

lin. should be attainable with some practice.

Every sheet of field measurements should be identified as it is completed, with the date, area surveyed, surveyor's name(s), notes on materials and any other relevant comments.

Site Surveys

Following the general procedure described above, most visible features can be located. If there are buildings and other permanent features around, remember to link these into the survey by triangulation to corners of walls, etc.

To survey curved walls and other irregular features such as pits and trenches, the method of triangulation can be used to locate a series of points along the curve. A quicker approach is to measure "offsets" from a straight line between the end of the wall (fig. 3), or from lines linking the reference points which enclose the irregular feature (fig. 4). A tape is laid along the line, and at suitable distances (depending on the irregularity and tightness of the curve) a tape or rule is used to measure the distance at right angles to the line. The right angle can be estimated by eye for offsets up to 10ft. or so with no great loss of accuracy, but above this distance a 3:4:5 triangle should be set out to give a right angle.

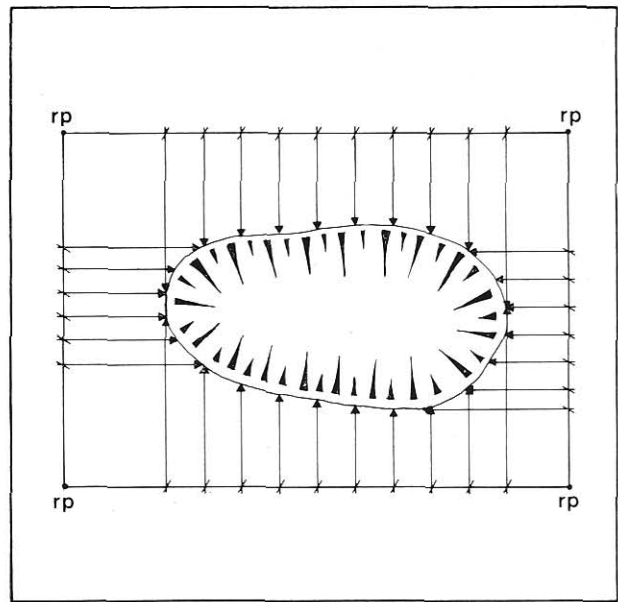


Fig. 4

News of RESCUE

2nd Annual General Meeting

THIS WAS HELD on the 3rd March at the London School of Economics with some 300 members present. At the entrance to the hall were various exhibitions, including one showing some of the plans from the forthcoming *The Future of London's Past*, and stalls selling anything from T-shirts to the *London Archaeologist*.

In the business portion of the meeting one speaker stated that one of the aims of RESCUE was 'to bash red tape'. The gist of the reports was that RESCUE was gaining ground in numbers, donations and effectiveness. However, Robert Kiln, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, warned that income was only just keeping pace with expenditure (some £13,000) and that an additional £4,000 was required in the coming year to keep pace with the necessary expansion of activities; he also forecast an increase in the subscription rate to £2.50 in 1974. Of especial interest, it was revealed that *The Times* advertisement which cost £1,150, brought in £4,500.

Three specific aims for the future were stated: 1, the education outside universities of practical professional archaeologists; 2, the pressuring of developers to contribute to rescue work; and 3, the introduction of further legislation under the Ancient Monuments Act.

Report on the City of London

THE LONG AWAITED report on the City's archaeology, *The Future of London's Past*, is expected to be published towards the end of April. The subtitle of the publication is *the archaeological implications of planning and development in the nation's capital*.

The report promises to be an excellent publication with 72 pages of A4 text and eight maps. There is to be a base map together with seven transparent overlays, three of which will show what is known of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval London.

The first part of the report will summarise the present state of archaeology and highlights the major problems and areas of uncertainty. It will also contain a brief history of archaeology in the City, particularly in the post-war period. Although many opportunities for archaeological investigation have been irreparably lost, the report is expected to suggest possibilities for recovering much further information from the remaining pockets of evidence.

The Future of London's Past will be reviewed in the next issue of *the London Archaeologist* and will be obtainable at a price of £3.50 (members of RESCUE £2.50) — post free — from RESCUE, 25a The Thytting, Worcester.