Proposed Lands with Wilderness Characteristics:

Cornwall Canyon

A proposal report to the Bureau of Land Management,
Kingman Field Office, Arizona

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Cover Photo: Muley Mountain (elev. 4,808'), the high point of the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC, as viewed from just east of photopoint 007 along a primitive way. Chaparral vegetation mixed throughout upper Sonoran desert grassland is typical of foothill ecosystems at the boundary between the Apache Highlands and Sonoran Desert Ecoregions.

All photos by the authors, unless otherwise noted.

PREFACE: This Proposal was developed according to BLM Manual 6310

General Overview

Instruction Memorandum 2011-154 and Manuals 6310 and 6320 set out the BLM's approach to protecting wilderness characteristics on the public lands. This guidance acknowledges that wilderness is a resource that is part of BLM's multiple use mission, requires the BLM to keep a current inventory of wilderness characteristics, and directs the agency to consider protection of these values in land use planning decisions.[1]

In March 2012, the Bureau of Land Management issued updated manuals for inventorying and managing Lands with Wilderness Characteristics on public lands (hereafter often referred to as LWC's). These manuals provide the agency with direction for implementing its legal obligations to inventory and consider management of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act's provision that BLM "preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition" (43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8)). **Manual 6310** (Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands) guides the BLM on how to meet its obligations to inventory for and identify lands with wilderness characteristics. **Manual 6320** (Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process) guides the BLM on the options available to address lands with wilderness characteristics in land use planning once they have been identified in the required inventory, such as putting management prescriptions in place to protect wilderness characteristics. The purpose of this report is to provide the BLM with recommendations for designation of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the Kingman Resource Area of northwestern Arizona, based on new, accurate, and up-to-date information according to **Manual 6310.**[2]

What does Manual 6310 require for the identification of LWC's?

Minimum standards for LWC proposals are described in Manual 6310 in section .06.B.1. There are three things required in a citizens' wilderness proposal in order to meet the minimum standard for BLM to consider it in an inventory and to consider it as new information:

- Detailed map with specific boundaries;
- Detailed narrative of the wilderness characteristics; and
- Photographic documentation.

Once there is new information that meets these standards, then "as soon as practicable, the BLM shall evaluate the information," including field checking as needed and comparing with existing data to see if previous conclusions remain valid. Further, BLM will document its rationale and make it available to the public. (.06.B.2). This proposal report provides the three necessary criteria listed above.

[1] Memorandum 2011-154 is available online at:
http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2011/IM_2011-154.html

[2] Manual 6310 is available online at :
http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Information_Resources_Management/policy/blm_manual.Par.38337.File.dat/6310.pdf

What does Manual 6310 require for an area to be identified as an LWC?

Requirements for determining lands have wilderness characteristics are found in section .06.C.2 of Manual 6310. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics must possess the following traits:

- **Size**

Sufficient roadless area to satisfy size requirements (5,000 acres, of sufficient size to make management practicable or "any roadless island of the public lands"; or contiguous with Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, USFWS areas Proposed for Wilderness, Forest Service WSAs or areas of Recommended Wilderness, National Park Service areas Recommended or Proposed for Designation).

- **Naturalness**

Affected primarily by the forces of nature – The criteria is "apparent naturalness" which depends on whether an area looks natural to "the average visitor who is not familiar with the biological composition of natural ecosystems versus human affected ecosystems." This is an important distinction between ecological integrity and apparent naturalness.

Human impacts – Human impacts must be documented and some are acceptable so long as they are "substantially unnoticeable"; Examples include trails, bridges, fire rings, minor radio repeater sites, air quality monitoring devices, fencing, spring developments, and stock ponds.

Outside human impacts – impacts outside the area are generally not considered, but major outside impacts should be noted and evaluated for direct effects on the entire area (the manual explicitly cautions BLM to "avoid an overly strict approach").

- **Outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation**

The area does not have to possess both opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation, nor does the area need to have outstanding opportunities on every acre; BLM cannot compare lands in question with other parcels; BLM cannot use any type of rating system or scale.

- **Supplemental values**

Ecological, geological, scientific, scenic, educational or historical features should be documented where they exist, although they are not required traits.

What does Manual 6310 require for the identification of the boundaries of an LWC?

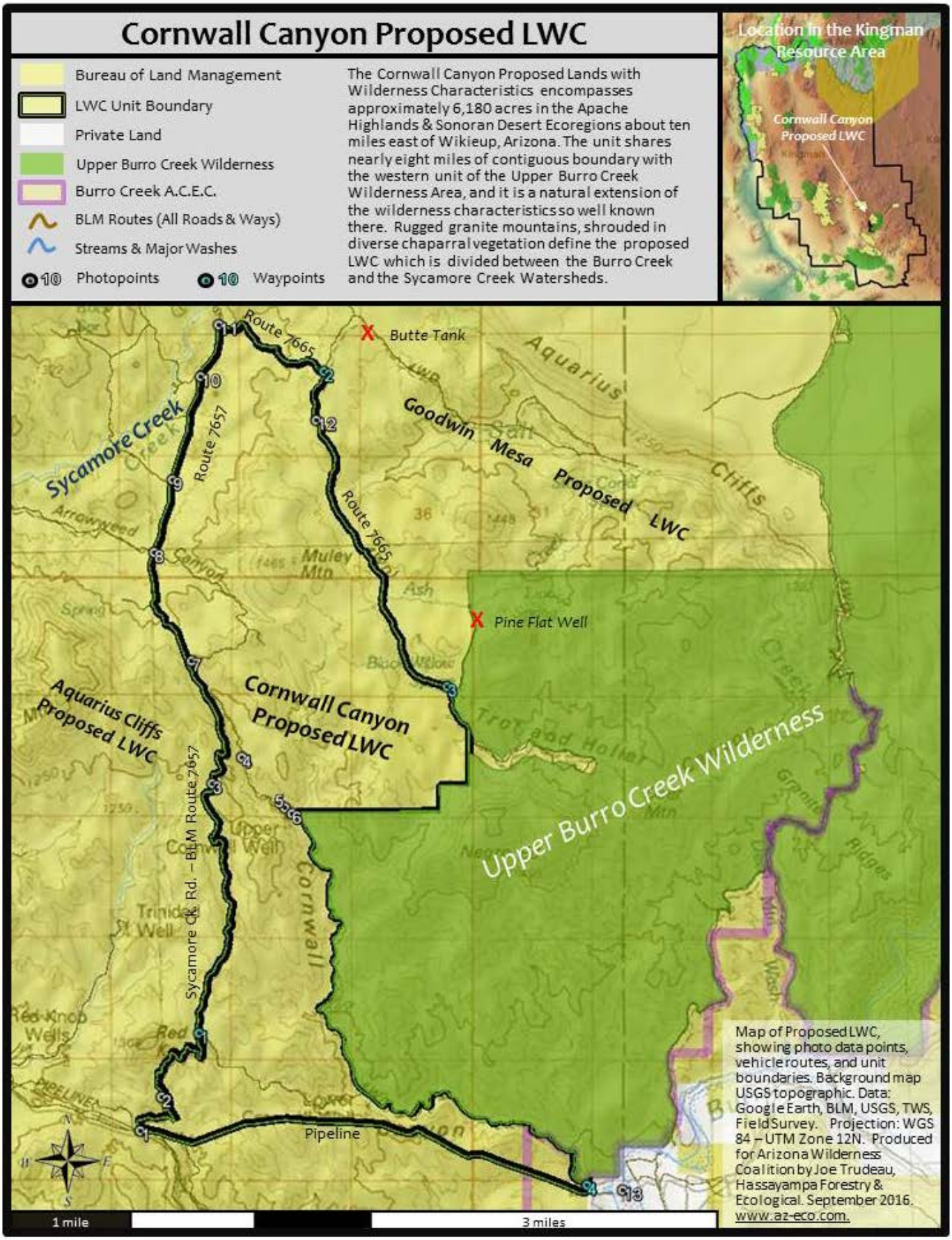
Boundaries should be based on wilderness inventory roads and naturalness rather than opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. For inventorying wilderness characteristics, BLM will use the "road" definition from FLPMA's legislative history; the term "road" and "wilderness inventory road" are interchangeable in this guidance. The AWC survey team took a very literal, maintenance-driven approach to road/way determination.

- "Wilderness inventory roads" are routes which have been: (1) *improved and maintained* (when needed), (2) *by mechanical means* (but not solely by the passage of vehicles), (3) *to insure relatively regular and continuous use*.

- "Primitive routes" or "ways" are transportation linear features located within areas that have been identified as having wilderness characteristics and not meeting the wilderness inventory road definition.

Lands between individual human impacts should not be automatically excluded from the area; no setbacks or buffers allowed; boundaries should be drawn to exclude developed rights-of-way; "undeveloped rights-of-way and similar possessory interests (e.g.,as mineral leases) are not treated as impacts to wilderness characteristics because these rights may never be developed"; areas can have wilderness characteristics even though every acre within the area may not meet all the criteria.

MAP: Cornwall Canyon Proposed Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC)



SECTION 1: General Overview

Unit Location

The Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC lies in the south-central region of the Kingman Resource Area at the eastern edge of Mohave County. The approximately 6,180 acre proposed LWC unit is located to the south of the Aquarius Mountains, to the west of Elephant Mountain, to the northeast of Burro Creek Crossing Road (BLM Route 7666), almost four miles to the north of Six Mile Crossing (along BLM Route 7666), and is contiguous with the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness to the east, sharing almost eight miles of boundary.

Brief Boundary Description

The southern boundary follows a water pipeline corridor; the western boundary follows Sycamore Creek Road (BLM Route 7657); the northern and northeastern boundaries follow BLM Route 7665; and the eastern boundary is contiguous with the western unit of the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness Area, following the wash at the bottom of Cornwall Canyon. A six-acre area was excluded in the southwest corner of the unit because of a heavily-constructed road accessing a feed trough (see photopoint 2).

Landforms & Biological Communities

The proposed LWC encompasses a headwaters area contiguous with the dramatic uplands of the highest point of Upper Burro Creek Wilderness, a mesa named Negro Ed (4,975'), as well as the highest summit on the east side of Sycamore Creek Road, Muley Mountain (4,808'), which divides the unit between three watersheds. The Sycamore Creek watershed drains to the west to the Big Sandy River through the southern Aquarius Mountains. The Cornwall Canyon watershed drains to the south into Burro Creek, wrapping around the toe of Negro Ed. The Salt Creek watershed drains to the north into Burro Creek, making a long decent below the Aquarius Cliffs. Distant views of the vast Basin & Range province of western Arizona can be had at a number of excellent ledges, summits, and boulder-piles.

The geology is composed of 1.4 to 1.8 billion year old granitic rocks of two distinct periods that manifest in different terrain and attendant plant communities (Arizona Geological Society, 2000). The southern half of the unit is composed of the younger of the two, and generally has weathered to smooth, open, gravelly, orange-hued hillsides and the twisting sandy-bottomed Cornwall Canyon. The northern half is composed of older granite that has weathered to a convoluted, rumpled landscape of boulder-strewn foothills and numerous small washes. The contact area between these two formations, occurring at the elevation of 4000', has such importance in determining ecosystem structure that it serves as the boundary between two separate ecoregions, the Sonoran desert to the south, and the Apache Highlands to the north (see Marshall et al., 2000 and Marshall et al., 2004). The proposed LWC clearly showcases the diverse vegetative ecotone between these two regional systems. The Sonoran Desert slopes are mostly clad in the Sonoran Paloverde-Mixed Cacti Desert Scrub and the Sonoran Mid-Elevation Desert Scrub ecological systems. In Cornwall Canyon, the lowest fringes of Madrean Pinyon-Juniper Woodland occur as patches within the uppermost border of the Apachean Mesquite Upland Scrub (see photopoint 1 for an example). The Northern portions of the unit are thickly cloaked with Mogollon Chaparral with pockets of Colorado Plateau Pinyon-Juniper and Madrean Pine-Oak Woodlands (USGS, 2015; see photopoint 12 for an example).

SECTION 2: Wilderness Characteristics

The proposed LWC meets the minimum size criteria for roadless lands

The Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit contains about 6,180 roadless acres. There are no inholdings or proposed cherrystemmed routes.

The proposed LWC is affected primarily by the forces of nature

Primitive Routes

Only two primitive routes (ways) enter into the unit; the route down Cornwall Wash to Upper Cornwall Well, and the unnamed route from photopoint 7 that serves no apparent purpose. These routes, which are undoubtedly primitive ways, are described in detail in Section 3. They are lightly used, single lane two-tracks that see very infrequent use. It is our determination that the existence of these ways does not substantially affect the wilderness user experience, especially considering that there are only two of them, they were minimally constructed, and if closed, they would revegetate quickly and blend in with the surroundings, while providing a corridor for easy foot or horse travel.

Ranch Infrastructure

The only ranching infrastructure encountered was the apparently non-functioning windmill and water tank at Upper Cornwell Well (see photopoint 5). There is another similar installation down canyon at Lower Cornwall Well. Examination of high-resolution aerial photos suggests that this site is no longer maintained, and there appears to be no way for a vehicle to access it. Because of the localized nature of these sites, and the tiny imprint relative to the cumulative size of the proposed LWC and the Burro Creek Wilderness Area, we have concluded that there are minimal impacts to naturalness, and the unit in whole appears natural to the average visitor.

Inactive Mining

Old evidence of quite minor mining occurs along Sycamore Creek Road, and it's possible that the route that leaves from photopoint 7 was constructed for mineral prospecting. No current activity was observed. The very minimal diggings are revegetating with native plants and do not create a substantial visual impact to the average visitor. Claim stakes occur in areas within the unit at claim corners, but no active mineral exploration or extraction is currently underway. The presence of mineral claims does not affect naturalness, as "*undeveloped possessory interests (e.g., mineral leases) are not treated as impacts to wilderness characteristics because these rights may never be developed*" (BLM Manual 6310, page 10).

Dispersed Camping Sites

Several campsites occur along Sycamore Creek Road, consisting of sandy flats with fire rings and parking for a few vehicles.

Summary of Human Impacts

Collectively, the impacts documented above do not substantially detract from the naturalness of the proposed LWC. The impacts are small, localized, and not currently being maintained. The routes accessing these impacts are similarly unmaintained and do not appear to be actively used for current management activities. The unit is decidedly natural to the average visitor, especially when considered as a contiguous extension of Upper Burro Creek Wilderness.

The proposed LWC provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive & unconfined recreation

The Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC offers outstanding opportunities for experiencing primitive and unconfined recreation, as well as solitude. The unit is a natural extension of Upper Burro Creek Wilderness, a 27,440 acre area widely known for providing exemplary wilderness experiences in a profoundly beautiful, remote, and challenging area. The BLM stated that "*Upper Burro Creek provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, and photography*" (BLM 1982: p. 42). Because the proposed LWC shares nearly eight miles of uninterrupted, contiguous boundary with Upper Burro Creek Wilderness along Cornwall Canyon and the northwestern slopes of Negro Ed, the outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation *and* solitude found within the Wilderness are also present in the proposed LWC.

The proposed LWC shares five miles of border with wilderness following Cornwall Canyon and would add a strip of land to the wilderness from Cornwall Canyon south to a water pipeline that once served the town of Bagdad. The area defined here as the proposed LWC was eliminated from wilderness study in the first stage of initial inventory in 1978 or 1979, because the unit "*clearly and obviously lacked the legally-need wilderness qualities*" (BLM, 1980c: p. 2). We believe that determination was made based on the jeep trail that descended Cornwall Canyon. In this report we submit to the BLM "new information" according to BLM Manual 6310 that demonstrates that this route no longer exists, and the proposed LWC is essentially indivisible from the currently designated wilderness area, creating a single parcel. Management as an LWC would ensure that wilderness characteristics within Cornwall Canyon – both in the wilderness area and in the currently unprotected area – are maintained and enhanced.

Opportunities for primitive recreation and solitude are simply fantastic in Cornwall Canyon. Excellent hiking can be found along the sandy bottom of the canyon, with dramatic views of Negro Ed towering over the wash to the east, and the rugged slopes of Muley Mountain to the north. The granite boulder outcrops covering Muley Mountain provide for exceptional bouldering and scrambling among diverse chaparral vegetation. Granitic rock is an especially sought-after substrate by climbers, and those looking for seclusion in a wilderness setting could camp in this area and explore the small crags for an extended period. This rocky terrain is also great for hiking and exploring among the boulders and interesting little grottos. The rolling hills surrounding Muley Mountain contain thousands of outlooks, summits of rocky knobs and knolls; a savanna not unlike the plains of North Africa. These hills of diverse nut and fruit-bearing shrubs, small trees, and cacti, are broken into a mosaic by endless, winding rocky corridors and alleyways of native grasses, and a web of minute sandy draws where the experienced backpacker could find easy passage between the scenic hills, and abundant grassy camps nested among the boulders. The rich vegetation provides abundant forage for wildlife, and the mule deer habitat in the chaparral and upper Sonoran ecotone here is exceptional. This area is very popular with deer, pronghorn, and javelina hunters, and a number of campsites are found along Sycamore Creek Road along the western unit boundary. LWC designation would ensure that the quality habitat remains unimpaired for future generations of hunters to enjoy this areas excellent hunting opportunities.

Field Journal

Cornwall Canyon

February, 2015

by Brian Andersen, AWC Intern

In the beginning of this year I was fortunate enough to walk the length of Cornwall Canyon, on the border of the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness area. In doing so I was struck by the wildness of this landscape, and how the "road" that use to run the length of this canyon, no longer would be passable by any motorized vehicle, including ATV's. The wildness of this area was highlighted by the fact that I saw a mountain lion! Walking at night by the light of my headlamp I illuminated two bright yellow eyes, dumbfounded I continued to walk forward. In doing so I illuminated the cat. Not finding joy in my headlamp being shined in its eyes, the giant being let out a deep guttural growl. Dumbfounded and in shock, I walked away slowly. The rest of the hike I felt like I was watched, and although this potentially was only the result of my unnerved psyche, I definitely would not be surprised if the cat followed me at least for a little while. A fact that struck me as I walked on the boundary of this wilderness area, was one side of the canyon was federally designated Wilderness and the other was not. Yet, for the mountain lion, it didn't seem to matter. Both sides were equally wild.

This image shows Cornwall Canyon from a point on Sycamore Creek Road 3/10 mile south of Photopoint 7. The route that accesses Upper Cornwall Well follows the wash seen at center left (feature A). The foreground hills to the left and right of the wash are part of the proposed LWC (features B & C), while the mid-ground hills are protected Wilderness (feature D). For five miles, this section of Cornwall Canyon serves as the boundary between the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness and the proposed LWC. The two sides are indistinguishable. The Grayback Mountains are seen in the distance.

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SECTION 3: Detailed Boundary & Routes Description

Narrative Description of the Proposed LWC Boundary

This section of the report provides a detailed boundary description for the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit, including all wilderness inventory roads that comprise the unit boundary, all of the primitive routes/ways that permeate the unit boundary, and all other boundaries, such as land ownership, utility corridors, and other excluded areas. Many portions of the unit boundary have been determined according to wilderness inventory road identification protocols described in BLM Manual 6310, which states that a "way" maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a "road" for purposes of inventorying lands with wilderness characteristics. Furthermore, the fact that a "way" is used on a regular and continuous basis does not make it a road. A vehicle route that was constructed by mechanical means, but is no longer being maintained by mechanical methods is not a road. A wilderness inventory road, by comparison, is a vehicle route that has "been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use" (Manual 6310, p. 11). Based on these criteria, the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit contains approximately 6,180 contiguous roadless acres, with few primitive routes permeating the unit boundary, and none cutting into its core. The Photopoints described here of the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC are listed in detailed tables with photographs following this description. Beginning at Photopoint 1, the proposed LWC unit description will move clockwise around the unit.

Western Boundary

Sycamore Creek Road (BLM Route 7657; a maintained wilderness inventory road) serves as the entire western Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit boundary except for a six-acre area excluded for its impacts on naturalness. Photopoint 1 was taken from BLM Route 7657, near the southwestern proposed LWC corner, and displays the upper Sonoran Desert-type vegetation and steep, rolling terrain that defines the southern part of the unit. The road cutting through the picture is actually a pipeline belonging to the Bagdad Mine, which is the southern proposed LWC unit boundary. Moving north up BLM Route 7657, Photopoint 2 shows a recently maintained road that goes just a short distance before ending at a feed trough/stock tank. This impacted area was excluded from the unit. Farther north on BLM Route 7657, the BLM route inventory data shows a route entering the unit at Waypoint 1. This supposed route was not field-verified by the BLM; it does not exist and is actually just a natural drainage. No more routes enter the unit until Photopoint 3. Photopoint 3 depicts a primitive route going into the unit for only about 100 feet. There is no evidence of construction or maintenance, making this a way, not a road as defined by BLM Manual 6310.

Photopoint 4 shows a primitive route that goes directly down Cornwall Wash. Although this route was once bladed, there is no evidence of maintenance as the photograph displays. Additionally, this primitive route leads to Upper Cornwall Well (Photopoint 5), which appears to be out of service. Past the windmill, the primitive route appears to be user created (Photopoint 6) and is kept open solely by the occasional passage of vehicles. Beginning near Photopoint 6, the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit shares a boundary with the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness Area almost all the way down to Burro Creek. Vehicle use fades traveling farther down Cornwall Wash; and eventually vehicle use ends long

before the wash enters Burro Creek. For all of the above reasons, the primitive route shown in Photopoints 4-6, is not a wilderness inventory road as defined by BLM Manual 6310.

Photopoint 7 depicts a primitive route that enters the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit. As the photograph shows this way was once constructed, but since then it has not been maintained and is eroding quite badly. Furthermore, this primitive route serves no apparent purpose, though it may have been constructed decades ago for mine exploration. The BLM route inventory data shows that this route makes a loop, eventually returning to BLM Route 7657. Photopoint 8 was taken at the other end of the supposed loop, where it meets BLM Route 7657. As the photograph illustrates, this primitive route is a wash and receives limited use. There is no evidence of construction and it is not being maintained, making it just a way. The way in Photopoint 8 appears to be used for camping, and goes only about 250 feet to a dead end. Photopoints 9 and 10 show images of campsites farther north along BLM Route 7657. Both of these campsites are in dry washes, and vehicle use is limited to the areas surrounding the campsites and does not go any further into the unit.

Northern Boundary

The entire northern Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit bound is BLM Route 7665 which leads to Trot and Holler Well in upper Trot and Holler Canyon. This route is cherrystemmed a short distance into Upper Burro Creek Wilderness. Photopoint 11 marks the northwestern proposed LWC unit corner and displays an image of BLM Route 7665, which is a maintained wilderness inventory road. Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC shares this wilderness inventory road boundary with the Goodwin Mesa Proposed LWC unit to the north. About three quarters of a mile east of this intersection, the BLM route inventory data shows a route leaving BLM Route 7665 to the south. This route does not exist; and even the BLM data says that it is “Blocked”.

Eastern Boundary

BLM Route 7665 continues to form most of the eastern proposed LWC unit boundary on its way to Trot and Holler Well. At Waypoint 2 (the northeastern unit corner), the Cornwall Canyon Unit boundary turns to the south, but remains BLM Route 7665. Photopoint 12 was taken looking south down this wilderness inventory road. At Waypoint 3, BLM Route 7665 turns south again. After 4/10ths of a mile the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit boundary follows the Upper Burro Creek Wilderness Area boundary to the south. The proposed LWC shares the Wilderness boundary for nearly eight miles, all the way to Waypoint 4 where Cornwall Canyon meets Burro Creek. From this point, the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit boundary cuts south, across Cornwall Wash, to the aforementioned Bagdad Mine pipeline.

Southern Boundary

The Bagdad Mine pipeline forms the entire southern boundary for the Cornwall Canyon Proposed LWC unit. Photopoint 13 was taken to document that there are no routes coming out of the bottom of Cornwall Wash where it hits Burro Creek. The Bagdad Mine pipeline is the proposed LWC boundary all the way back to our starting point at Photopoint 1.

SECTION 4: Photopoint Data

Data Tables & Photographs to accompany Maps and the Detailed Boundary & Routes Description

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 001
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	NA
Determination	NA
Maintenance	NA
Feature	Water Pipeline

Photopoint 001. Bagdad Mine pipeline.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 002
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	None
Determination	Road
Maintenance	Old evidence
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way; accesses feed trough.

Photopoint 002. A cherrystem leading to stock tank.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 003
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	None
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 003. A primitive route heading into the unit.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 004
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	None
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 004. A way going down Cornwall Wash.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 005
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	NA
Determination	NA
Maintenance	None
Feature	Windmill

Photopoint 005. Upper Cornwall Well; currently not functioning.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 006
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	None
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 006. Primitive route further down Cornwall Wash.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 007
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	None
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Erosion

Photopoint 007. Primitive way heading east into the unit.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 008
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	None
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 008. A short primitive wash route.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 009
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	NA
Determination	NA
Maintenance	None
Feature	Campsite

Photopoint 009. Camping area along BLM Route 7657.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 010
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	NA
Determination	NA
Maintenance	None
Feature	Campsite

Photopoint 010. Another camping area along BLM Route 7657.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 011
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	BLM Route 7665
Determination	Road
Maintenance	Recent Blade
Feature	Junction of Routes/Ways

Photopoint 011. A wilderness inventory road forming the northern boundary.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 012
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	BLM Route 7665
Determination	Road
Maintenance	Recent blade
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 012. Looking south down the wilderness inventory road that serves as the eastern unit boundary.

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 013
Unit name	Cornwall Canyon
Route name	NA
Determination	NA
Maintenance	NA
Feature	Burro Creek

Photopoint 013. Looking toward the bottom of Cornwall Wash. Note: there is no route exiting the wash from this end.