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## Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Walkover Survey at Sutton Park NNR,  
Royal Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, West Midlands.  
SP 08600 97200 (centre)

Matthew Beamish & Leon Hunt



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**OASIS Information**

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Project Name	An Archaeological Walkover Survey at Sutton Park, Royal Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, West Midlands
Sitename	Ryknield Street, Sutton Park
Sitecode	ULAS_24734
Project Identifier(s)	ULAS 24734
Activity type	Walkover Survey
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Heritage management
Organisation Responsible for work	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
Project Dates	11-Mar-2025 - 19-Mar-2025
Location	Ryknield Street, Sutton Park, NGR: SP 08659 97625, LL: 52.57637467449366, -1.873656791841504, 12 Fig: 408659,297625
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Birmingham County/Local Authority: Walsall Area: Maritime
Project Methodology	An archaeological ground truthing survey was carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Sutton Park, Royal Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, West Midlands between 11/03/2025 to 13/03/2025, and 19/03/2025. The work took place with the aim of confirming the location and character of landscape features identified by UAS survey, these including features along the line of the Ryknield Street Roman Road that runs through the western side of the park on an approximate north-east to south-west orientation. The work was commissioned by the Friends of Sutton Park Association (FOSPA) and follows on from a UAS photogrammetry and LiDAR surveys carried out by SUMO Geosurveys in February 2025. The work was undertaken to assist in the understanding, management and protection of the Ryknield Street monument and its interpretation to visitors. Features were located using a hand-held GPS device and Apple iPad using GoogleEarth and recorded on prepared pro-formers. Photographs were taken of each feature. The agger and roadside ditches of the 2.6km section of road were recorded in, along with road side pits. A number of other banks and ditches were also recorded some of which can be interpreted as part of the medieval landscape.
Project Results	Verification of survey results
Keywords	Road - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Gravel Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Bank (Earthwork) - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Local society or group Friends of Sutton Park Association with support from Sutton Town Council
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Cover photo: The agger of the Roman road running through Sutton Park, looking north (Photo 105, Feature Observation 26)

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# **An Archaeological Ground Survey at Sutton Park NNR, Royal Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, West Midlands**

Matthew Beamish and Leon Hunt

## **Summary**

*An archaeological ground truthing survey was carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Sutton Park, Royal Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, West Midlands between 11/03/2025 to 13/03/2025, and 19/03/2025. The work was commissioned by the Friends of Sutton Park Association and follows on from a UAS photogrammetry and LiDAR survey carried out by SUMO Geosurveys in February 2025.*

*The objective of the work was to identify the location and extent of any potential archaeological and historical features along the line of the Ryknield Street Roman Road that runs through the western side of the park on an approximate north-east – south-west orientation, including the agger, roadside ditches and quarry pits.*

*The work was undertaken to assist in the understanding, management and protection of the Ryknield Street monument and its interpretation to visitors.*

*Features were located using a hand-held GPS device and Apple iPad using GoogleEarth and recorded on prepared pro-forma sheets. Photographs were taken of each feature.*

*Features forming part of the Roman Road, and medieval and post-medieval features including a wood bank were recorded in several places, along with a number of pits that might relate to the road construction, and other features including rectangular structures of unknown origin. Erosion of features by walkers, cyclists and ponies was noted in different parts of the park. Some of the microtopographic changes may also be due to badgers.*

## **Introduction**

This document is a report on the results of a ground truthing survey carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Sutton Park National Nature Reserve, Royal Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, West Midlands in March 2025.

This work was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of the Friends of Sutton Park Association and was undertaken in accordance with a brief (Hodder 2024) to assist in the understanding, management and protection of the Ryknield Street Roman road that runs through the western part of the park and its interpretation to visitors.

The work took place with the aim of identifying and evaluating any potential archaeological and historical features along the line of the Roman Road.

## **Location, topography and geology**

Sutton Park is located to the north of Birmingham in Royal Sutton Coldfield, lying between the M6 motorway to the south and the M6 Toll motorway to the north-east. The town of

Tamworth lies approximately 12km to the north-east of the park, with Walsall lying approximately 6km to the west (Figure 1).

The focus of the work was Ryknield Street Roman Road the line of which runs approximately north-east to south-west across the western side of the park for around 2.6km. The survey area comprises c. 73 ha of land (Figure 2).

The British Geological Survey identifies the geology of the area as mainly Chester Formation Interbedded Sandstone and Conglomerate, overlain by Glacial-fluvial deposits (sand and gravel), with River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) in some areas. (BGS; <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> accessed 02/04/2025)

The Soilscape website indicates that the soils, will be freely draining slightly acid sandy soils (Soilscape 10), with some areas of loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface (Soilscape 23) <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/> accessed 02/04/2025).



Figure 1: Site Location, within UK, county, and local.

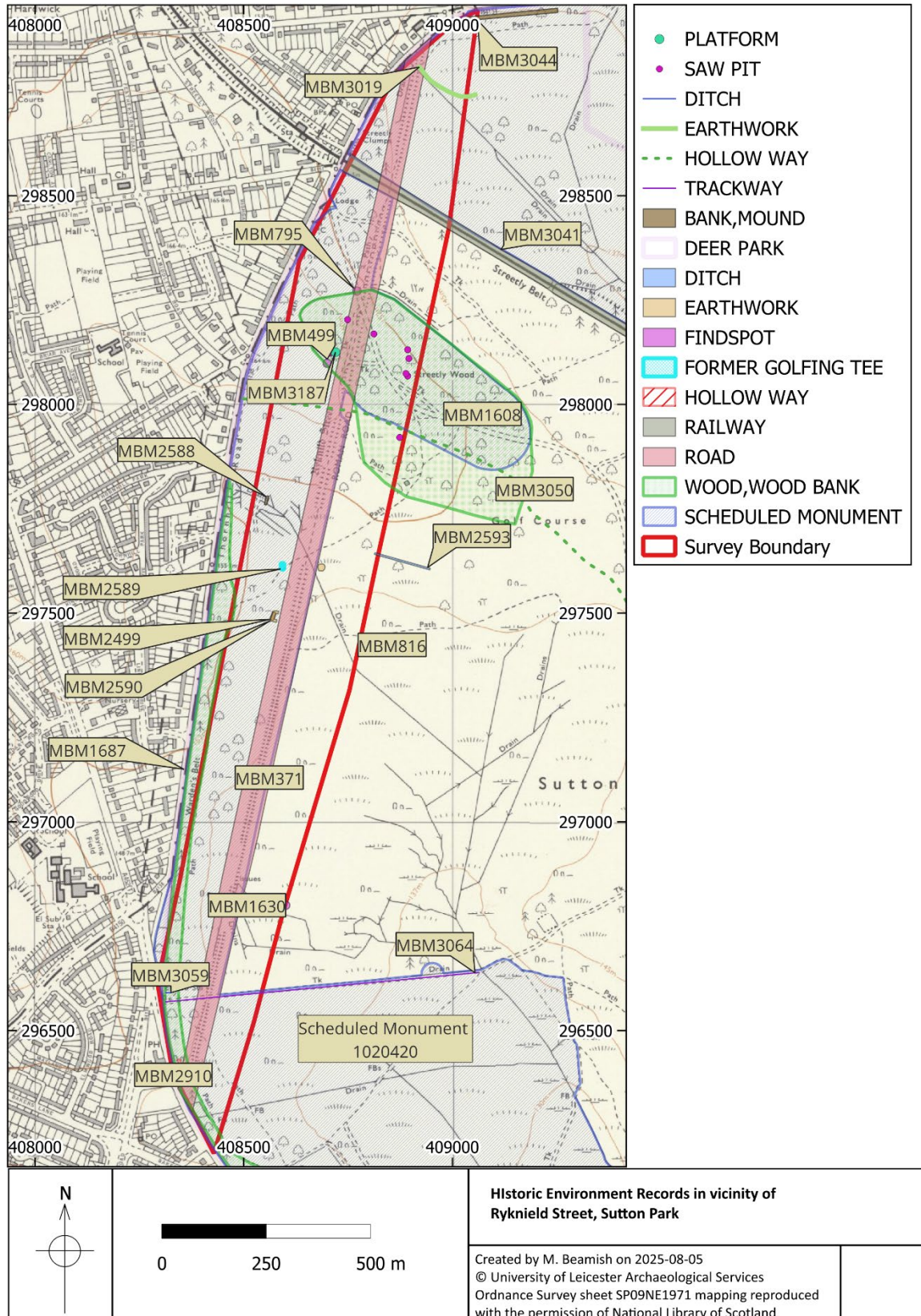


Figure 2: Detailed location plan showing survey area with Designated and other Historic Environment Records

## Historical and Archaeological Background

Ryknield Street has been traced over some 180 kilometres, running from Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, to Templeborough in South Yorkshire (Margary 1973, Road 18).

Hodder (2013 pp55-61) has summarised the evidence for Ryknield Street in Sutton Park from which much of the following is drawn. Historic Environment Records are listed in Appendix 2 (p50).

Within Sutton Park the road is approximately 2.6 km long and consists of a bank of pebbles or gravel (the agger) around 9m wide flanked by discontinuous side ditches about 5m from its edge and intermittent quarry pits on either side, making a total width of about 35m including quarry pits.

The section in Sutton Park connects two 1st-century Roman forts at Metchley, in Edgbaston to the south, and Wall, near Lichfield to the north (Margary 1973). As a consequence of the protection given to it from 1126 when emparked when activities such as cultivation were restricted, the section of the road within Sutton Park is extremely well-preserved.

Management of the deer park, and subsequent uses after it ceased to be a deer park in 1528, have broadly contributed to the preservation of the road although some land-uses such as footpaths have caused erosion and other features such as tracks and a railway have obliterated sections of the road.

The road is crossed by the park boundary (**MBM816**) in the north and the south and crossed by a woodland boundary (Streetly Wood – **MBM1608**), and crossed by a railway built in 1879 (**MBM3041**) and by a tarmac road on a route created in the 19th century.

It is also crossed by a hollow way at its south end (**MBM2910**) and by a probable medieval route across the deer park and cut by an 18th-century hunting access track (Lord Donegal's Ride **MBM3064**). A racecourse (**MBM3037**) skirted the very southern section road on the east side south of Lord Donegal's Ride in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Hinson 2001). A section of the road is within a golf course, which was broadly laid out in its current form during the 1920s, following an original layout around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Midgley 1904 map enclosure): some golf course features incorporate parts of the road. An avenue of trees was planted alongside part of the southern part of the agger in 1970. Extensive fires in 1976, particularly around the southern part of the road, exposed the gravel surface of the agger, and revealed infilled side ditches which were visible as soil marks. Soil stripping as part of firefighting removed stretches of side ditch which are recorded on earlier Ordnance Survey mapping. Some of the newly exposed areas of road were surveyed in 1977 (Hodder 2013 p.57). In 2004 pits adjacent to the road were surveyed by students from Aston University and some of the results were published (Hodder 2013, p60).

There is variability in the recorded survival of road, side ditches and adjacent pit features. Most, if not all of this variability is largely attributable to differences in visibility, with woodland in particular posing significant challenges to effective survey and interpretation. Relatively detailed Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale mapping of the road and roadside ditches published in 1968 (see Figure 3) did not include ditches that became visible following the fires

on 1976, although measures to control the fires also resulted in local truncation of the roadside ditches (Hodder 2013, p72).

Sutton Park is a scheduled monument (**NHLE 1020420**), a registered historic park (NHLE 1001307), a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a National Nature Reserve. Sutton Park is owned by Birmingham City Council and managed by its Ranger Service as a public open space. Part of the Roman road is within land leased by Sutton Coldfield Golf Club.



Figure 3: Example of Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping published in 1968 SP0897-SP0997-AA showing agger and roadside ditches and possibly pits.

Mapping by permission of National Map Library Scotland

### Previous Archaeological Work

SUMO GeoSurveys conducted a UAS RGB photogrammetry landscape survey of the Roman road Ryknield Street, within the boundary of Sutton Park, Sutton Coldfield in February 2025 (Williams 2025).

The surveys were commissioned by Friends of Sutton Park Association (FOSPA) through ULAS to record the archaeological assets within the survey area. The data was processed in Agisoft Metashape and QGIS. The survey successfully produced a detailed visual record of the landscape along the length of the road.

The results of the UAS surveys were summarized in a vector shape file of the outlines, along with a code to describe the type of feature interpreted from the data.

## Aims and Objectives

It was proposed to undertake a walkover survey of the Roman road and adjacent features in Sutton Park, to verify and report on the results of the UAS survey, and so to assist in the understanding, future management and protection of the monument and its interpretation to visitors. The project was commissioned by the Friends of Sutton Park Association (FOSPA), who monitored the work.

## Methodology

The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (updated 2022) and in accordance with Historic England Guidance document Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Second Edition) (2017).

The side code ULAS\_24734 was used to identify all records.

The fieldwork was carried out by ULAS between 11/03/2025 and 18/03/2025 and was followed by collation of the records in a GIS (using QGIS 3.40.7) and reporting.

LiDAR and photogrammetry had been undertaken in advance of the survey and potential features including sections of the road agger, roadside ditches, possible quarry pits and other features had been recorded as vector polygons and lines (Batsman 2025, Oasis deposition aerialca1-535357). These geometries were indexed and centre point co-ordinates calculated for each feature. These points were then visited and recorded as 'Feature Observations'.

With the feature geometries and centre points loaded onto iPads (in .kml format) and Garmin handheld GPS devices (in .gpx format), the location of the features and the observer could be viewed on screen in the field, enabling the feature to be located on the ground. The features were recorded using photographs and proforma record sheets. The record included ground and weather conditions, the likely archaeological origin of the feature and the nature of any erosion if present. Photographs were taken of each feature, with scales and north arrow, and included a record shot.

The survey was undertaken starting in the south-west of the park working north-eastwards.

## Results

The weather throughout the survey was generally fine for March; cloudy and mostly dry, with the occasional shower, which hindered recording a little. The fourth day (19/03/2025) was warm, dry and sunny.

A number of differing landscapes and land-uses were encountered. The southern end of the area, close to the Royal Oak Gate, was within semi-natural woodland, with a ground cover of bracken (Figure 4), the central area of the survey was mainly heathland with fewer trees and heather, gorse and a peaty surface (Figure 37). The golf course was open well-maintained grassland, with some wooded areas (Figure 13). To the north of the golf course the land was mainly denser woodland (Streetly Wood), with a lot of holly and thick bracken (Figure 14).

The northern end of the surveyed area, particularly north of the railway line was heathland with areas of woodland (Figure 10).

The features were more easily located within the open areas of heathland and across the golf course, but within the areas of bracken and woodland where the topography was masked by vegetation, the use of GPS devices was essential.



Figure 4: Recording the agger within bracken at southern end of road, looking north (Photo 25, vicinity of Feature Observation 13)



Figure 5: The agger within the peaty heathland, looking north (Photo 101, Feature Observation 26)

### ***The Agger***

The agger of the road was usually fairly easy to identify, particularly across the heathland where it had been followed by the line of a footpath for much of its length. As it approached the golf course the line of the footpath deviated and the agger was discerned as a linear mound covered in bracken within young woodland. As it ran across the golf course it was easy to follow across the fairway, but the mound has been flattened by landscaping (Figure 8), or in some cases, used as a feature within the course.

In Streetly Wood, to the north of the golf club each side of the road leading from Streetly Gate, the agger mound was quite difficult to spot without the aid of the handheld devices to show the features location against a satellite image backdrop. Young trees were also growing through the mound.

To the north of the railway line, where the land was more heathland and woodland, it became easier to identify again and was used as a footpath again for most of this section (Figure 10).

The agger was generally in good condition but had been eroded by its use as a footpath in places, and in some areas, cobbles could be identified on the surface or nearby where they had been dislodged.



Figure 6: The agger at the northern end of a section of footpath near Royal Oak Gate, looking north (Photo 94, Feature Observation 26)



Figure 7: The agger within the heather to the south of the golf course, looking north (Photo 200, Feature Observation 56)



Figure 8: The agger as it crosses the golf course, looking north (Photo 327, Feature Observations 95, 99)



Figure 9: An artificially raised section of agger at the edge of the fairway, looking south-west (Photo 377, Feature Observation 109)



Feature Observation 70, Exposed Agger within Golf course, looking south. Photo 245.



Figure 10: The aggrer as a footpath at the northern end of the park (Photo 474, Feature Observation 167)

### ***Roadside Ditches***

As in the case of the aggrer, the narrow ditches each side of the aggrer mound, varied in their visibility and form depending on the landscape. At the south-western end of the park, within the wooded area the ditches were often shallow and full of leaves, which made them difficult to identify (Figure 11), whereas across the heathland they were often around 0.20m to 0.30m deep and full of water (Figure 12).

Across the golf course they were discernible each side of the flattened aggrer as a low narrow depression (Figure 13), but very difficult to identify within Streetly Wood. To the north they were often vague but fairly identifiable despite often being full of leaves or vegetation (Figure 15).



Figure 11: Roadside ditch in southern wooded area, looking south (Photo 16. Feature Observation 11)



Figure 12: Water within roadside ditch in heathland area, looking north (Photo 125, Feature Observation 30)



Figure 13: Ditches as shallow depressions each side of the agger within golf course, looking north-east (Photo 324. Feature Observation 95, 99)



Figure 14: Roadside ditch surviving on west side of Agger within Streetly Wood (Photo 353, Feature Observation 135)



Figure 15: Leaf-filled narrow roadside ditch in northern area, looking north (Photo 479, Feature Observation 170)

### ***Quarry Pits***

Many of the features surveyed lay alongside the agger and ditches and for the most part were pits or large depressions of varying sizes. Many of these can be interpreted as quarry pits, most likely for sand and gravel for the construction of the Roman road; although they are impossible to date without excavation (and unlikely to contain clear dating evidence), and may be from much more recent periods.

Most were filled with leaves or vegetation or had trees growing out of them and were generally difficult to discern without the use of the GPS or iPad (Figure 15).



Figure 16: Feature Observation 31, Photo 131. Water filled pit feature, adjacent to road, looking north.



Figure 17: Trees growing out of quarry pit in woodland at southern edge of golf course, looking north-west (Photo 212, Feature Observation 61)



Figure 18: Large quarry pit, possibly an agglomeration of five or so pits in woodland close to feature MBM2499; MBM2590, looking east (Photo 290, Feature Observation 84)

### ***Other features***

Among the features investigated during the ground survey was a group of features that have been interpreted as a possible structure (Feature observation 79-82). This feature has been previously noted as an earthwork (Hodder 2013 p78) and is recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Birmingham as a mound or earthwork (HER Ref **MBM2499**) with a smooth bank forming what could be half of a square or rectangle with rounded corners (**MBM2590**). Part of this feature was seen as a C-shaped bank around 28m long, in a well-tended area of the golf course close to a small wooded area. Opposite this, partly within the woodland was another, less defined, C-shaped bank facing the first. Both sections of the feature seem to respect the line of the Roman agger, which lies around 18m to the east (Figure 20).



Figure 19: C-shaped mound and at edge of golf course, looking north (Photo 278, Feature Observations 79, 82)



Figure 20: The C-shaped mound from the woodland, looking west across to the golf course (Photo 282, Feature Observations 79, 82)

***Pits in north of site***

Figure 21: Feature 145, Photo 407, looking west. A wide depression survives an infilled pit. This might stem from quarrying for the road construction, or possibly be an infilled saw pit.



Figure 22: Feature Observation 150, Photo 410. A well-defined pit type depression to the north of the intersection between Rykniel Street and Streetly Wood boundary.



Figure 23: Feature Observation 152, Photo 419, looking south. A substantial water filled depression.



Figure 24: Feature Observation 163, Photo 456, looking north-east



Figure 25: Pit 169, Photo 477, looking south.

***Banks and Ditches***



Figure 26: Feature Observation 1, Photo 510 Wood bank (HER MBM2447)



Figure 27: Feature Observation 146, Photo 414. The bank and ditch of Streetly Wood.

## Erosion

Instances of erosion were recorded on the pro-forma sheets. Most of the erosion is from pedestrians and cyclists. Some localised areas of badger sett were also recorded, although some of these if correctly interpreted are not active. Exmoor Ponies were noted grazing in the area to the north of the railway.

### *Pedestrians and Cycles*



Figure 28: Feature Observation 14, Photo 32, looking south – Cycles and pedestrians



Figure 29: Feature Observation 24 Photo 84, looking north



Figure 30: Feature Observation 26 Photo 98 view north



Figure 31: Feature Observation 26, Photo 107, looking south, showing Length of agger – erosion of metaling



Figure 32: Feature Observation 68, Photo 236



Figure 33: Feature Observation 27, Photo 113, looking west



Figure 34: Feature Observation 167, Photo 475. Agger exposed by path erosion to the north of the railway



Figure 35: Feature Observation 177, Photo 504, Some poaching of the ground by ponies in a boggy area.

### ***Campfires/Barbeques***



Figure 36: In the vicinity - Feature Observation 12, Photo 23

### ***Unknown features***



Figure 37: Feature Observation 44, Photo 164 looking east. The changes in the surface here may be due to old badger setts



Figure 38: Feature Observation 46, Photo 170, possible badger sett



Figure 39: Feature Observations 47-53. Tussocky grass on irregular ground may have resulted from badger setts and is not convincingly archaeological in origin. Photo 175 looking east.

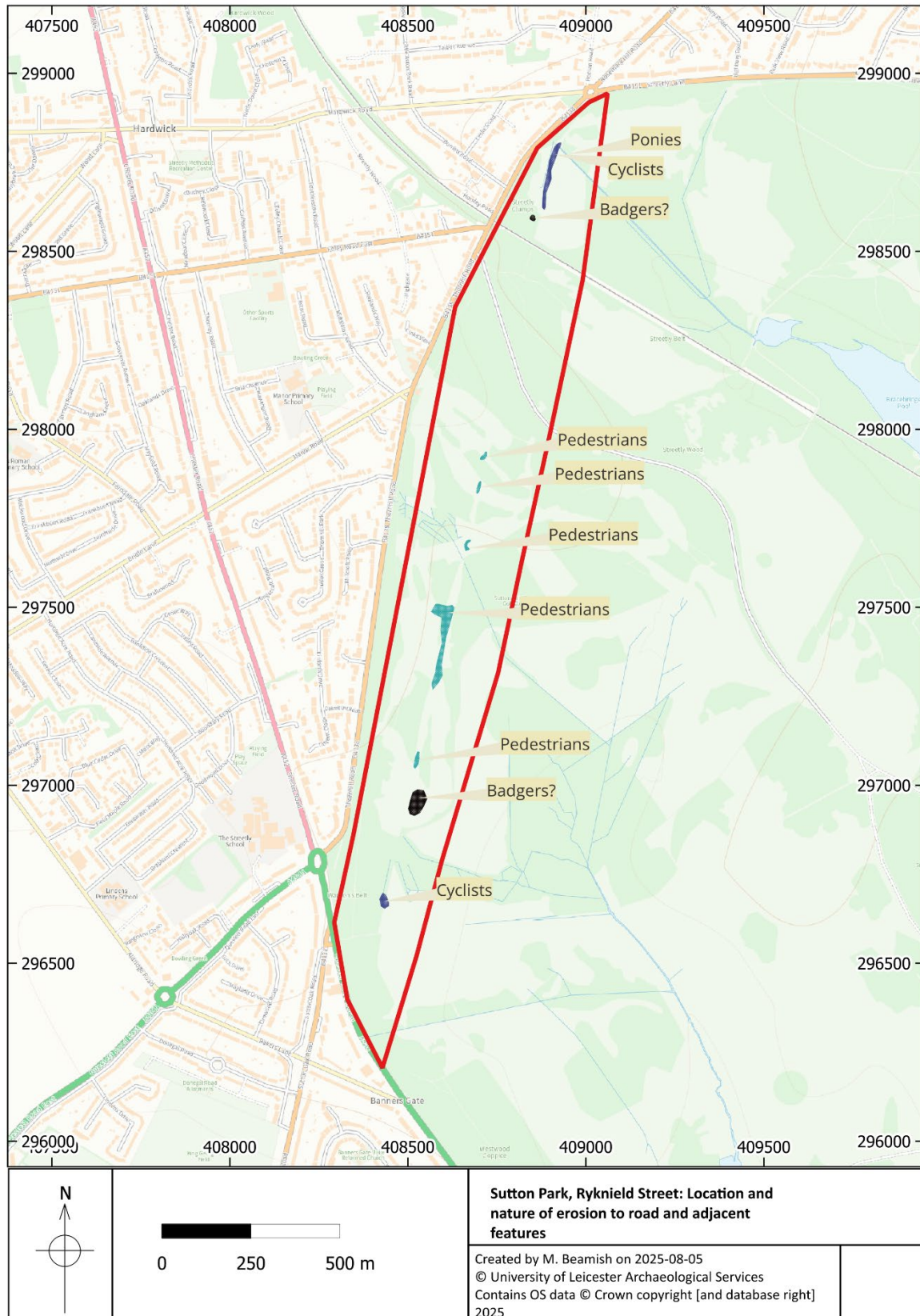


Figure 40: Observations of erosion within the survey area. The area of possible badger sett in the south of the area is not impacting on the road. The impact of cycling in the north of the area is of note, as is the changed local environment where Exmoor ponies are kept in the north of the survey area.

## Discussion

The survey was successful in locating the topographic anomalies identified in the UAS survey (Williams 2025).

The agger was shown to be present in various stages of preservation and erosion and appeared to be c. 8 m wide at its maximum and is generally straight along its length, except for a small change in angle towards the centre of the survey area and this is thought to be illusory, and due to a later co-aligned ditch truncating the agger with subsequent slumping of the road make-up on the west side. Where the agger is better-preserved, it is expressed as a low, flat-topped mound, and remains to a height of not greater than c. 0.4 m. Although not visible in the topographic data, the agger can be traced within the woodland up to the northern edge of the park where it is cut by the park boundary ditch (M. Hodder pers. comm. 05/08/2025).

The ditches that once ran parallel to either side of the road were shown to be discontinuous in their preservation. Where the ditches are better-preserved, they remain to a depth of not greater than c. 0.2 m and generally appear to be c. 3.5 m in width. The longest visible uninterrupted section measures c. 191 m in length.

A series of probable pits were observed either side of the agger along its length. The pits were more prevalent towards the northern end of the road, with fewer towards the south. Previous work suggested that quarry pits were absent from the north of the park and that no ditch can be traced on the east side of the road (Hodder 2013 p.58): this survey using higher resolution techniques has shed doubt on such a suggestion.

A sub-rectangular structure was recorded at NGR 408582 297492, Feature Observation 79-82. The feature, recorded on the HER (**MBM2499**) is located to the west of the Roman road and its orientation respects its alignment of the road. The structure comprises two ditches and a low micro-topographic bank that are located approximately 18 m west of the road. A pathway appears to extend from the possible structure towards the north by east, parallel to the road, for c. 105 m. It is suggested that this might represent a structure contemporary with the use of the road (Williams 2025 p30). However, a report on the excavation of part of the feature in 2021 concluded that the feature was not Roman and was most likely 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> Century in date (White et al 2021, p19).

The feature lies in a part of the park used as a Golf Course since the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The layout of the original course was mapped in some detail by Midgley (1904) and its extent is shown below (Figure 41) comprising a broadly north-west to south-east area of 45 ha.

The current course, the extent of which is also shown below, is believed to have been developed in the late 1920s, following a re-design which included the addition of a second lobe oriented north-south, mostly but not entirely bounded by Ryknield Street to the east, giving an overall shape of an inverted horse shoe and increasing the overall area of the course to 61 ha (Figure 41).

Fletcher (2018) describes changes in layout during and following the implementation of the 1920s design, with a number of holes being extended. Fletcher records the total lengths of the course being in 1924, 6132 yards (5607m); 1939, 6403 yards (5855m); 1983 6532 yards

(5973m) (Fletcher 2018, Tables 1-3). The substantial changes to the lengths of the holes (which are most likely to have resulted from the construction of new tees rather than new greens given the investment involved), will have led to the creation of abandoned tees and other elements of golf course structure.

A former golfing tee is recorded on the HER at NGR 408592 297614 (**MBM2589**) and it is suggested this tee dates from 1920 to 1930.

In the context of known golf course redesign, and the documented lengthening of holes and probable creation of redundant golf course features as part of this process, **MBM2499** may well represent such a feature.

Other anomalies observed to the south-east of this point may be attributable to badgers. A comparison of known areas of badger sett activity within the park with the results of the survey, may assist in an improved understanding of where badger activity might be impacting on potential archaeological remains. Instances of badger disturbance of the park are recorded (<https://www.andrew-mitchell-mp.co.uk/news/royal-sutton-park> last visited 15/07/2025).

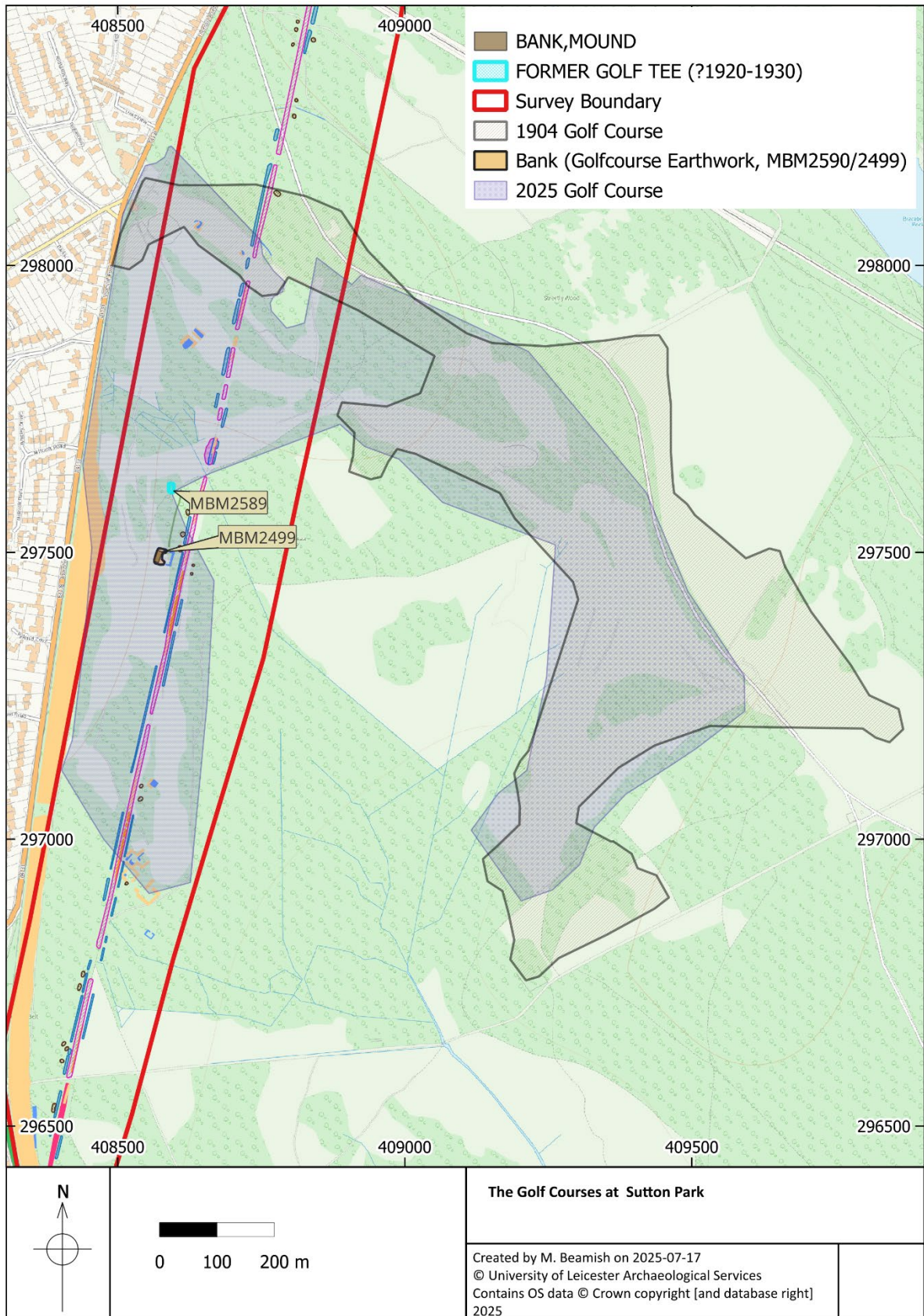


Figure 41: The first known mapped Golf course (1904), and the current course formed in the late 1930s.

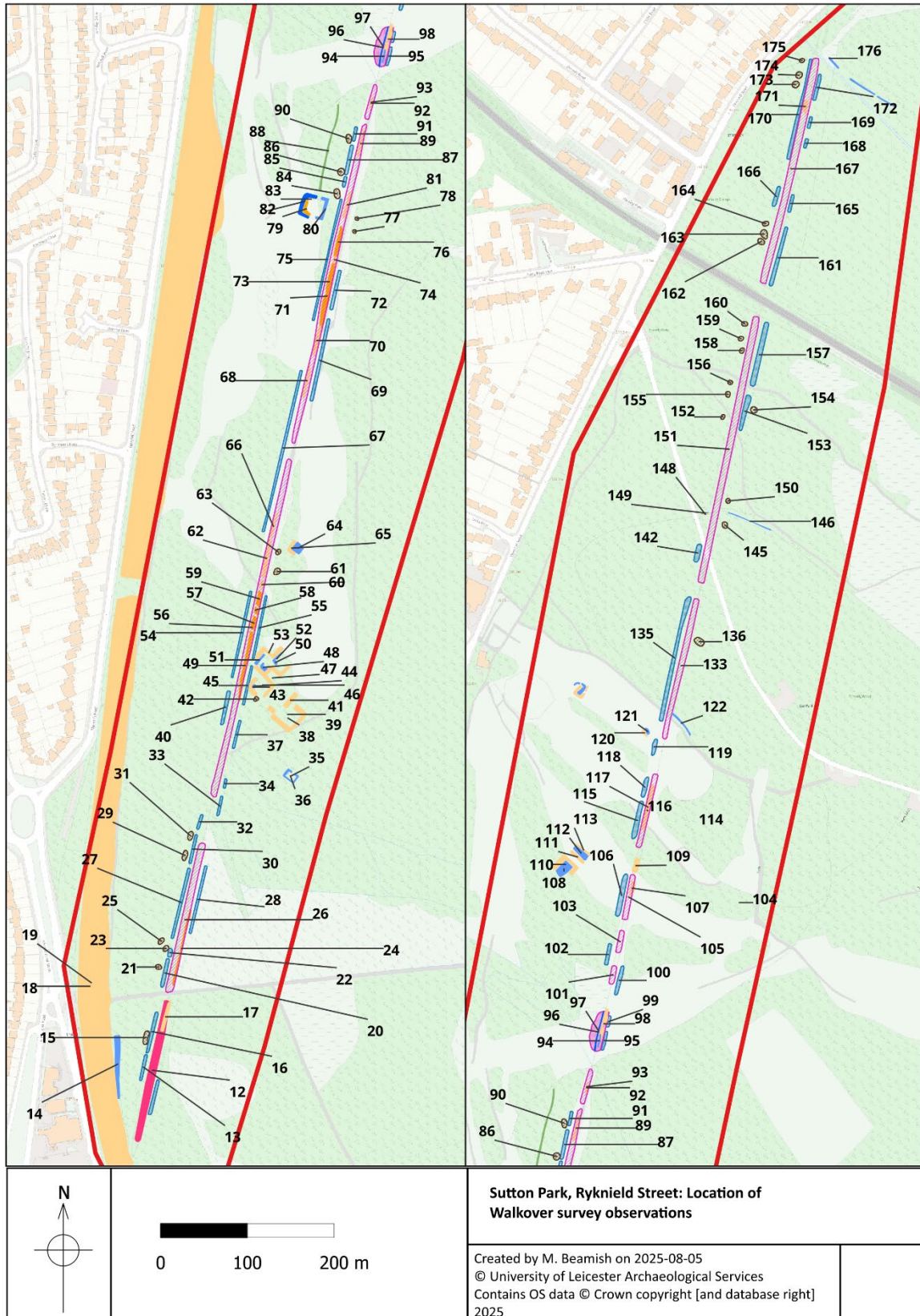


Figure 42: Location of all Feature Observations made during the walkover survey.

## Archive & Publication

The archive for the project is identified by the accession number ULAS\_24734 and consists of the following:

Type	Description
Paper Archive	1 Unbound copy of this report (2025-030) 1 Site paperwork including 160 Observation record sheets; Photo index.
Digital Archive	508 digital photographs; scans of all record sheets.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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**Appendix 1: Summary of Monuments, equivalent IDs, significance and erosion**

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00001	Wood bank	MBM2447	19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00002	Wood bank	MBM2447						
M00010	Linear depression (weak)	MBM2910, SUMO3	11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00011	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00012	Modern Feature		11/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Barbeques/fire. Den making	
M00013	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	Med	No		
M00014	Linear depression (weak)	MBM2910, SUMO3	11/03/2025	Yes	Med	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00015	Pit?		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00016	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00017	Linear mound (weak)		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00018	Linear mound (weak)	MBM3059, SUMO4	11/03/2025	Yes	Med	No		
M00019	Linear depression (weak)	MBM3059, SUMO4	11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00020	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00021	Pit?		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00022	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00023	Pit?		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00024	Linear mound (strong)		11/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walker	
M00025	Pit?		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00026	Agger		11/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	Erosion of agger
M00027	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	Crossing point
M00028	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00029	Pit?		11/03/2025	Yes	Med	No		
M00030	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00031	Pit?		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00032	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00033	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00034	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00035	Possible structure?	SUM09	11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00036	Linear depression (weak)	SUM09	11/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00037	Ditch		11/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00038	Linear mound (weak)	SUM08	12/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00039	Possible structure?	SUM08	12/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00040	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00041	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00042	Pit?	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00043	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	
M00044	Linear depression (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	Possible
M00045	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	
M00046	Possible structure?	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	Probable
M00047	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	Possible
M00048	Linear depression (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	
M00049	Linear mound (strong)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00050	Possible structure?	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	Possible
M00051	Linear depression (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	Possible

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00052	Linear depression (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	Possible
M00053	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO8	12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	Possible
M00054	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00055	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00056	Agger		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Golf Tee	
M00057	Linear mound (strong)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Golf Tee. Walkers	
M00058	Linear mound (strong)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Golf Tee. Walkers	
M00059	Linear mound (strong)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Golf Tee. Walkers	
M00060	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers and tracks	
M00061	Pit?		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00062	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00063	Pit?		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00064	Linear depression (weak)	SUM07	12/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00065	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00066	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00067	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00068	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00069	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00070	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00071	Linear mound (strong)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00072	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00073	Agger		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00074	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00075	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00076	Linear mound (strong)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00077	Pit?		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00078	Pit?		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00079	Linear mound (strong)	MBM2499, MBM2590, SUMO1	12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00080	Linear depression (weak)	MBM2499, MBM2590, SUMO1	12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00081	Linear mound (weak)		12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00082	Linear depression (strong)	MBM2499, MBM2590, SUMO1	12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00083	Linear mound (weak)	MBM2499, MBM2590, SUMO1	12/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00084	Pit?		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00085	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00086	Pit?		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00087	Ditch		12/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00088	Pathway		12/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Walkers	
M00089	Linear mound (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00090	Pit?		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00091	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00092	Linear mound (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00093	Agger		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00094	Linear depression (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00095	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00096	Linear depression (strong)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00097	Agger (slumped)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00098	Linear mound (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00099	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00100	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00101	Agger		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00102	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00103	Agger		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00104	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608	13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00105	Agger		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00106	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00107	Linear mound (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00108	Linear depression (weak)	SUMO6	13/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00109	Linear mound (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course.	
M00110	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO6	13/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00111	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO6	13/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00112	Linear depression (weak)	SUMO6	13/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00113	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO6	13/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00114	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2	13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00115	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00116	Agger		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers, golf course	
M00117	Linear mound (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf course	
M00118	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Tracks	
M00119	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Golf bunker	
M00120	Linear mound (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00121	Linear depression (weak)		13/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	No		
M00122	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2	13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00123	Linear depression (weak)	SUMO5						
M00124	Linear mound (weak)	SUMO5						

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00125	Linear mound (weak)	SUM05						
M00126	Linear mound (weak)							
M00127	Linear depression (weak)	SUM05						
M00128	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00129	Linear mound (weak)							
M00130	Linear depression (weak)							
M00131	Linear depression (weak)							
M00132	Linear depression (weak)							
M00133	Agger		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00134	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00135	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00136	Pit?		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00137	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00138	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00139	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00140	Linear mound (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00141	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00142	Ditch		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00143	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00144	Linear mound (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00145	Pit?		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00146	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2	13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00147	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2						
M00148	Linear mound (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2	13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00149	Linear depression (weak)	MBM1608 SUMO2	13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00150	Pit?		13/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00151	Agger		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00152	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00153	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00154	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00155	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00156	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00157	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00158	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00159	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00160	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00161	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00162	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00163	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	Low	Yes	Badgers	
M00164	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00165	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00166	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00167	Agger		19/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	

Feature Observation	MonName	EquivalentID	ULAS_VisitDate	Located	Significance	ErosionIssue	ErosionNature	Note
M00168	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00169	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00170	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00171	Linear mound (weak)		19/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00172	Ditch		19/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00173	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00174	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	No		
M00175	Pit?		19/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers	
M00176	Linear depression (weak)	MBM3019	19/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Walkers. Cycles	
M00177	depression (weak)	MBM3019	19/03/2025	Yes	High	Yes	Horses	

## Appendix 2: Historic Environment Records

MonUID	Type	Name	MonType	Summary	Earliest	Latest
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MBM816	MON	SUTTON PARK IN SUTTON CHASE	DEER PARK	Probable original extent of medieval deer park	1100 AD	1599 AD
MBM1608	MON	SUTTON PARK STREETLY WOOD	WOOD	Semi-natural ancient woodland of 5ha. Part of Sutton Park SSSI. Bank and ditch survives around most of perimeter. total width of bank and ditch 3.5m, up to 4m. Top of bank to base of ditch 0.4m. Heightened on north side, where there is a drainage ditch a	1500 AD	1900 AD
MBM1685	MON	SUTTON PARK BOUNDARY, "ENCLOSURE 14" "PARK III"	DEER PARK	Boundary bank and ditch of probable late medieval date	1100 AD	1539 AD
MBM1686	MON	SUTTON PARK EXTERNAL BOUNDARY, NORTH SIDE - "PARK IV"	DEER PARK	Continuation of MBM1687. Deer park boundary earthwork. Bank and internal ditch on N boundary of Sutton Park. Total width c6m, top of bank to base of ditch c30cm	1100 AD	1200 AD
MBM1687	MON	SUTTON PARK BOUNDARY. WEST SIDE- "PARK IV"	DEER PARK	Continuation of MBM1686. Deer park boundary earthwork. Bank and internal ditch on W boundary of Sutton Park. total width 10m , bank 3m wide and up 50cm high. Up to 1.16m full height	1100 AD	1200 AD
MBM2447	MON	SUTTON PARK WARDENS BELT	WOOD BANK	Part-enclosed woodland. Earthwork boundary on NE in south part. Contains ridge and furrow in south part. North of Westwood Coppice, bank with ditch on NE, total width 4m, bank 20cm above base of ditch. Near Rose Cottage, total width up to 3.5m., bank 40c	1700 AD	1900 AD
MBM2499	MON	SUTTON PARK MOUND ON GOLF COURSE	MOUND	Oval mound. Details on MBM2590		

MBM2588	MON	SUTTON PARK MOUND	MOUND	Long mound. Probably spoil from cleaning adjoining drainage ditches which lie on each side of it.		
MBM2589	MON	SUTTON PARK MOUND	GOLF COURSE	Low mound. Former golf tee. 16m x 10m, up to 50cm high. Markedly straight north and east sides, and right-angled north-east corner. Near existing tee.	1920 AD	1930 AD
MBM2590	MON	SUTTON PARK MOUND	EARTHWORK	Smooth bank forming what could be half of a square or rectangle with rounded corners		
MBM2591	MON	SUTTON PARK RIDGES	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridges		
MBM2592	MON	SUTTON PARK CIRCULAR FEATURE	EARTHWORK	Ring ditch or ring mound		
MBM2593	MON	SUTTON PARK DITCH	DITCH	Shallow ditch		
MBM2762	MON	STREETLY WOOD SAWPIT 2	SAW PIT	Sawpit	1066 AD	1900 AD
MBM2764	MON	STREETLY WOOD SAWPIT 4	SAW PIT	Sawpit	1500 AD	
MBM2910	MON	HOLLOW WAYS	HOLLOW WAY	Two and possibly three hollows at least 50m long 30m E-W and up to 50cm deep. Possibly predate medieval park boundary and possibly run across Roman road. Fade out to north. Diverge from Chester Road North	1066 AD	1539 AD
MBM371	MON	SUTTON PARK ROMAN ROAD	ROAD	Roman road	43 AD	409 AD
MBM816	MON	SUTTON PARK IN SUTTON CHASE	DEER PARK	Probable original extent of medieval deer park	1100 AD	1599 AD
MBM3072	MON	STREETLY WOOD SAWPIT	SAW PIT	Sawpit 4.2m x 3m (4m including bank), up to 40cm deep	1500 AD	1800 AD
MBM3073	MON	STREETLY WOOD SAWPIT	SAW PIT	Sawpit 3.7m x 2.4m	1500 AED	1800 AD

MBM3050	MON	FORMER ROAD	HOLLOW WAY	Line of road marked on 1725 map. Part diverted around 1880s military camp and replaced by present tarmac road to Streetly Gate at end of 19th century	1100 AD	1700 AD
MBM3019	MON	BANK AND DITCH	EARTHWORK	Bank and ditch, possibly access to peat cutting. Slightly curving and 138m long. Low, spread and rather irregular, but a distinct bank c7.5m wide c70cm high. Surface irregular but probably intended to be level		
MBM3037	MON	RACECOURSE NEAR WESTWOOD COPPICE	RACECOURSE	Racecourse opened in 1869, Last race took place in 1879. Mile and a quarter long, around an elongated oval track, with a run in of seven furlongs.	1800AD	1900AD
MBM3059	MON	BANK AND DITCH	DITCH	Short length of bank and ditch running east from MBM816 deer park boundary. Broad bank with ditch to its N. Total width 6.4m, ditch 3.5m wide, bank 50cm above base of ditch. Possibly predates outer boundary earthwork, whose ditch seems to cross it.		
MBM3186	MON	STREETLY WOOD SAWPIT	SAW PIT	Sawpit	1500 AD	1800 AD
MBM3187	MON	STREETLY WOOD PLATFORM	PLATFORM	Platform		
MBM3188	MON	STREETLY WOOD SAWPIT OR PLATFORM	SAW PIT	Sawpit or platform		
MBM3190	MON	STREETLY WOOD POSSIBLE SAWPIT	SAW PIT	Possible sawpit	1500 AD	1800 AD
MBM3204	MON	SAWPIT	SAWPIT	Pit. Possibly same as MBM2764		
MBM3203	MON	SAWPIT	SAW PIT	Large pit	1500 AD	1800 AD
MBM3064	MON	LORD DONEGALS RIDE	TRACKWAY	Constructed for access for hunting in 18th century. Resurfaced with iron slag and shale, probably during Second World War.	1750 AD	1950 AD

MBM3041	MON	MIDLAND RAILWAY	RAILWAY	Midland Railway, with cuttings, embankments and bridges. Opened n 1879.	1879 AD	1879 AD
MBM3044	MON	BANK ON NORTH EDGE OF PARK	BANK	Recent service line visible as a prominent bank just within and parallel to the outer boundary of the park. Manhole at west end. 8.5m wide, up to 1m high	1900 AD	1950 AD



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