

## INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE WATER INDUSTRY

FOR CENTURIES people have been concerned with the pumping of water: from rivers to provide a water supply; to rivers for land drainage purposes and from sewers for disposal treatment. As technology has advanced old pumping units have been scrapped and replaced many times. A number of units, however, have survived to the present day. These survivals reflect a time scale which embraces windmills, various developments of steam plant through to early examples of diesel and electric units.

Some units have been preserved by water authorities and can be seen by members of the public on application to appropriate local managers. Other sites have been leased to trusts whose members have devoted time and money to tasks of careful restoration. Sixty-three locations where water pumping units of historical interest can be seen are listed in an information leaflet, recently published by the Water Space Amenity Commission. It contains a map of England and Wales and gives brief details of the plant at each address, including information about opening times and dates or other opportunities for access. The leaflet should be of value to people interested in the archaeological history of their own area and tourists and visitors.

The map will enable the interested student to plan his individual trail if he wishes to study the development of technology in the various field of water pumping. An example of such a trail has been produced as a leaflet by the commission in respect of three locations in London and Kent.

The leaflets are available free of charge. Please apply (with stamped addressed envelope) for one or both of the leaflets described to:

Water Space Amenity Commission,  
1 Queen Anne's Gate,  
London SW1H 9BT.

## LAMAS TRANSACTIONS

THE TRANSACTIONS of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society are published on an annual basis and intended as an outlet for articles relating to the archaeology and history of the London area.

Anyone intending to submit material for the next volume (Vol. 33, 1982) is asked to write to the Editor for a copy of 'Notes for Contributors' which has recently been revised. The Editor would be grateful if those considering contributing articles would submit an initial draft by early February 1982. For further information please contact:

The Hon. Editor,  
London & Middlesex Archaeological Society,  
c/o Prehistoric & Roman Department,  
Museum of London,  
London Wall,  
London EC2Y 5HN,  
Tel: 01-600 3699.

## LLOYDS BANK FUND FOR INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGISTS

THE FUND SET UP by Lloyds Bank in 1978 is for £1,000 a year for five years and it is administered by the Royal Archaeological Institute on behalf of the Bank. Grants are made annually to assist local Societies and voluntary groups to purchase equipment which is broadly

defined to include items used in field work, excavation, post-excavation work leading to publication; maps, aerial photographs, record cards, etc.

For further information and an application form write to:

Miss W. E. Phillips,  
Assistant Secretary, R.A.I.,  
304 Addison House,  
Grove End Road,  
St John's Wood,  
London NW8 9EL.

## NEW DEGREE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

ALTHOUGH SCIENTIFIC investigations are playing an increasingly important role in archaeology, there is a shortage of archaeologists who are able to exploit them to the full. It was to help remedy this that the part-time degree in archaeological sciences at North-East London Polytechnic was developed. The main aim of the course is to give archaeologists a scientific education which will enable them to carry out independent scientific investigations on archaeological problems.

The course is of four years duration and involves attendance of about nine hours per week at the College. The usual mode of attendance is two evenings and an afternoon or Saturday morning. It is sometimes possible to arrange more convenient attendance times for the practical work to fit in with individual students' commitments.

The normal (but not invariable) entry requirement is the Extra-Mural Diploma in Archaeology, University of London. Students with suitable scientific qualifications in addition may be exempt part or all of the first year (basic education in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Computing).

The second year consists of three units in field sciences (e.g. various types of surveying), archaeological materials (physical and chemical properties; analysis; problems of corrosion) and statistics ad computing.

The third year also is composed of three units: Chemical and Physical Analysis I, Dating Techniques and Environmental and Economic prehistory I. The analytical unit involves a study of the principle underlying analysis and those methods involving more basic equipment. Dating Techniques involves a study of the basic principles and a critical survey of the various methods including those based on radioactivity, archaeomagnetism, chemistry and archaeological properties. The environmental course involves the study of the principles of genetics, biological identifications (including pollen and seed analysis) and archaeobiological interpretations.

In the fourth year the student can select two units from three: Chemical and Physical Analysis II, Environmental and Economic Prehistory II and Field Conservation and Museum Studies. An extended essay on a topic selected by the student completes the year.

The course is assessed throughout equally on course work and written examinations. Each unit is examined separately and students only sit examinations in the units studied in a particular year. There is no overall examination.

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Tony Legge (Extra-Mural Department, University of London) and the staff of the Passmore Edwards Museum for their help and encouragement in the development of the degree.

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