

Fig. 3. Part of a side plate and three of the "E" shaped sections. (Photo: M. F. Kensey)

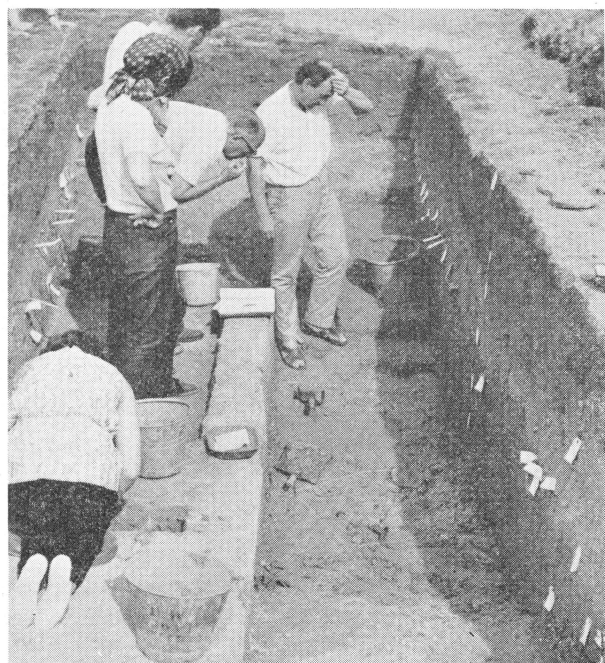
small weir. The bricks of this weir have the markings H.R. which would suggest that the same contractor Henry Rogers either produced the bricks and/or undertook the work. At the upstream end of the weir and to the north there is a raised bank of earth which could be the remains of the retaining banks that held the original pool of stream water above the Flash.

The whole of the White Webbs loop was diverted in the 1850's and is at the present day a dry channel although, as in the case of Telford's structure, the aquaduct in Flash Lane would probably have con-

tinued to hold water for some time.

Finally, one is reminded of the extreme difficulties that must have been encountered during the construction of the aquaduct; the heavy sections would have been transported down Flash Lane by horse and cart and then hauled into position by navvies.

The work on this site is the first industrial archaeological excavation to be carried out in the Borough of Enfield by members of the Society and efforts are being made to persuade the Council to list the aquaduct and the old course of the New River as an Ancient Monument.



London Extra-Mural Students on Cambridge Dig

THE ANNUAL training excavation at Cambridge run by the Extra-Mural Departments of London and Cambridge Universities was held in July and was directed by Dr. J. A. Alexander and Dr. D. H. Trump of the respective universities. A univallate camp of unknown date was investigated just outside the town.

Practically all the diggers came from London, most of them attending the Diploma in Archaeology 4-year course offered by London University; there were also a few from the new Certificate course in practical archaeology. The photograph shows Dr. John Alexander contemplating a problem in the bottom of the rather wet defensive ditch.