

31 October 2025

SLR Project No: 403.066422.00001

## RE: Site 81 – Land West of Fosse Way, Stretton-on-Dunsmore Archaeology Statement

---

This Statement has been prepared by Charlotte Dawson, a full member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, with over 20 years-experience of providing Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Impact Assessment to inform on the potential for the presence of archaeological remains within proposed development sites and the potential impact of development.

### Background

Site 81, a 3.5ha Site located to the west of the Fosse Way at Stretton on Dunsmore, has been put forward in response to a call for sites as part of Rugby Borough Council's Local Plan Review.

Consultation sought by Rugby Borough Council with Warwickshire County Council and Historic England has been recorded as follows.

The Warwickshire Historic Environment Officer has stated:

*Important earthwork remains of local and possibly regional importance survive across the whole of the allocation Site. Any proposal for development across this site will result in the loss of this heritage asset. It is recommended on heritage grounds that Land west of Fosse Way, Stretton-on-Dunsmore (Site ID 81) is not included on the final list of allocated sites.*

Historic England have stated:

*HE notes that whilst there are no designated heritage assets within/near the site the projected course of the Roman Road (Fosse Way) which linked the Roman towns of Corinium (Cirencester) and Venonis (High Cross) runs through the site. HE recommends that any forthcoming proposal should identify its survival and any associated Roman archaeology at an early stage and seek to preserve it in accordance with local and national policy.*

In reference to these consultation responses and to inform this Statement, the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted in October 2025. Selected assets are illustrated within **Figure 1**. A geophysical survey of Site 81 was also undertaken in October 2025. The geophysical survey report is appended in full to this Statement (Magnitude Surveys 2025).

## Archaeological Potential

### Medieval Archaeology

With reference to the consultation response provided by the Warwickshire Historic Environment Officer, **Figure 1** illustrates the location of the probable extent of the medieval village of Stretton to the south-west of Site 81 (HER reference MWA9532). This included the site of a medieval church located 480m south-west of Site 81. Within the vicinity of the medieval church the HER records medieval house platforms and a medieval moated site located 470m south-west and 500m south-west of Site 81 respectively. This infers that

although the footprint of Site 81 is recorded within another area of possible occupation (HER reference MWA3123) that the foci of medieval occupation activity was characteristically focused on the location of the church and likely to have been located away from Site 81.

**Figure 1: Warwickshire HER Selected Assets**



Any activity in Site 81 was likely to have been peripheral to the main foci of activity and/or agricultural in nature. Certainly, it is recorded by the Midlands Open Fields Project that medieval ridge and furrow earthworks extended across Site 81. Whilst these earthworks were recorded by the Project as extending across the whole Site, this Statement has found no evidence for this, rather it appears that ridge and furrow of medieval character may have been restricted to the northern part of Site 81 only (Magnitude Surveys 2025 Figure 8). Their extension across the entirety of the Site is not evident either in the geophysical survey or historic aerial photographs studied as part of the preparation of this Statement (GoogleEarth imagery and aerial photographs held by the Warwickshire HER).

Within the central part of the Site the geophysical survey records a series of boundaries which may relate to enclosures (Magnitude Surveys 2025 Figure 5). Due to their location between known medieval occupation activity at Stretton (MWA9532) and earthworks of a medieval field system in the north of Site 81, alongside the acknowledgement that this part of the Site appears to be relatively poorly drained, it is reasonable to assume that these anomalies may relate to medieval activity most likely of a pastoral/grazing nature, between settlement and the open field system.



The significance of the ridge and furrow remains are restricted by their partial survival; they do not represent the survival of a complete furlong and are isolated in their lack of association with any adjacent areas of ridge and furrow. Nevertheless, they do retain some significance in the preservation of their earthworks and their illustration of the communal farming of open fields in the vicinity of the historic core of Stretton. Their level of significance, however, would not be anticipated to be high enough to preclude development; it being reasonable to conclude that the remains would be of low (local)/medium (regional) importance only.

Similarly, the significance of potential medieval enclosures recorded by the geophysical survey would also be of low/medium importance only. Archaeological interest being provided by buried remains which could evidence agricultural activity or occupation activity peripheral to the core of medieval settlement located c.500m to the south-west of Site 81. Remains of up to medium (regional) importance would not preclude development.

### **Earlier Archaeology**

With reference to the consultation response provided by Historic England, **Figure 1** illustrates the projected course of the Fosse Way (HER reference MWA4759). This was in existence by AD 47. In proximity to Site 81, the alignment of the road is recorded to sit predominantly within the modern course of the B4455 albeit it is projected to diverge from the B4455 across the extreme easterly corner of the Site.

The geophysical survey did not record any anomalies according with the Fosse Way in the extreme easterly corner of the Site albeit the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks at this location would probably mask any such remains should they be present at depth. It should be noted that if development proposals were to affect any remains of the Fosse Way at this location, the relative effect of the proposals on the feature as a whole would be negligible in magnitude.

The geophysical anomalies recorded in the centre of Site 81, if not medieval in date, could be earlier and could represent enclosures of Iron Age or Roman date. There is no evidence of Roman occupation within the search area, such that any enclosures of this date in the vicinity of the Fosse Way are likely to be agricultural in nature only, and part of a wider network of Roman or earlier fields. Their archaeological interest would reflect this and be of low/medium interest. They would not, therefore, be anticipated to preclude development.

### **Archaeological Constraints and Impact**

A review of heritage assets recorded by the HER and the geophysical survey does not record the potential presence of any archaeological remains of high importance that would preclude development within Site 81.

The importance of medieval remains, either ridge and furrow earthworks or buried remains of occupation or agricultural activity, would be limited to medium (regional) in the worst-case scenario. In respect to the ridge and furrow this reflects their fragmented nature. In respect to the potential occupation remains this reflects their peripheral nature to the main foci of activity elsewhere to the south-west. Any agricultural remains would be of relatively less importance.

The importance of any earlier remains, either of the Fosse Way itself, or of Roman or earlier agricultural enclosures would also be of no greater than low/medium (local/regional importance).

On this basis, archaeological impact could reasonably be mitigated by preservation through record should intrusive works carried out in respect to any forthcoming planning application identify archaeological remains which require this. It is noted that the footprint of archaeological impact may be reduced by preservation in situ should it be possible to co-



ordinate areas of green infrastructure (sensitively designed to minimise ground disturbance) with areas of known archaeology.

## Policy

Pertinent national planning policy which any future planning applications relating to Site 81 would be tested against on archaeological grounds is set out within NPPF paragraph 216 and 216. This is referenced in full below.

**NPPF paragraph 216:** The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

On the baseline presented within this Statement it is reasonable to assume that the significance of assets identified as being of low or medium importance would not preclude development. A balanced judgment should acknowledge this alongside the potential for the proposals to assist in the provision of affordable housing within the Rugby borough.

## Summary

This Statement has concisely set out an archaeological baseline which has included the results of geophysical survey. Site 81 is suitable for allocation on these grounds.

Regards,

**SLR Consulting Limited**



**Charlotte Dawson (MCIfA)**  
Principal Heritage Consultant

Email: [cdawson@slrconsulting.com](mailto:cdawson@slrconsulting.com)

Attachments:

1. Magnitude Surveys (2025) Geophysical Survey Report, Stretton on Dunsmore Warwickshire



## **Attachment 1: Magnitude Surveys (2025)**





**magnitude**  
surveys

**Geophysical Survey Report**  
**Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire**

**For**  
**SLR Consulting Limited**

**Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSSP2228**

**October 2025**



**magnitude**  
surveys

**3 Captain Street**

**Bradford**

**BD1 4HA**

**01274 926020**

**info@magnitudesurveys.co.uk**

**Report By:**

Sean Parker BSc (Hons) ACIfA

**Report Approved By:**

Leigh A. Garst BFA MSc MCIfA

**Issue Date:**

30 October 2025

## **Abstract**

Magnitude Surveys was commissioned to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of a c. 3.6ha area of land north of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire. Anomalies of archaeological origin have been identified as possible earthworks related to Medieval settlement, as well as natural anomalies. Magnetic disturbance was mostly limited to metal fencing, telegraph poles and buried services.

## Contents

Abstract.....	2
List of Figures .....	4
1. Introduction .....	5
2. Quality Assurance .....	5
3. Objectives.....	5
4. Geographic Background.....	6
5. Archaeological Background.....	6
6. Methodology.....	6
6.1. Data Collection .....	6
6.2. Data Processing .....	7
6.3. Data Visualisation and Interpretation .....	8
7. Results.....	8
7.1. Qualification .....	8
7.2. Discussion .....	9
7.3. Interpretation .....	9
7.3.1. General Statements .....	9
7.3.2. Magnetic Results - Specific Anomalies .....	9
8. Conclusions .....	10
9. Archiving .....	10
10. Copyright.....	10
11. References .....	10
12. Project Metadata .....	12
13. Document History .....	12

## List of Figures

Figure 1:	Geophysical Survey Location	1:25,000 @ A4
Figure 2:	Geophysical Survey Area	1:5,000 @ A3
Figure 3:	Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensors)	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 4:	Magnetic Gradient	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 5:	Magnetic Interpretation	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 6:	XY Trace Plot	1:1,500 @ A3
Figure 7:	Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping and Satellite Imagery	1:3,000 @ A3
Figure 8:	Magnetic Interpretation over Lidar Data	1:3,000 @ A3
Figure 9:	GNSS Plot	1:1,500 @ A3

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS) was commissioned by SLR Consulting Ltd to undertake a geophysical survey over a c. 3.6ha area of land north of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire (SP 4117 7294).
- 1.2. The geophysical survey comprised a hand-carried GNSS-positioned fluxgate gradiometer survey. Magnetic survey is the standard primary geophysical method for archaeological applications in the UK due to its ability to detect a range of different features. The technique is particularly suited for detecting fired or magnetically enhanced features, such as ditches, pits, kilns, sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and industrial activity (David *et al.*, 2008).
- 1.3. The survey was conducted in line with the current best practice guidelines produced by Historic England (David *et al.*, 2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA, 2020) and the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt *et al.*, 2015).
- 1.4. It was conducted in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by MS (Darlington, 2025).
- 1.5. The survey commenced on the 9<sup>th</sup> of October 2025 and took one day to complete.

## 2. Quality Assurance

- 2.1. Magnitude Surveys is a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA), the chartered UK body for archaeologists, and a corporate member of ISAP (International Society for Archaeological Prospection).
- 2.2. The Directors of MS are involved in cutting edge research and the development of guidance/policy. Specifically, Dr Chrys Harris has a PhD in archaeological geophysics from the University of Bradford, is a Member of CifA and was the Vice-Chair of the International Society for Archaeological Prospection (ISAP); Finnegan Pope-Carter has an MSc in archaeological geophysics and is a Fellow of the London Geological Society, as well as a Member of CifA; Dr Paul Johnson has a PhD in archaeology from the University of Southampton, is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Member of CifA, has been a member of the ISAP Management Committee since 2015, and is currently the Chair of the Archaeological Prospection Community of the European Archaeological Association.
- 2.3. All MS managers, field and office staff have degree qualifications relevant to archaeology or geophysics and/or field experience.

## 3. Objectives

- 3.1. The objective of this geophysical survey was to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the survey area.

## 4. Geographic Background

4.1. The survey area was located directly north of Stretton-on-Dunsmore (Figure 1). A gradiometer survey was undertaken across one field under pasture. The survey area was bordered by the B4455 in the southeast, residential houses in the south and fields in the north and west (Figure 2).

4.2. Survey considerations:

Survey Area	Ground Conditions	Further Notes
1	Rough, boggy pasture with significant dips. The overall area sloped gently downhill to the south.	The survey area was surrounded by hedgerows with telegraph poles and overhead cables running through the area approximately north to south. Several narrow areas could not be surveyed due to vegetation—a dip left by a dried stream meandered through the area from northeast to south.

4.3. The underlying geology comprises mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. Superficial deposits of clay and silt of the Bosworth Clay Member are recorded across most of the survey area, with gravel alluvial deposits in the northeast of the area (British Geological Survey, 2025).

4.4. The soils consist of loamy soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscapes, 2025).

## 5. Archaeological Background

5.1. The following is a summary of information gathered from Heritage Gateway (Heritage Gateway, 2025).

5.2. A deserted Medieval settlement and field system (MWA3123) is recorded in the survey area and visible in lidar data and aerial photography (Google Earth, 2025). Ridge and furrow cultivation is also recorded c. 150m northwest of the survey area (MWA32142). The suspected Medieval extent of Stretton-on-Dunsmore is located just south of the survey area (MWA9532).

5.3. There are several undated linear features visible in cropmarks and aerial photographs in the field directly north of the survey area, as well as an undated enclosure (MWA3120). To the northwest of the survey, another undated square enclosure (MWA3122) is also recorded. Further undated linear cropmarks are recorded to the east of the survey area past Stretton-on-Dunsmore (MWA3124).

5.4. Gravel extraction pits are depicted on 1886 mapping, c. 400m north and c. 250m south of the survey area.

## 6. Methodology

### 6.1. Data Collection

6.1.1. Magnetometer surveys are generally the most cost effective and suitable geophysical technique for the detection of archaeology in England. Therefore, a magnetometer survey should be the preferred geophysical technique unless its use is precluded by any specific survey objectives or the site environment. For this site, no factors precluded

the recommendation of a standard magnetometer survey. Geophysical survey therefore comprised the magnetic method as described in the following section.

6.1.2. Geophysical prospection comprised the magnetic method as described in the following table.

6.1.3. Table of survey strategies:

Method	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetic	Bartington Instruments Grad-13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometer	1m	200Hz reprojected to 0.125m

6.1.4. The magnetic data was collected using MS' bespoke hand-carried GNSS-positioned system.

6.1.4.1. MS' hand-carried system was comprised of Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometers. Positional referencing was through a multi-channel, multi-constellation GNSS Smart Antenna RTK GPS outputting in NMEA mode to ensure high positional accuracy of collected measurements. The RTK GPS is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.

6.1.4.2. Magnetic and GPS data was stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger was continuously synced via an in-field Wi-Fi unit to servers within MS' offices. This allowed for data collection, processing and visualisation to be monitored in real-time as fieldwork was ongoing.

6.1.4.3. A navigation system was integrated with the RTK GPS, which was used to guide the surveyor. Data was collected by traversing the survey area along the longest possible lines, ensuring efficient collection and processing.

## 6.2. Data Processing

6.2.1. Magnetic data was processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to the EAC and Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see Section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al.*, 2015: 33 and Section IV.2 in David *et al.*, 2008: 11).

Sensor Calibration – The sensors were calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm, which conforms to Olsen *et al.* (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

## 6.3. Data Visualisation and Interpretation

- 6.3.1. This report presents the gradient of the sensors' total field data as greyscale images, as well as the total field data from the lower sensors. The gradient of the sensors minimises external interferences and reduces the blown-out responses from ferrous and other high contrast material. However, the contrast of weak or ephemeral anomalies can be reduced through the process of calculating the gradient. Consequently, some features can be clearer in the respective gradient or total field datasets. Multiple greyscale images of the gradient and total field at different plotting ranges have been used for data interpretation. Greyscale images should be viewed alongside the XY trace plot (Figure 6). XY trace plots visualise the magnitude and form of the geophysical response, aiding anomaly interpretation.
- 6.3.2. Geophysical results have been interpreted using greyscale images and XY traces in a layered environment, overlaid against open street maps, satellite imagery, historical maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology maps. Google Earth (2025) was also consulted, to compare the results with recent land use.
- 6.3.3. Geodetic position of results – All vector and raster data have been projected into OSGB36 (ESPG27700) and can be provided upon request in ESRI Shapefile (.SHP) and Geotiff (.TIF) respectively. Figures are provided with raster and vector data projected against OS Open Data.

## 7. Results

### 7.1. Qualification

- 7.1.1. Geophysical results are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is inherently subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency, it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources. Where possible, an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports. MS actively seeks feedback on their reports, as well as reports from further work, in order to constantly improve our knowledge and service.

## 7.2. Discussion

- 7.2.1. The geophysical results are presented in combination with satellite imagery and historical mapping (Figure 7) and LiDAR (Figure 8).
- 7.2.2. The fluxgate gradiometer survey was completed over the survey area. Anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been identified, as well as those of natural origin. Magnetic disturbance was mostly limited to the edges of the survey area and around telegraph poles and services.
- 7.2.3. The possible archaeological anomalies are mainly located in the south of the area. They are closely aligned in orientation and position with the anomalies visible in lidar data and correlate with the location of earthworks related to Medieval settlement recorded within the survey area (Section 5.1), (Figure 8).
- 7.2.4. A large zone with a strong magnetic response has been identified in the northeast of the survey area (Figure 3). This is likely related to variations in the superficial deposits, which could mask weaker anomalies in this area (see Section 4.3).

## 7.3. Interpretation

### 7.3.1. General Statements

- 7.3.1.1. Geophysical anomalies will be discussed broadly as classification types across the survey area. Only anomalies that are distinctive or unusual will be discussed individually.
- 7.3.1.2. **Ferrous (Spike)** – Discrete dipolar anomalies are likely to be the result of isolated pieces of modern ferrous debris on or near the ground surface.
- 7.3.1.3. **Ferrous/Debris (Spread)** – A ferrous/debris spread refers to a concentration of multiple discrete, dipolar anomalies usually resulting from highly magnetic material such as rubble containing ceramic building materials and ferrous rubbish.
- 7.3.1.4. **Magnetic Disturbance** – The strong anomalies produced by extant metallic structures, typically including fencing, pylons, vehicles and service pipes, have been classified as ‘Magnetic Disturbance’. These magnetic ‘haloes’ will obscure weaker anomalies relating to nearby features, should they be present, often over a greater footprint than the structure causing them.

### 7.3.2. Magnetic Results - Specific Anomalies

- 7.3.2.1. **Archaeological Possible (Weak)** – Several linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been identified (Figure 5). These are possibly related to the Medieval settlement recorded within the area and visible in lidar images (Figure 8).
- 7.3.2.2. **Natural (Spread)** – An amorphous zone of magnetic variation has been identified within the northeast of the survey area (Figure 3). This zone exhibits a dipolar enhancement and is likely related to the alluvial gravel deposits recorded in this area.

- 7.3.2.3. **Service** – Within the east of the survey area, a strong linear dipolar anomaly has been identified, characteristic of a buried service (Figure 5).

## 8. Conclusions

- 8.1. A fluxgate gradiometer survey was successfully completed across c. 3.6ha of land north of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire. Magnetic disturbance was mostly limited to field boundaries, telegraph poles, and around buried services.
- 8.2. Several possible archaeological anomalies were identified within the survey area; these are likely related to recorded Medieval settlement activity.
- 8.3. A large area of natural variation was identified within the survey area, indicative of changes in superficial deposits recorded within the area.

## 9. Archiving

- 9.1. MS maintains an in-house digital archive, which is based on Schmidt and Ernenwein (2013). This stores the collected measurements, minimally processed data, georeferenced and un-georeferenced images, XY traces and a copy of the final report.
- 9.2. MS contributes reports to the ADS Grey Literature Library upon permission from the client, subject to any dictated time embargoes.

## 10. Copyright

- 10.1. Copyright and intellectual property pertaining to all reports, figures and datasets produced by Magnitude Services Ltd is retained by MS. The client is given full licence to use such material for their own purposes. Permission must be sought by any third party wishing to use or reproduce any IP owned by MS.

## 11. References

- British Geological Survey, 2025. Geology of Britain. [<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html/>]. Accessed 28/10/2025.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standards and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey. ClfA.
- David, A., Linford, N., Linford, P. and Martin, L., 2008. Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation: research and professional services guidelines (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). Historic England.
- Darlington. N., 2025, Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey of Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire.
- Google Earth, 2025, Google Earth Pro V 7.1.7.2606.
- Heritage Gateway, (2025). HeritageGateway - Historic Environment Records (Accessed 28/10/2025).
- Olsen, N., Toffner-Clausen, L., Sabaka, T.J., Brauer, P., Merayo, J.M.G., Jorgensen, J.L., Leger, J.M., Nielsen, O.V., Primdahl, F., and Risbo, T., 2003. Calibration of the Orsted vector magnetometer. Earth Planets Space 55: 11-18.

Schmidt, A. and Ernenwein, E., 2013. Guide to good practice: geophysical data in archaeology (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). Oxbow Books: Oxford.

Schmidt, A., Linford, P., Linford, N., David, A., Gaffney, C., Sarris, A. and Fassbinder, J., 2015. Guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology: questions to ask and points to consider. EAC Guidelines 2. European Archaeological Council: Belgium.

Soilscapes, 2025. Cranfield University, National Soil Resources Institute. [<http://landis.org.uk>]. Accessed 28/10/2025.

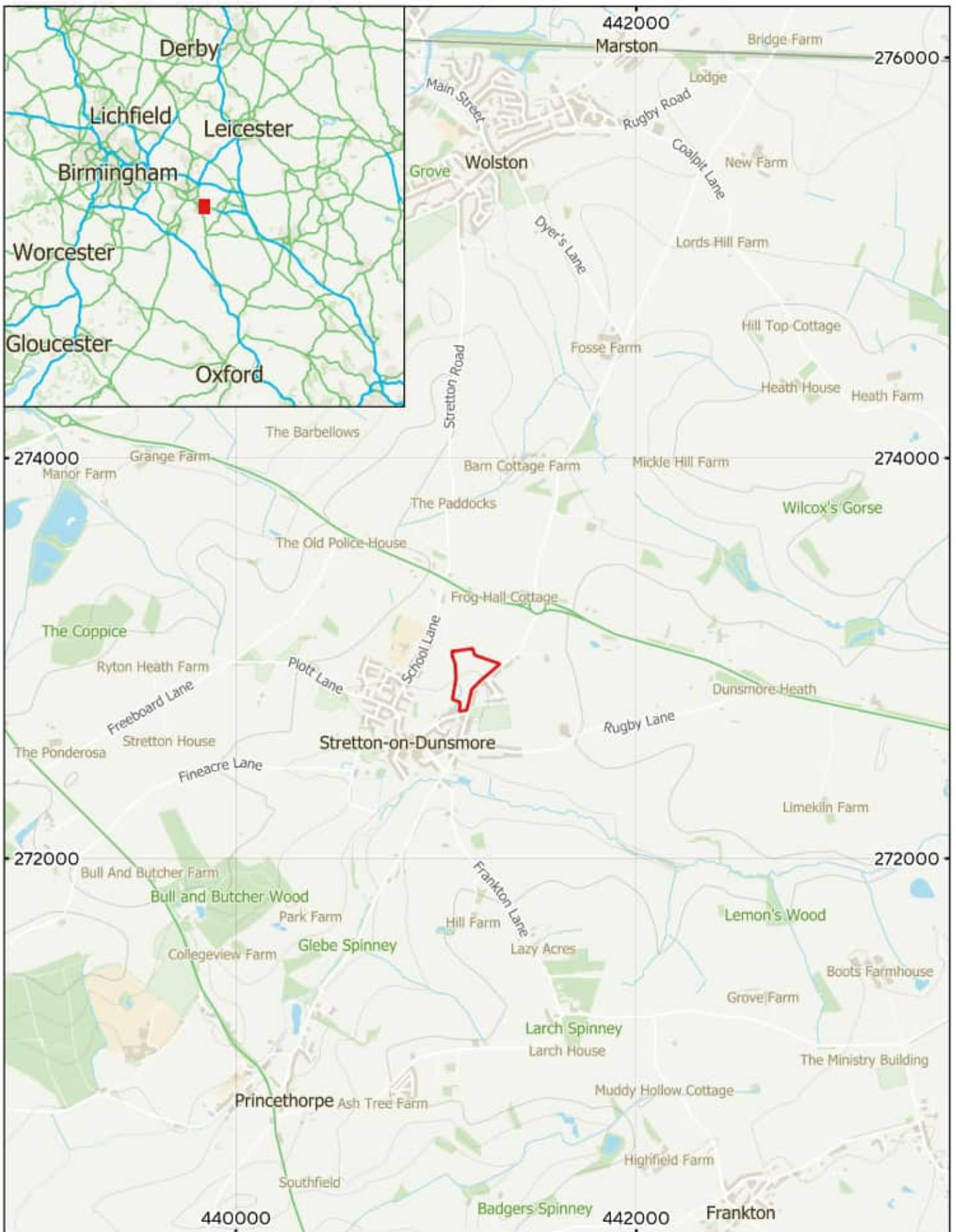


## 12. Project Metadata

MS Job Code	MSSP2228
Project Name	Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire
Client	SLR Consulting Limited
Grid Reference	SP 4117 7294
Survey Techniques	Magnetometry
Survey Size (ha)	3.6ha
Survey Dates	09/10/2025
Project Lead	Sean Parker BSc (Hons) ACIfA
Project Officer	Sean Parker BSc (Hons) ACIfA
HER Event No	TBC
OASIS No	TBC
S42 Licence No	N/A
Report Version	0.2

## 13. Document History

Version	Comments	Author	Checked By	Date
0.1	Initial draft for Review	SP	BP	28 October 2025
0.2	Signoff	SP	LAG	30 October 2025



MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire

Figure 1 - Geophysical Survey Location

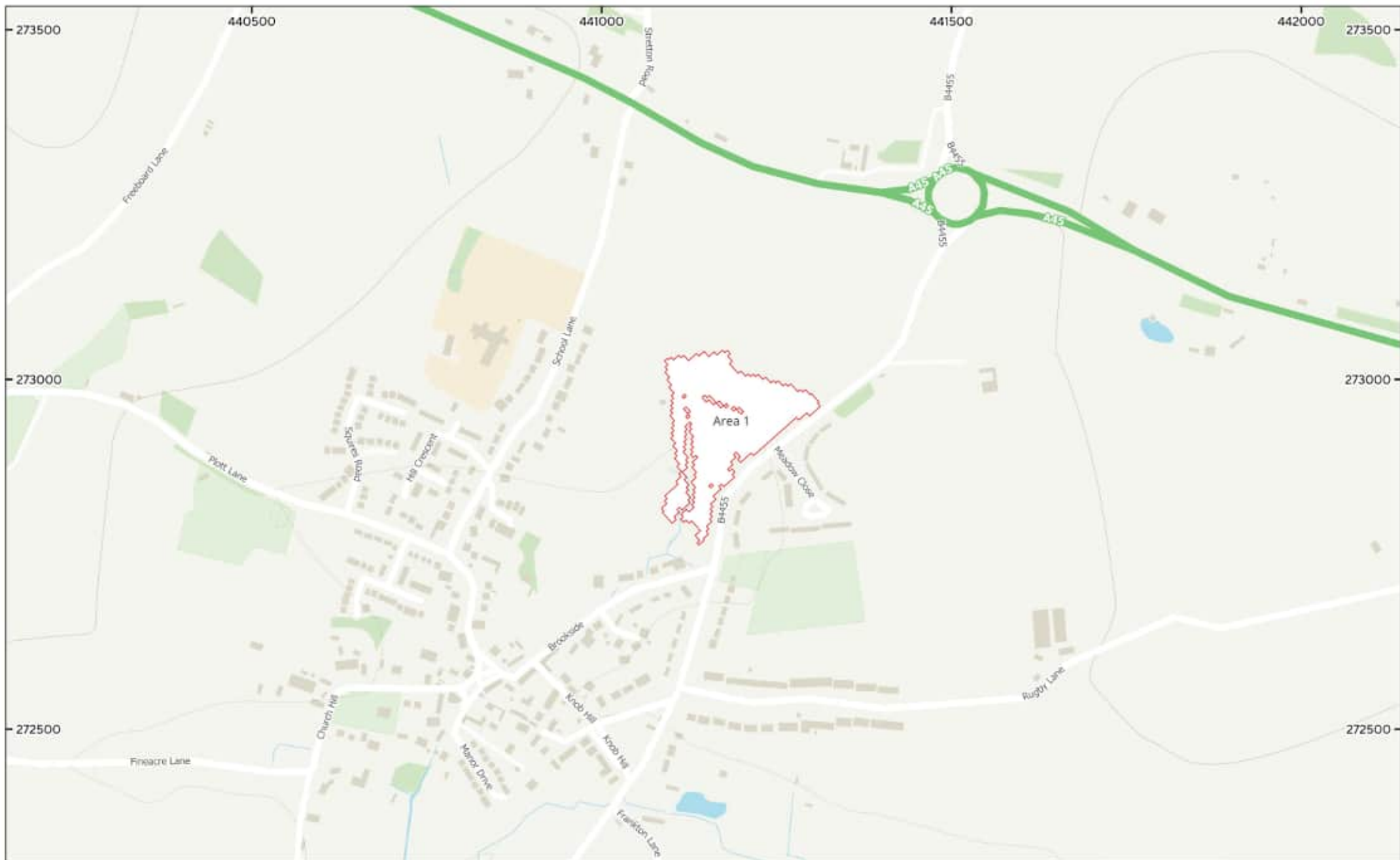
1:25,000 @ A4

© Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2025

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025

 Geophysical Survey Area






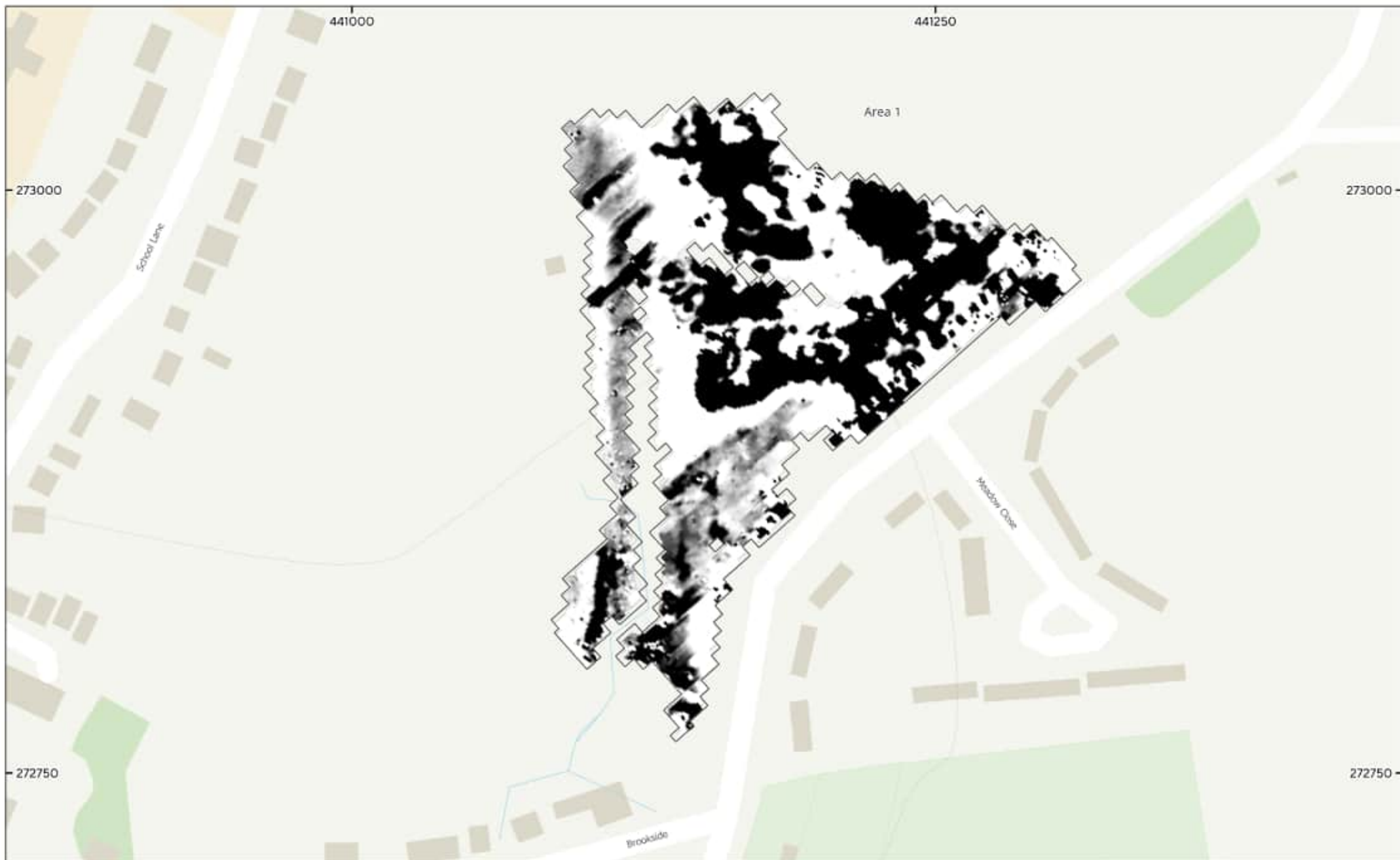


MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
 Figure 2 - Geophysical Survey Area  
 1:5,000 @ A3  
 © Magnitude Surveys 2025  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and  
 database right 2025

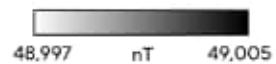
Survey Extent




**Magnitude Surveys**  
  


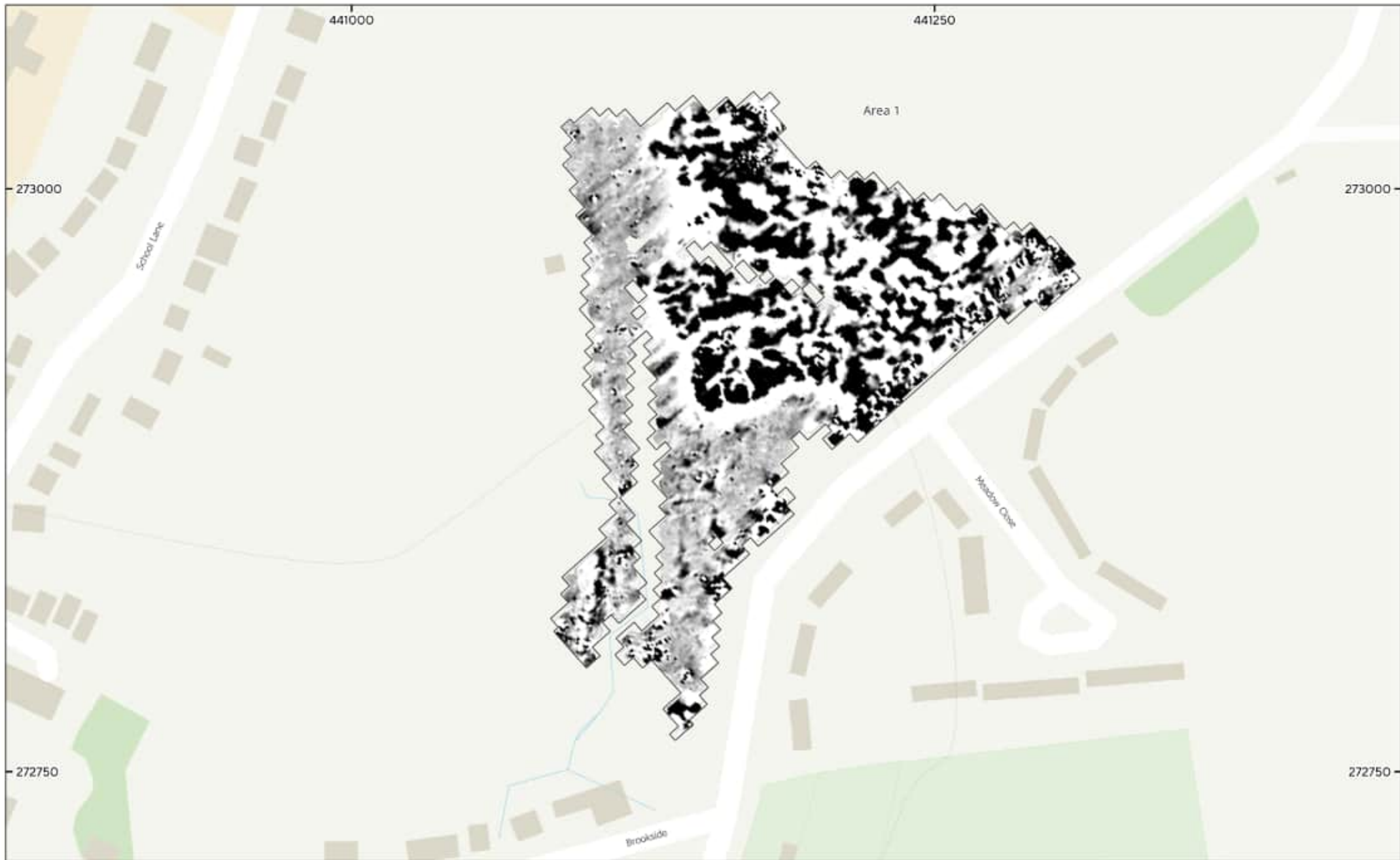


MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
 Figure 3 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensors)  
 1:1,500 @ A3  
 © Magnitude Surveys 2025  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and  
 database right 2025

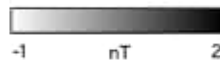



**Magnitude Surveys**

0 15 30 45 60 m




MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
Figure 4 - Magnetic Gradient  
1:1,500 @ A3  
© Magnitude Surveys 2025  
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and  
database right 2025



 **Magnitude  
Surveys**

0 15 30 45 60 m





MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
 Figure 5 - Magnetic Interpretation  
 1:1,500 @ A3  
 © Magnitude Surveys 2025  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and  
 database right 2025

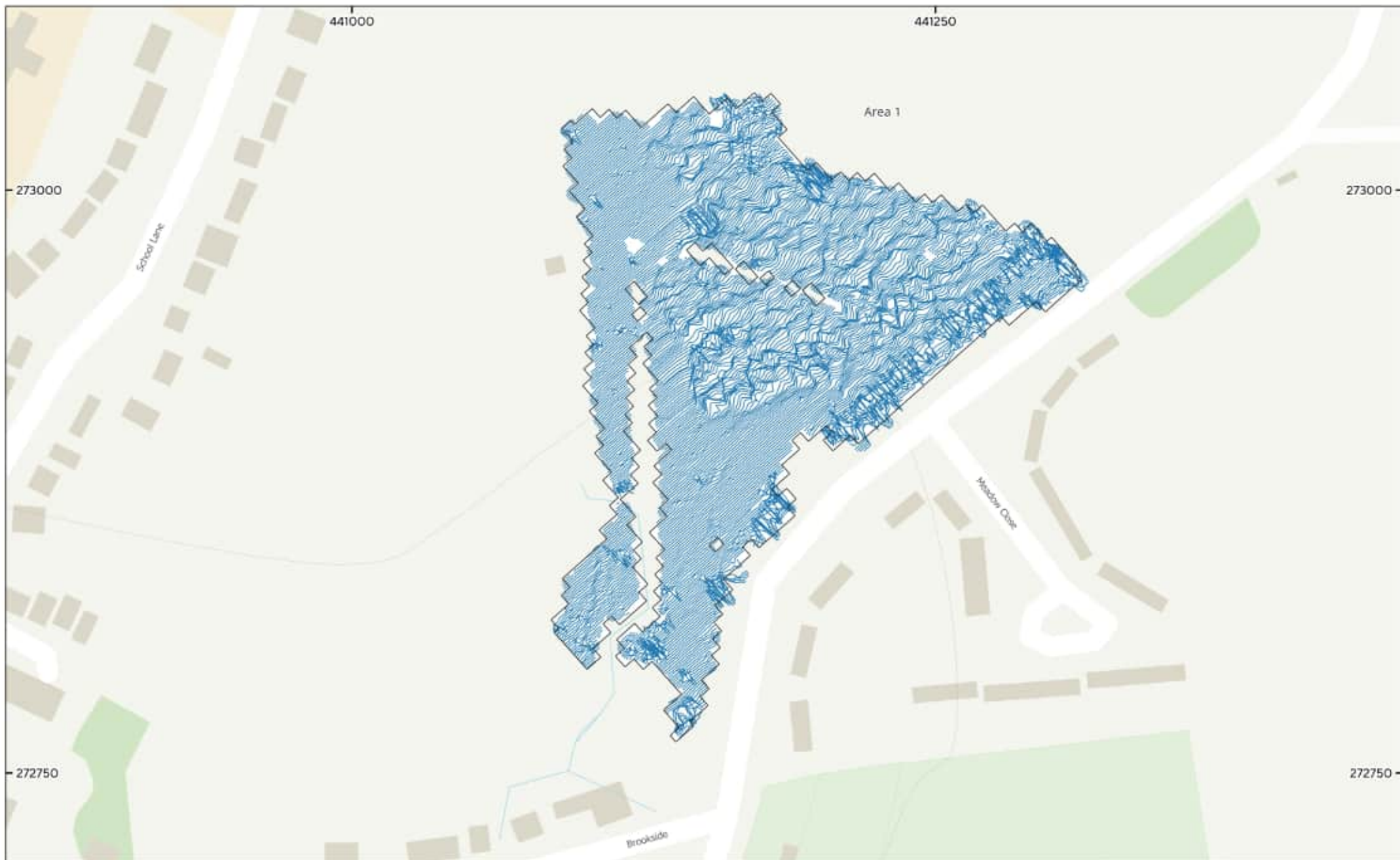
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)     Service    ● Ferrous (Spike)
- Natural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)



**Magnitude Surveys**

▲

0 15 30 45 60 m



MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
Figure 6 - XY Trace Plot  
90nT/cm at 1:1,500 @ A3  
© Magnitude Surveys 2025  
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and  
database right 2025



Magnitude Surveys  
0 15 30 45 60 m

The logo for Magnitude Surveys, featuring a stylized globe icon, is positioned above the company name. Below the name is a north arrow and a scale bar marked in meters (0, 15, 30, 45, 60).



MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
 Figure 7 - Magnetic Interpretation over Historical Mapping & Satellite Imagery, 1:3,000 @ A3  
 © Magnitude Surveys 2025  
 Contains historical mapping © CLS Data 2025: Ordnance Survey, 6" 2nd edition c. 1882-1913  
 Contains satellite imagery © Bing Satellite 2025

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)     Service    ● Ferrous (Spike)
- Natural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)



**Magnitude Surveys**


0 30 60 90 120 m




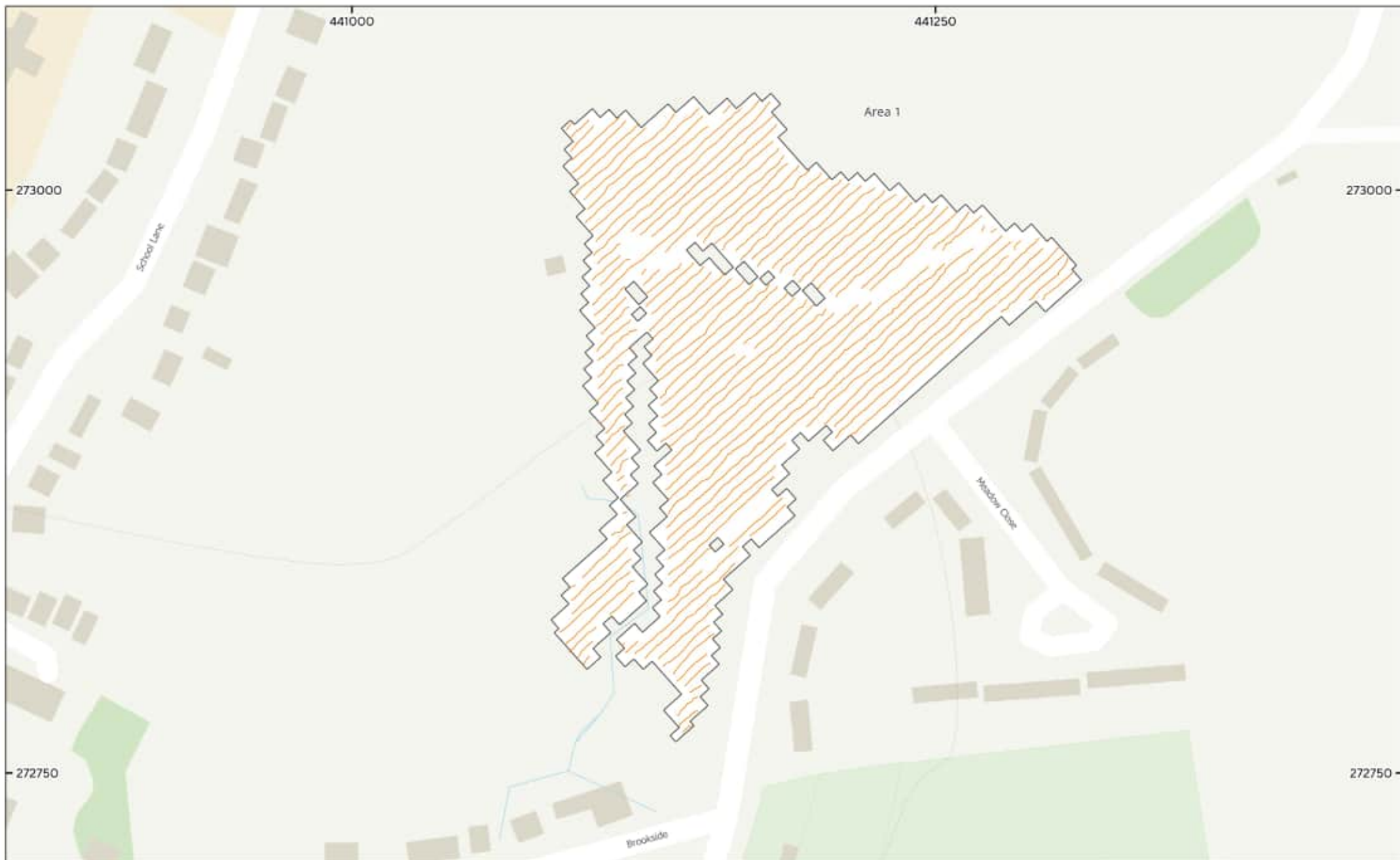
MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
 Figure 8 - Magnetic Interpretation over LIDAR Data  
 1:3,000 @ A3  
 © Magnitude Surveys 2025  
 Contains LIDAR Data © Environmental Agency and database  
 right 2025

- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Service
- Ferrous (Spike)
- Natural (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)




**Magnitude  
Surveys**

  
 0 30 60 90 120 m



MSSP2228 - Stretton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire  
Figure 9 - GNSS Plot  
1:1,500 @ A3  
© Magnitude Surveys 2025  
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and  
database right 2025



Magnitude Surveys

0 15 30 45 60 m