

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT & PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

THE FORMER CROWN WORKS, BELVEDERE ROAD, LOWESTOFT (SMR ref. LWT 151)

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GROUNDWORK
ASSOCIATED WITH SITE PREPARATION OF THE FORMER CROWN WORKS,
BELVEDERE ROAD, LOWESTOFT, IN ADVANCE OF RETAIL DEVELOPMENT.
INCLUDES RESULTS OF A PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF STRUCTURES THEN EXTANT
(Application No. W/17336/1)

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©September 2005

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2005/74

OASIS ref. Suffolkc1-7826

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**Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2005/74
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Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with site clearance and preparation in advance of retail development at the former Crown Works, Belvedere Road, Lowestoft (NGR TM 5426 9254), was undertaken during late 2004/early 2005. The works was formerly involved in shipbuilding and general engineering. A number of structures were extant on the site and these were photographically recorded prior to their demolition. The vast majority of the site was covered in concrete roadways and hardstanding, which were also removed in the course of preparing the site for development. This work was monitored but no significant archaeological deposits or features were revealed. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference LWT 151. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned and funded by Carillion Building and was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team.

Introduction

An application to redevelop the former Crown Works site fronting Belvedere Road and Horn Hill on the south side of Lake Lothing in Lowestoft (application no. W/17336/1), was approved with an attached condition requiring a programme of archaeological works to be put in place prior to any construction work. The archaeological interest in the site was due to its location in an area traditionally associated with shipbuilding that is thought to date from at least the medieval period up until the late 20th century when the well known shipbuilder, Richard's Limited, who had been on this site since c.1876, finally closed.

At the time of the application a number of structures of various dates associated with an engineering works, the shipyard and other industries were extant. The majority of the site was covered in concrete roadways and hardstanding, which in the eastern half of the site primarily consisted of the floor surfaces of buildings cleared during the late 20th century. The site is bounded by Belvedere Road to the east and Horn Hill/Waveney Drive to the south. The northern boundary is formed by the bank of Lake Lothing, a body of water forming a natural tidal harbour. The western boundary of the site faces an inlet off Lake Lothing known as Kirkley Ham. Apart from two slipways in the northwest corner, the water edge of the site is revetted with sheet

piling of modern appearance. At least part of the site is land reclaimed from tidal mudflats. This is particularly true of the northwest corner of the site where c.10000 square metres of land have been created since the 1880s. The common method of reclamation is to build up the land surface through successive dumping of material onto the mudflats behind retaining walls that then form the new quayside. This results in the earlier waterfront being buried beneath the dumped material. The height difference between the present land surface and the level of water in Lake Lothing at high tide suggests that the made ground deposits are in excess of 1 to 2m thick along the waterfront.

The proposed development was for a retail park including a large supermarket and various smaller units. It would entail the entire clearance of all buildings and cranes from the site. As all the proposed new structures were to have piled foundations all the concrete surfaces and any buried obstacles to piling would need to be grubbed out. As preparation of the site was likely to only involve ground disturbance to a relatively limited depth a monitoring condition was deemed appropriate to ensure an adequate record of any archaeological deposits that may be revealed. For this a Brief and Specification was produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (Appendix I). In the interests of local history study a photographic record of the standing structures was also specified.

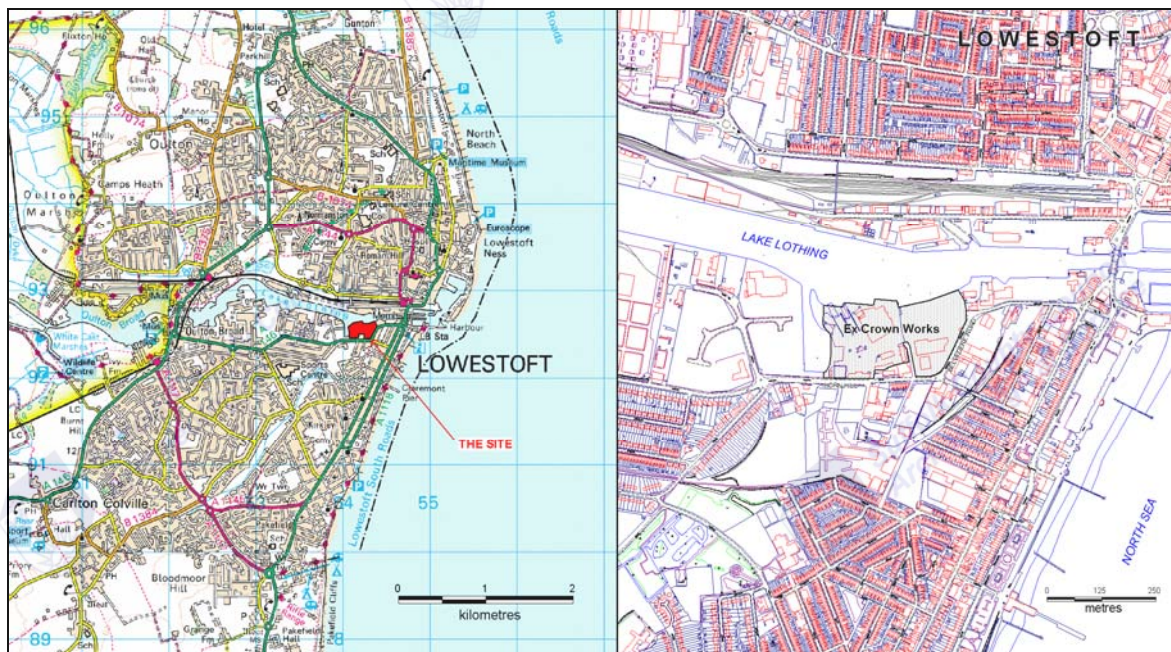


Figure 1: Location Plan

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The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 5426 9254; for a location plan see figure 1 above. This monitoring event is recorded on the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record under the reference LWT 151. The archaeological work was commissioned and funded by Carillion Building. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team.

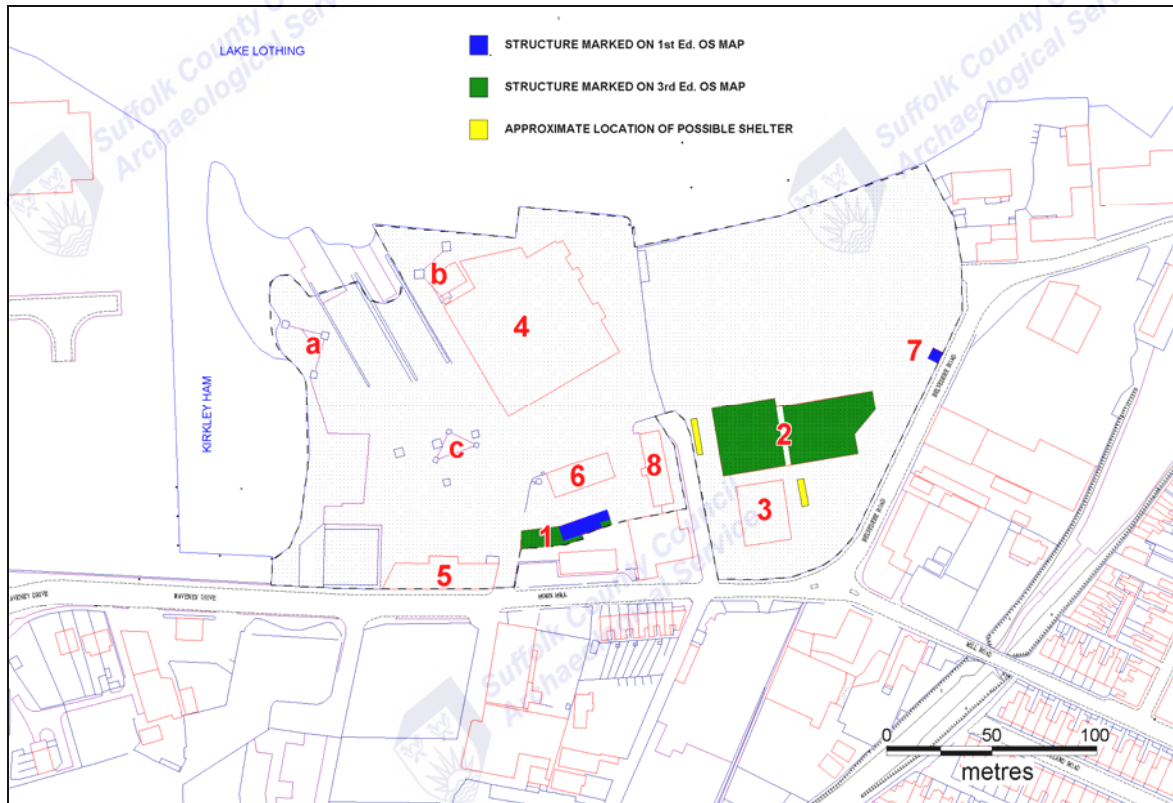


Figure 2: Building Identification Numbers and Results of Monitoring

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Results

Photographic Survey

The site was visited on the 2nd December 2004 to undertake a photographic survey of the structures then extant on the site with at least a single view of the exterior of each building being recorded. The interiors of buildings for which access was possible were also photographed. The majority of recording was carried out using a 3.2 megapixel digital camera although a small number of general views were recorded on monochrome film with 35mm SLR camera. A total of ninety-nine digital photographs were taken as well as a smaller number of monochrome photographs. These are recorded in the county archaeological photographic database. The digital photographs are reproduced as Appendix III, an index is also included. Unfortunately the weather and light conditions were not ideal for photographic recording. Initially the site was misty and although the sun came out as the day progressed, due to the time of year it was very low in the sky resulting in contrast and lighting problems.

As an aid to identification the extant buildings were arbitrarily allocated a number; the cranes were identified by a letter (see figure 2 above). A brief description of each follows:

- Blg. 1: A two-storey brick built building painted off-white. A large part of the eastern half of the structure was originally a residence separated from the site by a roadway. It is marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area (surveyed c.1880) as 'Hornhill House'. The western half appeared to be a warehouse/store (access not possible) which is

built as an extension to Hornhill House. It does not appear on the first or second editions of the OS map but is marked on the third edition (surveyed c.1925).

Blg. 2: A brick built structure. First appears on the third edition OS map (surveyed c.1925) as two separate buildings. The eastern building is a substantial two storey structure. The western building is a single storey structure enclosing a single open space. This structure was at one time larger and continued to the north. It has been shortened and a new north wall has been constructed of corrugated sheet ?steel.

Blg. 3: A simple brick built warehouse type structure. Not on 1st, 2nd, or 3rd edition OS maps, therefore later than c.1925.

Blg. 4: Large steel framed shed. Lower part of walls formed of brickwork, remainder of structure clad with corrugated ?asbestos sheeting. Three bays, internally divided into two areas. Two storey extension on the north side which partially covers large painted company advert, the letters 'RI' over the word 'SHIP' is visible to the east of the extension and 'TD' over 'RERS' is visible to the west. The wording probably originally read;

RICHARD'S LTD
SHIP ENGINEERERS

Not on 1st, 2nd, or 3rd edition OS maps, therefore later than c.1925.

Blg. 5: Single storey steel framed shed. Mostly clad in corrugated ?steel although lower half of street frontage is in brick. Not on 1st, 2nd, or 3rd edition OS maps, therefore later than c.1925.

Blg. 6: Two storey shed. Access not possible but presumed to be steel framed. Walls clad with corrugated sheeting. Not on 1st, 2nd, or 3rd edition OS maps, therefore later than c.1925.

Blg. 7: Small brick building housing an electricity sub-station. Appears as an extension to a building that former stood to the south. Marks on north wall indicate the former presence of a further structure. Coincidental with part of a structure marked on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition OS maps but date unknown.

Blg. 8: Brick built, two storey office block. Late 20th century in appearance.

Cranes a, b and c: Three cranes are situated around the two slipways present in the northwest corner of the site. Each is built of laced steel girders and sits on three concrete columns. Construction dates unknown but all are similar and appear to be late 20th century. In the vicinity of crane 'c' four concrete columns are present. These presumably related to an earlier crane.

Slipways: Two parallel slipways, aligned northwest-southeast are present in the northwest corner of the site. Only the concrete bases for the actual slips remained.

Extracts from the 1st 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps area reproduced as Appendix II

The entire site is referred to as the former Crown Works but examination of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1880) indicates that the eastern half of the site was formerly a timber yard that was separate to the two boat building yards and Hornhill House shown to the west. On the 2nd Edition map (c.1900) the southern boatyard is named as 'Crown Works' whilst the timber yard is just identified as 'South Wharf'; Hornhill House is not named which could suggest it had been incorporated into the boatyard. By the 3rd Edition (c.1925) 'Crown Works' is marked across the northern of the boatyards suggesting that although a division is still shown the two yards had been amalgamated into The Crown Works as one yard. 'South Wharf' continues to be

marked but the area now supports many structures suggesting it is no longer a timber yard.

Monitoring

The site was visited on the 10th January 2005. Demolition of the structures had commenced and the concrete had been lifted from a large portion of the eastern half of the site. Beneath the concrete surfaces a dark sandy loam containing a large amount of debris in the form of building rubble and fragments of scrap metal was revealed. Unfortunately the ground surface had been heavily tracked over and was badly disturbed with much of it resembling a ploughed field. No archaeological deposits or features were identified under these conditions.

The site was visited again on the 7th March 2005. Nearly all the buildings and cranes on the site had been cleared and virtually all the concrete hardstanding lifted by this date. Underground tanks and other subterranean features had been, or were being, grubbed out. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified although it would have been hard to recognise any as the ground surface was heavily disturbed by the activities underway and large portions were covered in low spoil heaps. It was noted that large deposits of tin can lids were present in areas close to the water front. These appeared to be either part of the material dumped to raise the ground levels or were possibly filling localised depressions such as cellars previously grubbed out.

Two possible underground air-raid shelters were seen although only fragments remained. Their approximate locations are marked in figure 2. They comprised of long narrow chambers constructed of concrete. The floors and walls appeared to have been poured *in-situ* although some components such as the roofs, were possibly pre-cast and manoeuvred into position.

In the area of the southern of the two possible shelters it was noted that natural subsoil comprising yellow sand and gravels was present c.0.3m beneath the present ground surface, as seen in the edge of the hole left by the possible shelter's removal. This indicates that this area is not reclaimed land or former marsh. It is not known how far it continued to the north at this height before dipping down to the original foreshore as this was the only time that undisturbed natural subsoil was seen.

The monitoring archive from this project will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service offices in Bury St Edmunds under the reference LWT 151, it is also recorded on the OASIS online database, reference: suffolkc1-7826.

Discussion/Conclusion

No obvious archaeological deposits or features have been destroyed or damaged by the works although the on-site conditions made the observation of remains problematic. In the northern, waterside, portion of the site only the upper levels of redeposited material have been disturbed as this area has undoubtedly been raised through the importation of material. It is assumed that any potential archaeologically sensitive deposits will be deeply buried and therefore should not be significantly damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

In the southern area of the site natural subsoil was noted relatively close to the present ground surface. No archaeological deposits or features were seen but only a very small exposure was available for examination although this natural topography does indicate that there is potential for archaeological deposits to exist close to the surface in the areas close to Horn Hill and Belvedere Road.

APPENDIX I

**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM
Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
Ex Crown Works, Belvedere Road, Lowestoft**

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to redevelop the former Crown Works, Belvedere Road, Lowestoft, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (W/17336/1). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by redevelopment be adequately recorded through a photographic survey and by archaeological monitoring.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval activity on the site
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the preparation of the site for the construction of pile and beam foundations.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Archaeological Conservation Team, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the works as outlined in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without

delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed should be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.4 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.6 A photographic survey is to undertaken to provide a record of the structures extant on site. At least one view of each structure is to be recorded. A digital camera of not less than 3megapixels can be used although set piece views on monochrome should also be taken.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear

statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets should be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

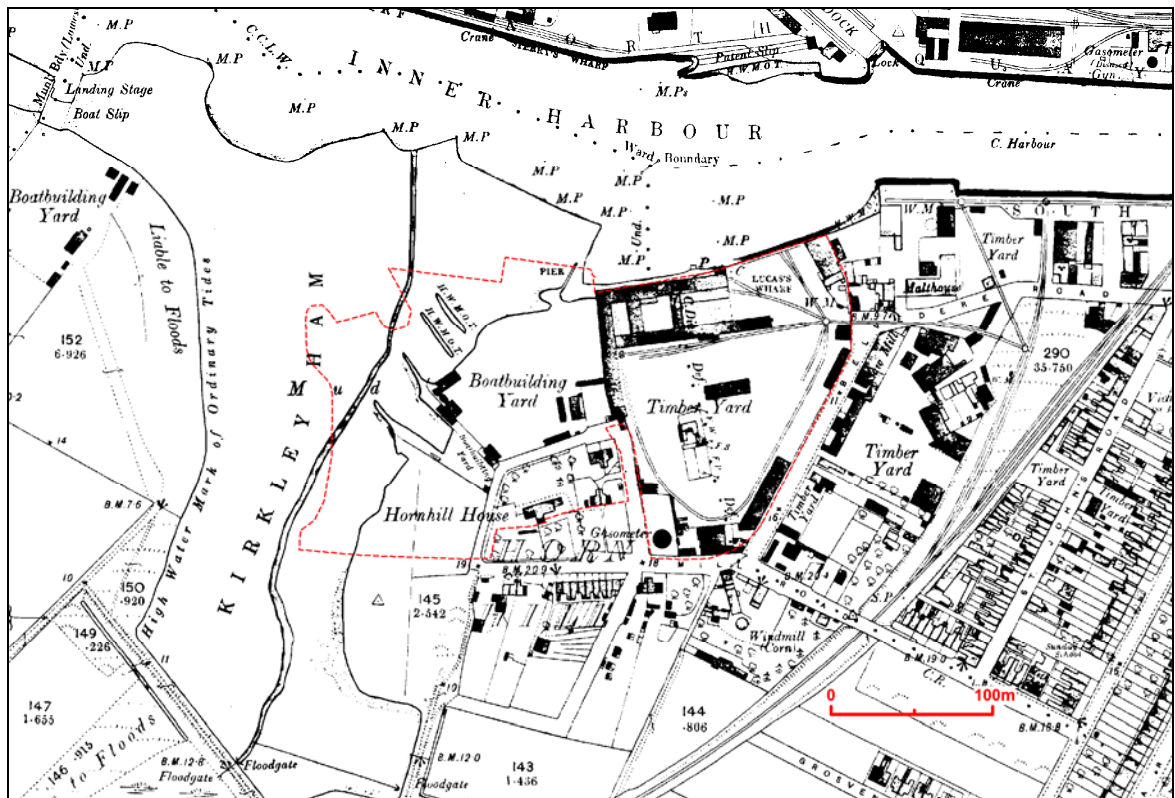
Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 30 November 2005

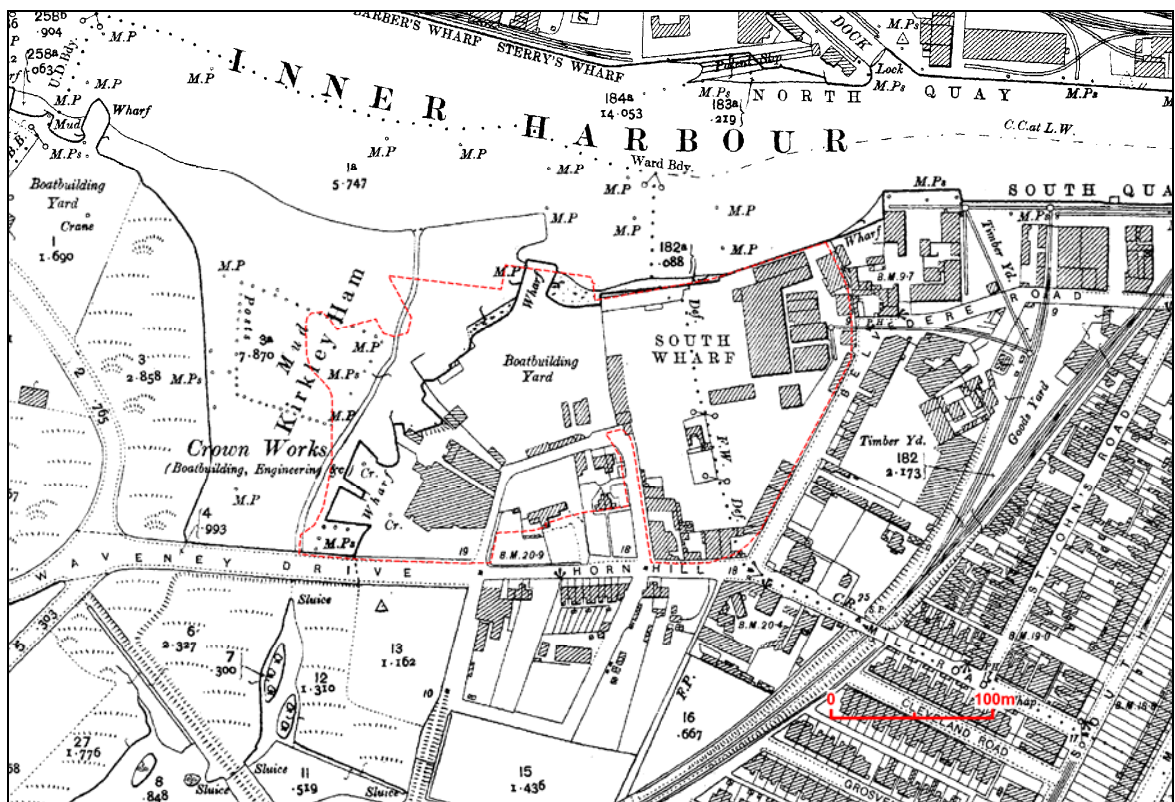
This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

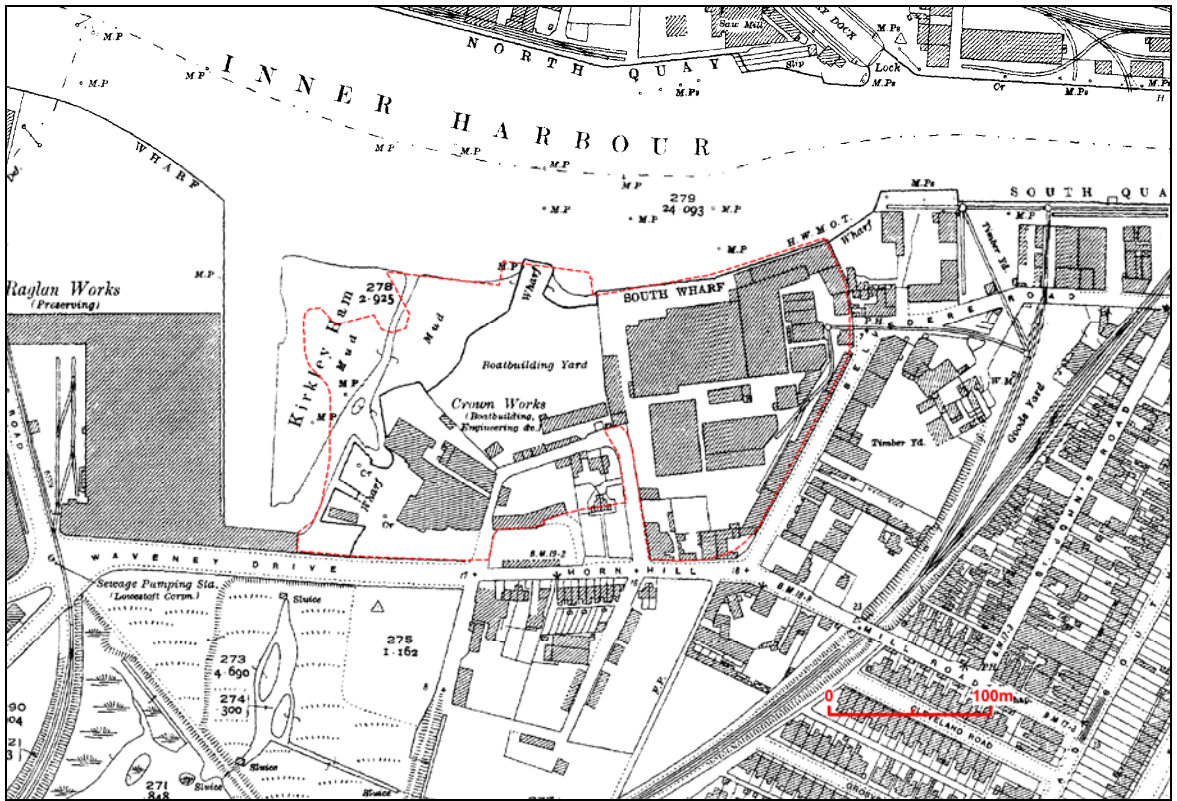
APPENDIX II



1st Edition Ordnance Survey (extract) surveyed c.1880



2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (extract) surveyed c.1900



3rd Edition Ordnance Survey (extract) surveyed c.1925



Aerial View of the Site, 1999

APPENDIX III

CATALOGUE OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

NB: FMN 1-3 are unrelated photographs

- FMN 4 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 1, incorporating the former Hornhill House, view facing east
- FMN 5 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 1, incorporating the former Hornhill House, view facing west
- FMN 6 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 1, ceiling rose within former Hornhill House
- FMN 7 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 1, decoration within former Hornhill House
- FMN 8 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 1, cellar of former Hornhill House
- FMN 9 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 1, cellar of former Hornhill House
- FMN 10 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing west
- FMN 11 Crown Works photo survey: east end of Blg 2, view facing north
- FMN 12 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing north
- FMN 13 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing north
- FMN 14 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing northeast
- FMN 15 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing north
- FMN 16 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing southeast
- FMN 17 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing southeast
- FMN 18 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, interior of west end, view facing northeast
- FMN 19 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, interior of west end, view facing southwest
- FMN 20 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, interior of eastern end, upper floor, south bay, view facing west
- FMN 21 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, interior of eastern end, upper floor, central bay, view facing west
- FMN 22 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 3, view facing west
- FMN 23 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 3, view facing northwest
- FMN 24 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 3, view facing northeast
- FMN 25 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 3, interior ,view facing east
- FMN 26 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing west
- FMN 27 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing west
- FMN 28 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing west, waste pump mechanism visible in foreground
- FMN 29 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing east
- FMN 30 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing east
- FMN 31 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing northeast, crane 'c' in foreground
- FMN 32 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing northeast, crane 'c' in foreground
- FMN 33 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing north
- FMN 34 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing north, crane 'b' visible in background
- FMN 35 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing north, crane 'b' visible in background and 'c' in foreground
- FMN 36 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing northeast, crane 'c' in foreground
- FMN 37 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing south illustrating part of former advertising on building face (?Richard's Ltd, Shipbuilders)
- FMN 38 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing southwest

- FMN 39 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing southeast illustrating part of former advertising on building face
- FMN 40 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, central bay, view facing northeast
- FMN 41 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, southeastern bay, view facing northeast
- FMN 42 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, southeastern and central bay, view facing northeast
- FMN 43 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, northern bay, view facing northeast
- FMN 44 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, northern extension, view facing southwest
- FMN 45 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, northern extension, view facing northeast
- FMN 46 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, northern extension, upper floor, view facing northeast
- FMN 47 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, northern bay, view facing west
- FMN 48 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, northern bay, view facing northeast
- FMN 49 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, interior, central and southeastern bay, view facing southwest
- FMN 50 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 5, facing southwest
- FMN 51 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 6, facing southwest
- FMN 52 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 6, facing northeast
- FMN 53 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 7, facing northeast
- FMN 54 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 7, facing southeast
- FMN 55 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 7, facing southeast
- FMN 56 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'a', facing southwest
- FMN 57 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'a', facing northwest
- FMN 58 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'a', facing northwest
- FMN 59 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'a', facing northwest
- FMN 60 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'a', facing northwest
- FMN 61 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'b', facing northeast
- FMN 62 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'b', facing northeast
- FMN 63 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'b', facing northeast
- FMN 64 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'c', facing northeast
- FMN 65 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'c', facing southwest
- FMN 66 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'c', facing northeast
- FMN 67 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'c', facing northwest
- FMN 68 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'c', facing southwest
- FMN 69 Crown Works photo survey: view of northeast corner of site showing remaining walls of former buildings now acting as a boundary wall
- FMN 70 Crown Works photo survey: view of slipways from Crane 'b'
- FMN 71 Crown Works photo survey: view of towards Crane 'c' from Crane 'b', Blg 5 is visible in Background
- FMN 72 Crown Works photo survey: view of towards Crane 'c' from Crane 'b', Blg 5 is visible in background
- FMN 73 Crown Works photo survey: view of top of slipways from Crane 'b'
- FMN 74 Crown Works photo survey: view of towards Crane 'c' from Crane 'b', Blg 5 is visible in background
- FMN 75 Crown Works photo survey: view of site from opposite side of the river showing Blg 4
- FMN 76 Crown Works photo survey: view of site from opposite side of the river showing Blg 4
- FMN 77 Crown Works photo survey: view of site from opposite side of the river showing Blg 2

- FMN 78 Crown Works photo survey: view of northeastern slipway looking out towards river channel
- FMN 79 Crown Works photo survey: view of site from opposite side of the river showing Blg 2
- FMN 80 Crown Works photo survey: view of site from opposite side of the river showing Blg 2
- FMN 81 Crown Works photo survey: view of site from opposite side of the river showing Blg 2
- FMN 82 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 5, view facing northwest
- FMN 83 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4, view facing west, area in foreground stripped of concrete
- FMN 84 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing south
- FMN 85 Crown Works photo survey: northeast corner of site stripped of concrete
- FMN 86 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing northwest
- FMN 87 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2 and site of Blg 3, view facing west
- FMN 88 Crown Works photo survey: garage on southern edge of site, view facing west
- FMN 89 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 2, view facing south
- FMN 90 Crown Works photo survey: concrete breaker working on Blg 2 (west end) floor, view facing southwest
- FMN 91 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 4 with demolition machinery in foreground, view facing northwest
- FMN 92 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'c', view facing north
- FMN 93 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 5, interior, view facing west
- FMN 94 Crown Works photo survey: Crane 'b' and 'c', view facing northeast
- FMN 95 Crown Works photo survey: Blg 1, view facing southeast
- FMN 96 Crown Works photo survey: garage on southern edge of site, view facing northeast
- FMN 97 Crown Works monitoring: area of grubbed out ?tank (or shelter) revealing the natural subsoil
- FMN 98 Crown Works monitoring: canning debris
- FMN 99 Crown Works photo survey: collapsible lifeboat between Blg 2 and 3



FMN 4



FMN 5



FMN 6



FMN 7



FMN 8



FMN 9



FMN 10



FMN 11



FMN 12



FMN 13



FMN 14



FMN 15



FMN 16



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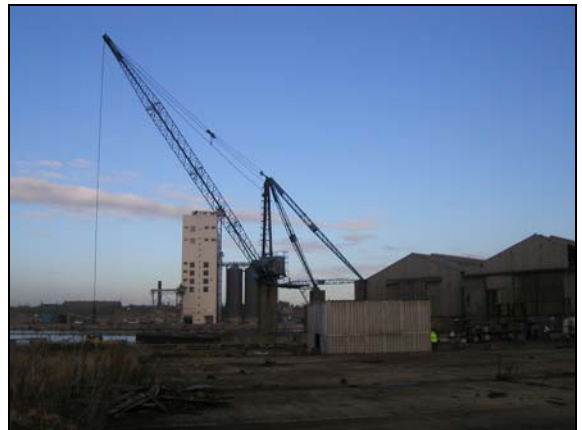
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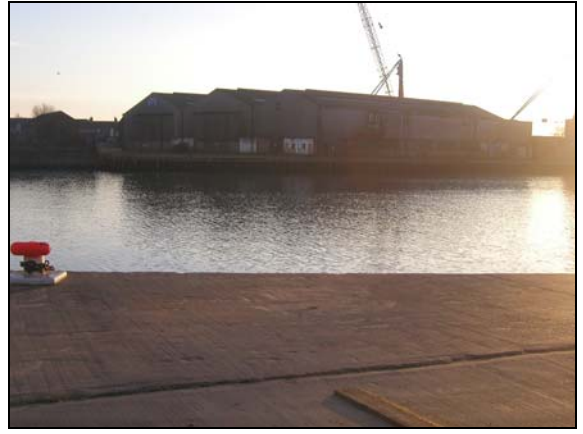
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