

SUTTON COMMON (South Yorkshire)

SE 5625 1205 and SE 5647 1214

Sutton Common lies near Askern, South Yorkshire in a wetland environment on the Triassic Sherwood sandstone (Van de Noort *et al.* 2007, 1). Excavations at Sutton Common began in 1997 and lasted until 2003 by the University of Hull and the University of Exeter as part of the Humberland Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al.* 2007, 12). Archaeological evidence suggests human activity at Sutton Common is present during the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (Van de Noort *et al.* 2007, 53). Around the fourth century BC construction of the 'marsh-fort' began, consisting of two enclosures connected by a causeway (Van de Noort *et al.* 2007, 56, 74). Inhabitants of Sutton Common largely practiced agriculture based on the number of four-post structures (presumably granaries) within the interior of the site and many of the postholes of these structures contained charred plant remains (Van de Noort *et al.* 2007, 133). Furthermore, the site contains a few mortuary rings (oval and square-shaped ditches) which may have been an area for scattering cremated remains (Van de Noort *et al.* 2007, 151). Sutton Common's excavations uncovered six human remains occurrences consisting of five disarticulated bones and one cremation (McKinley 2007). Jacqueline McKinley conducted the osteological analysis for Sutton Common.