

**Written Scheme of Investigation for a Controlled Site Strip and Archaeological Attendance
and Recording (Watching Brief)**

Site: MIRA Drive, Lindley, HORIBA MIRA, Nuneaton CV10 0TU

NGR: SP 3622 9535

Client: HORIBA MIRA

Planning Authority: Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

Planning Ref: 23/00303/FUL

ULAS Job No: 24-718

Accession No: X.A112.2023

22_xxx_WB_Leics_WSI_V2

Filename/Version	Checked/Amended by	Date	Notes
24-718_MIRAwkshpWB_WSI.draft	M G Beamish	26/09/2023	Draft for comment
	M.G.Beamish	27/9/2023	Edit to 12.2 following comment from W.Kelly

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614



Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
	<i>Definition and scope of the project</i>	<i>1</i>
2.	Background.....	1
	<i>Context of the Project.....</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Topography and Geology.....</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Historical and Archaeological Background.....</i>	<i>4</i>
3.	Aims and Objectives	4
	<i>Research Objectives</i>	<i>5</i>
4.	Constraints	5
5.	Methodology.....	6
	<i>Monitoring.....</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Contingency Provisions.....</i>	<i>8</i>
6.	Finds.....	8
	<i>Treasure.....</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>Human Remains</i>	<i>9</i>
7.	Environmental Samples	9
	<i>Scientific Dating.....</i>	<i>10</i>
8.	Timetable and Personnel.....	10
9.	Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting.....	11
	<i>Report</i>	<i>11</i>
	<i>Publication and dissemination of results</i>	<i>11</i>
	<i>Archive Deposition.....</i>	<i>12</i>
10.	Data management.....	12
11.	Public Engagement and Publicity	12
12.	Health and Safety.....	12
13.	Insurance	12
14.	Quality Assurance.....	12
15.	Staff Training and CPD	13
16.	Bibliography	14

Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location, within UK, county, and local	2
Figure 2:	Site location plan.....	3
Figure 3	Detailed site location plan	3
Figure 4	Known services near to the proposed site	6

Written scheme of investigation for a Controlled Site Strip and Archaeological Watching Brief

1. Introduction

Definition and scope of the project

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological mitigation at MIRA Drive, Lindley, HORIBA MIRA, Nuneaton, Leicestershire in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment (MHCLG 2021) and will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to any archaeological work taking place.
- 1.2 This WSI was commissioned by HORIBA MIRA Ltd. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide a record of the archaeological remains in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development to extend an existing workshop and addresses the requirements placed on the planning permission for a scheme of work comprising a controlled site strip and archaeological attendance and recording (a 'Watching Brief').

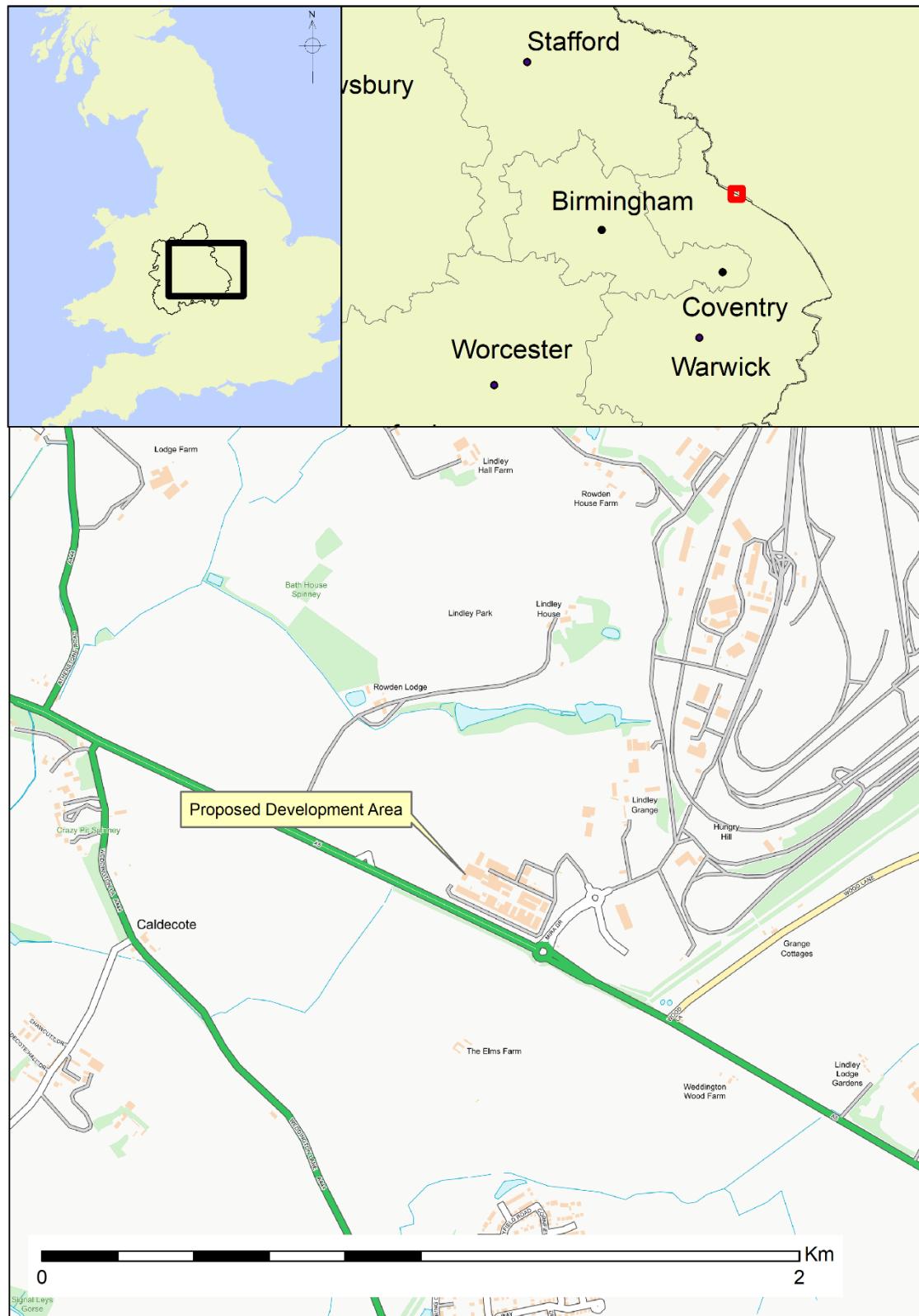
2. Background

Context of the Project

- 2.1 The HORIBA MIRA site lies within the parish of Higham-on-the-Hill, in the District of Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire, around 5 miles north-west of Hinckley and 5 miles south-east of Atherstone (Figure 1). It is demarcated by the A5 (Roman Watling Street) to the south; which is the border with Warwickshire. The dismantled Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway runs to the south-east of the site and to the north- west and north-east lie fields and local roads. The total area of the MIRA site is around 310 hectares.
- 2.2 The planning permission (23/00303/FUL) has been granted for the extension of an existing workshop (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The Planning Authority have granted Planning Permission subject to an archaeological condition (Condition 4) for a mitigation strategy comprising a controlled site strip and archaeological attendance and recording during the groundworks.

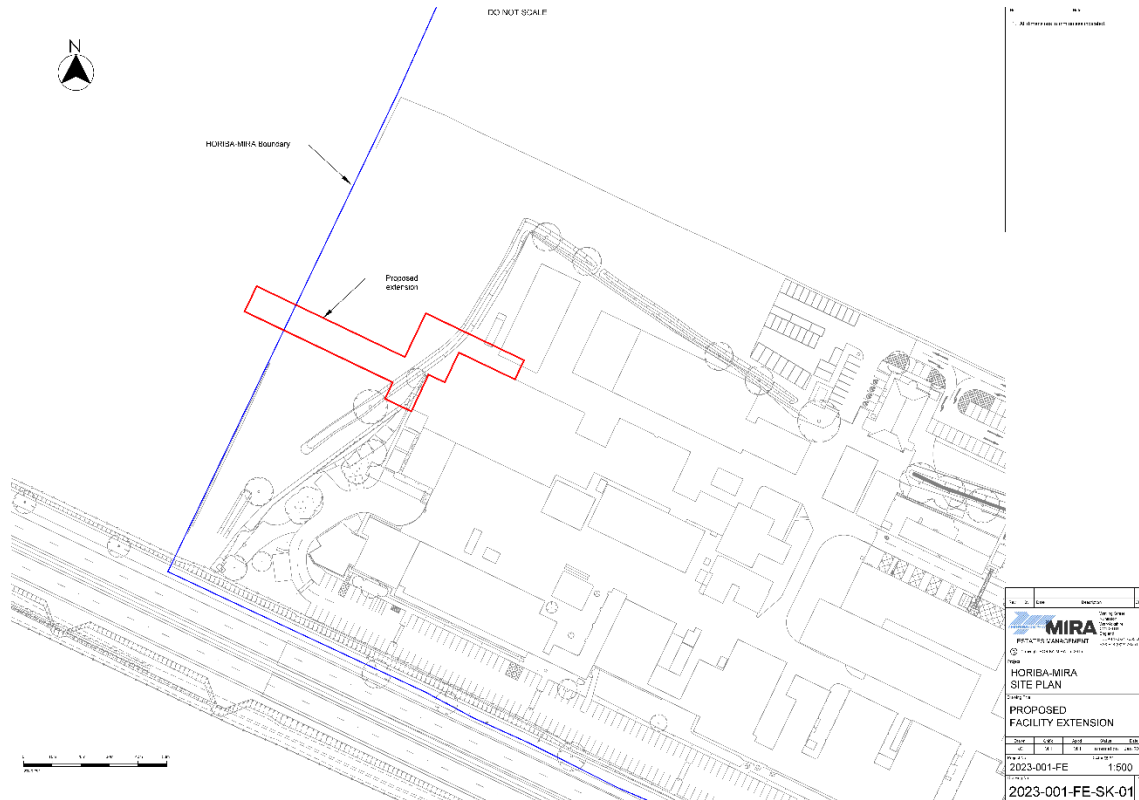
Topography and Geology

- 2.3 The site is accessed from the A5 road running along the southern boundary of the whole site. The proposed development area lies on the western edge of an existing cluster of buildings which are located to the west of the main site entrance. It is located on a gentle slope and lies 88m above OD.
- 2.4 The British Geological Survey identifies the bedrock geology of the area as consisting of Mercia Mudstone Group with superficial deposits of Thrussington Member (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>).
- 2.5 The Soilscape website indicates that the soils, will be Soilscape 8: Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/> last accessed 26/09/2023.



Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] 2023

Figure 1: Site Location, within UK, county, and local
Contains OS opendata © Crown copyright [and database right] 2023



Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.6 An Archaeological Risk Appraisal was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in March 2023. This concluded that the site has been agricultural land since at least the medieval period. Although it formed part of the wartime airfield it has not been subject to any intensive development or disturbance. Due to the background level of finds from across the area the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains was considered to be low to medium. The potential for Roman is higher at medium due to the proximity of the nearby Roman road and other nearby finds. Although there is evidence for medieval ridge and furrow within the locality the potential for medieval features and deposits is thought to be low.
- 2.7 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland shows that the HORIBA MIRA site lies on the site of the old Lindley Airfield (HER Ref. **MLE15973**). The site also lies on the site of the deserted parish of Rowden (**MLE2795**) and adjacent to earthworks associated with the abandoned village of Lindley (**MLE2792**). There are also enclosures dating from the Iron Age adjacent to the site (**MLE9578**) and other prehistoric sites are located nearby (**MLE8245**, **MLE6080** and Warks HER No. **4420** & **4501**).
- 2.8 The proposed development area for the workshop extension lies close to the A5 Watling Street, a former Roman Road (**MLE1388**) and the Mancetter Roman Road has been projected to run to the north of the site (**MLE3019**). Roman pottery has been found within the former Lindley parish (**MLE8503**) and a large amount has been found further to the south (Warks HER No. **7439**). Roman coins have also been retrieved from two hoards to the south (Warks HER No. **5141**) of the site and near Harper's Hill, around 800m south-east of the site (Warks HER No. **1653**).
- 2.9 There have been a number of archaeological interventions carried out across the MIRA site. A trial evaluation (Thomas 2011) and following excavation (Flavell 2014) located evidence of Roman occupation to the south-west bounded by the A5.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The main aim of the investigation is to record any archaeological remains that are disturbed by the scheme, provide evidence to understand the nature, date, function, and character of the archaeological remains present and to mitigate the impact of the development using preservation by record.
- 3.2 The main objectives of the archaeological work are:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To characterise the extent, date range, character, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
 - To excavate and record archaeological deposits uncovered during the work.
 - To recover artefacts and ecofacts to aid in the dating and interpretation of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
 - To advance understanding of the heritage assets and establish the relationship of any remains within the wider landscape.

- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Research Objectives

- 3.3 The site has the potential to add to research objectives mainly from the Roman, Medieval, and post-medieval/modern periods. While the nature, extent and quality of archaeological remains within the areas of investigation for the project remain unknown until archaeological work is undertaken, it is possible to determine some initial objectives derived from:

East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework

<https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/introducing-the-research-agenda/>

And also in: The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A framework for research (Watt 2016)

https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/wmrrf/he_2016/downloads.cfm

- 3.4 The results of the archaeological work may contribute towards research into the origins and development of prehistoric artefact chronology and settlement patterns, and Roman settlement, landscape and society. Environmental evidence could provide information on local environmental conditions as well as settlement activity, craft, industry and land use. Artefacts can assist in the development of a type series within the region and provide evidence for evidence for craft, industry and exchange across broad landscape areas. There is therefore potential for remains that could contribute to the following Research Objectives:

- 5H Investigate landscape contexts of rural settlements.
- 5I Support research and publication of landscape syntheses.

Medieval

- 6J Update and expand East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project.

Post-Medieval

- 9H Provide strategic directions and information for agri-environment schemes
- 9J War in towns: research the urban infrastructure of war

- 3.5 These research aims have been identified based on the current state of knowledge within the area of the scheme and will be re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.

4. Constraints

- 4.1 Access to the MIRA site is through the main entrance off the A5.
- 4.2 The client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination, the location of live services and any ecological or other constraints before the archaeological works commence. An outline plan of known services is shown in Figure 4 below.

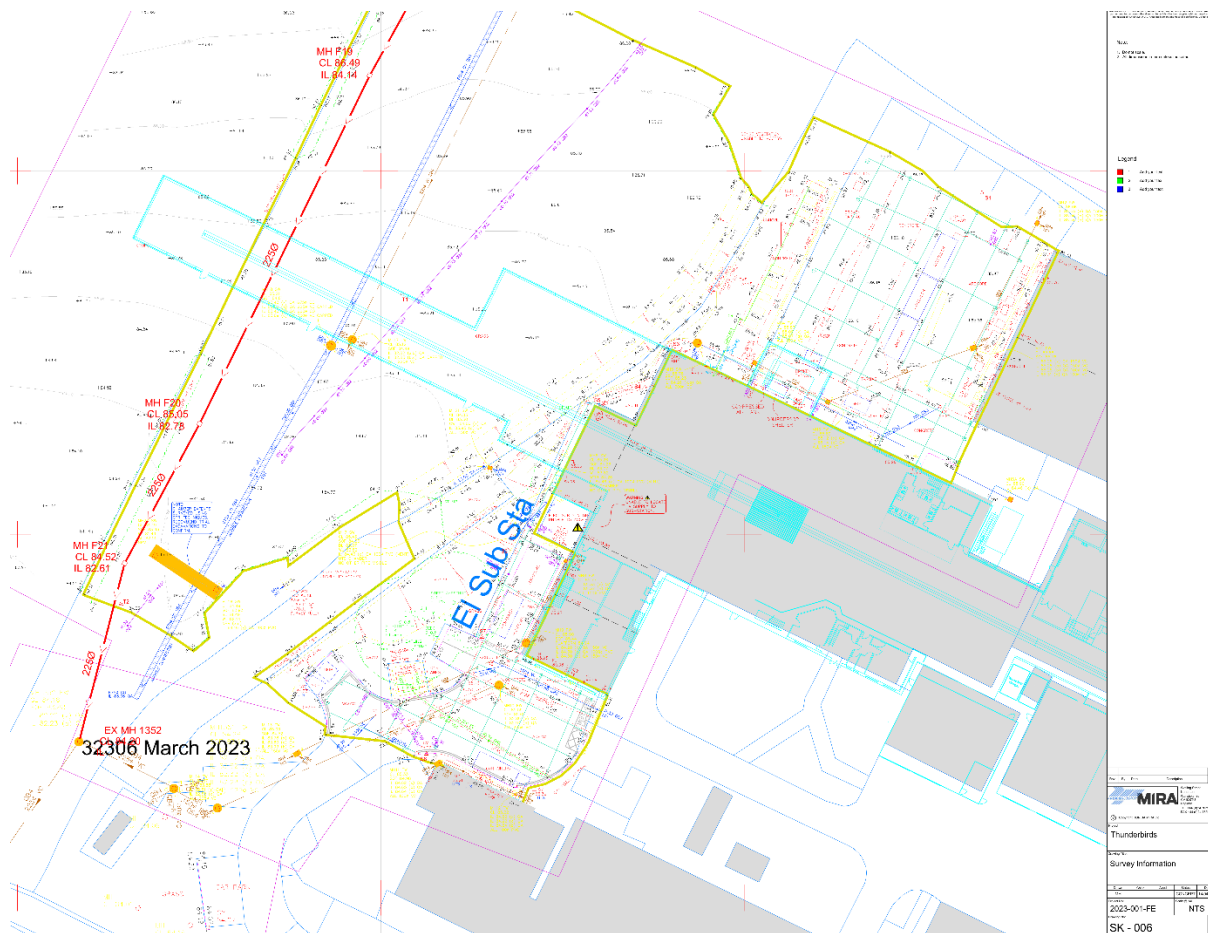


Figure 4 Known services near to the proposed site
Plan provided by client

5. Methodology

- 5.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2020) and Code of Conduct (2022) <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>.
- 5.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology set out below will be discussed and agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client in advance of implementation.
- 5.3 The accession number X.A112.2023 will be used to identify all records and artefacts.
- 5.4 Prior to any machining, general photographs of the site will be taken.
- 5.5 The controlled site strip under archaeological supervision and watching brief will involve the observation of groundworks for the scheme by an experienced professional archaeologist to supervise ground reduction to formation levels, or the geological natural, whichever the higher.
- 5.6 Excavation will be carried out by the client's contractor with a machine appropriate for the work fitted with a flat-bladed bucket to expose the underlying strata. The machine will not track over any surfaces until the archaeologist has inspected and cleared the area.

- 5.7 All exposed features will be investigated. Should significant archaeological remains be identified a programme of excavation and recording may be necessary, using additional personnel as necessary.
- 5.8 Archaeological deposits will be recorded and excavated using standard ULAS procedures as set out in the ULAS recording manual or using 'Diggit' digital recording methods <https://www.diggitarchaeology.com/>.
- 5.9 Sufficient proportions of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.
- 5.10 Unless otherwise agreed with the planning archaeologist, standard sample excavation will include
- 50% of each discrete pit-like features, postholes, etc.;
 - 10% of each linear feature, targeting terminals and intersections, with slots measuring at least 1m. in width wherever possible;
 - 100% of special features/deposits including burials, structural remains, kilns, etc.,
- 5.11 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made using an appropriate system related to the OS grid. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared and tied into the overall site plan. Relevant OD heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 5.12 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 5.13 All photographs (except general or publicity shots) will be taken with a high resolution digital camera and will include a suitable scale bar, north arrow and information to identify the site and where appropriate the context.
- 5.14 The photographic record will follow the standards set out in Historic England 2015, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* and the standards required by Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for storage and archiving: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/Downloads.xhtml>
- 5.15 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations, and all site records and finds will be kept securely.

Monitoring

- 5.16 Notification of the start of the site works will be made to the Planning Archaeologist prior to commencement of the archaeological work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 5.17 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings

with representatives of the Planning Archaeologist, Planning Authority and the Client, if required, subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.

Contingency Provisions

- 5.18 While ULAS attempts to foresee and make allowances for all possible site specific constraints, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the programme or quote, which may entail additional costs and/or time for the client. These could include: unavoidable delays due to bad weather, vandalism, poor ground conditions, areas requiring shoring or stepping, unknown contamination or services, further work required by the Planning Archaeologist (e.g. extensions to trenches, extra trenches or changes to excavation sample sizes) or significant archaeological deposits that may require specialist input.
- 5.19 In the event of potentially significant archaeological deposits being found or further work being required for which the resources allocated are not sufficient or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach the archaeologist will inform the client, the planning archaeologist and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place. Following assessment of the archaeological remains ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.
- 5.20 If significant quantities of unexpected finds are recovered during the fieldwork it may be necessary to renegotiate additional analysis and reporting costs

6. Finds

- 6.1 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected, however, a non-retention policy for artefacts without archaeological significance will be followed unless an individual collection repository has an alternative policy. All finds and samples will be bagged separately, marked with the accession number/site code and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020).
- 6.2 All objects or remains of archaeological interest, discovered in or under the site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the site by the Client other than articles subject to the Treasure Act, shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination shall transfer ownership of all archaeological discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

Treasure

- 6.3 In the event of discovery of artefacts that might constitute Treasure under the definition of The Treasure Act 1996 and its revisions (Treasure (Designation) Order 2002), these will be excavated and removed to a safe place. The Client, Coroner, the Planning Archaeologist and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) will be informed immediately. A treasure receipt will be completed and submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days.

Human Remains

- 6.4 If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ. ULAS will inform the Client the Planning Archaeologist and the coroner immediately. If excavation of human remains is required ULAS will obtain a Ministry of Justice Licence (Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857). All excavation and post-excavation will also be in accordance with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 7: Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human remains (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (ClfA 2017). The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice License.

7. Environmental Samples

- 7.1 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2011).
- 7.2 Although the environmental potential of the site is uncertain, if archaeological features are sample excavated, the following environmental sampling strategy will be adopted, following consultation with the ULAS Environmental Officer.
- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well-sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with the accession number/site code, context and sequential sample numbers.
- 7.4 Appropriate contexts (i.e. datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 7.5 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue >0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of >0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing

information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

- 7.7 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (e.g. indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g. hammer scale).

Scientific Dating

- 7.8 Due care will be taken to identify deposits and structures which may have potential for scientific dating. Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating will be subsampled from the processed and identified plant remains in the bulk samples and monolith sample (if taken) as deemed appropriate. Consideration will also be given to the use of Dendrochronology, Archaeomagnetic dating, Thermoluminescence and Optical Luminescence Dating (TL and OSL). Specialists will be consulted in this regard and where deemed appropriate to provide advice and where necessary supervise sampling, take readings and undertake post-excavation reporting.

8. Timetable and Personnel

- 8.1 An exact date for the work has yet to be fixed; it is likely to take place in September or October 2023, subject to approval of the WSI.
- 8.2 This project will be under the management of Matthew Beamish (MCIfA). The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the archaeological work as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility will rest with the Site Supervisor who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 8.2 The site supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.
- 8.3 ULAS uses in-house and external specialists for post-excavation work as follows

Environmental analysis and reporting:	Rachel Small MA Will Johnson MA
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery:	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MCIfA Elizabeth Johnson BSc MA (Roman pottery) member SGRP
Post-Roman Pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn BA (external)
Animal bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MCIfA (Animal Bone) Rachel Small MA Will Johnson MA
Human bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MCIfA Rachel Small BSc York Osteological Unit (external)
Small Finds	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MCIfA
Industrial residues and building materials	Heidi Addison BA
Wood/Geoarchaeology	Matthew Beamish, MA (Cantab), MCIfA Wood: Michael Bamforth BSc MA MCIfA (external) Geoarchaeology: Andrew J Howard PhD MCIfA (external)

9. Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting

Report

- 9.1 A report and archive of the results of the controlled strip and archaeological watching brief is required regardless of what is found and would be produced following the completion of the fieldwork programme.
- 9.2 The draft report will include:
- A non-technical summary
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during groundworks
 -
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - A summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
 - An index of the contents and location of the archive.
 - Bibliography.
- 9.3 A draft digital version of the report will be provided for the client, the Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority for approval. Once approved the final report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

Publication and dissemination of results

- 9.4 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988*. ULAS provides exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client and/or commissioning agent in all matters directly relating to the project.
- 9.5 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators (Planning Archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and Archive Repository) to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 9.6 Arrangements will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. As a minimum, a brief site summary in text format will be provided for the local archaeological journal (Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society). Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.
- 9.7 ULAS uploads all digital reports (subject to confidentiality agreements) to OASIS. An online OASIS form will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it will be uploaded onto the web-site.

Archive Deposition

- 9.8 All artefacts and samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with ClfA (2020b), ULAS procedures and the relevant Museums for transferring archaeological archives (Leicestershire County Council 2018). The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.
- 9.9 Finds ownership will remain with the landowner until such time as title may be transferred in accordance with appropriate agreement.

10. Data management

- 10.1 All digital data created during the project will be held on University of Leicester Servers which are backed-up on a daily basis. Following the completion of the post-excavation phase, data will be selected for the final digital archive in accordance with ULAS Procedures and OASIS guidelines, terms and conditions
- 10.2 Data produced by sub-contractors will be granted under license for inclusion in the digital archive.

11. Public Engagement and Publicity

- 11.1 The work is small scale and not anticipated to be suitable for public involvement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made available via the ADS website, publication and if significant archaeological deposits are found talks and presentations to the local population can be provided.
- 11.2 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

12. Health and Safety

- 12.1 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, University of Leicester Statement Of Safety Policy Health and Safety and Environmental policies as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork. This will be monitored on site and updated as necessary.
- 12.2 The safety of ULAS staff will take priority over the desire to record archaeological deposits.

13. Insurance

- 13.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability, Professional Indemnity and Employers Liability Insurance as documented in the RAMS.

14. Quality Assurance

- 14.1 ULAS is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. All ULAS Project Managers hold Member status and all ULAS Projects are overseen by the Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project.
- 14.2 All projects have a dedicated project manager who is responsible for the quality of the work involved and responsibility for ensuring compliance with ULAS and ClfA

standards. All completed reports and publications are checked by a senior member of staff prior to dissemination.

15. Staff Training and CPD

- 15.1 All ULAS staff are subject to University of Leicester's Personal Development Discussion (PDD) strategy which reviews personal performance, identifies targets and areas for improvement and identified the need for appropriate. All members of staff are required to maintain a Personal Development Plan.

16. Bibliography

(All websites accessed 26 September 2023)

Archaeology Data Service <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/Downloads.xhtml>

British Geological Survey: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

Brown, D.H. 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum)

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2004, *Technical Paper 7: Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human remains*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020a, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020b, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of Archaeological Archives*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2020c, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2022, *Code of Conduct.*

DCMS (Department for Culture, media and sport) 1996, *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/77532/TreasureAct1996CodeofPractice2ndRevision.pdf

Flavell, N., 2014, *An Archaeological Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation for Modifications to A5 Junctions, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire* ULAS Report 2014-206

Flavell, N., 2017, *Archaeological Evaluation at MIRA Training Centre, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire* ULAS Report 2017-172

Foard, G., 2018. *Assessment of Battlefield Evidence.* ULAS Report 2018-118

Hunt, L., Clark, D. & Beamish, M. 2019. *Archaeological attendance during groundworks and Metal Detector survey of fields 720, 721, 881, 882 and 886 for the TIC-IT Development, (SP 36915 96987)* ULAS Report **2019-029**

Hunt, L., and Speed, G., 2011 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at the MIRA site, Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire (SP 368 957)* ULAS Report **2010-213**

González Rodríguez, M., Flavell, N., & Beamish, M., 2018. *A Metal Detector Survey for Land at MIRA-TICIT development Proposal.* ULAS Report 2018-061

Headland Archaeology. 2023. *Horiba Mira Workshop Extension: Archaeological Risk Appraisal.* Headland Report P23-061 ver2.0

Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*

Historic England 2015, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage*

Leicestershire County Council, 2018, *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections*.

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) 2021, (Rev.), *National Planning Policy Framework*

OASIS <https://www.oasis.ac.uk/>

Soilscapes: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

Thomas, J., 2011 An Archaeological Field Evaluation on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. NGR: SP 368 957. ULAS Report 2011-148.

Watt, S, 2011. (ed.) 2016 The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A framework for research. University of Birmingham. Oxbow Books. Also at: https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/wmrrf/he_2016/downloads.cfm