

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT
WESTCROFT LEISURE
CENTRE, CARSHALTON,
SM5 2TQ**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
SUTTON**

REPORT NO: R11334

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Westcroft Leisure Centre,
Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton SM5 2TQ**

Site Code: WLC 11

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2833 6485

Written and Researched by Jim Heathcote

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
November 2012**

Report Number: R11334

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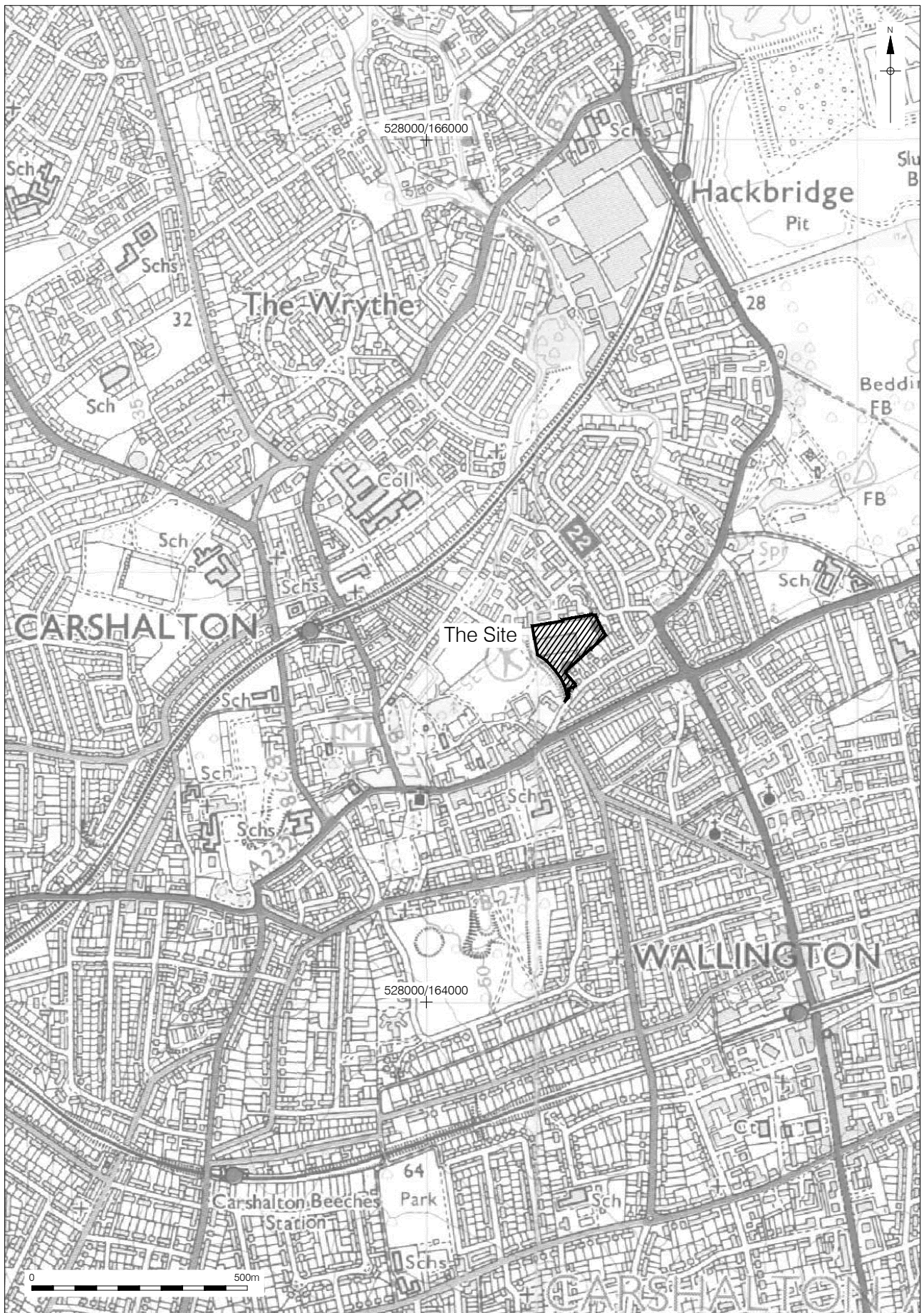
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the groundworks for the development of Westcroft Leisure Centre, Carshalton, Surrey SM5 2TQ. All works were located within the grounds of Westcroft Leisure Centre, which lies within the London Borough of Sutton. The watching brief was commissioned by London Borough of Sutton and was intermittently undertaken between May 2011 and March 2012.
- 1.2 The groundworks involved the excavation of service trenches and the area for the new extension.
- 1.3 During the watching brief, a layer of natural sand was revealed, which is thought to relate to part of the terrace system of the River Wandle. Above the natural sand, a layer of alluvium was observed. A post hole was observed in section below the alluvial deposit. Above the alluvial deposit was a dump layer to the north of the site which had been used to level off the ground for the car park. The site had been heavily terraced.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief commissioned by The London Borough of Sutton was undertaken between May 2011 and 17th March 2012. The work comprised the redevelopment of Westcroft Leisure Centre, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton SM5 2TQ. All of the works undertaken were located within the grounds of Westcroft Leisure Centre.
- 2.2 The groundwork involved the breaking out and lifting of the existing tarmac and concrete slab within the service trenches and the extension to the existing building at the NW corner.
- 2.3 The archaeological watching brief was carried out as specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2011).
- 2.4 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2833 6485.
- 2.5 The trenches were excavated by the contract workers to varying depths of between 1.20m and 2.60m below current ground level and were recorded as an archaeological watching brief.
- 2.6 The work was commissioned by The London Borough of Sutton. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Peter Moore and archaeologically monitored by the author.
- 2.7 The site was assigned the code WLC 11.

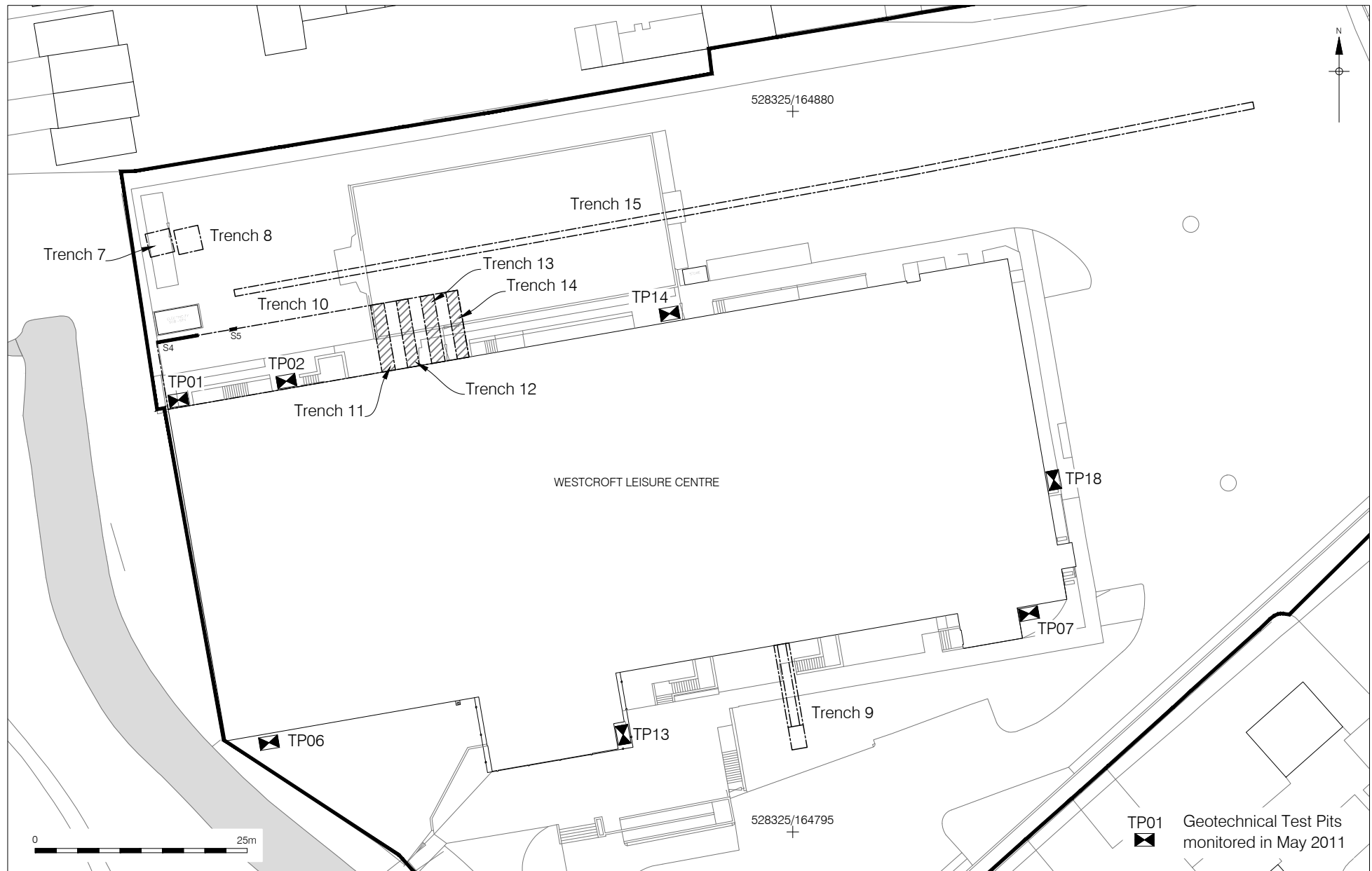


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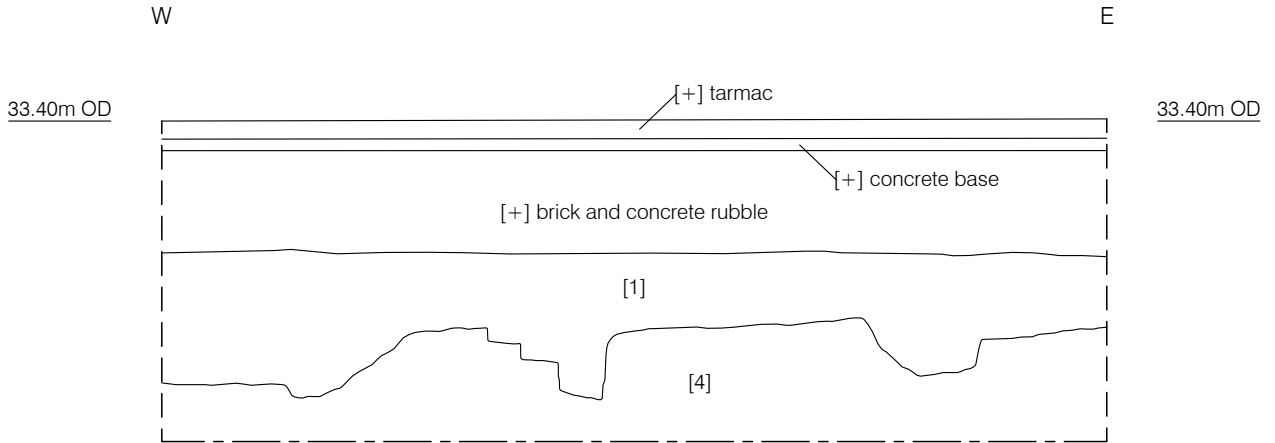
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4

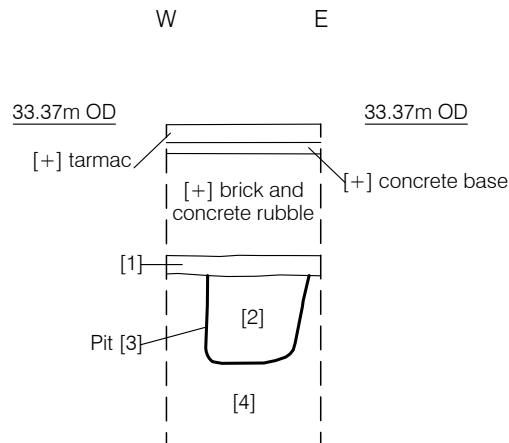


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Figure 2
 Trench Locations
 1:625 at A4



Section 4
Trench 10
South facing



Section 5
Trench 10
South facing



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeology in Carshalton and the UDP

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Sutton, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The Borough's deposited 'Replacement Unitary Development Plan' (UDP) 2006, contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.1.2 The proposed development is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policy:

Development Proposals on Archaeological Sites

UC11 Development will only be permitted if all the following criteria are met:

(i) Proposals have been properly assessed and planned for archaeological implications, where development may affect the archaeological heritage of a site. This may involve preliminary archaeological site evaluations, commissioned by the applicants from a professionally qualified archaeological practice or archaeological consultant;

(ii) Early co-operation regarding the proposals between landowners, developers and archaeological practices, in accordance with the principles of the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice, has been demonstrated.

(iii) The siting and design of the new development has regard to minimising the disturbance of archaeological remains, ensuring that those most important are permanently preserved in situ.

(iv) An appropriate level of archaeological investigation, excavation, recording, analysis and publication has been agreed with the Council, secured where appropriate by the use of planning conditions or agreements.

(v) The provision of access and facilities that interpret and explain archaeological sites to the public has been considered, secured where appropriate by the use of planning conditions or agreements.

5.39 The archaeology of the Borough can best be protected if as much information as possible is available at the planning application stage. The evaluation, which may involve fieldwork, is needed so that the Council can assess the archaeological implications of proposals. Where appropriate the evaluation may show how developments can be designed so that they do not harm a site. When assessing the requirement for a site evaluation report the significance of any ground disturbance will be taken into account, and will depend on the factors such as the type, extent, quality and exact position of archaeological remains.

5.40 Archaeological Priority Zones where archaeological remains are most likely to be found are listed below and are shown on the Proposals Map and on Map 3 at the end of this chapter. The Sites and Monuments Record for Greater London identifies the location of archaeological remains. It is held by English Heritage and is updated continually.

5.41 Outside the Archaeological Priority Zones that reflect the present state of knowledge, there may be other areas of archaeological potential and the Council will seek advice from English Heritage on whether or not an evaluation is needed.

5.42 The Council will also seek the advice of English Heritage on the competency and expertise of the practices intending to undertake archaeological work.

5.43 Except for removable artefacts and other certain materials, the process of archaeological excavation destroys evidence. Archaeological techniques are

continually improving and therefore more information is most likely to be extracted from sites in the future. For this reason, archaeological evidence should remain undisturbed where practicable.

5.44 Understanding Sutton's archaeological heritage is important, providing a sense of place for local residents and visitors. Both excavations and protected sites can be managed in a way that enhances their educational and recreational value. The Council will publish further information about archaeology in Sutton, including descriptions of the Archaeological Priority Zones.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.2.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.2.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.2.5 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should

be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

- 3.3 The proposed development lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the UDP.
- 3.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site.

4 GEOLOGICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The information below is summarised from the desk based assessment (Fairman 2011).
- 4.2 Geology
- 4.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is underlain by the Thanet Beds, formed during the Pleistocene, in turn underlain by cretaceous Upper Chalk. The subject site lies in close proximity to the projected boundary between deposits of River Terrace gravels and the Woolwich and Reading Beds to the north. The Upper Chalk rises in level towards the south of the area and the underlying geology may therefore exhibit a downwards slope towards the north/north-west.
- 4.3 Topography
- 4.3.1 The main branch of the River Wandle passes c.200m to the west of the subject site in a north-east south-west orientation, and feeds into the village ponds along the High Street to the south. The easternmost tributary of this river was canalised in the late 18th century. By the early 19th century onwards the channel is described as a mill pond, the remains of which form the western boundary of the site. Numerous mills are documented from the 11th to 19th and early 20th centuries within the area, and therefore the waterways have been continually subjected to management attempts. The channel was heavily overgrown and dry at the time of the visit to the subject site and therefore presumably only fills seasonally or during wetter periods. The site was landscaped recently, presumably for the leisure centre, with a large earthen ramp access the southern entrance effectively at first floor level. The northwestern and southern site perimeters are level with adjacent housing but the northeastern corner has been terraced above the neighbouring houses, presumably to maintain a more level car park.
- 4.4 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 4.5 Prehistoric
- 4.5.1 Gravels and alluvium associated with the Wandle have yielded significant evidence relating to prehistoric communities. Early post-glacial remains have been recorded in peat along the Wandle Valley at Carshalton and date to the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic.
- 4.5.2 Field boundaries and domestic sites dating to later prehistoric periods have been encountered across the Wandle gravel terraces throughout the wider vicinity. Bronze Age features including pits and ditches have been recorded within a 750m radius of the study site. During an evaluation at Carshalton House 675m south-west of the site, three late Bronze Age pits and a north-east south-west aligned ditch were recorded as truncating natural chalk.
- 4.5.3 Archaeological excavations by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Westcroft House, adjacent to the west of the Westcroft Leisure Centre's site entrance on Westcroft Road (site code WCR 96), yielded considerable evidence of Bronze Age activity. A semi-circular ditch with oval pits at each butt end containing deer and horse skulls and antlers were interpreted as ritualistic activity. An additional two later Bronze Age ditches were also recorded as well as a number of isolated postholes. In addition the site confirmed a downwards-to-the-north slope of the natural with the depth of the archaeological horizon below ground level varying between circa 0.50m and 1.25m.
- 4.5.4 The construction of houses during the late 19th century identified a number of Bronze Age inhumations. These are recorded from the north of the Holy Trinity Church and are described as being cut into natural chalk, with all the heads to the west.
- 4.5.5 Evidence of a continued prehistoric presence from the Mesolithic into the Bronze Age was identified during archaeological excavations at Butter Hill in 2001. London Clay overlain by sands and gravels was recorded, as part of a braided river system, presumably associated with the River Wandle. Flint scatters within alluvial deposits were characteristic of Mesolithic artefacts. Furthermore, a layer of peat was recorded

containing flints and Bronze Age pottery, which was subsequently truncated by a number of pits.

4.6 Roman

4.6.1 The closest Roman Road to the subject site would have been Stane Street, which is now roughly demarcated as the A24. This forms part of the borough's boundary, but lies some distance to the north-west of the study area. Traces of an additional road were recorded from Beddington Park 550m to the east. Significantly, the proposed alignment of this feature would pass directly through the centre of the subject site. Environmental conditions such as the presence of the Wandle River however, may have caused the path of this to deviate.

4.6.2 Further evidence of a ditch, road surface, occupation site and enclosure were recorded to the north of this, also within Beddington Park. A 'fortified enclosure' is described as being a prehistoric site reoccupied during the Roman period and pottery sherds, glass fragments and a bronze bracelet were recovered during the excavations.

4.7 Saxon

4.7.1 Carshalton is first documented from 675 AD as 'Aeuultane', becoming 'Aweltun' by 880 AD. This is believed to derive from the Anglo-Saxon composite 'Æwell-tun'; 'tun' referring to a homestead and 'Æwell' denoting the source of a stream, in other words a settlement by a well or spring¹.

4.7.2 The All Saints Church along Carshalton High Street is believed to have been present on this site prior to the *Domesday*. This lies 600m south-west of the study site and may therefore demarcate the focus of the early medieval settlement. Other indications of occupation were encountered during excavations along Burleigh Avenue c.250m to the north-east. A circular feature was recorded in 1976 as a possible hearth or kiln.

4.7.3 At least seven skeletons were discovered in 1869 along Alcester Road and interpreted as a Saxon cemetery. The reference to a bronze spearhead however has since led to uncertainty regarding the dating.

4.8 Medieval

4.8.1 According to the *Domesday* 'Aultone' was valued at £10 in 1086, comprising 22 acres of meadow and wood for two hogs. At this time corn formed a substantial part of the cultivated crops and a value of 35s placed on the mill. These figures indicate a considerable amount of damage occurred to the area during the conquest. Prior to the conquest 'Aultone' was valued at £20 and was held by 5 freemen whose holdings totalled 26 hides, or 3000 acres, with 32 men working the land. A rough population estimate for the early medieval period is therefore around 150 to 200 individuals.

4.8.2 The manorial history of Carshalton is complex, five manors from the time of Edward the Confessor were united and subsequently split into two; primarily an area associated with Carshalton Place and an area known as Stonecourt.

4.8.3 The village of Carshalton comprised two separate areas during the medieval period, described by Wilks as a 'double village'. Carshalton ran along two main roads, one running from the mill at Stone Court along West Street Lane and the other running from Westcroft Road along the High Street to the Square. Carshalton House acted as the manor house for west Carshalton and Stone Court was the eastern counterpart. Due to the volume of streams criss-crossing the wider area, Carshalton could almost be considered as comprising a series of islands during the medieval period.

4.8.4 The spelling of Carshalton was not standardised until the 18th century. Throughout the medieval period it was known under various spellings including Kersaulton (1150), Cressalton (1275), Kerresebrok (1392), as well as Kerswelton, Cash Haulton

- and Case Horton, presumably representing differing pronunciations. The 'Cres' or 'Kers' prefix of the town name is believed to denote either a cross or [water] cress.
- 4.8.5 Numerous entries for the medieval period are highlighted on the GLHER within 750m of the study site. Medieval ditches have been recorded during excavations to the north, at Strawberry Lodge and along Burleigh Avenue. The latter is located less than 200m to the east of the subject site and was aligned north-north-east south-south-west.
- 4.8.6 Additional evidence pertaining to the medieval period has been recorded from Quinton Close (300m to the east of the study site) and along Rotherfield Road (400m south). These comprised the discovery of an undercroft during the demolition of a later manor house and a potential fish pond or moat, identified cartographically.
- 4.8.7 Local industry was likely to have focussed on milling, with many of the mills documented from the *Domesday* continuing to function. At least three mills are documented from the 1400s, including the Town Mill, the Chamberlain's Mill and the Fulling Mill.
- 4.8.8 Post-Medieval
- 4.8.9 The Westcroft area in which the study site is located was already established by the 16th century. Westcroft Road formed the former 'highway' to Wallington and the road took its name from the 'West Croft', a field to the north also previously known as 'Walnut Tree Close'. Westcroft Farm House and Westcroft Farm Cottage were located to the south of the field. Timber framed farm buildings erected to the rear of these properties remained until their demolition in c.1913. A coach house for four vehicles was also constructed as part of this estate, along Westcroft Road but was demolished by the 18th century.
- 4.8.10 Much as in earlier periods, milling comprised one of the main sources of industry and employment in Carshalton. By 1620, the Town Mill at Stone Court became known as Upper Mill, with Middle Mill located at Butter Hill and Lower Mill above Hackbridge. The popularity of calicoes during the 18th century brought considerable prosperity to the industry and during its heyday there were around a dozen calico mills and manufactories along the Wandle from West Croydon to Mitcham, three quarters of which were located in Carshalton. These industries required large areas for cloth bleaching along the riverside, which entailed spreading the cloths out in the fields and dousing with river water repeatedly to let them bleach under the sun. The cloth could then be dyed and printed with patterns. This industry collapsed in 1872 and the bleaching grounds sold by 1866.
- 4.8.11 The post-medieval development of the area is reflected by the numerous entries highlighted on the GLHER within a 750m radius of the subject site. The majority of these relate to structural, architectural remains or domestic cut features. Such remains have been recorded to the south-west of the study site, centred around the High Street along Pound Street, at Carshalton House, Honeywood Walk, and at the Greyhound Public House. Additional remains of 18th and 19th century properties were recorded along North Street, Pound Street, to the rear of the High Street, within the Square and along Milner Place.
- 4.8.12 The earliest cartographic source consulted was the early 17th century Arundel Map. This depicts the study site within an open field. Westcroft Road is clearly demarcated along the southern boundary as 'Leading toward London' and settlement, including the Church is illustrated to the south-west. An estate known as the 'Berrie' appears to the east and 'Middell Mill' is depicted to the north.
- 4.8.13 Rocque's map of 1746 illustrates the study site in a little more detail. A paper mill is demarcated to the north, with additional mills marked to the north-west and south (Corn mills). It is evident that at this time, the main focus for occupation lay to the south-west in the vicinity of the church, with sporadic development appearing along the main thoroughfares into and out of Carshalton. The wider area appears predominantly in use as agricultural land, and the subject site itself remains undeveloped.

- 4.8.14 By 1848 a tributary of the River Wandle is clearly demarcated adjacent to the western boundary of the study site. The additional detail of the map indicates significant attempts at water management to the north, in the vicinity of the paper mill. The settlement pattern appears much the same as in 1746, with a cluster of properties at the village crossroads and isolated small holdings appearing along the arterial roads. A number of new properties appear within a rectangular plot of land along the southern boundary of the study site. These are denoted as plot numbers 297a, 298a and 299a. The former plot comprises a house, garden and stables, whereas the latter two are both described as homestead and rickyard. The entirety of the subject site appears within plot 286, under the ownership of Jonah Cressingham and occupied by George Cressingham. The land is described as 'West Croft Meadow' and is bisected by a footpath running diagonally across the site in a north-east south-west orientation.
- 4.8.15 By 1896 the river is denoted as a 'Mill Pond' and Westcroft House appears along the site's eastern boundary (formerly listed within the parish of Wallington). The small complex of buildings to the south are now listed as Westcroft Farm, and the two small constructions along the site's southern boundary have since been demolished. The site remains undeveloped, much as before, bisected by a footpath running from the corner of the Westcroft Farm estate towards Butter Hill.
- 4.8.16 Aerial photographs taken in 1946 illustrate that the entirety of the site is comprised of allotments with a footpath running through the middle. The allotment grounds extend beyond the opposite bank of the river/mill pond to the west. The south-eastern and western boundaries of the site are defined by undergrowth and trees.
- 4.8.17 Westcroft Leisure Centre was constructed c. 1978 within the central part of the site. Included in these works was the excavation of an access road to Westcroft Road and parking facilities to the north, east and south. The study site remains unchanged until the present.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The watching brief was implemented to monitor groundwork associated with the redevelopment of Westcroft Leisure Centre Carshalton Surrey. This involved the cutting of the tarmac and breaking of the concrete prior to mechanically excavating the service trenches.
- 5.2 The location of the service trenches were marked out by the contractors and the deposits were then excavated using a mechanical excavator, with a flat bladed bucket (Figure 2). The spoil was removed from the trench mechanically. The required depth of the trenches varied from between 2.60m and 1.15m below the existing ground surface. To the north of Trench 10 the ground surface was reduced by 0.25m.
- 5.3 An archaeologist monitored the ground reduction and the excavation of all of the service trenches.
- 5.4 All recording systems employed were fully compatible with those used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994).
- 5.5 Plans were drawn at 1:250 and located the trenches within the surrounding topography. Sections were drawn at 1:20 and were located on the trench plans.
- 5.6 A detailed description of all archaeological strata exposed was recorded on pro-forma recording sheets.
- 5.7 Excavated spoil was inspected for finds and indications of archaeologically significant deposits where safe to do so.

6 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Excavated and recorded phases

6.1.1 Groundworks outside of the footprint of Westcroft Leisure Centre on the site revealed that the area had been built up during the late 20th century, with a sequence of levelling layers seen across the entirety of the site as well as the site being terraced. The northern extent of the site had been impacted by modern drains.

6.2 Phase 1: Natural

6.2.1 Natural soft very light grey fine sand and light yellow brown sand [4] with patches of gravel was seen at the base of the service trenches across the site. These sands are thought to represent a part of the terraces of the River Wandle,

6.3 Phase 2: Post Medieval and Alluvium

6.3.1 A post hole [3] was cut in to the top of the natural sands (Section 5, Figure 3). This was sealed by an alluvial deposit [1] of firm green grey brown fine sandy silt clay which was very similar to the fill of the post hole.

7 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS:

7.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were identified within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Moore 2011):

- What is the nature, depth, survival and date of any archaeological deposits on the site?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric remains?
- Is there any further evidence for Bronze Age ritual activity as found directly to the SW?
- Is there any evidence for Roman to Post-Medieval activity?
- Is there any evidence for milling on the site?
- What has been the impact on the site by the previous construction of the leisure centre?

7.2 These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below:

7.3 Natural sand was seen at the base of all of the excavations. No evidence for prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was seen.

7.4 The earliest archaeological feature that was seen was a post hole of probable post-medieval date.

7.5 A layer of alluvium sealed much of the site. There was no evidence of milling on the site. Extensive impact from levelling and terracing for the construction of the leisure centre had taken place.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank the London Borough of Sutton for commissioning the project.
- 8.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore for his project management and the construction crew for their on-site co-operation. Illustrations were produced by Mark Roughley.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fairman, A "An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Westcroft Leisure Centre, Carshalton, London Borough of Sutton, SM5 2TQ", Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited May 2011

Moore, P 2011 'WESTCROFT LEISURE CENTRE, CARSHALTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION AND RECORDING' Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited 2011

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context Number	Location	Type	Notes
1	Trench 10	Layer	Layer of alluvium
2	Trench 10	Fill	Fill of post hole [3]
3	Trench 10	Cut	Cut for post hole
4	Trench 10	Layer	Layer of natural sand

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

9.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-138145

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Westcroft Leisure Centre, Carshalton
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Westcroft Leisure Centre, Carshalton on below ground works during the extension of the leisure centre. A layer of natural sand was sealed by a layer of alluvial material. A single post hole of probable post medieval date was also found. The site had been heavily levelled and terraced during the construction of the leisure centre.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2011 End: 01-03-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WLC11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON CARSHALTON Westcroft Leisure Centre, Carshalton
Postcode	SM5 2TQ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 52833 16485 50 0 50 55 37 N 000 10 29 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project originator	brief PCA
Project design originator	Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore
Project supervisor Jin Heathcote
Type of sponsor/funding body County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body London Borough of Sutton

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient LAARC
Digital Archive ID WLC11
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","Text"
Paper Archive recipient LAARC
Paper Archive ID WLC11
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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