

Figure 1: The Thames Valley and surrounding region showing topography, rivers and main historic settlements (map courtesy of the British Geological Survey)

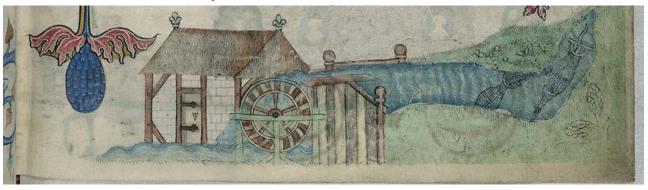


Figure 2: 14th-century watermill and eel trap from the Luttrell Psalter (©British Library)



Figure 3: The London Stone, Staines, Surrey (©Historic England)



Figure 4: Abbey Mills, Chertsey, Surrey, c 1870 (©Historic England)

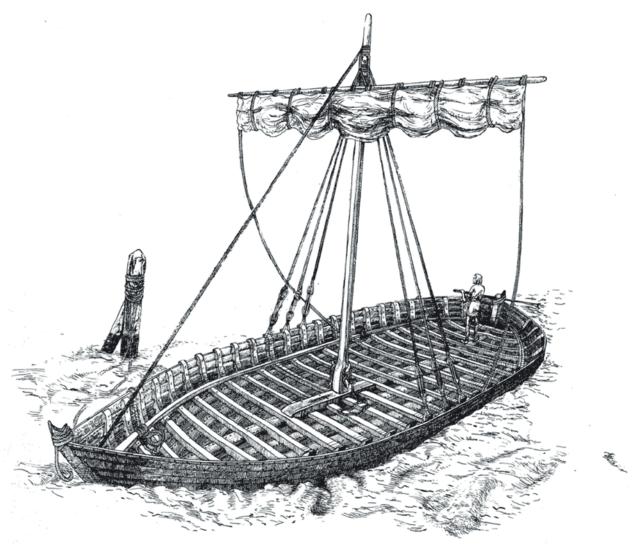
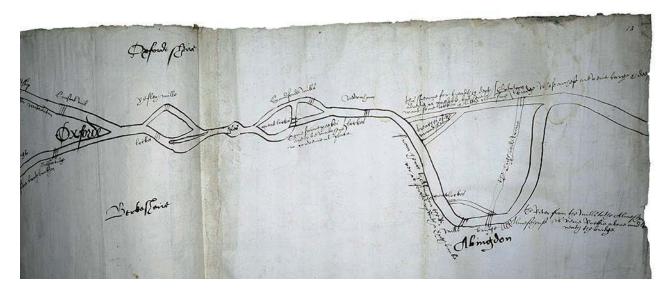


Figure 5: Artist's impression of Blackfriars ship 3 (after Marsden 1996, 88, fig. 73), (©Historic England)



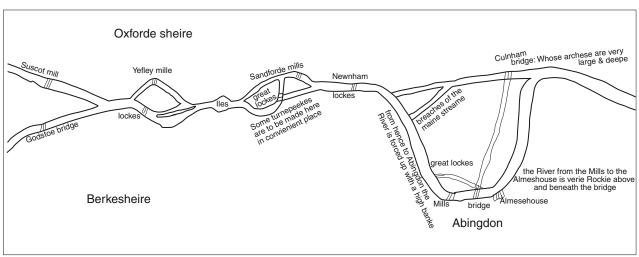


Figure 6: The Oxford–Burcot Commission (after Philip 1937, plate XIII), (©Oxford City Archives, OCA F.5.2., f.13, held at Oxfordshire History Centre)



Figure 7: Chertsey Lock, Surrey, next to the River Thames (©Historic England)



Figure 8: The Thames Conservancy at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire (©Historic England)



Figure 9: Mapledurham Lock, Oxfordshire (©Historic England)



Figure 10: Boating parties at Nuneham Courtenay (©Historic England)



Figure 11: Oxford Canal Basin (©Historic England)



Figure 12: Osney Lock, Oxford (©Historic England)

The Thames Valley in the Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods AD 1000-2000

THE THAMES THROUGH TIME The Archaeology of the Gravel Terraces of the Upper and Middle Thames:

(W.G. Fearnside, c 1834), (©University of London) Figure 13: Engraving of an 'improved' Kennet or Thames and Severn canal-type barge at Henley bridge

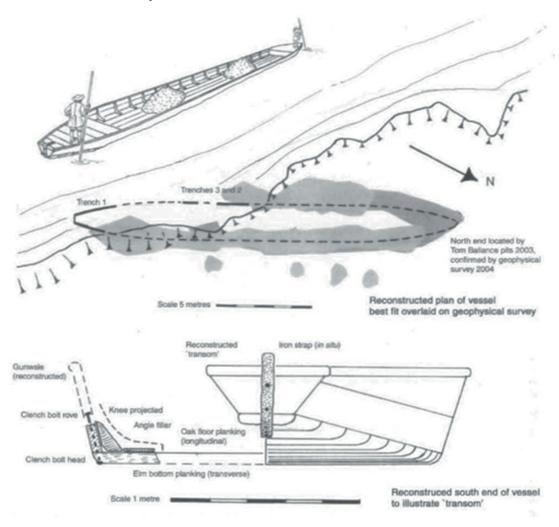


Figure 14: Reconstruction sketches of the Binsey Boat, c AD 1800 (after Durham et al. 2006), (©Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society)

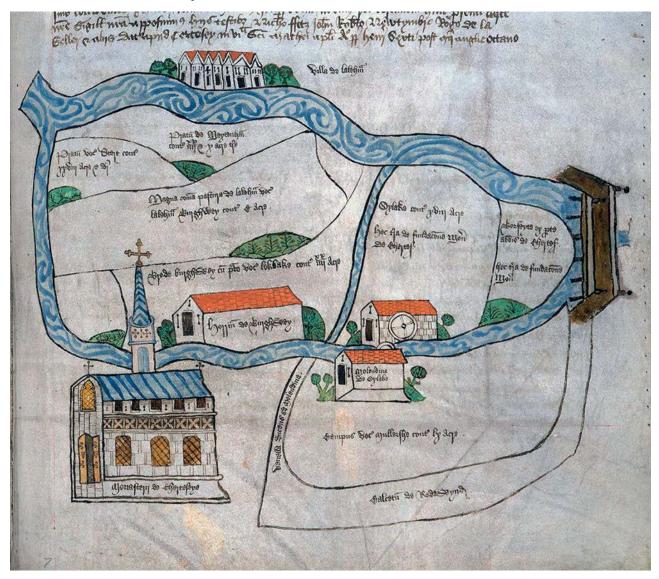


Figure 15: Medieval map of Chertsey (c 1432), showing its timber bridge (©National Archives)

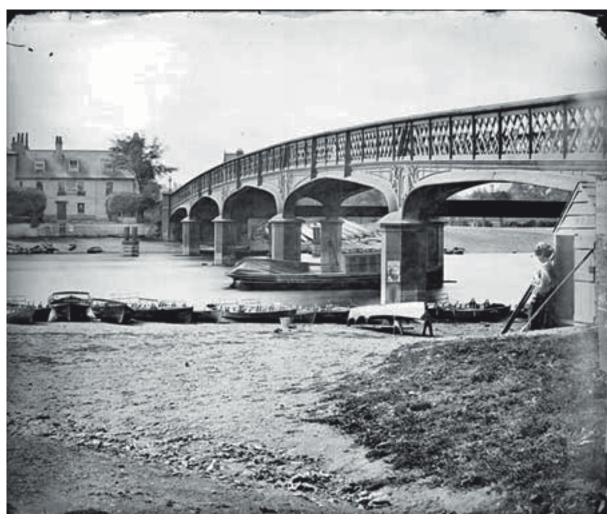


Figure 16: The third bridge at Hampton Court (©Historic England)



Figure 17: Marlow Suspension Bridge, Buckinghamshire, c 1834 (©Historic England)

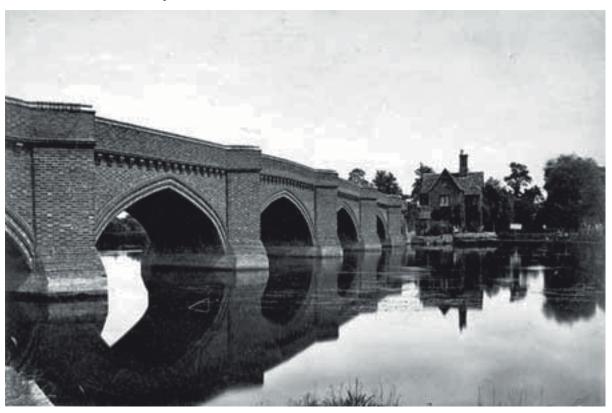


Figure 18: Clifton Hampden Bridge (©Historic England)