GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Client

RPS

For

Gleeson Land Ltd

Survey Report

SUMO-23894

OASIS Ref. No.

Sumogeop1-535756

Date

19 August 2025

Survey Report SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Survey dates	4-6 August 2025
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Report Date	19 August 2025
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 LIST OF FIGURES

2 LIST OF APPENDICES

3 SURVEY TECHNIQUE

3.1 Detailed magnetic survey (magnetometry) was chosen as the most efficient and effective method of locating the type of archaeological anomalies which might be expected at this site. All survey techniques followed the guidance set out by CIfA (2020) and the European Archaeology Council (EAC) (2016).

Bartington Cart System Traverse Interval 1.0m Sample Interval 0.125m

The only processes performed on data are the following unless specifically stated otherwise:

Zero Mean Traverse	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero. The operation removes instrument striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.

4 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

4.1 A magnetometer survey of 22 hectares of land has not recorded any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. A group of responses in the west of Area 2 could mark the location of a former building; however, this interpretation is tentative, and they could be due to other modern processes. An uncertain magnetically strong response in Area 2 could mark the location of an uncorroborated infilled pond or clay extraction pit. Other uncertain anomalies are probably due to a combination of agricultural / modern processes or buried ferrous debris. The routes of a land drain and service pipe have been plotted in the survey. Green waste has been spread over Area 1 which has caused increased levels of background 'noise'.

5 INTRODUCTION

5.1 **SUMO GeoSurveys** was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by **RPS** on behalf of **Gleeson Land Ltd.**

5.2 Site Details

NGR / Postcode	SU 76196 67961 / RG2 9JF
Location	The site is located 6km south-east of Reading and 700m north of Arborfield Cross. The survey area is bounded to the south by Mole Road (B3030) / Church Lane and by agricultural fields in all other direction.
HER	Berkshire HER
OASIS Ref. No.	Sumogeop1-535756
District	n/a
Parish	Arborfield and Newlands CP
Topography	Generally flat
Land Use	Arable and pasture
Geology (BGS 2025)	Bedrock: London Clay Formation - Clay, silt and sand. Superficial: None recorded
Soils (CU 2025)	Soilscape 18: Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils
Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	22 ha

5.3 *Archaeological Background*

5.3.1 A cultural heritage assessment carried out by RPS (2025) states the study site does not lie within the setting of, nor contribute to the significance of, any designated archaeological assets.

5.3.2 The HER records the discovery of a number of Prehistoric flint implements within the western part of the study site (HER MWK151148, MWK15285, MWK15286). These artefacts were recovered as part of a fieldwalking survey undertaken within the wider Loddon Valley between 1990 and 1991 (HER ERM349). Several other flint artefacts were recorded in the wider local landscape by the survey. A Roman coin hoard (HER MWK15549) was discovered by a metal detectorist within the western part of the study site. and comprised 35 Roman *denarii* dating to between the late Republican to late 2nd century. A fragment of Roman pottery (HER MWK15401) was identified during a fieldwalking survey in the western part of the study site. The HER records the discovery of a sherd of Medieval pottery (HER MWK15399) in the western

part of the study site. Linear features evident in aerial photography in the eastern part of the study site have been interpreted as possible ridge and furrow cultivation (HER MWK1153).

5.3.3 There is a high potential for Prehistoric and Roman activity on the study site. A low potential is identified for Anglo-Saxon activity. A low potential is also identified for significant Medieval remains on the study site; however, it is acknowledged that evidence for former agricultural activity of very limited significance is likely to be present.

5.4 *Aims and Objectives*

5.4.1 To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.

6 RESULTS

6.1 *The survey has been divided into four survey areas (Areas 1-4) and specific anomalies have been given numerical labels [1] [2] which appear in the text below, as well as on the Interpretation Figure(s).*

6.2 *Probable / Possible Archaeology*

6.2.1 No magnetic responses have been recorded that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest.

6.3 *Uncertain*

6.3.1 A group of magnetic responses have been recorded on the western periphery of Area 2 (see Figure 06), including a couple of amorphous pit-like responses, trends and short ditch-like anomalies [1]. One tentative interpretation is they may have been caused by walls and floor foundations plus pockets of debris; as such they may mark the location of a former building and be of some antiquity. The HER notes the recovery of a Roman coin hoard (HER MWK15549) and pottery fragments within the same field (5.3.2), which may add weight to this interpretation. However, the responses could have also been caused by a combination of modern or agricultural processes. Consequently, they are assigned to the category of *Uncertain Origin*. To the south of the cluster a magnetically strong discrete response [2] has also been detected. Its magnetic strength suggests it has a modern origin; it could mark the location of an uncorroborated infilled pond or clay extraction pit though an archaeological origin cannot be totally ignored.

6.3.2 Numerous other trends, weak pit-like anomalies and a zone of increased response have been recorded in Areas 2, 3 and 4. They generally lack the defined morphology of anomalies that would normally warrant an archaeological interpretation. The trends and weak pit-like responses have probably been caused by a combination of agricultural / modern processes or buried ferrous debris. While the zone of increased responses in Areas 2 and 3 could have been caused by green waste, which is visible in Area 1, but the effects appear magnetically weaker in these areas (see 6.5).

6.4 *Agricultural – Land Drains*

6.4.1 A weak linear dipole ferrous response is visible in the north-west of Area 3 and marks the route of a land drain. However, it is possible it may have been caused by a small pipe.

6.5 *Green waste*

6.5.1 Area 1 appears to have been affected by Green Waste, which has resulted in spurious anomalies or ‘noise’ in the data. This waste can have a marked effect on the results from magnetic surveys and has been recognised as a potential complicating issue for some time (Gerrard *et al* 2015).. The extent of distorted data reflects the quantity of inorganic

contaminants, including batteries, pieces of metal cans and other ferrous items that have been spread across the fields. Since green waste has a varying composition, it is impossible to predict in advance any potentially detrimental effects.

6.6 *Service*

6.6.1 A strong linear ferrous anomaly in Areas 1, 2 and 3 has been caused by an underground service pipe.

6.7 *Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance*

6.7.1 A gap in the data and the surrounding ferrous halo in the north of Area 2 has been caused by a pylon. Other ferrous responses close to boundaries are due to adjacent buildings, gates, fences and gates. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin. Only the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram.

7 DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

7.1 Historic England Table 4 (EH 2008) states that the typical magnetic response on the local soils / geology is poor. The results from this survey indicate the presence of trends and discrete responses; consequently, there is no *a priori* reason why archaeological features would not have been detected. However, the spreading green waste in Area 1 will have masked any responses of interest, if present.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 The magnetometer survey has not recorded any magnetic responses which could be interpreted as being definitely archaeological in origin. In the west of Area 2 a group of magnetic responses are visible and may be of interest. A tentative interpretation is they could mark the location of a former building and be of some antiquity. However, they could have been caused by other modern processes. Other uncertain magnetically strong responses in Area 2 could mark the location of an uncorroborated infilled pond or clay extraction pit. Further uncertain anomalies throughout the survey are probably due to a combination of agricultural / modern processes or buried ferrous debris. The routes of a land drain and service pipe have been plotted in the survey. Green waste has been spread over Area 1 which has caused increased levels of background ‘noise’.

9 REFERENCES

BGS 2025 *Geology of Britain Viewer,* British Geological Survey*,* website: (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps)

CIfA 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey.* 2014 amended 2020. CIfA Guidance note. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GGeophysics_3.pdf

CU 2025 *The Soils Guide*. www.landis.org.uk. Cranfield University, UK. website: http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html

EAC 2016 *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology,* European Archaeological Council, Guidelines 2.

EH 2008 *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation.* English Heritage, Swindon (now withdrawn, but used for evaluating suitability of soil types)

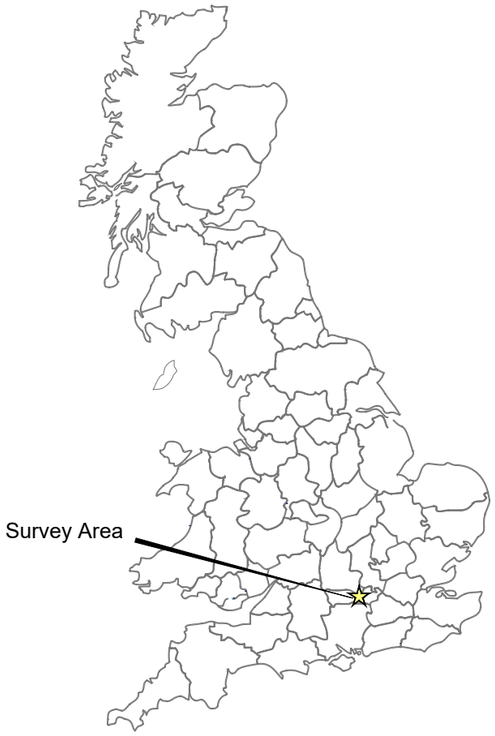
2015 Gerrard *et al* *Green Waste and Archaeological Geophysics,* Gerrard, James; Caldwell, Liz and Kennedy, Alisa*,* Journal of Archaeological Prospection, 22, 139 –142 (Wiley)

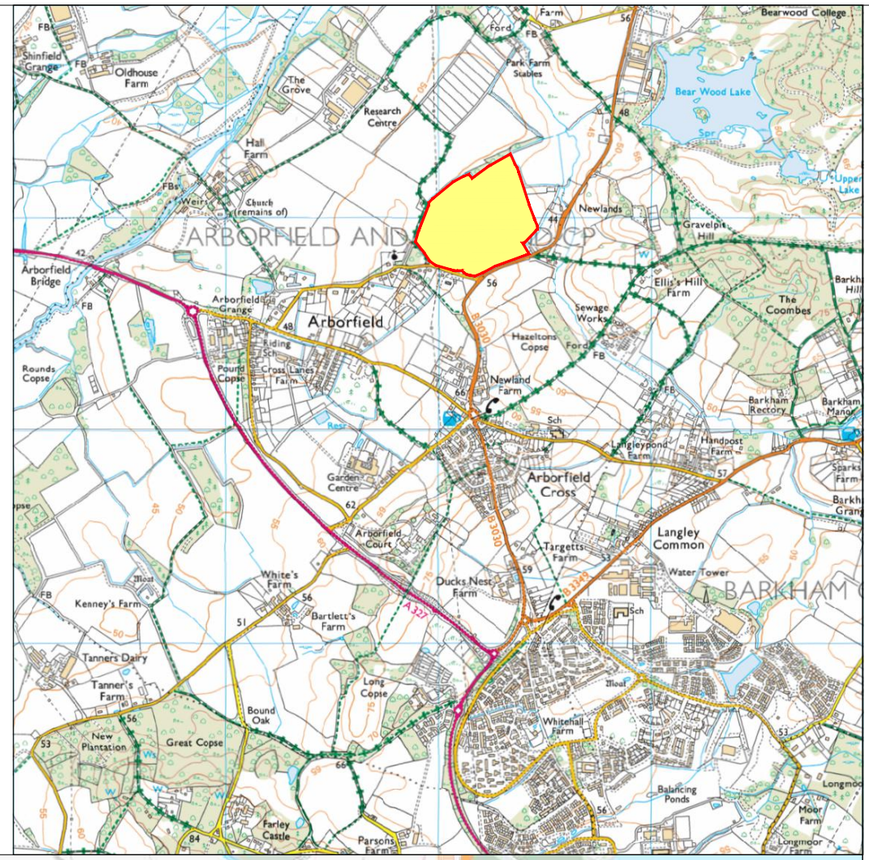
RPS 2025 *Newlands Farm, Arborfield Cultural Heritage Statement.* RPS, Gloucester

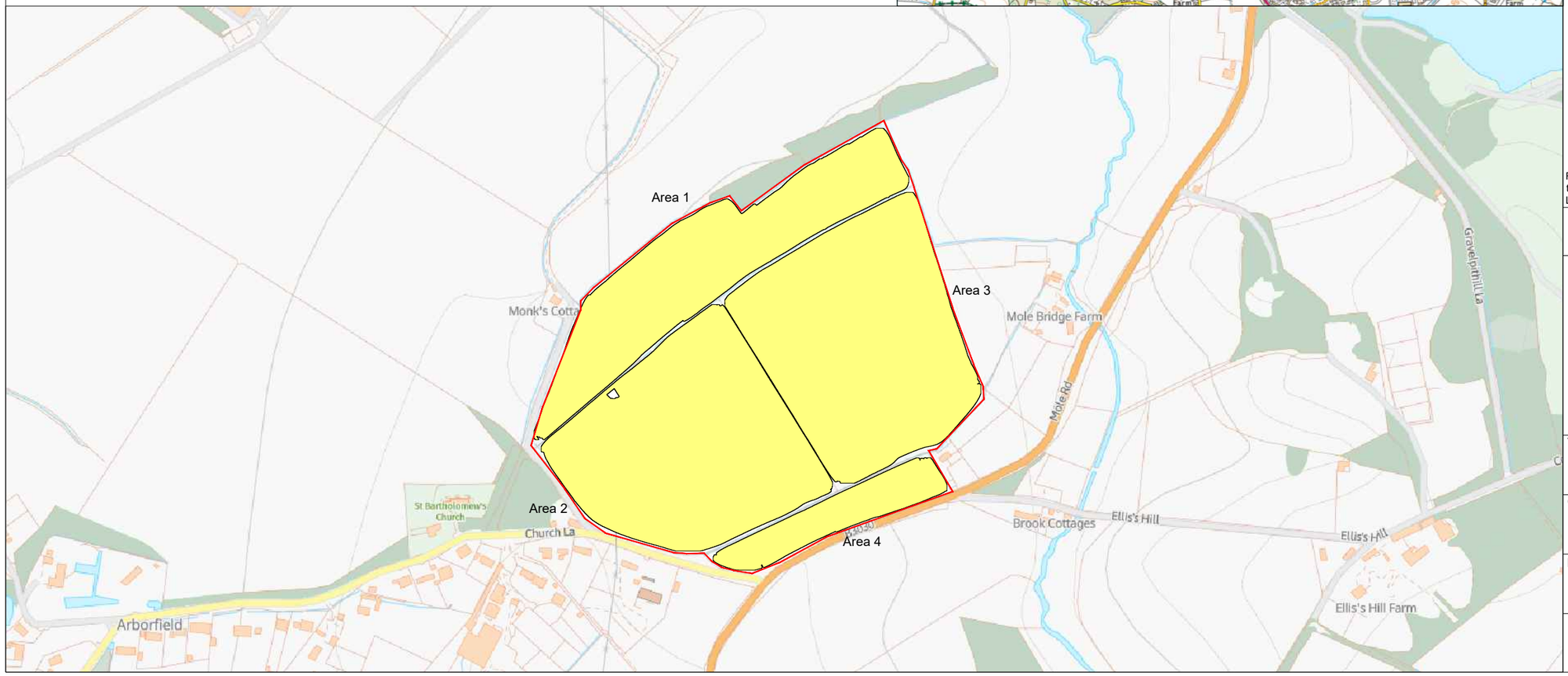
10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The minimally processed data, data images, XY traces and a copy of this report are stored in **SUMO GeoSurveys'** digital archive, on an internal RAID configured NAS drive in the Midlands Office. These data are also backed up to the Cloud for off-site storage**.**

10.2 The Grey Literature will be archived with OASIS and the relevant HER within a period of 12 months.







N

Survey Areas

sumo GeoSurveys

Title:
Site Location

Client:
RPS

Project:
SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale:
NOT TO SCALE

Fig No:
01

N

+2nT

-1nT

sumo GeoSurveys

Title:
Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots

Client:
RPS

Project:
SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale:
0 metres 110
1:2200 @ A3

Fig No:
02

Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

Monk's Cotta

Church La

B3030

N

+100nT

-100nT

sumo GeoSurveys

Title:
Magnetometer Survey - Colour Plots

Client:
RPS

Project:
SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale:
0 metres 110
1:2200 @ A3

Fig No:
03

Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

1

2

Monk's Cotta

Church La

B3030

N

KEY

	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Agriculture (land drain)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous

sumo GeoSurveys

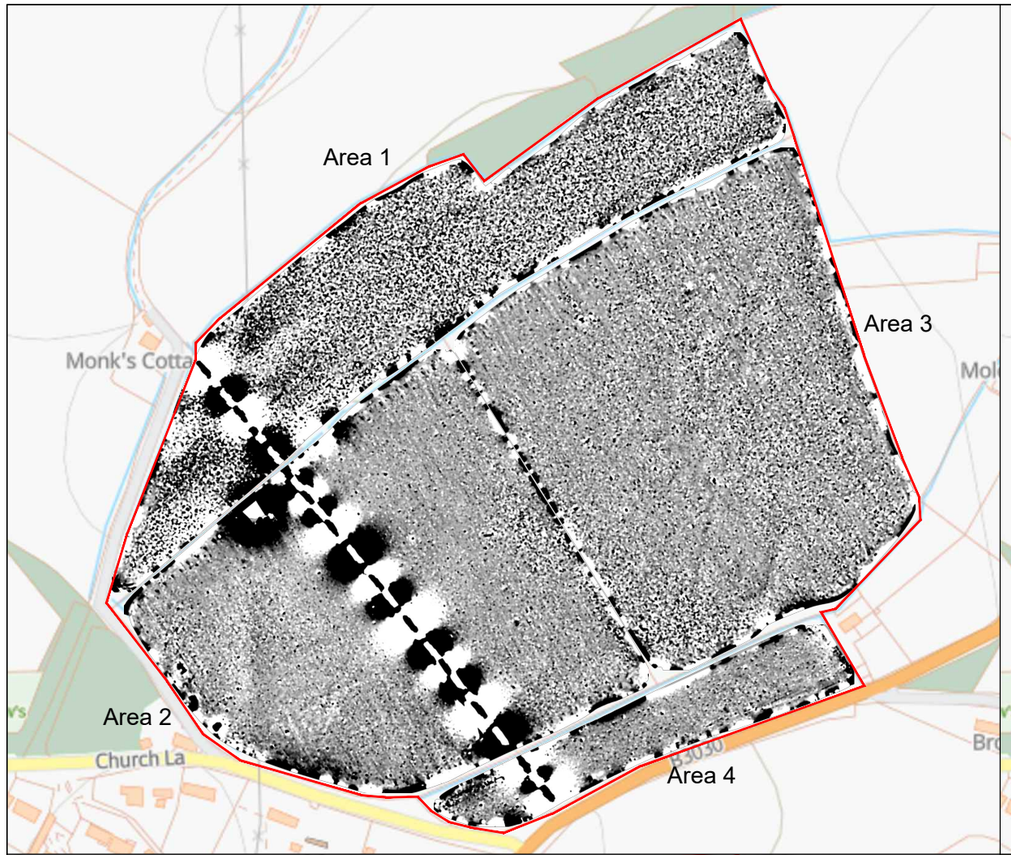
Title:
Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation

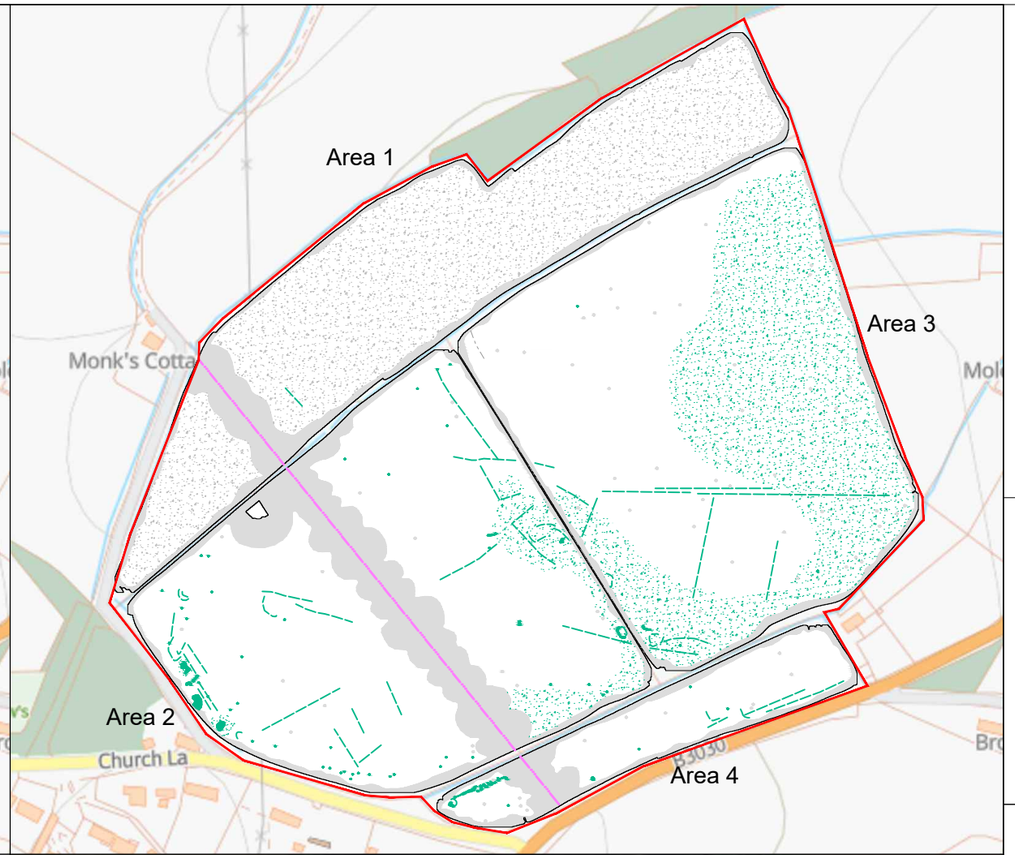
Client:
RPS

Project:
SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale:
0 metres 110
1:2200 @ A3

Fig No:
04





N

+2nT

-1nT

KEY

	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Agriculture (land drain)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous

sumo GeoSurveys

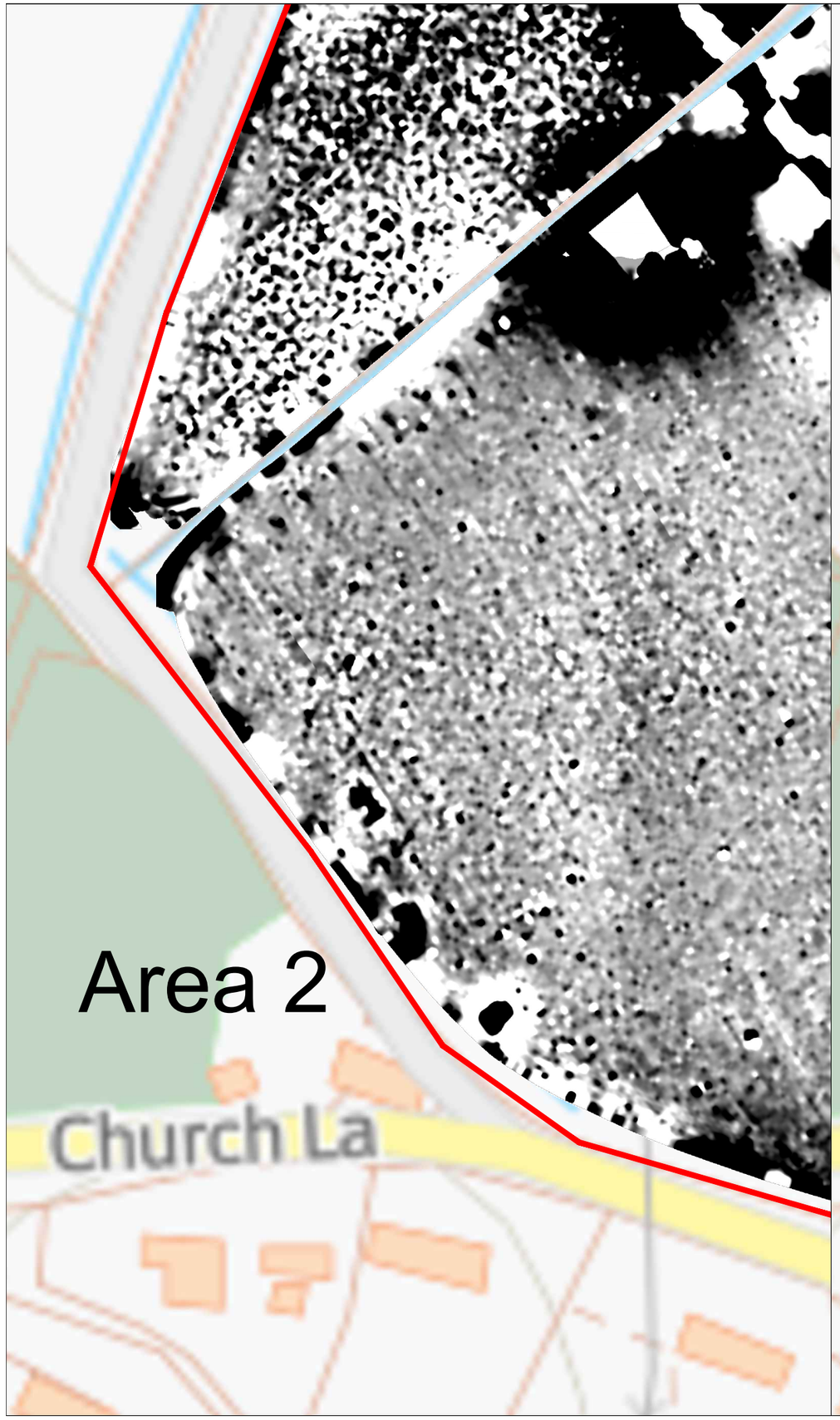
Title: Greyscale Plots / Interpretation / 1840 Parish of Hurst Tithe Map (RPS 2025) / 2025 Aerial Image

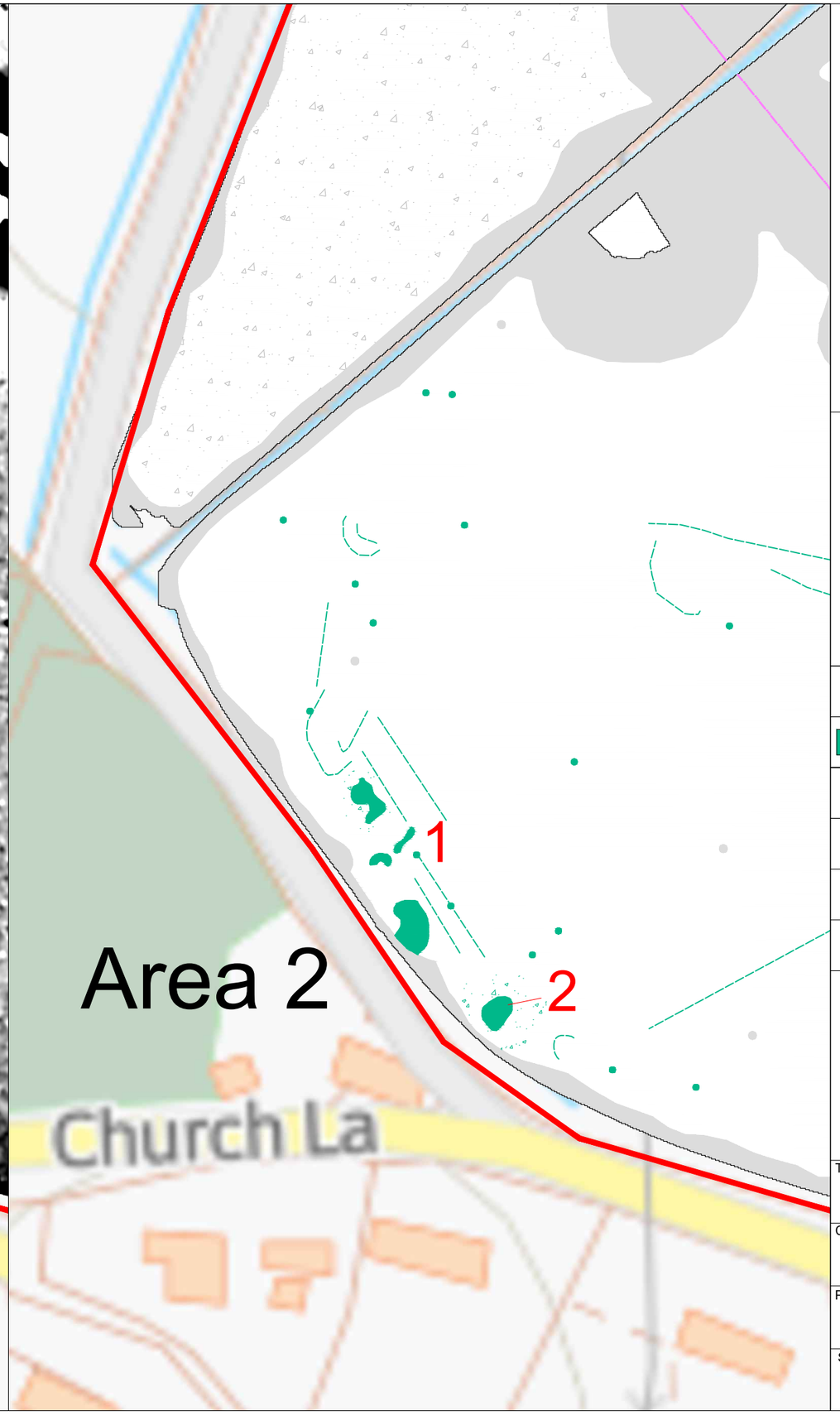
Client: RPS

Project: SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

Fig No: 05





N

+2nT

-1nT

KEY

	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Agriculture (land drain)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Service
	Ferrous

sumo GeoSurveys

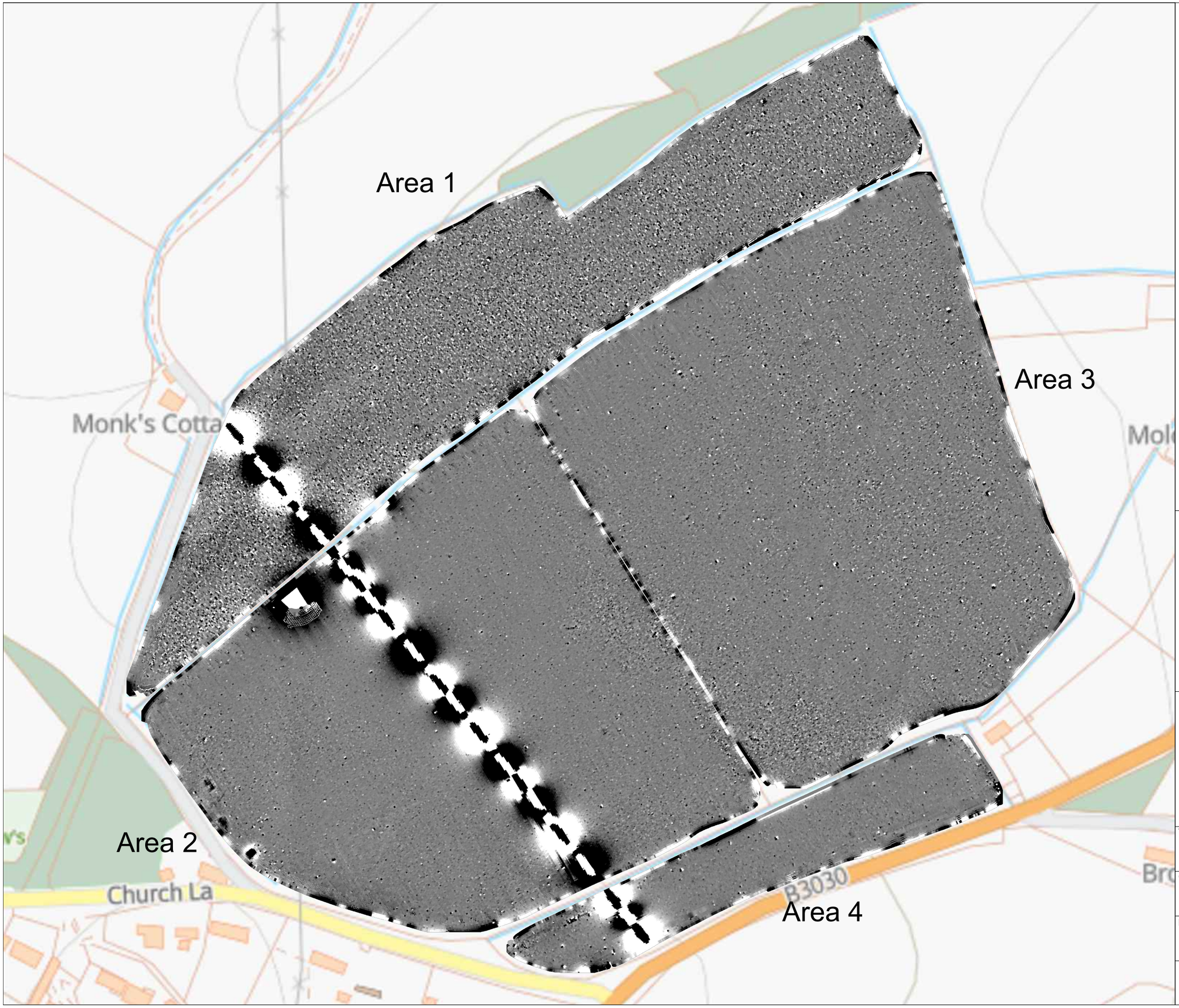
Title: East of Area 2
Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots / Interpretation

Client: RPS

Project: SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale: 0 metres 50
1:1000 @ A3

Fig No: 06



N

+10nT

-10nT

sumo GeoSurveys

Title:
Minimally Processed Data - Greyscale Plots

Client:
RPS

Project:
SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale:
0 metres 110
1:2200 @ A3

Fig No:
07

sumo GeoSurveys

Title:
XY Trace Plots (clipped at +/-15nT)

Client:
RPS

Project:
SUMO-23894: Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Scale:
0 metres 110
1:2200 @ A3

Fig No:
08

Appendix A - Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Method

Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1.0m	0.25m
Magnetometer	Bartington Cart System	1.0m	0.125m
Magnetometer	MACS Cart System (Foerster)	1.0m	0.125m

Instrumentation:

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted horizontally, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths.

Bartington Grad 601-2

Hand-Held: Data will be collected using a Bartington Grad 601-2. The instrument consists of two paired sensors and readings are logged at 0.25m centres along traverses 1.0m apart across 30m grids. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution as per Historic England guidelines

Bartington Cart System

Data will be collected using a cart carrying four paired Bartington magnetic sensors. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board Trimble RTK survey grade GPS system. Readings will be taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart.

MACS Cart System (Foerster)

A multi-sensor array cart system (MACS) utilising 4 Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers, spaced at 1m intervals, with a control unit and data logger was used for the magnetic survey. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board RTK GNSS system. Readings will be taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart.

Data Processing

Zero Mean Traverse	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero. The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
Step Correction (De-stagger)	When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Display

Greyscale/ Colourscale Plot	This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.

Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall,* etc.) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

Archaeology / Probable Archaeology	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
Possible Archaeology	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
Industrial / Burnt-Fired	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
Former Field Boundary (probable & possible)	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
Ridge & Furrow	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
Agriculture (ploughing)	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
Land Drain	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
Natural	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
Magnetic Disturbance	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present.
Service	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear features are indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
Ferrous	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern.

	Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.
Uncertain Origin	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of *Possible Archaeology* / *Natural* or (in the case of linear responses) *Possible Archaeology* / *Agriculture*; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried feature. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by this feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services.

Appendix C - OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	sumogeop1-535756
Project Name	Geophysical Survey at Newlands Farm, Arborfield
Sitename	Newlands Farm, Arborfield
Sitecode	SUMO-23894
Project Identifier(s)	SUMO-23894
Activity type	Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	SUMO Geophysics Ltd.
Project Dates	04-Aug-2025 - 06-Aug-2025
Location	**Newlands Farm, Arborfield** NGR: SU 76198 67984 LL: 51.40577136934317, -0.905909512516522 12 Fig: 476198,167984
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Wokingham Local Authority District: Wokingham Parish: Arborfield and Newland
Project Methodology	Data was collected using a cart carrying four paired Bartington magnetic sensors. Four sensors mounted 1m horizontally apart and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board Trimble RTK survey grade GPS system. Readings were taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.
Project Results	The magnetometer survey has not recorded any magnetic responses which could be interpreted as being definitely archaeological in origin. In the west of Area 2 a group of magnetic responses are visible and may be of interest. A tentative interpretation is they could mark the location of a former building and be of some antiquity. However, they could have been caused by other modern processes. Other uncertain magnetically strong responses in Area 2 could mark the location of an uncorroborated infilled pond or clay extraction pit. Further uncertain anomalies throughout the survey are probably due to a combination of agricultural / modern processes or buried ferrous debris. The routes of a land drain and service pipe have been plotted in the survey. Green waste has been spread over

	Area 1 which has caused increased levels of background ‘noise’.
Keywords	Drainage System - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pipeline - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation RPS
HER	Berkshire Archaeology HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Thomas Cockcroft
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 19-08-2025:0847

Appendix D – Data Management Plan & Archive Selection Strategy

Data Management Plan

Project ID / OASIS ID

SUMO-23894 / sumogeop1-535756

Project Name

Newlands Farm, Arborfield

Project Description

Detailed magnetic survey over approx. 22ha

Client

RPS

Project Manager

Thomas Cockcroft

Field Leader

Craig Wakefield

Date DMP created

29.07.2025

Date DMP last updated

19.08.2025

Version

2

Technique - data

Detailed magnetic survey.

Manual – cart - other

ATV/Cart magnetometers.

Documentation and metadata

All documentation and data produced are stored on SUMO servers in a specific job file.

Data storage, access and back-up

- SUMO Secure server during the project life set up in a RAID configuration (a RAID configuration incorporates a level of data redundancy meaning if a single hard drive in fails data can still be restored).

- Snap shots of the data will be made at several intervals during the day to allow data to be restored for up to 30 days if changed / deleted.
- Once the final report has been completed data will be moved onto NAS drive set up in a RAID configuration.
- All data is backed up to an off-site location (Cloud storage).

Archive Selection Strategy

Digital Data

Selection

It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, images and CAD files) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive. Below is what will constitute the selected archive:

- Raw data in XYZ format .csv and .png plus .pgw world file
- Processed data as .png plus .pgw world file
- Final survey report .pdf
- CAD and Vector graphics (interpretations) in .dwg format

De-selected digital data

The de-selected material will be retained on the SUMO Secure server and Cloud storage.

Documents

Not applicable – no archive

Materials

Not applicable – no archive

- Archaeological Geophysics
- Engineering Geophysics
- Measured Building Services
- Utility and Topographic Services
- Aerial Surveys
- Rail Surveys

SUMO GeoSurveys is a trading name of SUMO Geophysics Ltd.
SUMO Services Ltd, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales,
Company Registration No.4275993.
Registered Office Unit 8 Hayward Business Centre, New Lane, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2NL