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The gatehouse wing at Sutton Place, near Guildford: excavations and other fieldwork 1981–2 and further research, by David Bird

Small-scale excavation and observation of construction works at Sutton Place, near Guildford, in the 1980s recorded a hint of earlier medieval occupation at the site and some archaeological evidence for the gatehouse (north) wing, the foundations of the east wing, a few buried features elsewhere around the house and earlier landscaping to the north. Subsequent research on the appearance of the north wing leads to the suggestion that elements of the demolished gatehouse were re-used in the late 18th century to make the existing grand entrance to the south range.

Excavation at Waynefleete's Tower, Esher: 18th century alterations by William Kent, by Peter Harp

A salvage excavation within the footprint of a 20th century garage block at Waynefleete's Tower, Esher, the former gatehouse of the 15th century Palace of Esher built by William Waynefleete, Bishop of Winchester, was undertaken by Surrey Archaeological Society in 2007. The results revealed a series of cellar rooms associated with one of the wings added to the gatehouse by William Kent in the 18th century. Documentary evidence suggests these wings were built by Kent in the early 1730s, and subsequently demolished around 1805. The excavation demonstrated that the basement rooms mirrored the layout of the ground floor recorded in 1744 in a plan by John Vardy.

Saxon iron smelting in Bermondsey? Archaeological investigations at 150–156 Abbey Street, by Peter Boyer and Lynne Keys

An archaeological excavation at 150–156 Abbey Street, Bermondsey revealed an east–west aligned ditch cut into natural deposits and a parallel line of possible stakeholes to the south. The ditch contained Roman ceramic building material and a quantity of iron slag representing smithing and smelting, together with a coin dated to AD 730–50 and a single sherd of chaff-tempered pottery dated to AD 400–750. The unusual chemical composition of the slag suggests that it may have derived from bog iron ore rather than more commonly utilised raw materials in south-east England. The nature of the slag and its possible Middle Saxon date are of interest for they suggest that the smelting process involving slag tapping may have been reintroduced to England before the Late Saxon period. A small quantity of residual Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from both the ditch and the overlying plough soil. Post-medieval activity was represented by dumped deposits and a single late 18th/19th century pit containing a large assemblage of cattle horncores representing the waste from a tannery.

The excavation of a Romano-British trackway and a post-medieval tannery at Spa Road, Bermondsey, by Chris Clarke

Excavations undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group in 2008 at 112–122 Spa Road, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark revealed evidence for activity from the

Romano-British, post-medieval and modern periods. The earliest activity was represented by an unmetalled Romano-British trackway with two phases of use. After a hiatus in activity of over 1000 years, activity was re-established in the 17th and 18th centuries with a system of ditches demarcating fields for the purposes of market gardening. Limited quarrying and waste disposal was also taking place at this time. In the 19th century the site was occupied by a tanner's yard; approximately 80% of the tannery complex was present within the limits of the excavations, formed of multiple buildings, groups of tanning pits and a comprehensive drainage system. The scale and preservation of the tannery features, in combination with a number of cartographic and documentary sources associated with the tannery, allowed in-depth interpretations of the layout and development of the tannery to be considered. Contemporary with the tannery were the remains of numerous refuse pits located to the rear of domestic properties to the north-west corner of the site. The final phase of activity is represented by the limited remains of the Salvation Army City Colony, which was in use throughout the 20th century.

Two late medieval tithe-lists from St Margaret's, Southwark, by Graham Dawson

This article publishes two lists of tithe payers for the parish of St Margaret's, Southwark of 1484 and 1503, which are the only known examples of such lists. Not only do they throw new light on the relatively unstudied question of tithes in an urban community in the Middle Ages, but also on various aspects of late medieval Southwark such as its demography and the turnover of its population.

Excavations at Bridge Wharf, Chertsey, 2001–9, by Heather Knight

A series of archaeological investigations was carried out by Museum of London Archaeology on the site at Bridge Wharf, Chertsey (SY-BRI01) between 2001 and 2009 in advance of redevelopment. In addition, a programme of historic building recording was carried by WA Heritage in 2008. Limited evidence was found of later prehistoric and medieval occupation. A revetted channel shows an increase in activity during the late 16th to 17th centuries, and a post-medieval wall and garden features may relate to buildings shown on Rocque's map of 1762. A sawpit, redeposited 19th/20th century boat timbers and a 20th century slipway reflect the later use of the site for boat building, for which considerable documentary evidence survives. In the 20th century, land on the western side of Bridge Wharf was used for the production of armoured vehicles.

The tomb of Archbishop George Abbot, by Maureen Wright

The tomb of George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1611 until 1633, contains substantial elements of political, religious, social and architectural history. Abbot was a significant national and local individual in a period of uncertainty and conflict. His brother Maurice (or Morris) who 'eternally pays the funeral obsequies', provides a clear example of Stuart trading enterprise and the networks supporting public display. Stylistically, the tomb made by John and Matthias Christmas, London carvers and sculptors, demonstrates traditional and newer classical expression of complex questions about what post-Reformation memorials should portray. Later visitors to the monument have written trenchant assessments of Abbot and given their own interpretations of his tomb.

An elaborately repaired flagon and other pottery from Roman cremation burials at Farley Heath, by Joanna Bird

A small group of cremation urns was recovered from Foxholes, near Farley Heath, in the early 1930s and has never been fully published. Further cremation urns found in the Farley Heath area may also come from the same site. Apart from a samian cup left as a grave offering, all but one of the urns is in greyware; some are clearly products of the Alice Holt/Farnham industry, others may be more local wares in the same style. A large flagon in a cream/buff ware is probably a British copy of a Gallo-Belgic form; it has an exceptional repair, consisting of a lead plate stapled to the exterior over and around the base.

A barrow on the Hog's Back, excavated by A J Clark, by Judie English

In 1966 a barrow on the Hog's Back, the narrow stretch of the North Downs between Farnham and Guildford, was excavated in advance of its partial destruction by construction of the northern carriageway of the A31. The barrow had been both extensively ploughed and previously excavated, although no record of findings from this latter intervention could be located. This report provides an account of the 1966 excavation derived from the surviving archive recovered after the death of the Director, A J (Tony) Clark.