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Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey for
land at MIRA-TICIT development proposal
Higham on the Hill Parish and Witherley
Parish, Leicestershire**

SP 36965 97570

Mireya González Rodríguez



ULAS Report No 2018-049

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Land at MIRA-TICIT development proposal
Higham on the Hill Parish and Witherley Parish, Leicestershire**

NGR: SP 36965 97570

Mireya González Rodríguez

For: Swanvale Developments for Horiba-MIRA Ltd.

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University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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Summary

An archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out from the 8th to 21th of March 2018 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of Swanvale Developments for Horiba-MIRA Ltd. on land at MIRA Business Park, Nuneaton CV10 0TT. Three arable fields located on the northwest boundary end of the park were surveyed in advance of proposed development of the site.

The finds recovered from the survey are related to post medieval activity. A small collection of five pieces of worked flint was recovered during the fieldwalking in Field 2.

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Museum under Accession Number X.A20.2018.

Introduction

This document forms the report of an archaeological fieldwalking survey on land for a proposed new test track at MIRA, near Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire (Figure 1). The survey was commissioned by Swanvale Developments on behalf of Horiba-MIRA Ltd. from University of Leicester Archaeological Services in advance of proposed development of the site. Associated works will include the construction of a track and testing ground with roadways, control structures, landscaping and buried services.

The fieldwalking survey is part of a pre-determination archaeological scheme of investigation along with a desk-based assessment (Hunt 2018) and metal detector survey (Beamish forthcoming), LiDAR study (Beamish 2018) and geophysical survey (Tanner 2018) aimed to inform further evaluation of the assessment area.

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The proposed application covers an area of approximately 33.3 hectares and comprises 8 fields, including 3 arable ones (Figure 2). The development is located within the parishes of Higham on the Hill and Witherley, in the District of Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire, around 5 miles north-west of Hinckley and 5 miles south-east of Atherstone (Figure 1). The line of the Roman Mancetter Road (now Fenn Lanes) forms the northern boundary to the site while the A5 Roman Watling Street forms the southern boundary of the overall MIRA site and also the Warwickshire border. Fields 1, 2 and 3 are flat open fields on the north side of the proposed development currently under young crop and surrounded by hedgerows with wire fences within.

The site lies at a height of approximately 100m above OD, with the high point of the site lying at 107m above OD close to the southern edge falling to 96m aOD at the northern edge.

The British Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 169 (Coventry) shows that the underlying geology over most of the site is likely to be Thrussington Till overlain by Dunsmore Gravel and Anker Sand and Gravel to the south, with skerries of siltstone. To the north and north-west of the site lie Wolston Clay and alluvial deposits.

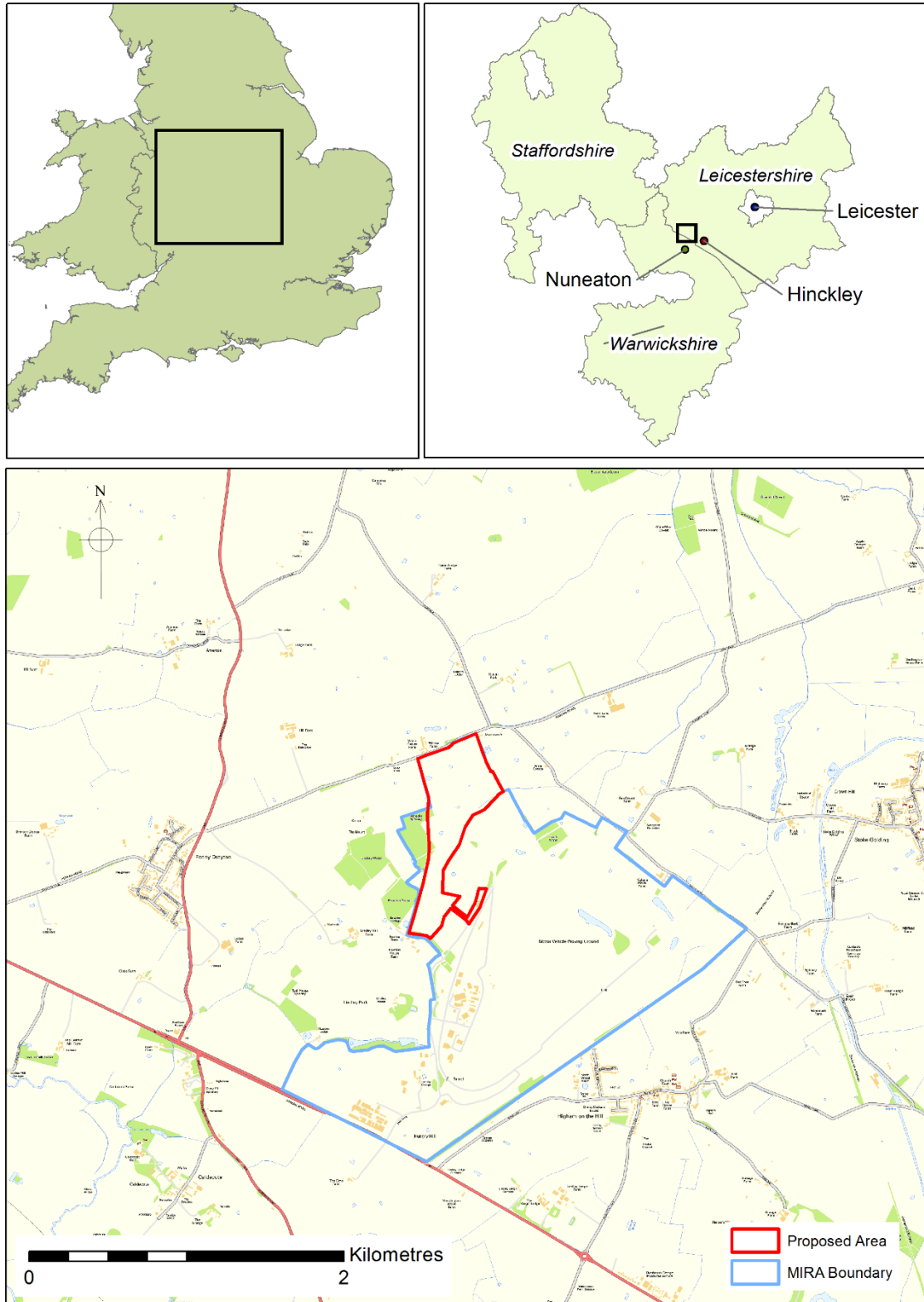


Figure 1. Location of MIRA
 Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] 2018



Figure 2. Location of Fields 1, 2 and 3, fieldwalking survey area (marked in yellow) and current land use (Source: Google Earth)

Historical and Archaeological Background

The assessment area is located in the parish of Higham on the Hill, which covers the village of Higham and Lindley and Rowden, two deserted hamlets. The name Higham is of Anglo-Saxon origin meaning ‘the high farm or enclosure’, although not mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The village is known to be a possession of Hugo de Gretensmainell just after the Roman conquest, and through him the property descended to the Earls of Leicester and Winton. The parish includes the hamlet of Lindley that was mentioned in the Domesday Book and gave its name to the RAF Lindley site which occupied the site before MIRA, which was set up in 1945.

Cartography

The cartographic evidence available for the assessment area shows no appreciable changes since the first Ordnance Survey maps available until the 1980s. The Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Figure 3a) shows subdivisions of Field 1 (F1) (Field 9 of walkover survey plan (Hunt 2018, 20 (Fig. 14)) (north field) and Field 2 (F2) (centre) (Field 8 in walkover survey plan (Hunt 2018, 20 (Fig. 14)), which are illustrated subsequent OS maps of 1915, 1930 and 1938 (Figure 3b). Clearly observable changes can be seen in the 1968 edition, which shows the area largely as it is today (Figure 3c), with the incorporation buildings associated with MIRA. The loss of boundaries in F2 is indicated in the 1987 OS map (Figure 3d).

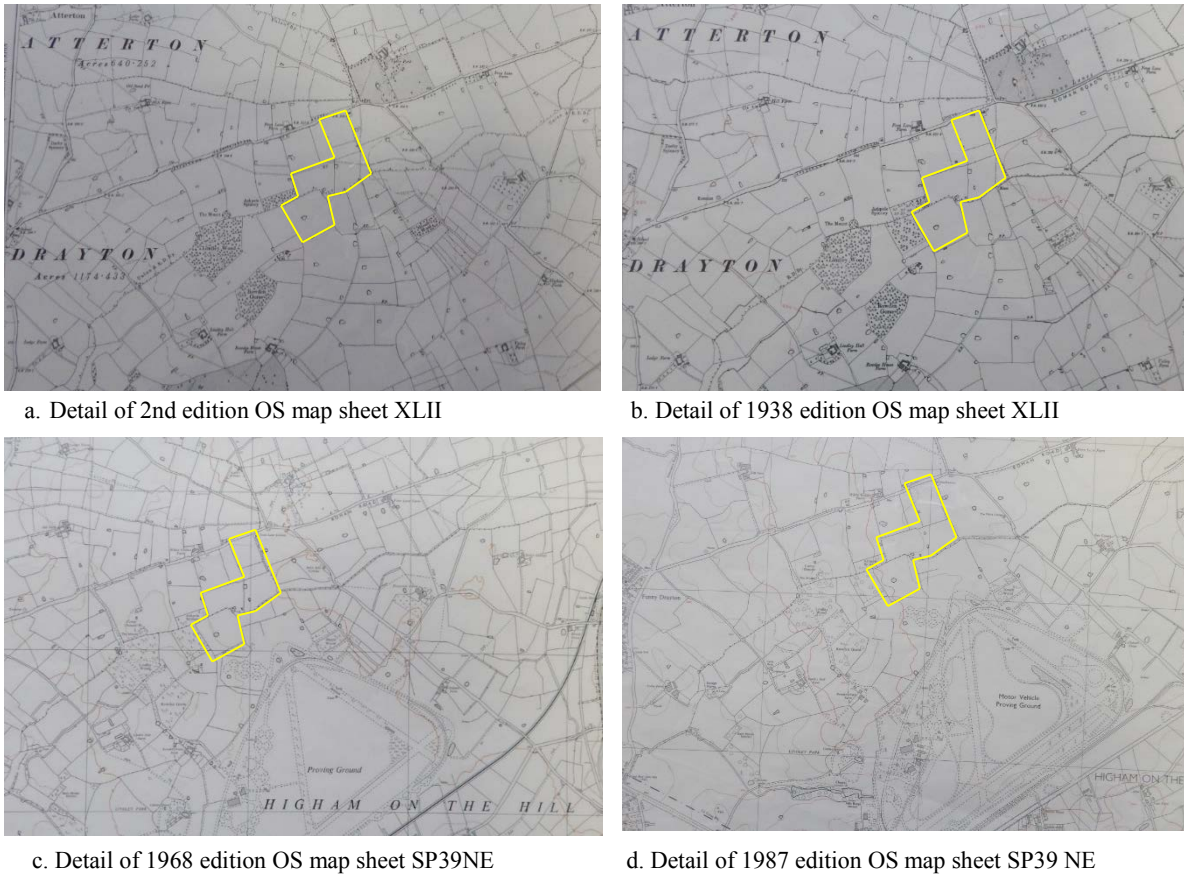


Figure 3. Cartographic evidence of use of assessment fields (not in original scale)

Archaeological background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland records that there are three sites recorded as lying within the MIRA-Tic-It site. These are part of the former Nuneaton Airfield that now makes up the main proving ground on the MIRA site (**MLE15973**), two brick buildings, probably associated with the airfield, which were revealed during a trial trench evaluation in 2011 (**MLE19862**) and the findspots for a number of finds from several periods found during metal detecting across the area during 2010-2011 (**MLE19863**).

The Battlefield Project undertaken in 2010 located more finds over the battlefield area including a large amount of metalwork (Fig. 4). The site of the Battle of Bosworth (1485) lies to the north-east of the MIRA site and both the proposed Tic-It site and the MIRA site partially lie within the area of the registered battlefield (Fig 4). The battle was the last of the War of the Roses and ended rule of the Plantagenet dynasty with the death of Richard III and brought the Tudor dynasty to the throne. A significant amount of medieval finds have been discovered including a halberd, cannonballs, badges and rings. The Battlefield Project discovered over 30 pieces of round shot, the largest ever found on a European battlefield (MLE3234).

Aims of the fieldwalking survey

Collections from systematic fieldwalking may provide insight and give an overview into the distribution of activity areas (Gardiner 1987, 57) and offer explanations for patterns in land-use (Barrowman 2003, 100). All exploratory and mitigation work was considered in light of *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), along with targeting national research aims, highlighted as English Heritage's critical research priorities for the medieval period (EH 2012).

The overall aim of the fieldwalking survey was to gather information to determine the presence of archaeological evidence in the form of surface artefacts in the proposed development area.

Draft Research Themes

The survey addresses themes related to the study of battlefield sites and understanding of the historic landscape associated to the Battle of Bosworth (1485). While agricultural land management has changes since the battle, the battlefield remains largely undeveloped and recent investigation has demonstrated that the area retains material which can add to our understanding of the battle. Therefore, the fieldwalking survey links to research objectives from the East Midlands Update Research Agenda, particularly Objective 7H: Investigate the location and character of medieval battlefields; as well as national research agendas: SHAPE 2008 Understanding place: analysis of specific historic assets and locales (11111.130); MHPP 2011 Identification of terrestrial assets via non-intrusive survey (3A4); Battlefields (4E1): Investigate the location and character of medieval battlefield.

Methodology

All archaeological work adhered to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (CIfA 2014). Surface artefact collection is considered a destructive method as it removes part or all of the archaeological resource, although that resource has been generally moved from its depositional context. Selective collection will bias both the remaining resource and the collected data.

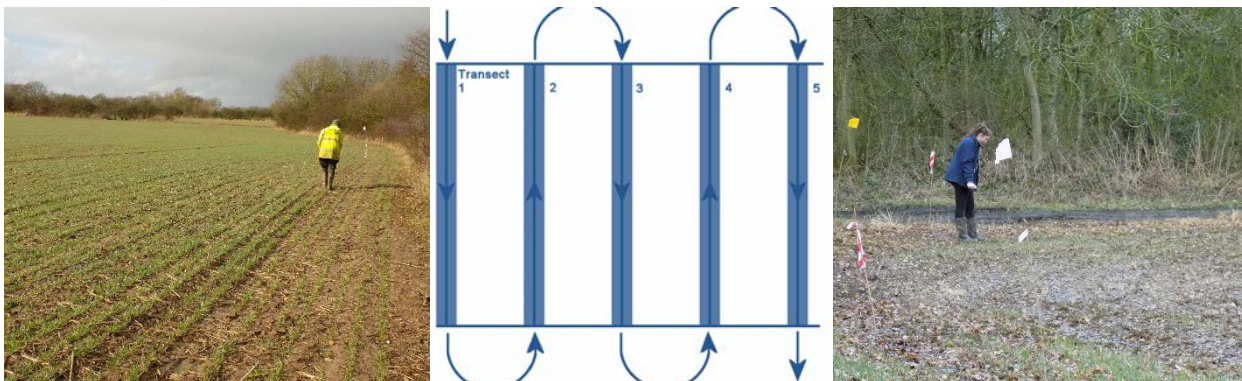


Figure 6. Setting up transects, and diagram illustrating fieldwalking methodology

Three fields were in a suitable condition for fieldwalking with a young arable crop. These fields cover an area of some 18.4 hectares. The remaining fields are either permanent pasture (in the north-west of the area), or are fallow (in the south). Systematic fieldwalking was based on traverses at 10 metre spacing and each walker inspected a path with a nominal width of two metres (Figure 6). Theoretically, 20% of the field surface was examined. The survey pegs were placed manually using 30m tapes and their position recorded with a Topcon HiPER SR RTK GPS.

Artefacts were collected and bagged along 10m transects. All bags were carefully labelled using the Accession Number X.A20.2018, field number (i.e. F1), along with the transect number and findspot number (e.g. X.A20.2018 F1 3.4 refers to field 1, transect 3 findspot 4). The location of the findspots was recorded using a Topcon HiPER SR RTK GPS and plotted at an appropriate scale on an OS digital base map.

Results

Three fields, totalling an area of approximately 18.4 hectares, were surveyed. A total of 91 transects at ten metres spacing were systematically walked under fair and wet weather conditions (see Fig. 7). Visibility was affected by the waterlogged conditions of areas of the fields, young crop and fallen foliage from the mature oak and ash trees forming part of the field boundaries. The results of the fieldwalking survey are presented below by field.

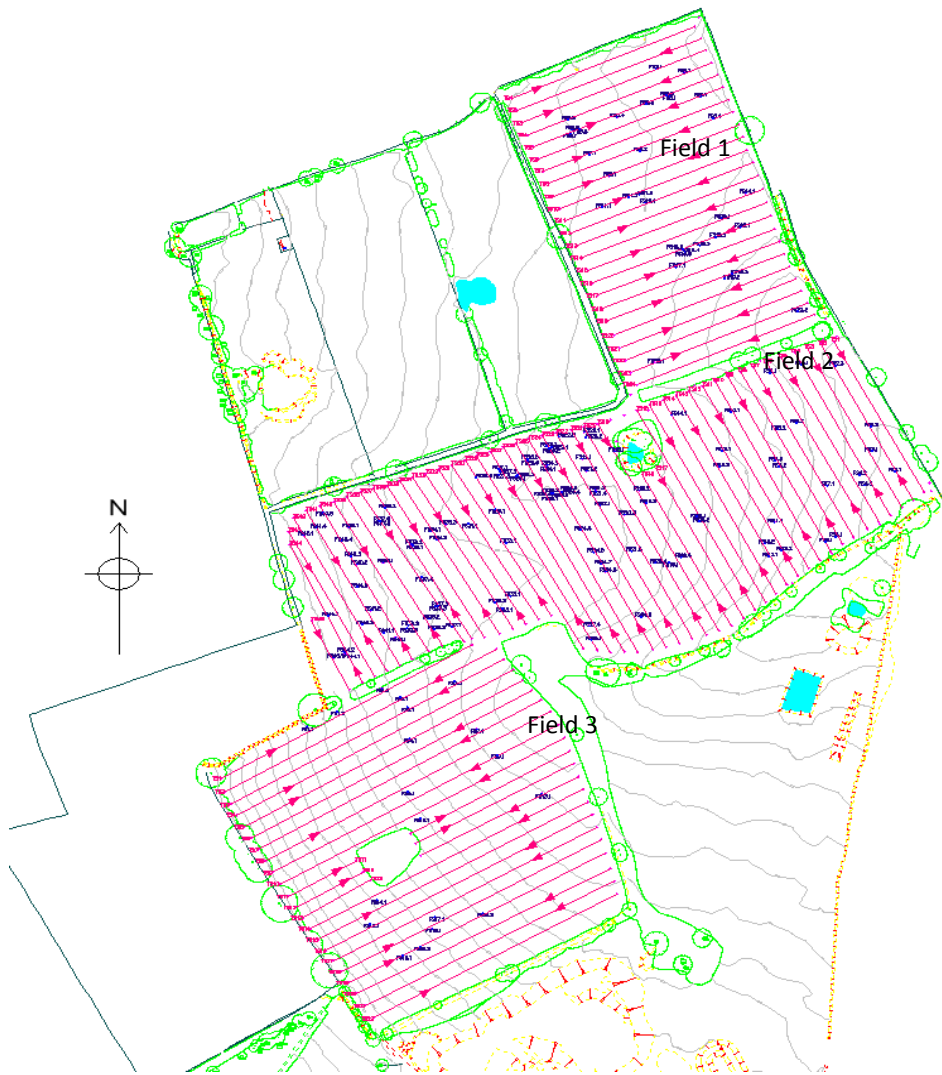


Figure 7. Surveyed fields with transects (red lines – arrows indicate the direction they were walked) and findspots (in blue)



Figure 8. Walking in Field 3 and Field 2 showing ground visibility

Field 1

Field 1 is located on the north east corner of the proposed development. It is bound to the north by Fenn Lanes, and hedgerows to the west, south and east. It measures approximately 160m on its west-east axis and 250m north-south, covering an area of circa four hectares. This field was walked on March 8th with continuous cloud cover but even light in the morning and broken cloud with low sun and strong shadows in the afternoon. The ground, a mid grey brown loamy deposit, was wet and three areas were waterlogged due to persistent rain in previous days (Figure 10). The ground has low young crop and was partially covered by moss which affected the visibility.



Figure 9. Field 1 transects and location of findspots

Twenty four transects were set up on a northeast-southwest alignment, using the western edge of the field as the base line (Figure 9). One sherd of medieval pottery in fabric MS – a Medieval Sandy ware dating from c.1400-1550 was found in TS19. The early post-medieval transitional Earthenware fabric EA1/2, probably dating from c.1550 to the 17th century occurred in TS4. However, sherds of the typologically early thin walled Earthenware pottery, fabric EA2, dating from the 17th or 18th centuries were the most common find, but other post medieval wares including Mottled ware, EA3, dating from c.1680 – 1780, and Slipware, fabric EA7, dating from the later 17th or 18th century were also present. Fired clay, post medieval or modern tile and brick were also recovered, together with fragments of worked flint from TS5 and TS11.

Table 1. Finds Type recovered in Field 1.

Traverse	Finds Type
3	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 base - thick walled.
4	Post Medieval pottery EA1/2 - 1 sherd, EA2 1 sherd
5	Flint - 1 fragment, fired clay - six fragments
6	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd
7	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd
8	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd
9	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 2 joining sherds
11	Post Medieval pottery EA3 - 1 sherd ; flint - 2 fragments ; Industrial residue (undated)
12	Post Medieval Tile - 1 fragment
14	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd.
16	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 2 sherds; EA7- 1 sherd.
18	Post Medieval/modern brick/tile EA - 2 fragments, Post Medieval pottery - EA2 1 sherd
19	Medieval pottery MS – 1 sherd, Post Medieval pottery EA7- 1 sherd
22	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd
23	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd



View of Field 1 from southeast corner



Southwest facing view of Field 1



South facing view of Field 1 from northern boundary



View of Field 1 from southwest corner

Figure 10. General views of Field 1 showing ground conditions during survey

Field 2

Field 2 is located on the immediately south of F1, sharing its southern boundary. It measures approximately 450 metres on its west-east axis and a minimum of 135 metres north-south and maximum of 198m, covering an area of circa 8.9 hectares. This survey of this field was carried out on various days and with intervals due to adverse weather conditions. The weather conditions affected visibility, with oblique sun reflecting off the waterlogged ground and low sun and strong shadows in the afternoon. The ground, a mid grey brown loamy soil was waterlogged, particularly on the northern half of the field (Figure 12). Additionally, a pond and shrubs area and tractor tracking made an area of the field unavailable for surveying. Lastly, the ground has low young crop and was partially covered by moss which also affected the visibility.

Forty five transects were set up on an approximate southeast-northwest alignment, using the northern edge of the field as the base line (Figure 11). Of note are the sherds of medieval pottery in TS6, TS10 and TS20. In the former were single fragments of Chilvers Coton A ware, fabric CC1, dating from c.1250-1350, and the Cistercian Ware, CW2, dating from c.1450-1550+. Single sherds of the Medieval Sandy ware, fabric MS, dating from c.1200-1550 occurred in the two latter trenches. Single fragments of the generally early post medieval fabric MB – Midland Black ware, dating from c.1550+ were found in TS9, TS25 and TS29. However, most of the ceramic assemblage is post-medieval in date, with EA2 being the most common ware. Although this ware

is not generally closely dated, typologically this fabric assemblage may be slightly later than that from field 1, and date into the modern period. This is also, evidenced by the presence of the modern fabrics, EA10 – Fine White Earthenware/China, and SW – Stoneware, and the Earthenware EA which is generally represented, as here, by fragments of modern flowerpot. The post-medieval fabrics EA3 and EA7 are also present as noted above in field 1, together with EA5, an ‘Imitation’ Mottled ware with a similar date range to EA3, c.1680-1780 and the Black ware, EA6, dating from c.1650-1750. Fragments of post-medieval or modern clay tobacco pipe stems were also recovered.

Five fragments of flint were identified; three secondary flakes, 1 core and 1 thumbnail scraper. The flint was collected from the eastern half of the field.

Table 2. Finds Type from Field 2

Traverse	Finds Type
1	Flint - 1 fragment
2	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 2 sherds;
3	Post Medieval pottery EA5 - 1 sherd (handle), EA6 - 1 sherd
4	Modern pottery SW – 1 sherd
6	Medieval pottery CC1 - 1 sherd; CW2 - 1 sherd
8	Post Medieval pottery EA3 - 1 base sherd
9	Industrial residue/fuel ash; Post Medieval pottery MB - 1 sherd
10	Medieval pottery MS - 1 sherd
11	Post Medieval/Modern pottery EA2 - 1 base sherd
12	Post Medieval/Modern pottery EA2 - 1 sherd; flint - one fragment.
13	Post Medieval pottery EA3 - 1 sherd.
16	Post Medieval/Modern pottery EA2 - 2 sherds
18	Flint - 2 fragments
20	Medieval Pottery MS – 1 sherd, Post Medieval/Modern pottery EA3 – 1 sherd
21	Post Medieval pottery - EA2 – 5 sherds (one pancheon rim)
22	Modern pottery EA - 1 sherd; Flint - 1 fragment
23	Post Medieval pottery EA5 – 2 sherds (rim & handle); EA2 - 1 sherd
24	Clay Pipe - 4 fragments; Post Medieval pottery EA5 – 1 sherd, EA6 – 2 sherds, EA2 - 3 sherds, EA10 – 1 sherd
25	Glass - 1 fragment; Post Medieval pottery – EA2 - 3 sherds; Early Post Medieval pottery MB - 1 sherd; Modern SW – 1 sherd (handle)
26	Post Medieval pottery EA2 – 21 sherds
27	Post Medieval pottery EA2 – 3 sherds; EA6 – 1 sherd, Modern SW – 1 sherd, Modern EA – 2 sherds
28	Post Medieval pottery EA2 – 1 sherd
29	Post Medieval pottery MB – 1 sherd
30	Post Medieval pottery EA6– 1 sherd
31	Post Medieval pottery EA2 – 1 sherd
32	Modern pottery SW – 1 sherd
33	Modern pottery SW – 1 sherd; EA10 – 1 sherd, Post Medieval EA2 – 1 sherd, EA3 - 1 sherd
34	Modern pottery SW – 2 sherds
36	Post Medieval pottery EA5 – 2 sherds
37	Post Medieval Pottery EA2 – 3 sherds, EA6 – 1 sherd, Modern – EA – 1 sherd, SW – 1 sherd
38	Post Medieval Pottery EA7 – 1 sherd, Modern SW - 1 sherd
39	Post Medieval Pottery EA2 – 2 sherds, Modern EA10 – 2 sherds
40	Post Medieval Pottery EA2 – 3 sherds; EA3 – 1 sherd, EA7 – 1 sherd, Modern pottery EA - 1 sherd, SW– 1 sherd
41	Post Medieval Pottery EA2 – 2 sherds ;Modern pottery EA - 1 base sherd
42	Modern Pottery EA – 1 rim sherd; Post Medieval/Modern Pottery EA2 – 2 sherds;
44	Post Medieval pottery EA6 – 1 sherd; Post Medieval pottery EA2 – 1 sherd; Clay pipe – 1 stem fragment

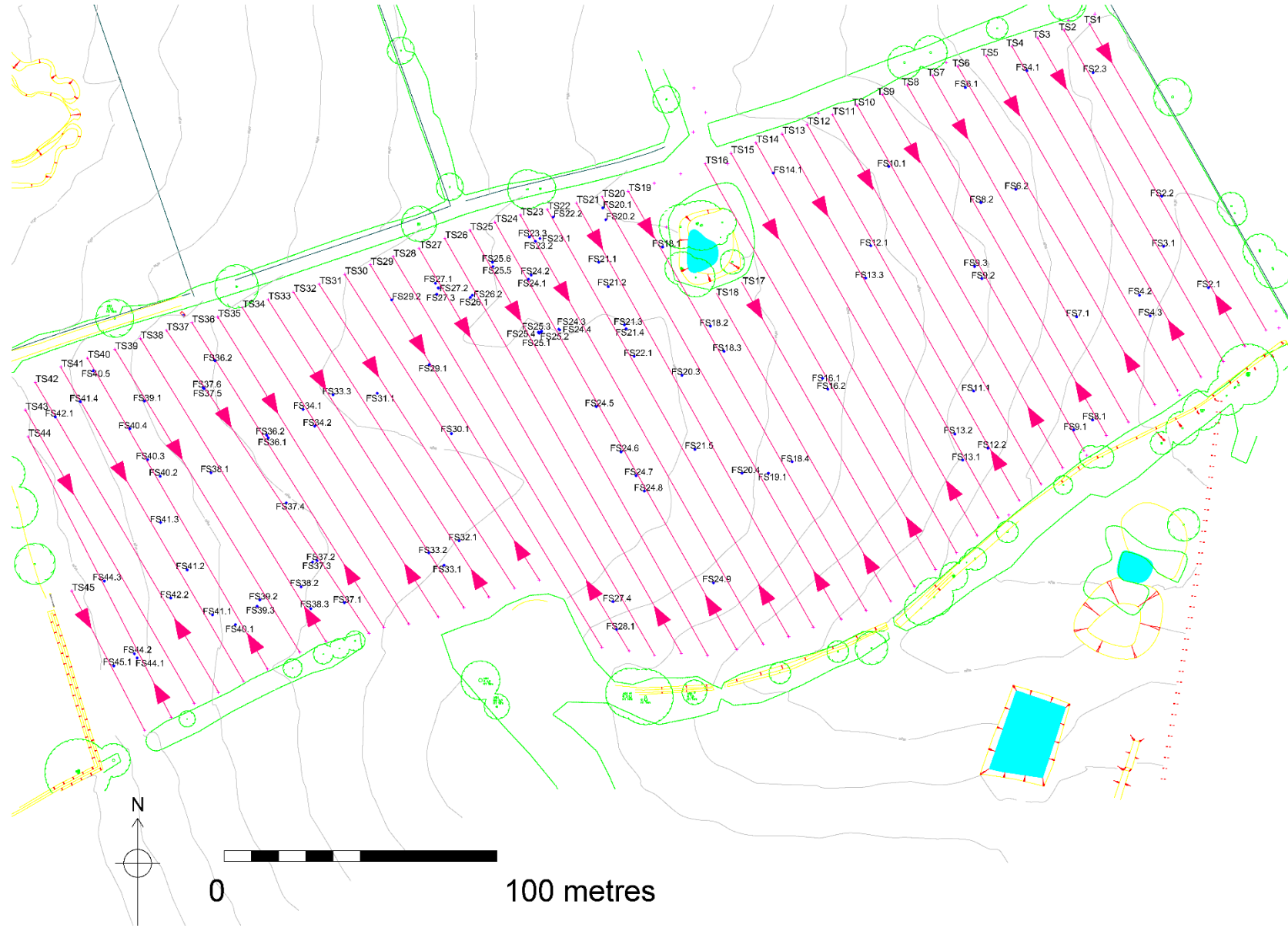


Figure 11. Transects and findspots in Field 2



General view of western side of Field 2 facing southwest



Southeast facing view of western side of Field 2



East facing view of Field 2



Northeast facing view of western side of Field 2

Figure 12. General views of Field 2

Field 3

Field 3 is located to the southwest of F2 (see Figure 7). It measures approximately 240 metres on its west-east axis and 230 metres north-south, covering an area of circa 5.4 hectares. The weather conditions influenced visibility of the ground, with intermittent heavy showers and oblique sun reflecting off the waterlogged ground (Figure 14). The field is surrounded by mature oak and ash trees and fallen foliage affected ground visibility, along with the waterlogged conditions of the north side of the field and the tractor tracking in the south. In the centre of the field there is a pond and shrub area, affecting transects TS11, TS12 and TS13 (Figure 13).

Twenty two transects were set up on an approximate southwest-northeast alignment, using the western edge of the field as the base line (Fig. 13). Very little ceramic material was recovered from Field 3, with the character of the assemblage being similar to that in field 2, consisting mainly of the post medieval or, more likely, modern Earthenware EA2 together with the modern Stoneware, SW, and post-medieval or modern brick/tile in fabric EA. Three sherds in the post-medieval or early modern fabrics EA5 and EA6, 'Imitation' Mottled ware, and Black ware were also recorded.

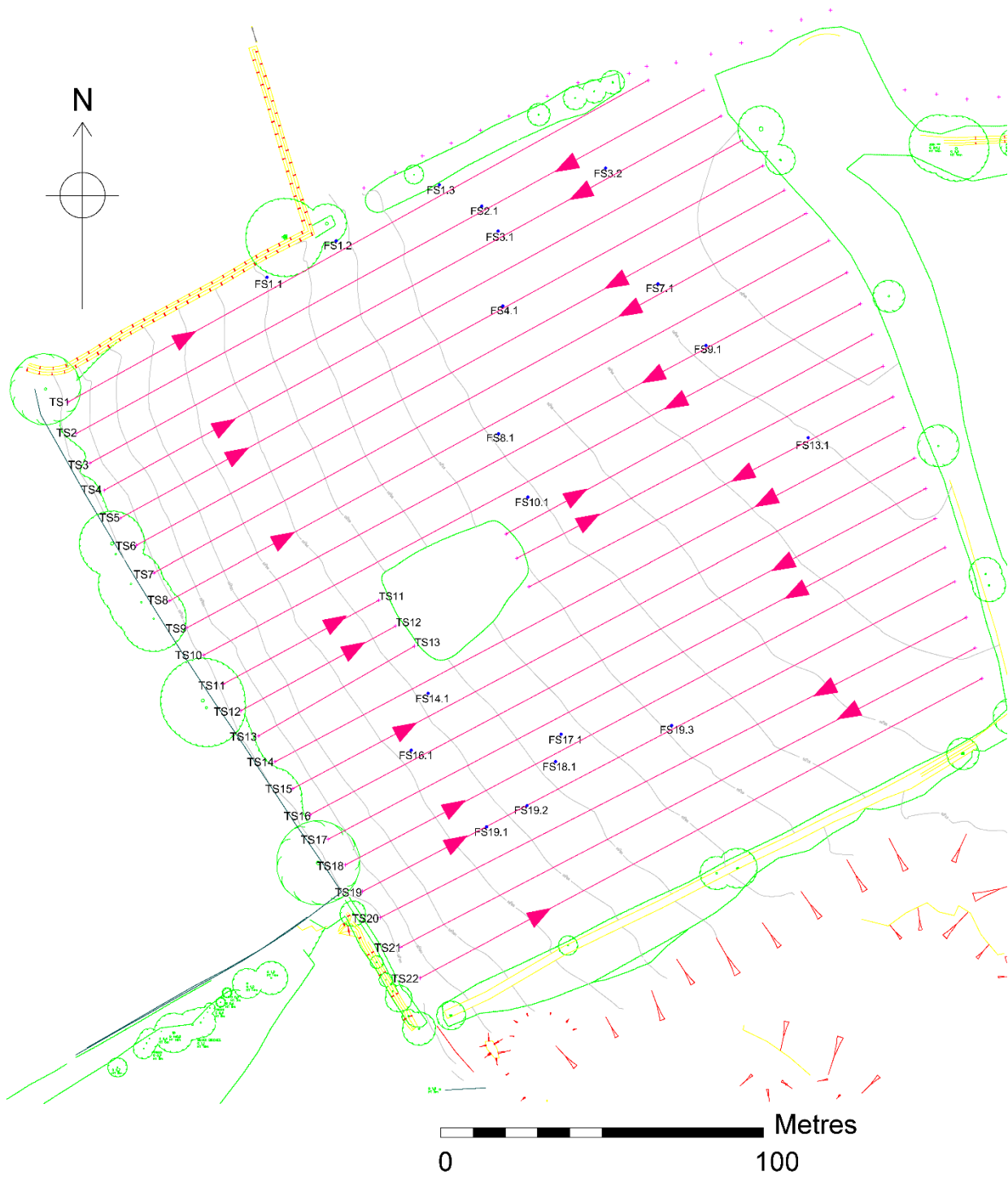


Figure 13. Field 3 transects and findspots

Table 3. Find type in Field 3

Traverse	Finds Type
1	Modern pottery SW – 1 sherd
2	Post Medieval pottery EA6 – 1 sherd
3	Modern Pottery EA - 1 sherd
4	Post Medieval pottery EA6 – 1 sherd
8	Post Medieval/Modern tile/brick EA - 1 sherd
9	Industrial residue – 1 fragment
10	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd
14	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd
16	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd
18	Post Medieval pottery EA5- 1 sherd
19	Post Medieval pottery EA2 - 1 sherd



South side of Field facing west



Field 3 from the northeast corner



West facing view of Field 3



North facing view of Field 3

Figure 14. General views of Field 3

Historic Land-use

Medieval and Post-Medieval land-use for Fields 1, 2 and 3 is not clear from the assessment of LiDAR terrain data (Beamish 2018) nor from magnetometer survey (Gater 2018). Ridge and furrow survives as landscape features in the fields immediately west of field 1. Research from the Bosworth Battlefield Project shows strip fields to the immediate east of field 1 (Foard and Curry, 2013, Fig 4.13).

There is suggestion of sinuous ridge and furrow earthworks in Field 2 visible in a 1944 Aerial Photograph (Beamish 2018, Figure 13).

To the immediate east of field 2 fieldname evidence from a map of 1807 shows a series of enclosures all named as 'Heath' (Beamish 2018, Figure 15), and this heathland extends to the north-east away from the proposed area by a kilometre toward Fen Hole (Foard and Curry, 2013, Fig 4.13).

Alluvial deposits are shown in superficial geological mapping (Beamish 2018, Figure 2) between fields 2 and 3 – these relate to stream course which flows east from the proposed area. Meadow appears to the immediate north of the stream course (Foard and Curry, 2013, Fig 4.8) but if this meadow extended west into the proposed area is unknown.

Field 3 on the 1807 map is named 'John Edward Allen Esq.' and unfortunately no other fields were named on this map as the Parish boundary which runs between Fields 2 and 3 forms the northern limit of the 1807 survey.

To the immediate west of Field 3, fieldnames for a series of enclosures on the 1807 map refer to Parks – Further Park, Middle Park, Little Park. These are presumably areas of deer park that have become enclosed.

Conclusion

Three fields were systematically walked at MIRA to gather information to determine the presence of archaeological evidence in the form of surface artefacts in the proposed development area, in order to inform a subsequent scheme of investigation (tables 1-3). The ceramics yielded evidence of post medieval activity in all three fields, with a small medieval pottery assemblage in field 2 and a single medieval sherd in field 1. Finds dating to both the modern period were also recorded in fields 2 and 3. The pottery assemblage was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 2009), and is typical of the region. Sources include the local pottery manufacturing centres at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton in Warwickshire, Ticknall in Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.

Medieval land-use in Fields 1, 2 and 3 is not clear. Meadow and Heath lie to the immediate east of the area, and enclosed park to the west. Cultivated fields lie to the west and to the east immediately to the south of Fenns Lane in the north of the area. There is a tentative suggestion of ridge and furrow strip fields in field 2 indicating that this area was possibly cultivated at some stage in the medieval or early post-medieval period.

Most of these finds are probably associated with the manuring of the fields with 'night-soil'; from nearby villages from the post medieval period onwards. The presence of industrial residues indicate the fields were steamed ploughed in the Victorian period.

A small collection of five flints was recovered during the fieldwalking in Field 2.

Archive and Publications

The archive will be prepared in line with appropriate professional guidelines (e.g. UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2008).

A copy of the report shall be submitted to the Leicestershire Historic and Environment Records (HER) as a single bound copy with PDF/A on a CD, the completed OASIS record (Appendix I) and digital images. Leicestershire County Museum shall receive the full archive for deposition Accession Number X.A20.2018.

The site archive consists of:

PHYSICAL	1 x box of finds
PAPER	4 x ULAS pro forma Fieldwalking Recording Sheets 2x ULAS Digital Photography Record sheets 1x unbound copy of this report
DIGITAL	1 CD-R with x digital photographs; excel file with a copy of the site indices; a PDF_A copy of this report

A version of this report and excavation summary will appear in due course in the *Transactions the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. The University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS data entry has been completed detailing the results of the project (see Appendix I of this report). This is digitally accessible through The Archaeological Data Services (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Ian Lawrence and Nigel Chalkley of MIRA for their cooperation during our fieldwork, and the security staff for their interest in our work. Thomas Fox, Gabrielle Hames, Sofia Picken and Mireya González Rodríguez of University of Leicester Archaeological Services undertook the archaeological fieldwalking survey. The project was managed by Matthew Beamish.

Dr Mireya González Rodríguez

University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University of Leicester

University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 5665

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: mgr8@le.ac.uk

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Appendix I. OASIS Data Entry

PROJECT DETAILS	OASIS ID	Universi1-312931		
	Project Name	Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey on Land at MIRA-TICIT		
	Start/end dates of field work	08-03-2018/21-03-2018		
	Previous/Future Work	Yes/Yes		
	Project Type	Recording Project: Systematic Fieldwalking		
	Site Status	English Heritage Historic Battlefields Register		
	Current Land Use	Cultivated Land		
	Monument Type/Period	Battlefield/Medieval		
	Significant Finds/Period	Pottery – Medieval/Post Medieval Ceramic Building Materials – Medieval/Post Medieval Flint		
	Development Type			
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Pre-application		
	Planning Ref.	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	MIRA Business Park, Nuneaton CV10 0TT		
	Study Area	18.4ha.		
	Site Coordinates	SP 36965 97570		
	Height OD	Min. 96m aOD; Max 107m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	University of Leicester Archaeological Services		
	Project Brief Originator	County Archaeologist		
	Project Design Originator	Matthew Beamish		
	Project Manager	Matthew Beamish		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Mireya González Rodríguez		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Horiba-MIRA		
PROJECT ARCHIVE	Recipient	PHYSICAL	DIGITAL	PAPER
	ID (Acc. No.)	X.A.20.2018	X.A.20.2018	X.A.20.2018
	Contents	Ceramics Worked stone	Digital Photography Spreadsheets Survey Text	Context Sheet Plan Report
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature		
	Title	An Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey for Land at MIRA-TICIT development proposal Higham on the Hill Parish and Witherley Parish, Leicestershire		
	Author	González Rodríguez, M.		
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LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

Contact Details

Richard Buckley
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



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