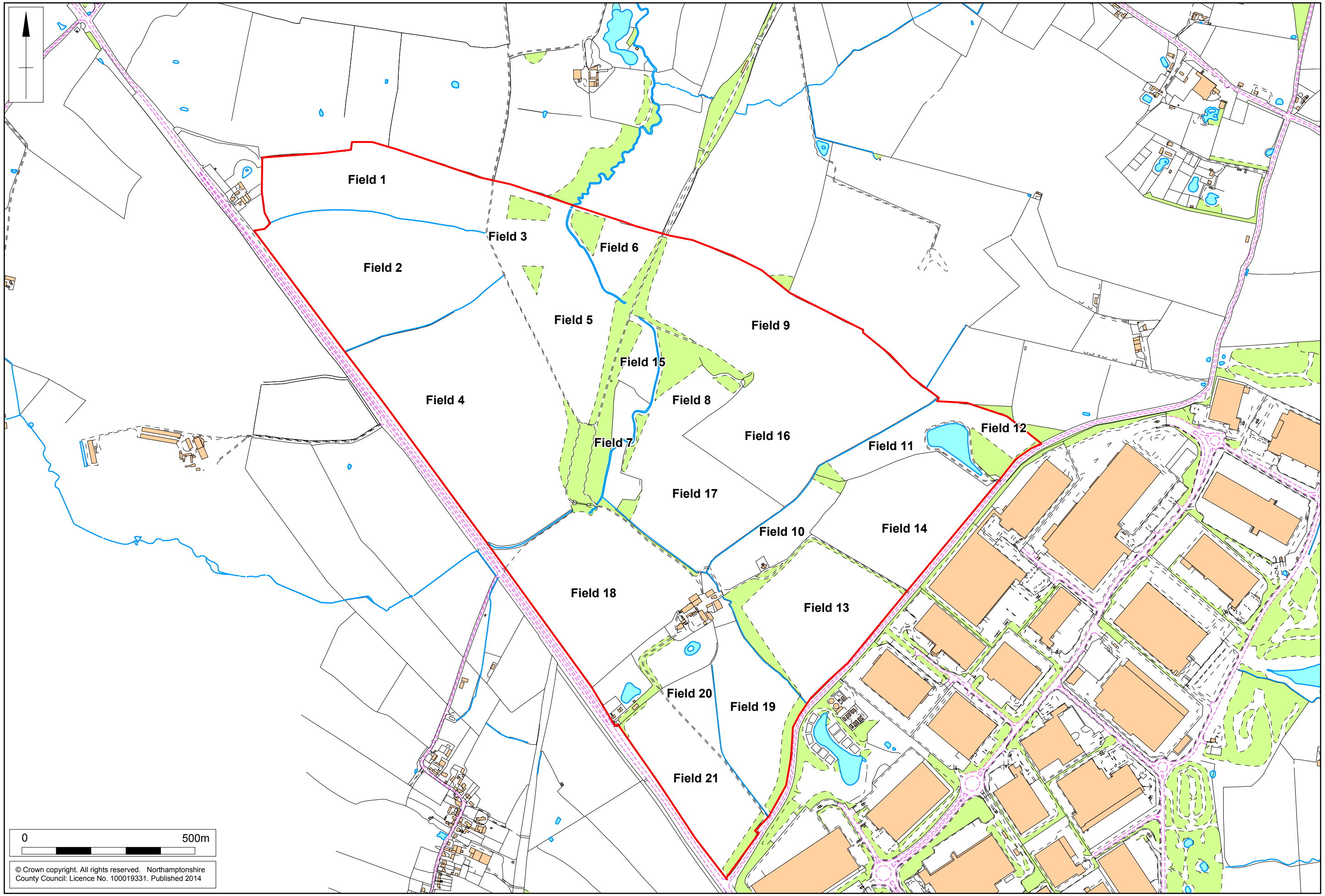
## **4 METHODOLOGY**

The fieldwalking survey was undertaken by walking along parallel transects spaced 20m apart across the areas of study. Transects were located to Ordnance Survey National Grid using a Leica VIVA Global Positioning System (GPS) using Smartnet real-time corrections.

Each survey area (field) was walked systematically at a slow pace along the parallel transects and surface finds were collected from a corridor extending about 1m to each side of the transect line. The overall sample of the surface area was approximately 10%. Standard MOLA Northampton Fieldwalking Record Sheets were used to record the results, including ground surface visibility and weather conditions.

All artefacts of potential archaeological interest were collected; but indisputably modern materials were left *in situ*. Furthermore, 'toolbox talks' from MOLA Northampton's prehistoric flint specialist were given to ensure maximum retrieval of flint artefacts. Samples of brick, tile and slag were collected, with any concentrations of these materials being noted.

The artefactual assemblage was catalogued and examined by relevant specialists, drawn from MOLA's in-house expertise and where necessary, external contractors. Once assessed, all material was packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in First Aid for Finds (Wilkinson and Neal 1998).



Scale 1:10000

Field numbers Fig 2

## 5 FIELDWALKING

### 5.1 Ground conditions

The survey was carried out during October 2014 at a time when the fields had recently been ploughed and harrowed prior to surveying. The weather was mostly overcast. A number of fields were unable to be surveyed, in the case of Field 7 this was due to its status as scheduled monument (Fig 2), in the case of the other fields it was due to the presence of crops or grazing animals.

### 5.2 Survey results

A total of 357 individual finds were recovered, with finds ranging from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. The finds recovered are summarised in Table 1, the results of which are plotted on Figures 3 – 5.

*Table 1: Fieldwalking artefacts quantification*

Field	Worked Flint	Iron Age	Pottery		
			Romano- British	Medieval	Post-medieval
F1	0	0	1	4	2
F2	0	0	2	3	0
F3	1	0	0	1	4
F4			Not Walked		
F5			Not Walked		
F6			Not Walked		
F7			Not Walked		
F8	1	0	2	8	5
F9	4	0	6	32	3
F10	1	0	2	3	19
F11	0	0	0	1	5
F12	0	0	0	0	3
F13	3	0	0	6	19
F14	1	0	0	3	20
F15			Not Walked		
F16	2	2	13	16	1
F17	0	0	5	21	2
F18	0	0	2	8	73
F19	0	0	0	13	21
F20	0	0	0	4	2
F21	1	0	3	3	0
<b>Total</b>	14	2	36	126	179

### 5.3 Worked flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

In total 14 pieces of worked flint were recovered as surface finds from the fieldwalking survey. The flint comprises one core from Field 13, twelve waste flakes from Fields 3, 8 to 10, 13, 14, 16 and 21, and a waste blade from Field 9 (Table 2).

The condition of the flakes is medium with the flint showing post-depositional edge damage in the shape of frequent nicks and occasional crushing on the edges. Patination is present, displaying a slight milky discolouration of the surface.

The raw material is a vitreous flint, light to dark brown coloured. The raw material was likely to have originated from local gravel deposits.

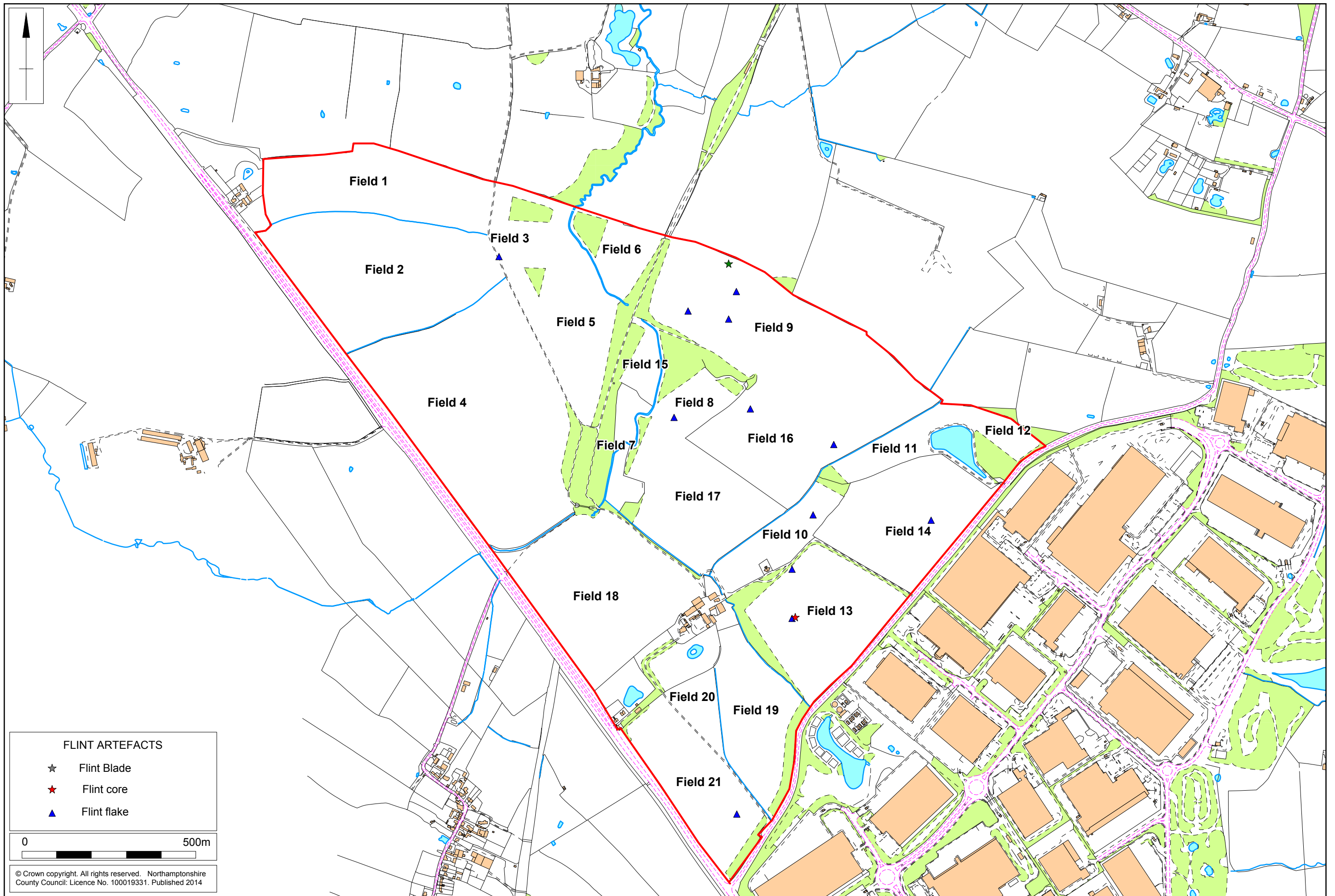
The core had flake removals from multiple directions. It had been exposed to heat, which resulted in a slight reddish discolouration and patination. The assemblage comprises 12 un-retouched waste flakes and one blade.

The core dates probably to the early post glacial period. The technological characteristics of the waste flakes and blade are not directly dateable.

The worked flint had a general background scatter.

*Table 2: Summary of flint*

Field	Core fragment	Flake fragment	Flint blade
<b>F3</b>	0	1	0
<b>F8</b>	0	1	0
<b>F9</b>	0	3	1
<b>F10</b>	0	1	0
<b>F13</b>	1	2	0
<b>F14</b>	0	1	0
<b>F16</b>	0	2	0
<b>F21</b>	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	1	12	1



Scale 1:10000

Distribution of flint artefacts Fig 3

#### 5.4 The pottery by Paul Blinkhorn and Tora Hylton

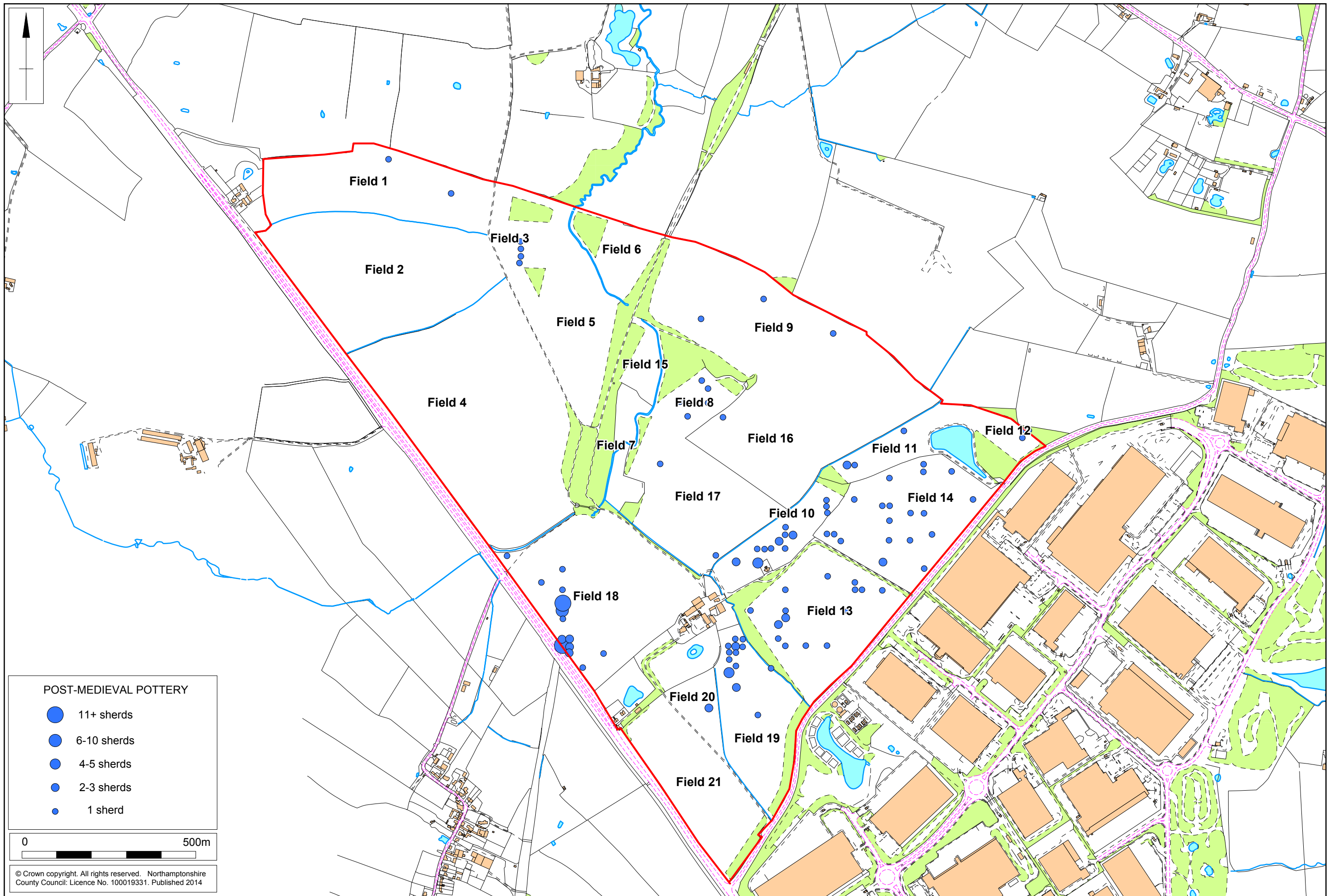
The distribution of the pottery is plotted in Figures 4, 5 and 6, and the medieval and post-medieval fabrics recorded in Table 3 using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows:

*Table 3: Pottery fabric types, with codes, recovered during fieldwalking*

<b>Code:</b>	<b>Pottery type</b>	<b>Date range</b>
<b>CC1</b>	Nuneaton 'A' ware	1200-1400
<b>CC2</b>	Chilvers Coton 'C' ware	1200-1475
<b>EA</b>	Post-medieval red earthenware	Mid-16th century
<b>EA3</b>	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled ware	1680-1750
<b>EA6</b>	Post-medieval Blackwares	late 17th century +
<b>EA10</b>	Modern Earthenwares	1800+
<b>FR</b>	Frechen Stoneware	1550+
<b>LY4</b>	Shelly wares	1100-1400
<b>MB</b>	Midland Blackware	1550-1750
<b>MP1</b>	Midland Purple ware	1370-1550
<b>PM</b>	Potter's Marston ware	1100-1300
<b>SW</b>	Unclassified Stoneware	Modern
<b>IA</b>	All Iron Age	
<b>RB</b>	All Romano-British	

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context is shown in the appendices. The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region. The Roman and medieval pottery assemblages generally include what appears to be an unusually high proportion of large and fresh sherds, of a size (mean sherd weight c 10 - 12g) more usually observed amongst excavation assemblages rather than field-walking pottery, which usually consists of smaller and more abraded sherds. This suggests that a lot of the material was only recently introduced to the plough-zone. The distribution of the pottery may be indicative of manuring.

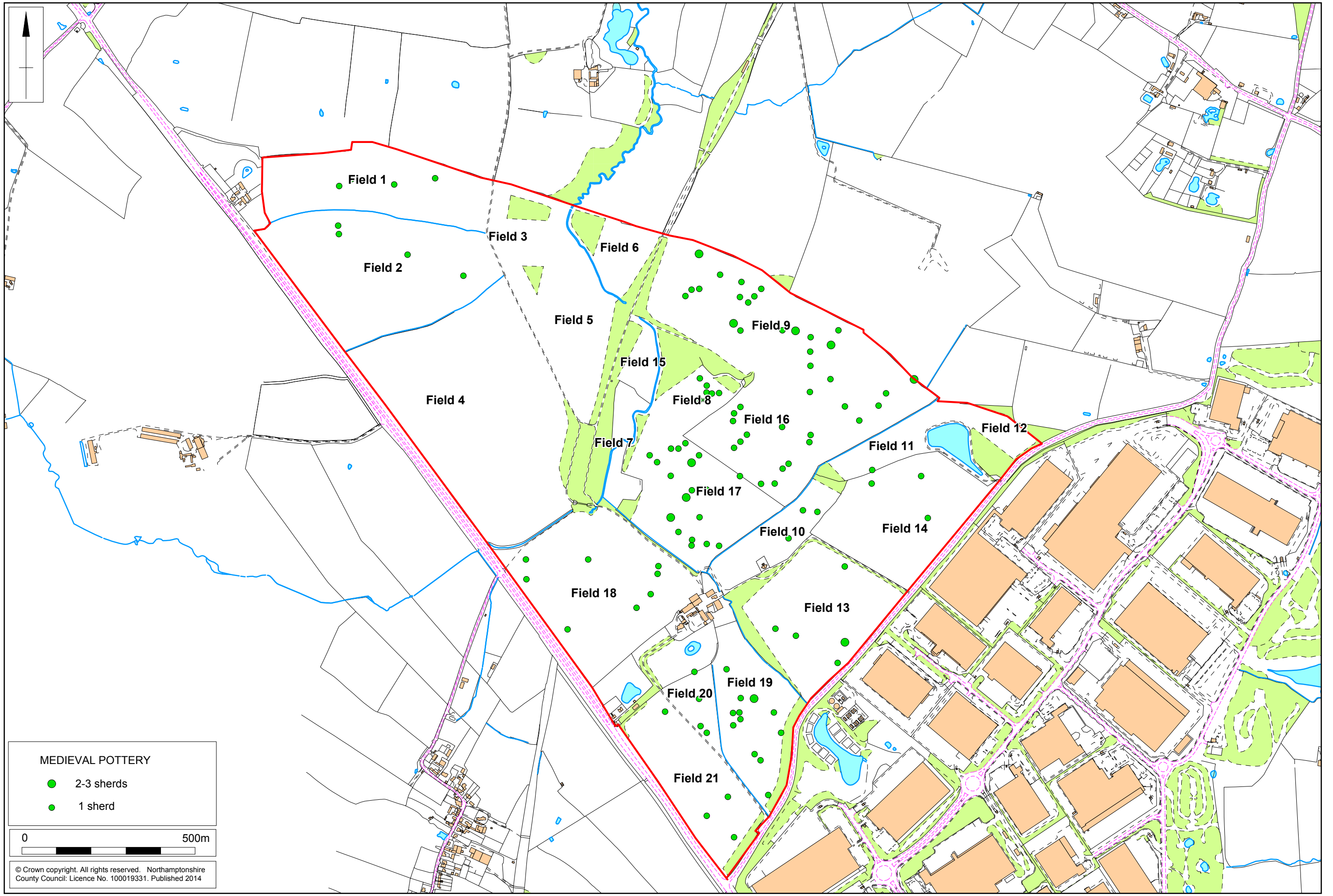




Scale 1:10000

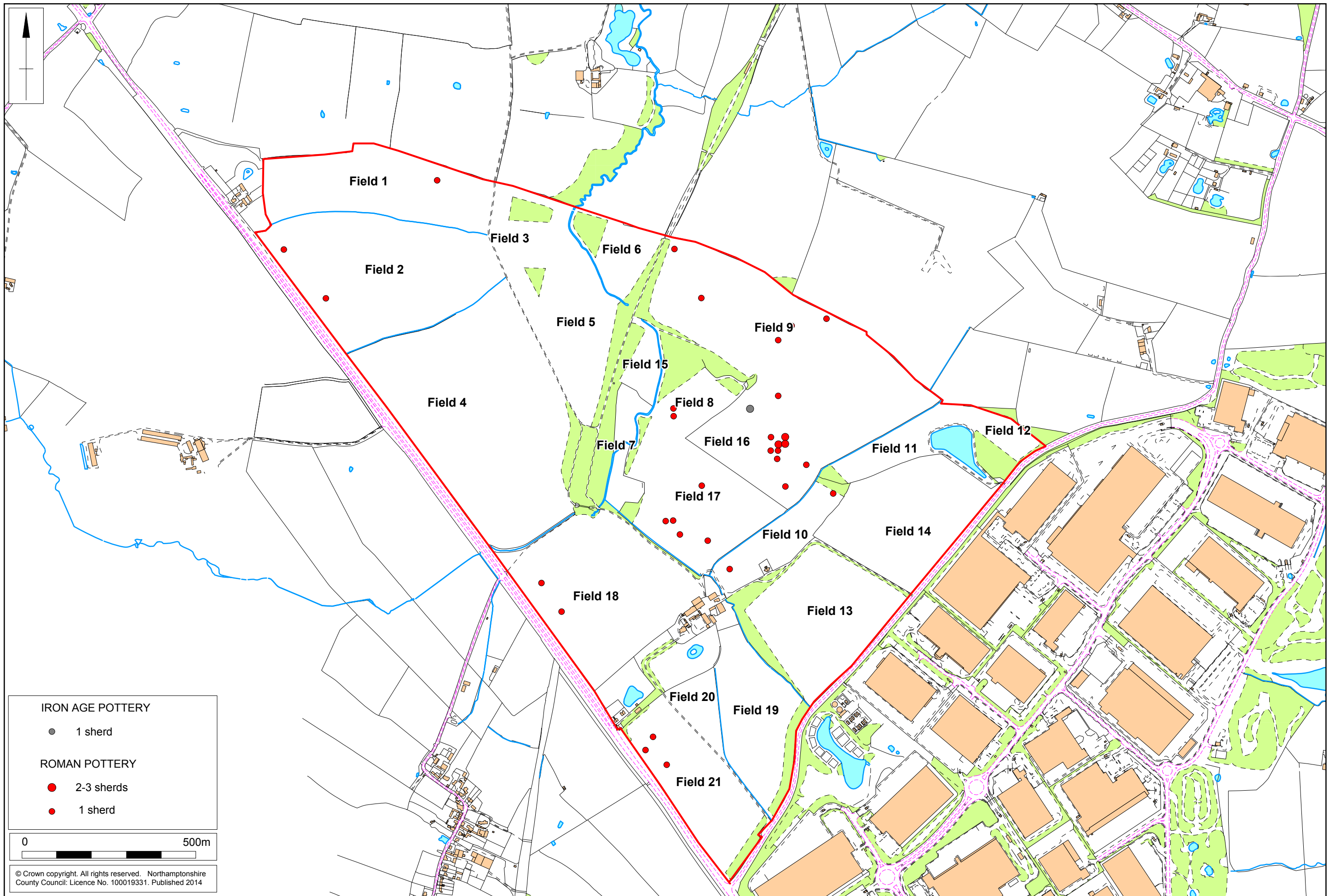
Distribution of post-medieval pottery Fig 6





Scale 1:10000

Distribution of medieval pottery Fig 5



Scale 1:10000

Distribution of Iron Age and Roman pottery Fig 4

## 5.5 Brick and tile by Pat Chapman

For purpose of this report the assemblages were scanned during sorting of the collected material and a sub-sample of the brick and tile fragments from each field, if present, was examined.

### **Brick**

From Field 13 come 37 brick fragments and 29 from Field 14. Fields 3, 9, 16, 18 and 19 have similar numbers of fragments, with very little from the rest.

The main fabrics are orange-brown, bright or dark orange and red-brown sandy clay, occasionally a fine pinkish-brown fabric. The bricks are both mould-made and machine-made and the few measurable fragments are 42-73mm thick.

Two modern fragments from Field 17 comprise a black glazed brick and a rusticated brick. The only stamped frog, a fragment with the letters . . ERW. . surviving, comes from Field 19. Occasional moulded window or door surround fragments come from Fields 14 and 18. A modern perforated ventilation brick also comes from Field 14.

### **Ceramic tile**

The main fabrics are orange-brown and red-brown sandy clay, occasionally fine silty orange-brown sand or buff-white, while the modern machine-made tiles are buff or mauve with mauve or black surfaces.

There are 35 roof tile sherds from Field 13, mainly flat tiles with two curved pantile sherds and two ridge tile sherds. Fifteen roof tile sherds from Field 14 comprise eight flat tiles and seven probable ridge tiles. Four modern machine-made tiles include one with a nib, and one ridge tile sherd. Similar quantities from both older and modern tiles come from Fields 3, 9, 16-20. These are mainly flat tiles with a few curved fragments from pantiles, but no ridge tiles. The flat tiles and pantiles are all 15mm thick and the ridge tiles 17-19mm thick.

A few floor quarry tile and clay tile sherds and one coping tile come from Field 13.

### **Stone roof tile**

Three partial limestone roof tiles, 15-35mm thick, each with a perforation 8-10mm in diameter come from one spot in Field 17.

There was one fragment of Welsh slate, still retaining two perforations of 8-10mm diameter, from Field 14.

### **Drains**

There is a scatter of stone-glazed drainpipe sherds of various diameters, all of 20th century date, in most of the fields. Three modern corrugated cylindrical ceramic sherds from land drains, one with part of a stamp . . PRPES . . comes from Field 14.

### **Discussion**

#### **Medieval to post-medieval**

The roof tiles made in the orange clay fabric, as well as the limestone roof tiles from Field 17, could be datable from the late medieval period to the 19th century. Pantiles in the midlands would probably date from the 18th century onwards, however, these are in very small quantities.

Some of the bricks would date to this period, although local mould-made bricks would still be in production into the 20th century.

***Modern***

Machine-made roof tiles, at least half the brick assemblage, the Welsh slate, quarry floor tiles, land drains and a widespread scatter of drainpipes indicates the widespread modern element in the collection.

***Distribution***

No brick or tile comes from Fields 1, 12 and 21, and very little comes from Fields 2, 11 and 12. The majority of the material comes from Fields 3, 9-10, 13-14 and 16-20.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The fieldwalking survey recovered little in the way of flint, with 12 flakes collected from across the survey area as well as one waste blade from Field 9 and a core from Field 13. Moreover only the burnt core, which was Mesolithic in date, could be dated due to the poor quality of the flakes. Such a poor scatter is hardly surprising as previous work in the wider area had only recovered small assemblages. Due to such a small number of finds it is hard to draw any meaningful conclusion from the flint, at best it can be inferred that some light prehistoric activity did occur over the wider area. Other prehistoric finds include two sherds of Iron Age pottery recovered from Field 16. The recovery of these pottery sherds is of some interest as there is very little evidence of Iron Age activity across the wider area.

The Roman finds recovered during the course of the survey consisted of 36 Roman pottery sherds. Considering the proximity of the potential Roman Villa near Bittesby and the large Roman pottery spread it is surprising that the Roman presence at the site is so small. Although the majority of the pottery is scattered across site in an ad-hoc manner there is a small spread of 15 sherds of Roman pottery recovered in the same area as the previously discovered 300 sherd spread. The fact that this survey found a clear pottery concentration in the same area as a previously recovered spread along with the site's proximity to Watling Street suggests a good chance of some sort of Roman activity within the area.

The medieval period is represented by a total of 126 sherds of pottery. The pottery distribution is generally concentrated nearer the centre of site, this was expected due to the location of the DMV in regard to the survey area. A small spread of medieval pottery was located in Field 8, this is likely related to the DMV due its proximity. Apart from this small spread the pottery was not distributed in any sort of discernible pattern, rather it was spread out across the fields. A random scattering of pottery such as this suggests that the spread is the result of manuring, the process of fertilizing by spreading waste over an area.

The post-medieval period is the most well represented with 179 sherds of pottery being recovered from across the survey area. The pottery dated from the 16th - 19th centuries, and was generally distributed across the site in a scattered manner. One area of note is a small spread of 16th and 17th century pottery situated at the northern end of field 19 just south of Bittesby house, which is known to date to at least the early 19th century. Due to the proximity of Bittesby house it can be inferred that this spread was once the farm's dumping/waste area. There are also two large concentrations of 19th century pottery situated within Field 19, over 30 sherds of pottery were recovered from each spread with a total of 68 sherds between them. When looking at the spreads in conjunction with older Ordnance Survey maps it can be seen that the pottery scatters are situated along the old Rugby-Leicester branch of the Midlands Counties Railway, meaning that these high concentrations are simply the result of the importing of soils and subsequent demolishing of the embankments. A considerable amount of brick and tile was recovered from across the survey area much of which could date to the late medieval period or the early post-medieval period. The generally scattered distribution of pottery is likely due to manuring, moreover, considering that the majority of the post-medieval pottery is situated within the south-eastern portion of the survey area it can be inferred that the south-eastern fields have been predominantly arable land whilst the other fields have been left as pasture.

To conclude, given the previously known spread of Roman finds and the proximity of the DMV and putative villa the type and distribution of pottery collected is not surprising. The presence of randomly scattered medieval and post-medieval pottery implies that the land was predominately used for agricultural purposes. Of more interest is the Roman and Iron Age pottery, whilst the Roman spread was only small the fact that it is located in the same area as the previously recovered pottery concentration is of use in supporting the

implication of Roman settlement within the area. The Iron Age pottery is useful for building the archaeological context of the wider area.



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### **Website**

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> British Geological Survey

MOLA  
V1 12 January 2015  
V2 8 June 2015

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**APPENDIX: POTTERY OCCURRENCE BY NUMBER AND WEIGHT (IN G) OF  
SHERDS BY FABRIC TYPE PER FIELD**

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		LY4		PM		CC2		MP1		EA6		EA10		
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	4	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
1	8	L	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	8	X	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	10	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	11	H	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	-	-	-	-	-
1	11	Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		CC2		MP1	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
2	16	K	-	-	1	7	-	-
2	26	X	1	13	-	-	-	-
2	42	A	1	25	-	-	-	-
2	46	D	-	-	1	4	-	-
2	30	L	-	-	-	-	1	29

Field	Tr	Sq	MP1		FR		EA3		EA6	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
3	28	P	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	33	Q	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-
3	33	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
3	33	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
3	33	T	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		LY4		PM		CC2		MP1		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
8	99	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	99	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	-	-
8	99	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	1	5
8	101	A	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	14	-	-	1	5
8	101	B	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	101	C	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	101	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	121	-	-	-	-
8	101	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
8	116	Y	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	116	Z	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	117	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4



LUTTERWORTH

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		PM		CC2		MP1		EA		EA3		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
9	38	C	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	38	W	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	52	F	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	52	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	52	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	52	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	52	V	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	52	W	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	53	N	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	54	A	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	54	C	-	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	54	K	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	54	Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	-
9	54	R	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	67	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-
9	68	W	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	69	A	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	69	J	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	70	B	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	70	L	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	70	Q	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	71	M	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	71	Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
9	87	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	87	C	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	87	E	1	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	87	T	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	104	B	1	24	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	104	T	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	106	G	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	107	D	-	-	1	18	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	122	E	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	123	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	123	M	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		PM		CC2		EA3		EA6		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
10	158	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	158	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-
10	158	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
10	158	S	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	173	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
10	173	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
10	173	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
10	173	K	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	173	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	1
10	173	Z	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	174	J	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	174	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
10	185	R	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	185	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	-
10	186	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
10	186	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
10	186	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
10	186	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
10	187	J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9

Field	Tr	Sq	MP1		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt
11	123	R	-	-	1	3
11	141	B	-	-	3	34
11	141	G	-	-	1	5
11	141	V	1	24	-	-

Field	Tr	Sq	EA10	
			No	Wt
12	127	A	1	7
12	127	B	1	6
12	127	G	1	2

Field	Tr	Sq	CC2		MP1		EA3		EA10		SW	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
13	188	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
13	189	B	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	199	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
13	199	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
13	200	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27
13	200	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	48	-	-
13	202	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
13	202	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
13	202	J	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-
13	202	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
13	203	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
13	212	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	-	-
13	212	C	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	212	D	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-
13	212	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-
13	212	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
13	212	J	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	73	-	-
13	212	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-
13	212	R	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	212	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-
13	213	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
13	214	A	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	223	X	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field	Tr	Sq	CC2		MP1		EA10		SW	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
14	143	F	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
14	143	G	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
14	144	A	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-
14	159	G	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
14	159	Y	-	-	1	57	-	-	-	-
14	160	A	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
14	160	J	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	7
14	161	J	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	174	L	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
14	174	R	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
14	174	V	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
14	176	F	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
14	176	I	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
14	176	V	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
14	176	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
14	177	J	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23
14	177	L	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-
14	177	N	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	190	C	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-
14	190	G	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

LUTTERWORTH

Field	Tr	Sq	IA		RB		LY4		PM		CC1		CC2		MP1		MB		
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	118	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
16	118	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	
16	118	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-		
16	119	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-		
16	119	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	119	J	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	119	V	-	-	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	120	F	-	-	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	120	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45	-	-		
16	121	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-		
16	137	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-		
16	138	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-		
16	138	Y	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	139	C	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	139	D	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	139	E	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	139	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-		
16	139	J	-	-	3	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	139	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	-		
16	139	W	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	140	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	156	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	156	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-		
16	157	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-		
16	157	I	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		PM		CC1		CC2		MP1		EA6		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
17	135	M	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	135	Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	-
17	135	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	136	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-
17	136	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	136	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-
17	136	R	-	-	1	7	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	136	X	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	154	E	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	154	L	-	-	1	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	154	S	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	154	Y	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	155	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	169	Y	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	170	D	1	10	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	170	G	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	170	Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	170	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	171	A	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	184	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	185	E	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	185	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
17	185	P	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

LUTTERWORTH

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		PM		CC2		MP1		EA		EA6		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
18	179	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
18	179	X	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	180	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	-	-	
18	181	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	183	Q	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	183	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	192	Z	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	193	J	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
18	193	V	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80	-	-	7	37
18	193	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	114
18	193	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35
18	196	A	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	196	M	-	-	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	205	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	190
18	205	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
18	205	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
18	206	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
18	206	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	1	4	
18	206	C	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	216	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	34
18	216	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
18	217	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

LUTTERWORTH

Field	Tr	Sq	LY4		PM		CC1		CC2		MP1		MB		EA6		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
19	210	Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
19	210	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	52	-	-
19	210	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
19	211	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-
19	211	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	-
19	220	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	30	2	74
19	220	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
19	220	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34
19	220	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-
19	220	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	90	-	-
19	221	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	-	-
19	229	V	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	229	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	86	-	-
19	230	A	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	230	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	230	K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-
19	230	M	-	-	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	231	A	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	236	Y	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	237	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	238	H	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	242	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	242	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	247	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field	Tr	Sq	PM		MP1		EA10	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
20	219	R	1	5	-	-	-	-
20	228	X	-	-	1	7	-	-
20	229	B	-	-	-	-	2	48
20	235	Y	-	-	1	27	-	-
20	236	C	1	29	-	-	-	-

Field	Tr	Sq	RB		PM		CC1		CC2	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
21	227	V	-	-	-	-	1	48	-	-
21	234	F	1	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	234	M	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	239	Y	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	246	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
21	249	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
21	249	X	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-



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