Lung adenocarcinoma is a common cancer with a high mortality rate. This cancer is thought to develop through stages of \textit{in situ} growth, before developing the capacity to invade and metastasise. The biology of this progression to invasive disease is poorly understood however, in part due to the difficulty of sampling pre-invasive lesions. A large archival cohort of lung adenocarcinoma resections in Leicester has been extensively studied over the past 2 years in an attempt to gain insights into the events which underpin this switch to invasive behaviour.