

Figure 1: Late Saxon plans of Cricklade (top), Oxford (Middle) and Wallingford (bottom) (after Booth *et al.* 2007, figs. 3.49–51)

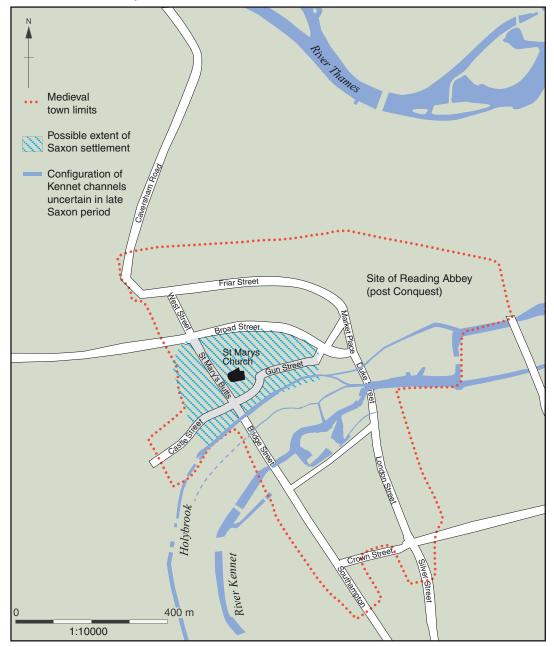


Figure 2: Late Saxon and medieval extents of Reading, Berkshire, showing position of St Mary's Church and the Benedictine abbey (after Astill 1978, fig. 23)

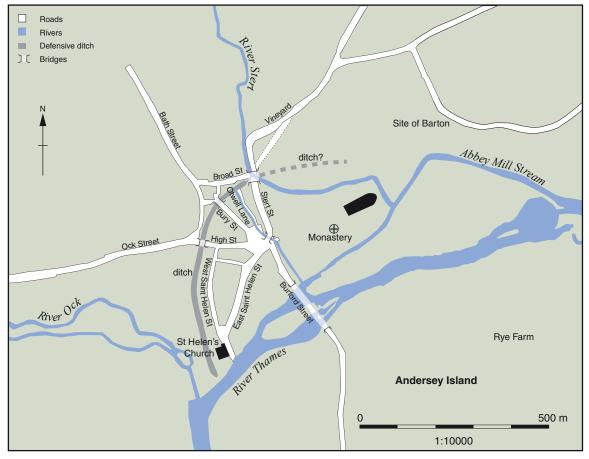


Figure 3: Medieval plan of Abingdon, Oxfordshire (after Booth et al. 2007, fig. 3.53)

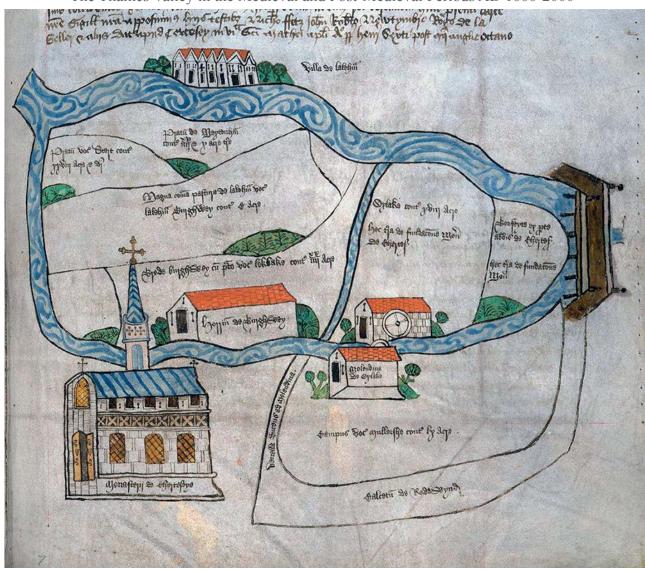


Figure 4: Medieval map of Chertsey, Surrey, c 1432 (©National Archives)

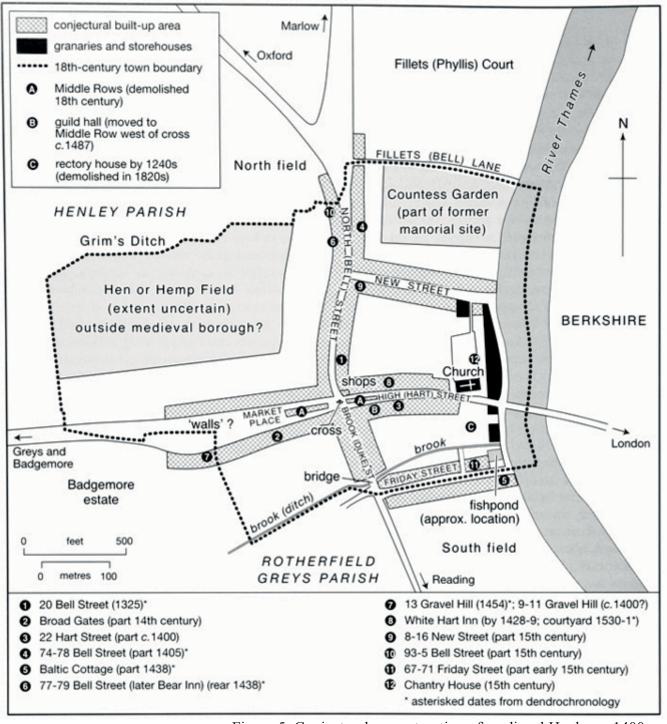


Figure 5: Conjectural reconstruction of medieval Henley, c 1400 (adapted from a map by R B Peberdy), (©University of London)

The Archaeology of the Gravel Terraces of the Upper and Middle Thames:

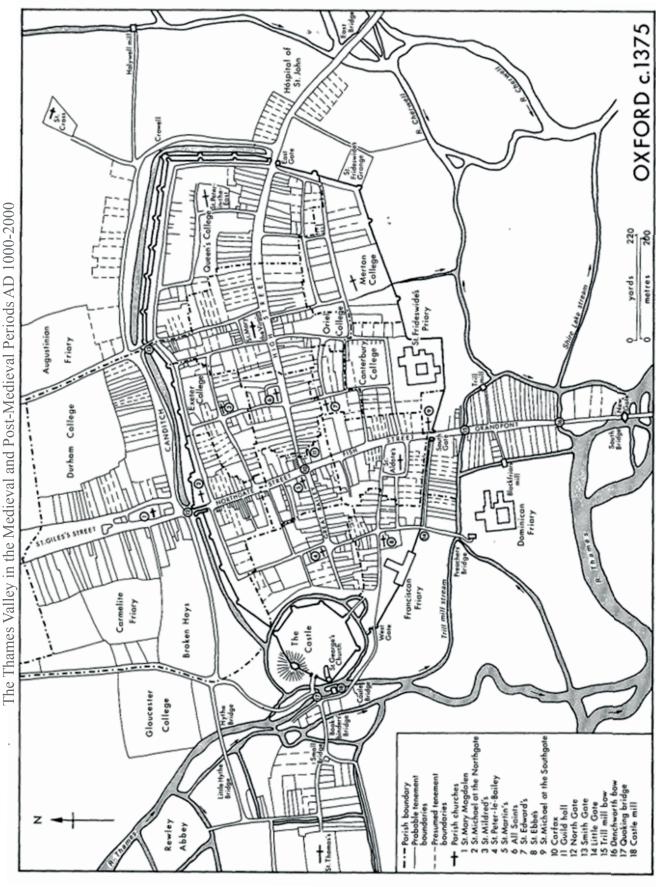
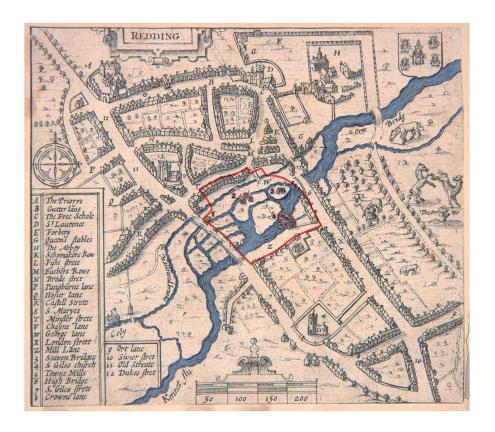


Figure 6: Plan of Oxford c 1375 showing the layout of its medieval town walls (©University of London)



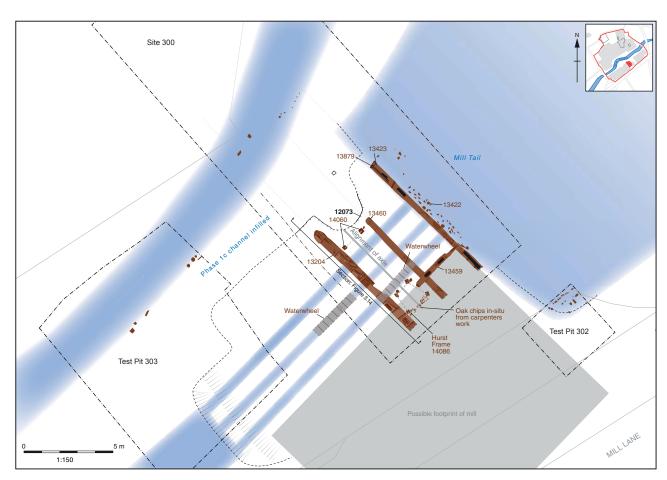


Figure 7: (top) John Speed's map of Reading, 1611, showing the locations of [1] the Dyehouse, [2] Minster Mill, [3] Yield Hall, and [4] St Giles Mill; (bottom) Excavation plan of early 14th-century structural remains of St Giles Mill (after Ford et al. 2013, 9, plate 1.3, 88, fig. 2.23



Figure 8: Cricklade Market Cross at St Sampson's Church (©Historic England)



Figure 9: Ham Court, Bampton (©Historic England)



Figure 10: The Deanery, Bampton (©Historic England)



Figure 11: St Leonard's Church, Eynsham (©Historic England)

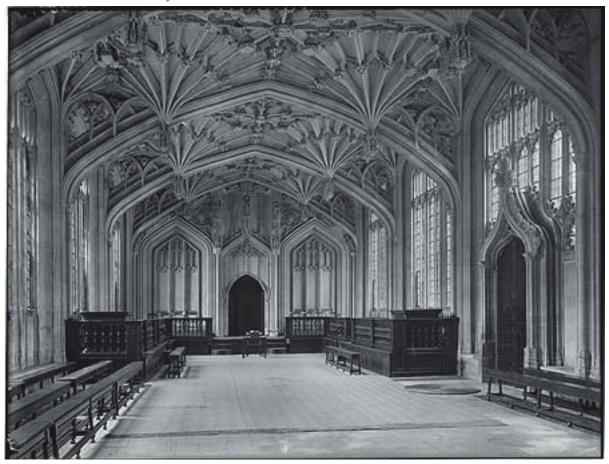


Figure 12: The fan vaulted interior of the 15th-century Divinity School, Oxford (©Historic England)



Figure 13: Long Alley Almshouses, St Helen's Street, Abingdon (©Historic England)



Figure 14: The Chantry House, Henley (©Pictures of England)



Figure 15: St Mary's Church, High Street, Fairford (©Historic England)