The Parkland Walk Design Guide

13/05/2025

Haringey LONDON



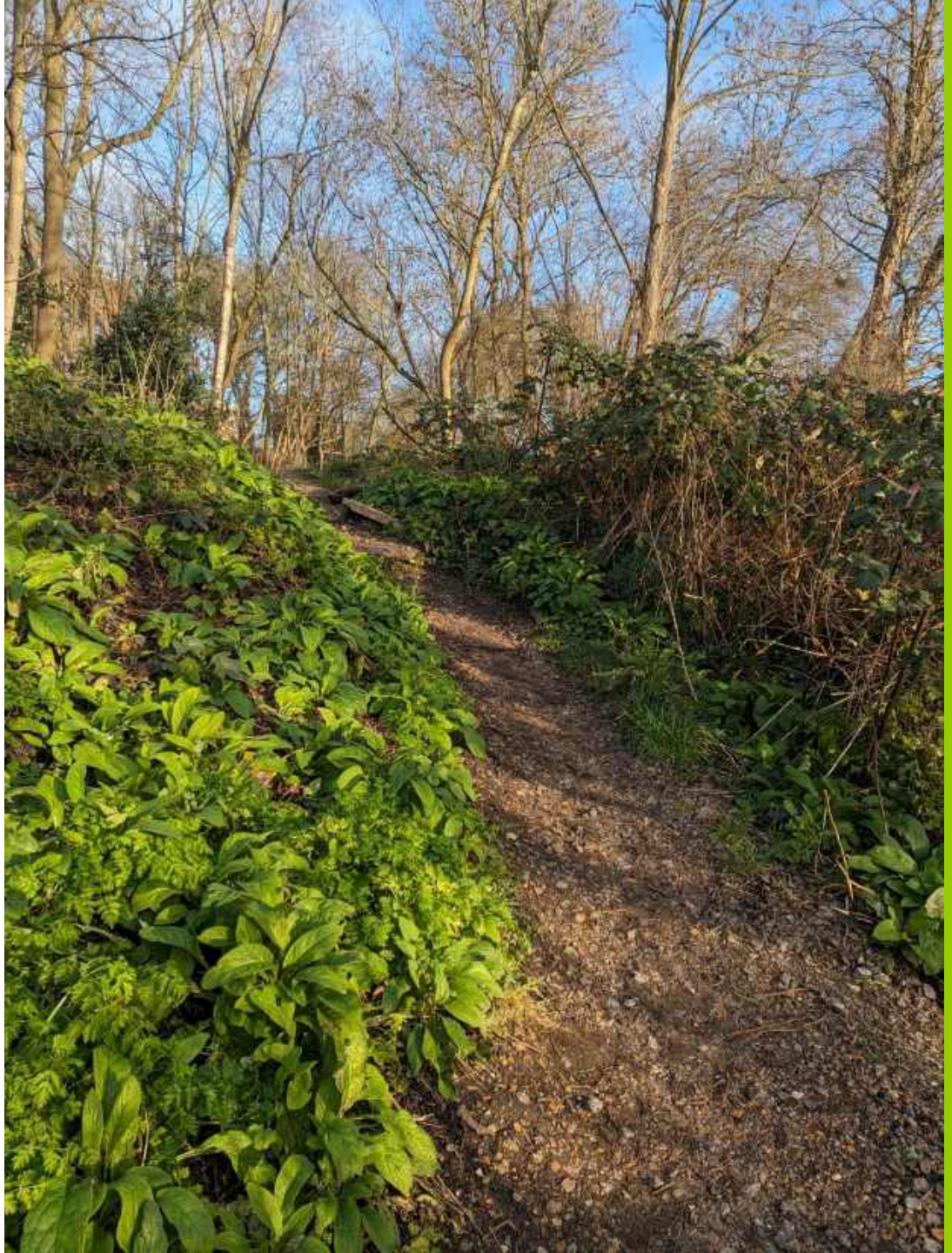
Revisions

Revision Number	Date	Author	Checker
V1.0	13/05/2025	Beth Bagnall	Rajiv Ratan

Contents

Pages

- 4-5 **Section 1** – Introduction
- 6-16 **Section 2** – Materials and Deliverability
- 17-24 **Section 3** – Path Management
- 25 **Appendices**



Introduction

Design Guide: This design guide has been commissioned to support those delivering projects on the Parkland Walk regarding the materials, the buildability restrictions, the ecologically sensitive nature and legal obligations in which the Parkland Walk sits.
This guide consolidates a series of co-design activities with local community and key stakeholders and should be used to support improvement projects for the Walk and identify the elements to consider as future works are designed and funding applications are made.

Location: The Parkland Walk is located in North London - N4 3EY.

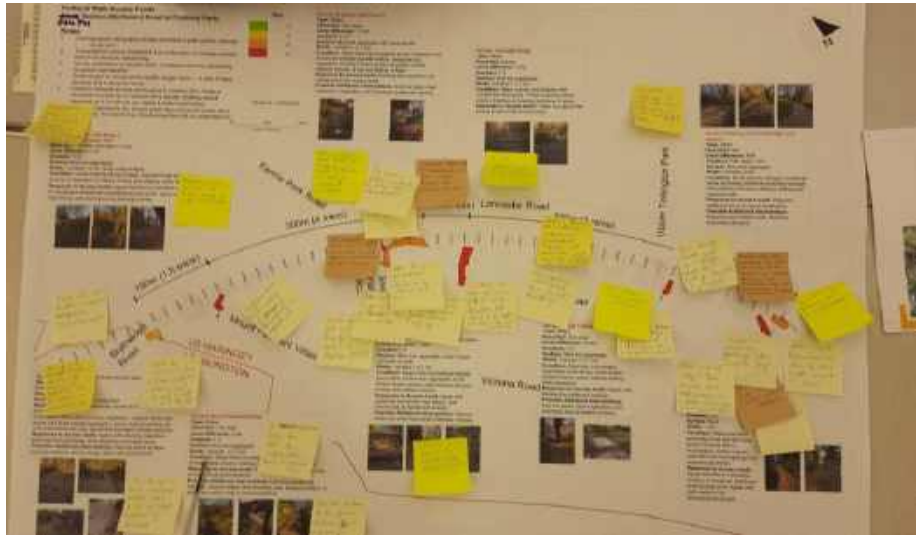
Context: The Parkland Walk is a former railway route running 5km in length from Finsbury Park to Muswell Hill. It straddles the boroughs of LB Haringey and LB Islington and has a number of listed bridges/ structures along its length. The site is a designated Local Nature Reserve in recognition of the site's ecological value.

Site designation and accessibility/ the Equality Act 2010:
The Parkland Walk is both a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Site of Nature Conservation Interest. The accessibly requirements of a LNR are the responsibility of the local authority in which the LNR sits. It is also understood that the walk is a popular green space for local residents and the wider London community and that accommodation needs to be made to provide reasonable access for all to the walk. The guide lays out the parameters and considerations to be made when implementing improvements to the walk.

Legislative Importance: The Parkland Walk's designations as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) reflect its significant ecological value. These designations are supported by national legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, and the Environment Act 2021. Locally, the London Plan and LB Haringey's Biodiversity Action Plan further emphasise the importance of conserving such sites.

Local community:
There is a highly active Friends of the Parkland Walk group (https://www.parkland-walk.org.uk/) who should be consulted on works, the Walk is also very well used by many sections of the community. It is absolutely imperative that every aspect of the works, their mobilisation and management is carried out with these key stakeholders in mind. The protection of the Parkland Walk and consideration of the public is to be paramount during the planning and implementation of any Works.

Engagement:
The choice of materials for the walk was determined via stakeholder engagement over a series of workshops in early 2024. Once consensus was reached LB Haringey commissioned this Design Guide to capture the agreement arrived at by the stakeholders and to inform all future works along the walk in the coming years.



Example of workshop material produced in collaboration with local community groups to determine the improvements needed for the Parkland Walk

Parkland Walk Access Points

A priority exercise was carried out as part of the community engagement workshops to determine which access points are of most importance to the community to improve. This will assist the Council in the Planning and Prioritisation of future improvement works to the Parkland Walk.

Before any improvement works to the access points take place in the future, the plans and tables which make up the priority exercise must be referred to. This is to ensure that any funds are directed towards priority schemes in line with what was agreed with the community.

The exercise includes both plans and tables. The plans are broken down into three sections of the Parkland Walk:

- North
- Middle
- South

The tables produced to support the plans are broken down by both location and priority status:

- High
- Medium
- Low

(Note: The Access Proposals - Plans and tables illustrating the location of access points and their priority level – can be found in the Appendix)

Access points given High Priority status to carry out improvement works are as follows:

North:

- Muswell Hill (1)
- Muswell Hill Road

Middle:

- Holmesdale Road
- Stanhope Road
- Crescent Road

South:

- Blythwood Road
- Stapleton Hall Road (1)
- Finsbury Park



Example of the condition of an existing access point at Crescent Road that was classed as high priority to carry out improvements by the working group.

Section 2 – Materials and Deliverability

The following section covers the practicalities of delivering the improvement works including:

- **Information for site personnel** (those accessing and operating on the Parkland Walk) includes:
    - Access
    - Site compound
    - Materials delivery
    - Restricted width
    - Setting out
    - Loading restrictions
    - Working Hours
    - Pre-works clearance
    - Signage

- **Information regarding the materials to be used:** For when improvement work are due to take place including:

    - **Material specification**
    - **The principles surrounding how to implement them**
    - **When to use them**

Materials to be used on the Parkland Walk:

- **Manufactured Hoggin**
- **Sub-base**
- **Drainage**
- **Interface with ramps/ steps scenario**
- **Edging material – untreated timber**
- **Post and Wire Fencing**
- **Permanent Walk Demarcation methods:**
    - Log edging
    - Dead hedging

Ecological context:

Considering ecological constraints is crucial for any construction activities in the Parkland Walk. Temporary post and wire fencing can prevent disturbance and allow habitat regeneration. Log edging and dead hedging support habitat restoration and provide natural barriers. Conducting thorough surveys to identify protected species, such as bats, is essential. Bats are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The Parkland Walk supports various butterflies, moths, dragonflies, damselflies, and birds, including song thrushes, grey wagtails, and woodpeckers. Using environmentally friendly materials and construction methods helps minimise the impact on these species and their habitats.



Example of felled trees being repurposed for log edging and woodpile habitats currently being practised on the Parkland Walk

Information for site personnel

Access:
The Contractor is to visit the site during the tender period and to make themselves aware of the constraints and conditions involved in the delivery of the works. They also need to be aware that vehicular access to the site is via the access points highlighted in the Vehicular Access drawing in the Appendix. (The Vehicular Access drawings illustrate vehicle tracking and weight restrictions along the Parkland Walk.)

Note there are sections of the Parkland Walk that do not have vehicular access due to loading restrictions on the bridges.

Site compound:
- If the construction period exceeds a week or involves the suspension of multiple bays it may be more cost effective to use a Temporary Traffic Order rather than suspensions, in which case 8 weeks' notice will be required.
- Location of site compound to be stipulated by LB Haringey at time of tender period. Once appointed, suspension of parking bays can be arranged with in-house teams at LB Haringey in advance of works to permit the provision of welfare facilities, storage of materials and facilitate deliveries.
- Contractor to confirm the required suspension period and give 2 weeks' notice of the required start date of suspensions.
- Contractor to be aware of restricted access width and geometry (may be stepped) between the site compound and the work site.
- Contractor to include in their prices for any alterations required for access, the restoration of any alterations and the rectification of any damage to the Highway/ Parkland Walk caused by the Contractor in carrying out their works.



Materials delivery: All material deliveries to the work site shall be attended and 'Banked' by the Contractors operatives and users of the Parkland Walk shall have priority over construction operations. Materials are to be craned on to the walk or manually handled between the delivery point and the work site.

Restricted Width: The Parkland Walk at its narrowest points ranges between 1.84-2.25m wide. Due to the ecologically sensitive nature of the path margins must not be driven over.

Setting out: The exact setting out of the works are to be agreed on site with a LB Haringey representative prior to commencement.

Loading restrictions: Where it is not possible to transport materials along the Parkland Walk due to loading restrictions on the bridges, materials are to be craned on to the walk from where they can be transported to the appropriate site works locations.

Information for site personnel continued

Working Hours: The hours of working are to be 08:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday and 08:00 – 13:00 Saturday only. The Contractor is to be aware of any access via local LB Haringey 'School Streets' through which access is prohibited between the hours of 8:15 – 9:15 and 2:45 – 3:45 during school term times.

Pre-works site clearance: LB Haringey will arrange for sufficient vegetation to be removed to carry out the works and to allow a 2m walking route for Parkland Walk users during the works period. The contractor is to maintain security of the work site at all times. LB Haringey will provide up to date searches of available Statutory Undertaker's information and provide it for the Contractor's information.

Signage: Information/warning signage shall be provided by the Contractor on the Parkland Walk for the duration of the works, to be agreed with LB Haringey

Disposal of materials: All waste materials should be taken off site and disposed of appropriately, contractors are not to dispose of any waste materials within the undergrowth and along the Nature Reserve.

Asbestos: There are officially no records to suggest that there is any asbestos present anywhere on the Walk, however when undertaking excavations, contractors will need to be aware of the potential for there to be asbestos and should take appropriate measures if suspected material is found.

Surfacing Material

Manufactured Hoggin

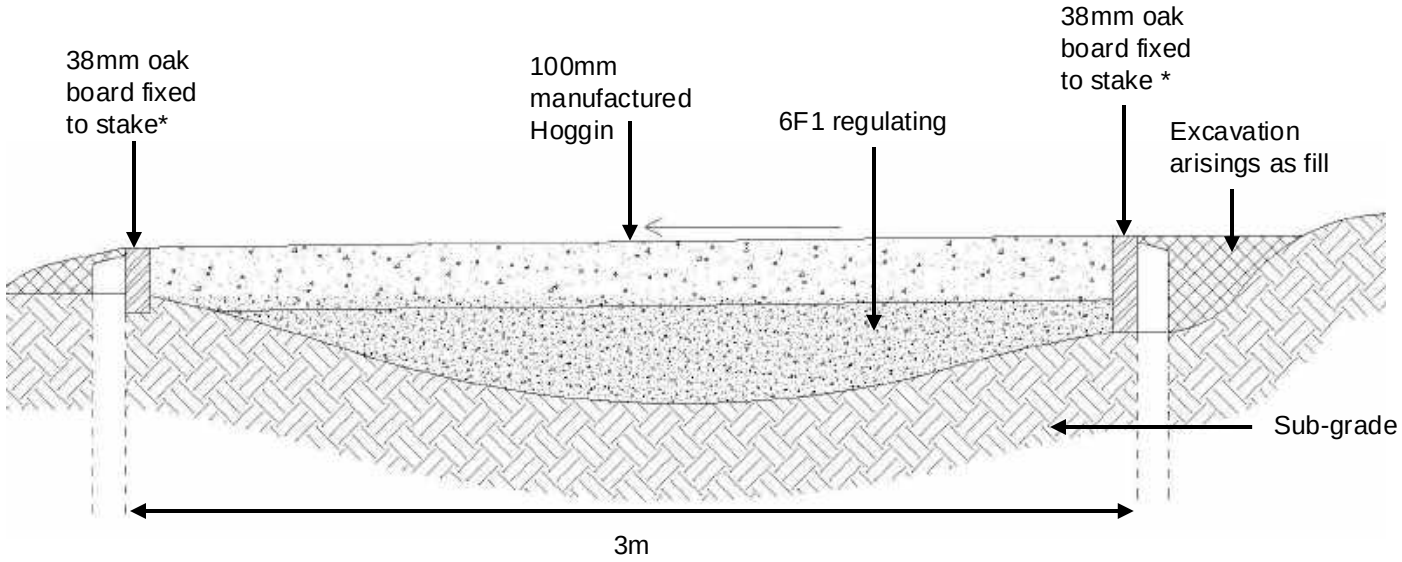
The surface area of the Parkland Walk is to be treated in two ways:

1. **Filling in of potholes.** This includes rebuilding sections of the sub-base (See Detail 1).
2. **Resurfacing.** This is to be carried out when the sub-base area has remained intact (See Detail 2).

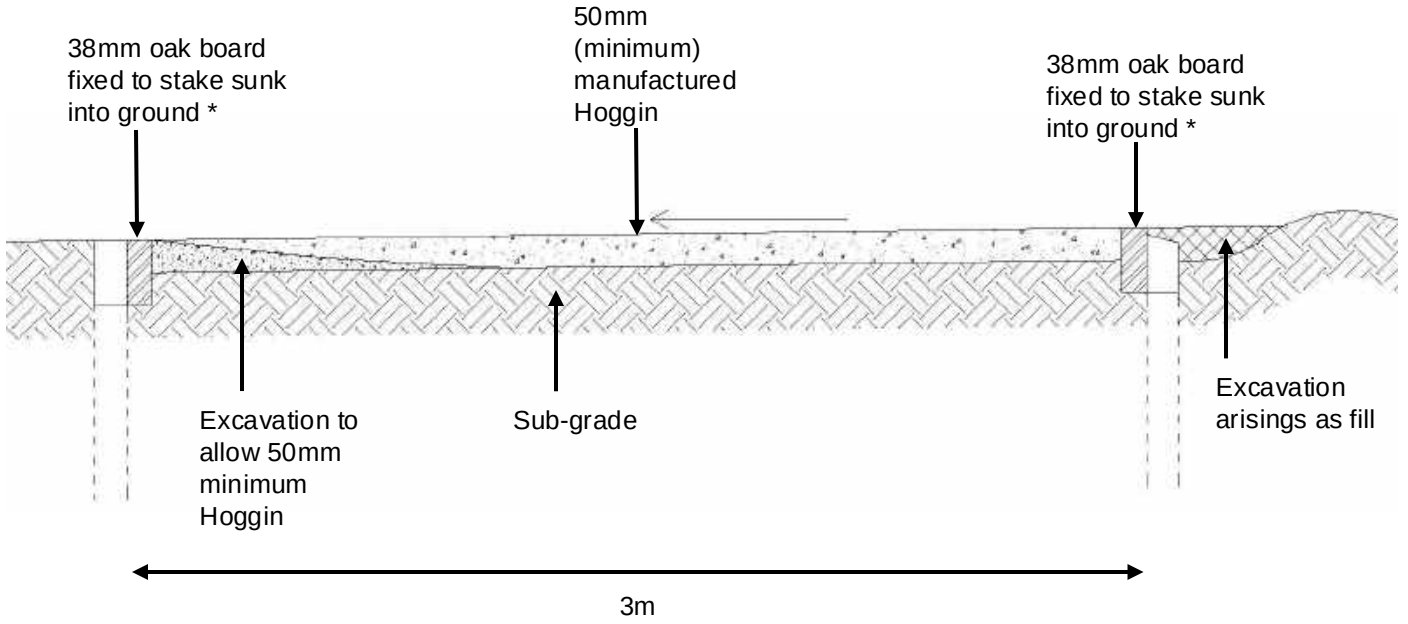
The surfacing material is to be 50mm (min) – 100mm (max) depth of manufactured Hoggin, as supplied by Dandys or Franktons or similar approved – (see page 22 for supplier details). The Hoggin material is to be compacted in accordance with Method 2 of SHW table 6/4.

To determine the appropriate method to apply: Evaluate the depth of depression in the surfacing and condition of the sub-base material. Additional excavation may be required to provide an adequate amount of material for the subbase. For all voids and depressions over 100mm, fill with 6F1.

Where there are pothole depressions over more than 30% of the path width the entire path width is to be regraded and resurfaced. If there is a gap between potholes smaller than the size of one of these potholes then the entire area where potholes are present are to be regraded and resurfaced.



Detail 1 – Detail illustrating filling in of potholes scenario – Not to scale



* Depth of board can be 100 or 150mm depending on depth of path to be retained

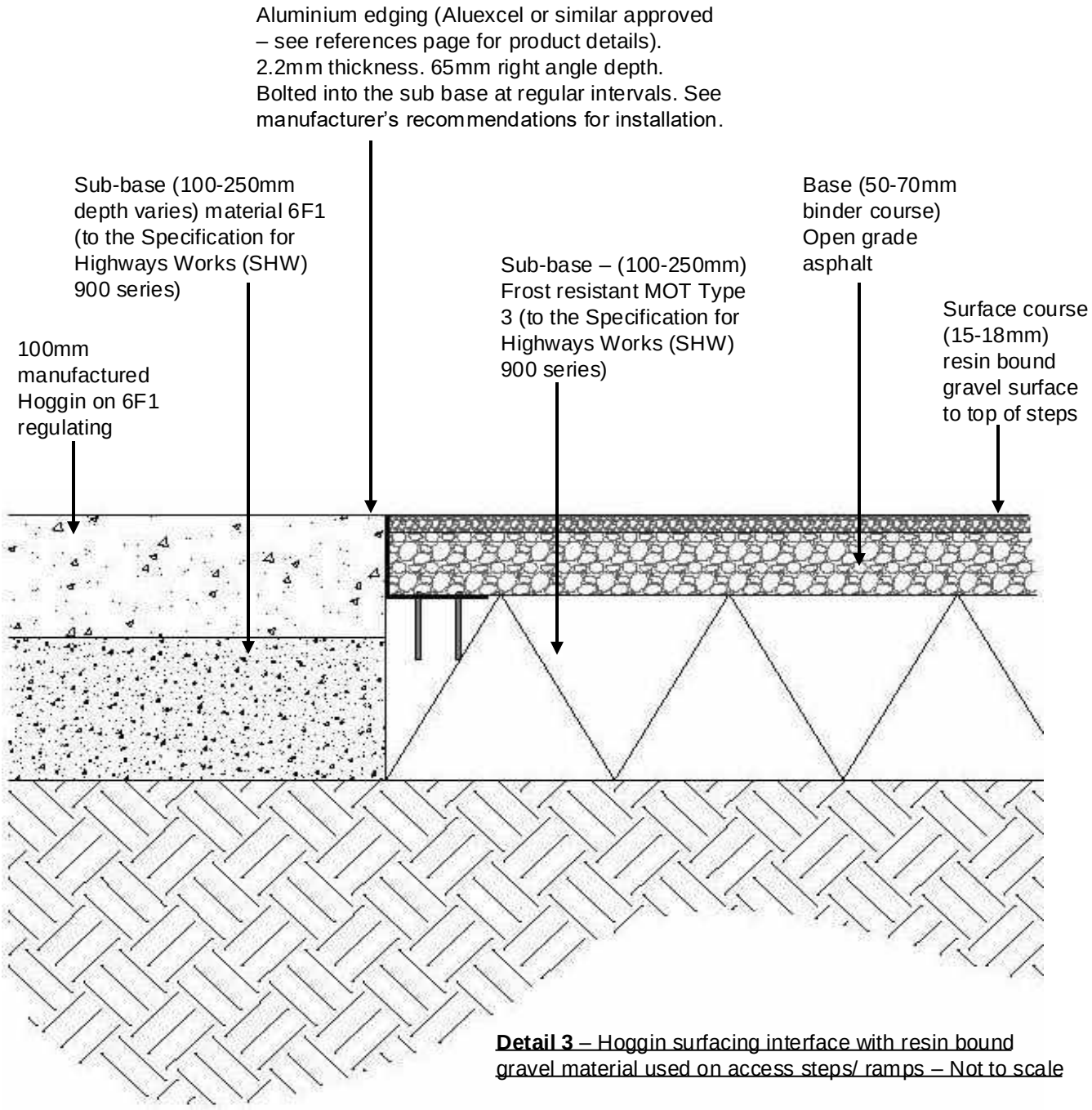
Detail 2 – Detail illustrating resurfacing scenario – Not to scale

Surfacing Material - continued

Subbase Material:
The subbase material beneath the Hoggin surfacing is to be 6F1 to 'Specification for Highways Works' (SHW) series 600, table 6/1, compacted in accordance with Method 2 of SHW table 6/4. The 6F1 material shall be natural as dug or crushed natural material or recycled material.
N.B. No road planings or tar bound material shall be used.

Drainage:
The ideal cross fall for the finished level of the walk should be 1:40 (2.5%) or 1:50 (2%). (For wider drainage interventions to improve the Parkland Walk's attenuation and ecological capabilities refer to page 21 for information about infiltration swales and bioswales.)

Interface with access steps and ramps:
Detail 3 illustrates how the Hoggin surfacing meets the resin bound gravel surfacing of the access ramps and steps. A thin (2.2mm) aluminium edge needs to be positioned between the two materials to contain the integrity of the resin bound gravel and minimise potential for damage. Edging must not protrude above finished surface.



Detail 3 – Hoggin surfacing interface with resin bound gravel material used on access steps/ ramps – Not to scale

Edging Material

Untreated Timber
Edging timbers are to be untreated sawn English Oak boards with a nominal length of1.25m, depth 100-150mm (depending on depth of path to be retained), and thickness 38mm.

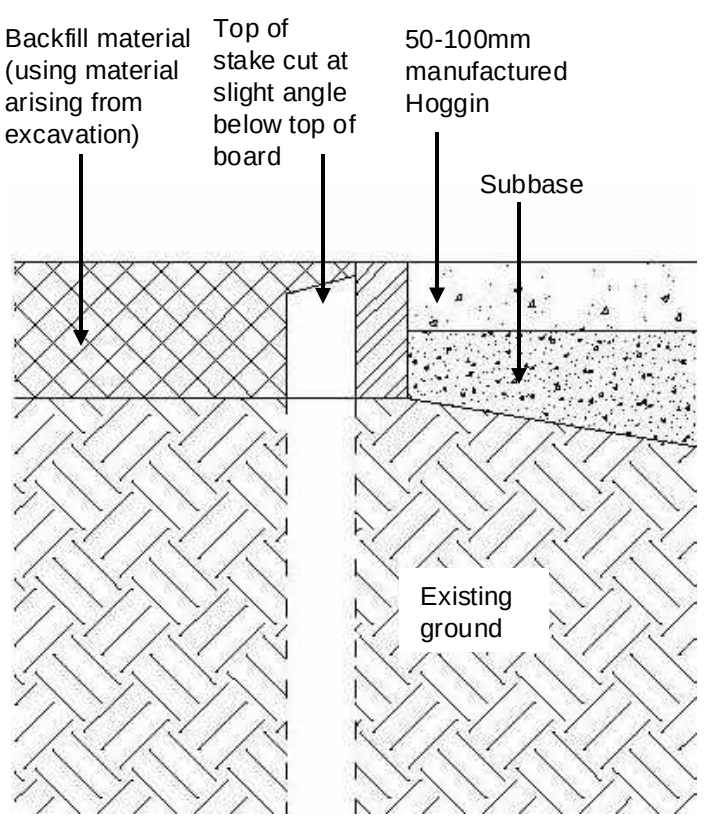
These boards are to be nailed to 50mm x 50mm x 450mm sawn Oak stakes, placed on the outside of boards at board ends to provide support (i.e. 2 stakes per board).

The stakes are to be driven in to the ground to provide adequate support to the boards and cut at slight angle below the top of the board on completion.

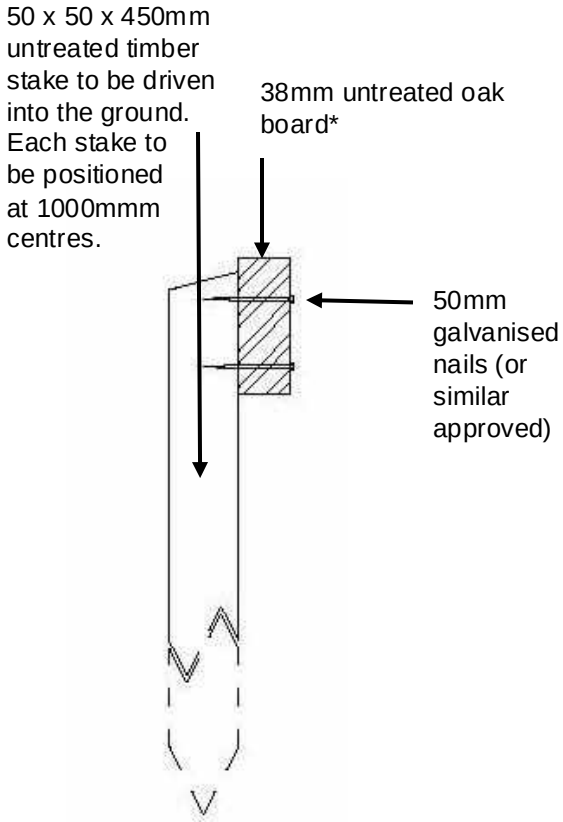
Excavation arisings are to be reused, with large stones and debris removed (over 50mm), to grade the finished profile of the land adjacent to the boards of the finished path. This grading work shall be carried out prior to placement of fill within the boards to provide additional support.

Should tree roots (especially tap roots – roots larger than 30mm) be found, disturbance is to be kept to a minimum to avoid damaging the tree's root system. There are to be no mechanical excavations within the tree's RPA (Root protection area – 12 times the trunk diameter). If excavation is necessary, hand digging is to be carried out using air spades or soil picks and the careful cutting of roots less that 30mm with pruning saw/ secateurs.
Exposed roots are to be protected with damp hessian and areas disturbed are to be backfilled with care.
Stakes are to avoid tap roots and edging boards are to be cut to shape to fit around the roots.

If unsure about working around trees, especially large tap roots, a qualified tree surgeon or arboriculturalist will need to be consulted.



Detail 4 – Timber edging next to manufactured Hoggin surfacing – Not to scale



Detail 5 – Timber edging and timber stake detail – Not to scale





* Depth of board can be 100 or 150mm depending on depth of path to be retained

Post and Wire Fencing

What is a post and wire fencing?
Post and wire fencing is used as a temporary measure to prevent disturbance and allow the regeneration of habitats to take place in a protected environment.

When is post and wire fencing to be installed?
Post and wire fencing is temporary fencing put in place to allow enough time (this time is determined by LB Haringey's Parks and Greenspace team) for the natural vegetation of the nature reserve to regenerate and their associated habitats to fully establish.
It is only when this vegetation and habitat is robust enough can the decision be made to remove the post and wire fencing and the longer-term demarcation methods – log edging and dead hedging – are considered/ installed.

Post and wire fencing is made up of two main parts:

- **Support structure:** freestanding and consists of wooden posts and high tensioned steel line wires. These line wires are located at the top and bottom of the netting.
- **Cladding:** secured to the support structure and consists of mesh or netting of rectangular woven mild steel or high tensile woven wire.

What are the principles of laying post and wire fencing, and what is required?
The timber posts are round untreated softwood. These provide the support structure for the fencing system and take on the following roles:

- **End posts/ or straining posts:** these are anchors that take and retain the tension put onto the line wires and netting. End posts are to be driven into the ground with a manual post driver. Attached to this is the strutted post.
- **Contour/ turning posts:** these are posts without a strut. They must have an underground cross member. They are used for a minor change in direction in the fence line (where the internal angle is greater than 110°) or where the fence has to be held down in a depression. A strut is required if the angle is less than 110°.
- **Intermediate posts:** These are pointed and often referred to as stakes. They are driven into the ground with a manual post driver. Stakes are placed at regular intervals on flat ground or varied to allow for undulations in the ground, but never further apart than the maximum length of 10m. The distance may also have to be reduced along certain stretches of a fence that are likely to be subjected to increased pressure from animals.



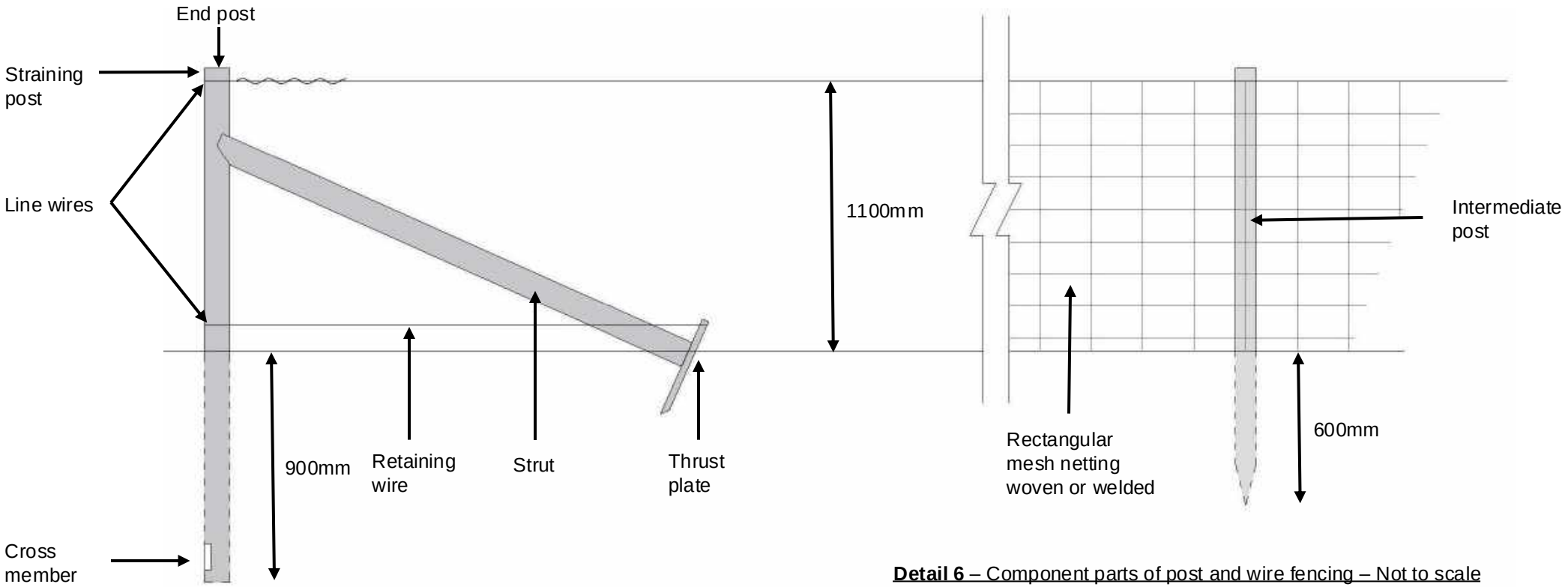
Image of post and wire fencing in woodland setting

Post and Wire Fencing Material continued

Component parts of a post and mesh fence including fixings.

The post and wire system (rectangular wire netting between timber posts) is as already in use by LB Haringey to aid habitat regeneration within the borough. The purpose of this overview is to illustrate the type of system to be used and when to install it. How to install it needs to be as per the manufacturer's guidelines with care taken to not adversely affect the local nature reserve setting during installation.

- **The wire:** The steel support wire component consists of tensioned wires or the retaining/ stay wire of straining post assemblies. Tensioned wires are required to support mesh netting between intermediate posts; the tension reduces sagging. The maximum distance between intermediate posts can be achieved by using the recommended 2.65mm diameter spring steel wire (and or similar approved).
- **The rectangular netting:** This should be galvanised to EN 10244-2. Net is available in many mesh sizes. Prior to the ordering of any material, the size must be agreed with LB Haringey's Parks and Greenspace team to ensure it is appropriate to its setting within a Local Nature Reserve.



Detail 6 – Component parts of post and wire fencing – Not to scale

Permanent Walk Demarcation Material

The edging and fencing that are currently used on the Parkland Walk include:

- **Log edging**
- **Dead hedging**

The Friends of Parkland Walk group are involved in a woodland management programme with LB Haringey and 'The Conservation Volunteers' (TCV) to implement management practices with the aim of conserving and enhancing the sensitive woodland environment at Parkland Walk.

These are both natural deterrent measures that provide an added benefit of insect havens as the dead wood rots down.

They serve to prevent encroachment on to ecologically sensitive areas and protect/ enhance the woodland.

It is for these reasons that they are seen as permanent measures for the demarcation of the walk, with post and wire fencing used as a temporary measure as the local nature reserve regenerates.



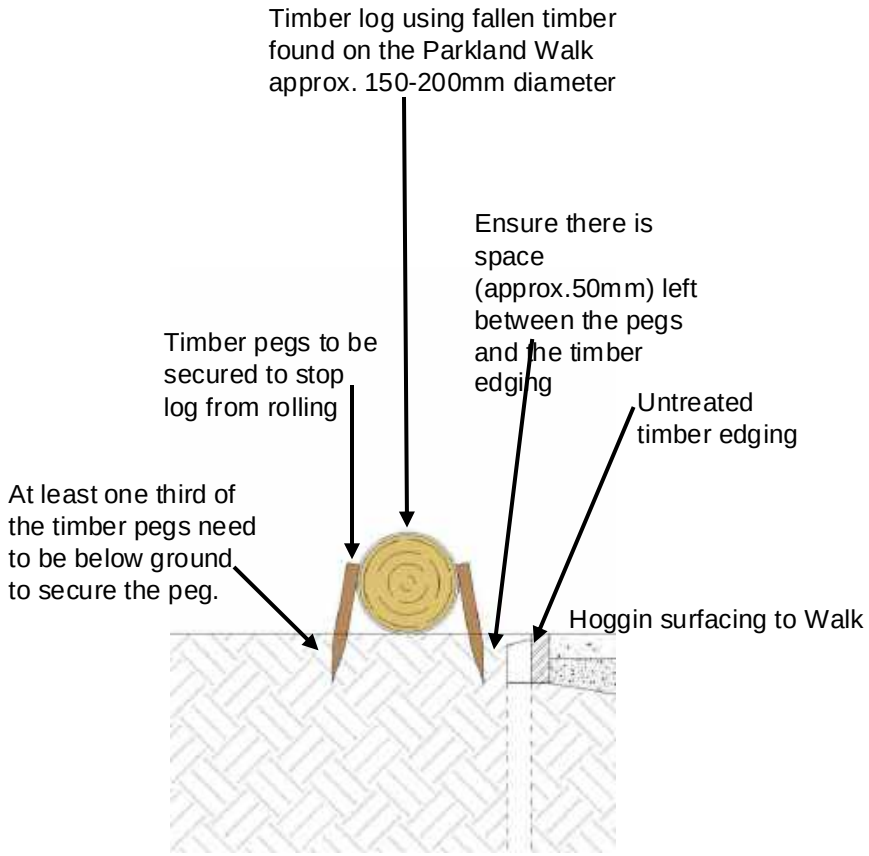
Existing log edging on the Parkland Walk using fallen timber from the site



Existing dead hedging on the Parkland Walk using fallen branches, scrub and vegetation clearance from the site

Log Edging:

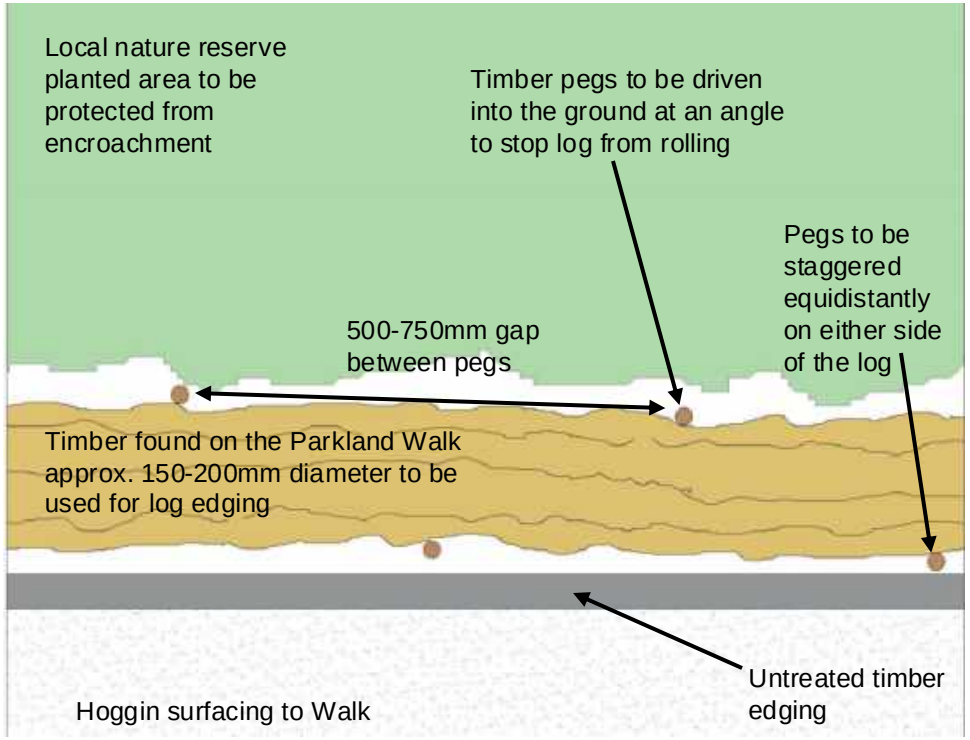
What is log edging?
Trees felled on site are sawn up into manageable sections which are then installed on the edge of the path. These sections can be pinned into place by timber pegs to stop the logs from rolling.



Detail 7 – Section showing log edging – Not to scale

What are the principles of laying log edging?

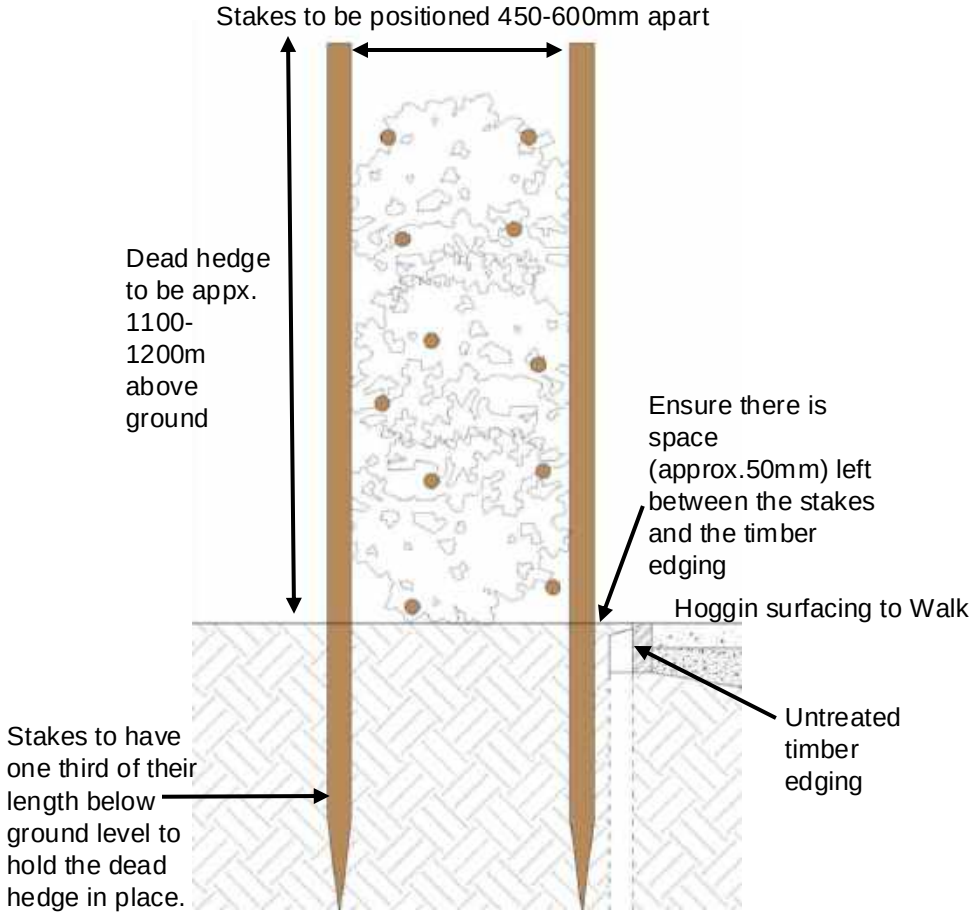
- Lay a 150-200mm dia fallen timber log to the edge of the walk.
- Pin the log in place to stop it from rolling with 25 -30mm dia fallen timber shaped to a point to form pegs.
- Pegs to be either side of the log staggered equidistantly at 500-750mm centres between pegs on the same side.



Detail 8 – Plan showing log edging – Not to scale

Dead Hedging

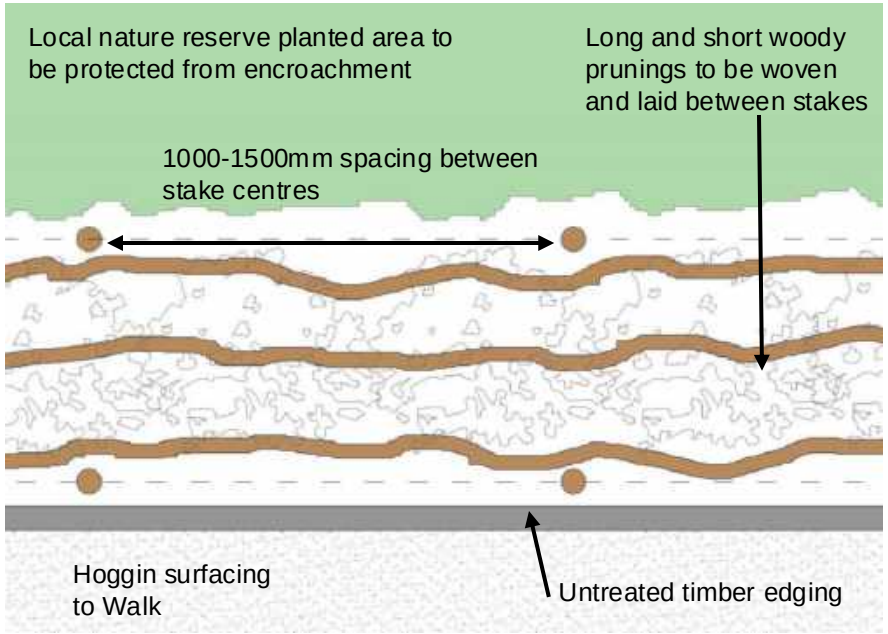
What is a dead hedge?
A dead hedge is an upright structure of woody cuttings woven between vertical stakes. The stakes are usually sturdier branches cut from trees or shrubs.



Detail 9 – Plan showing dead hedging – Not to scale

What are the principles of laying a dead hedge, and what is required?

- Straight lengths of branch 30-50mm diameter. If suitable branches from on-site trees are not available, untreated FSC wooden posts/ stakes can be used.
- Cut a point at one end and hammer into the ground (being mindful of the location/ protection of any existing tree roots).
- Vertical branches/ stakes to be positioned in two opposite rows about 450-600mm apart and at 1000-1500mm spacings between stakes along each row.
- Weave woody prunings, long and short, between the stakes up to 100mm below the top of the stakes. (Fallen leaves can be piled in as well, however branches are needed to retain the structure.)



Detail 10 – Plan showing dead hedging – Not to scale

Section 3 – Path Management

The following cross-sections illustrate how the path needs to be managed to ensure the success of the Local Nature Reserve during its regeneration phase and in its long term state.

The cross sections cover two particular topics relating to the management of the walk:

- **The width of the path** in typical user and vehicular accessed scenarios.
- **The management of the edge of the walk** through temporary fencing and long-term deterrents.

Footpath widths:

- Typical cross section through the walk to illustrate different widths depending on the location along its length.
- Cross-section of vehicular parking during vegetation clearance/ tree maintenance works.

Fencing treatment cross-sections:

- To clarify which fencing is to be used and when (both temporary and permanent fencing allowed for).
- To note where the walk is narrower and tree roots are to be protected.

Ecological context: Considering ecological constraints is crucial for any construction activities in the Parkland Walk. Temporary post and wire fencing can prevent disturbance and allow habitat regeneration. Log edging and dead hedging support habitat restoration and provide natural barriers. Conducting thorough surveys to identify protected species, such as bats, is essential. Bats are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. The Parkland Walk supports various butterflies, moths, dragonflies, damselflies, and birds, including song thrushes, grey wagtails, and woodpeckers. Using environmentally friendly materials and construction methods helps minimise the impact on these species and their habitats.

Drainage: In addition to the width of the walk, guidance on the type and appropriate use of different drainage management practices are included to attenuate water on site, reducing the flow and volume of water running off the site, and to increase wetland habitat potential.

To ensure the success of the improvements to the walk, care must be taken to maintain the key elements that keep the management practices in place, including:

Timber edging: The timber edging laid between the Hoggin surfacing and Local Nature Reserve requires annual inspection of its condition. The untreated timber to be used will rot in time and will need to be replaced if the integrity of the Hoggin path is compromised and/or if there are safety issues impeding Parkland Walk user enjoyment.

Post and wire fencing: The post and wire fencing is proposed as a temporary measure to prevent Parkland Walk users from walking onto the sensitive areas of the local nature reserve and to stay on the path. The post and wire optimum performance is when the wires are held in tension so the posts remain vertical and upright and the wire netting between posts can be taught and effective. Regular monthly inspections need to take place of the fencing while it is in place to ensure the tautness is maintained so the fencing is working to its best ability.

Log edging: Proposed as a long-term deterrent for the majority of the walk. Timber pegs are pinned either side of the logs to ensure they can't be easily rolled out of place. Monthly inspections need to take place to ensure the pegs are still working and are to be replaced if found to be missing. It is important that the line of the log edging runs parallel to the walk to maintain protection of the nature reserve.

Dead hedging: Proposed as a long-term intervention to protect the most sensitive habitats of the nature reserve to act as a physical barrier preventing encroachment. It is therefore very important that the stakes used to maintain the structural integrity of the dead hedge are inspected quarterly and if necessary, replaced to ensure the dead hedges are working as effective barriers.

Section 3 – Path Management

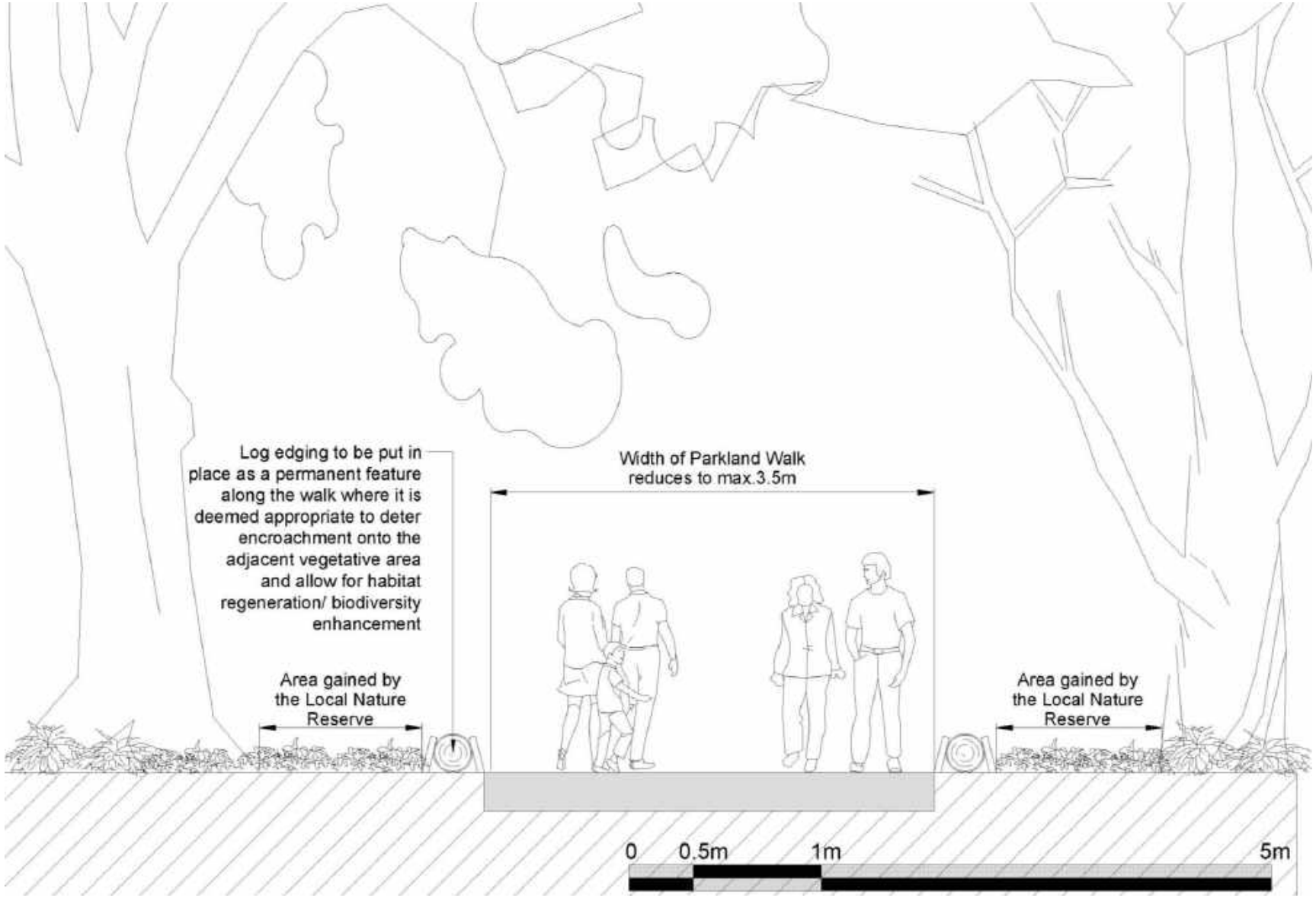
Log edging

Where is the log edging to be located?
To sides of the walk as a permanent feature as agreed with LB Haringey's Parks and Greenspace team

When is this method to be used?
The log edging method is already being practised on the Parkland Walk to manage encroachment on to the more sensitive areas and to increase the biodiversity potential of the site.

They are to be used where a deterrent between the walk and the sensitive parts of the surrounding local nature reserve is required.

Can form a permanent feature once the habitats to the sides of the walk have regenerated under the protection of post and wire fencing.



Cross section 1 – Section through wider part of Parkland Walk with max 3.5m path edged with log edging – Not to scale

Section 3 – Path Management

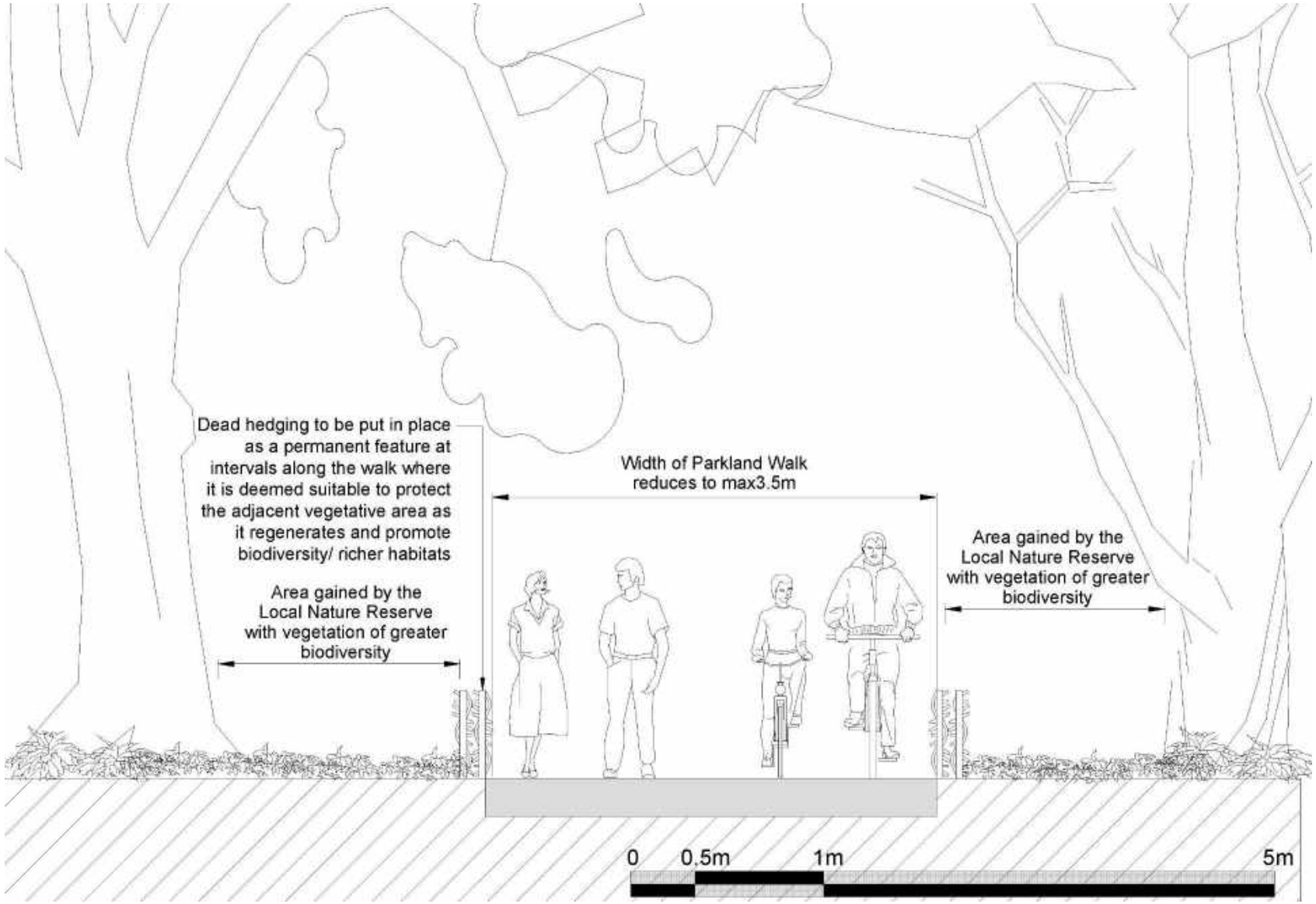
Dead hedging

Where are the dead hedges to be located?
To sides of the walk as a permanent feature as agreed with LB Haringey's Parks and Greenspace team.

When is this method to be used?
The dead hedging method is already being practised on the Parkland Walk to manage encroachment on to the more sensitive areas and to increase the biodiversity potential of the site.

They are to be used where a physical barrier between the walk and the particularly sensitive parts of the surrounding local nature reserve need a robust deterrent as protection.

They are to be a permanent feature once the habitats to the sides of the walk have regenerated under the protection of post and wire fencing.



Cross section 2 – Section through wider part of Parkland Walk with max. 3.5m path edged with dead hedging – Not to scale

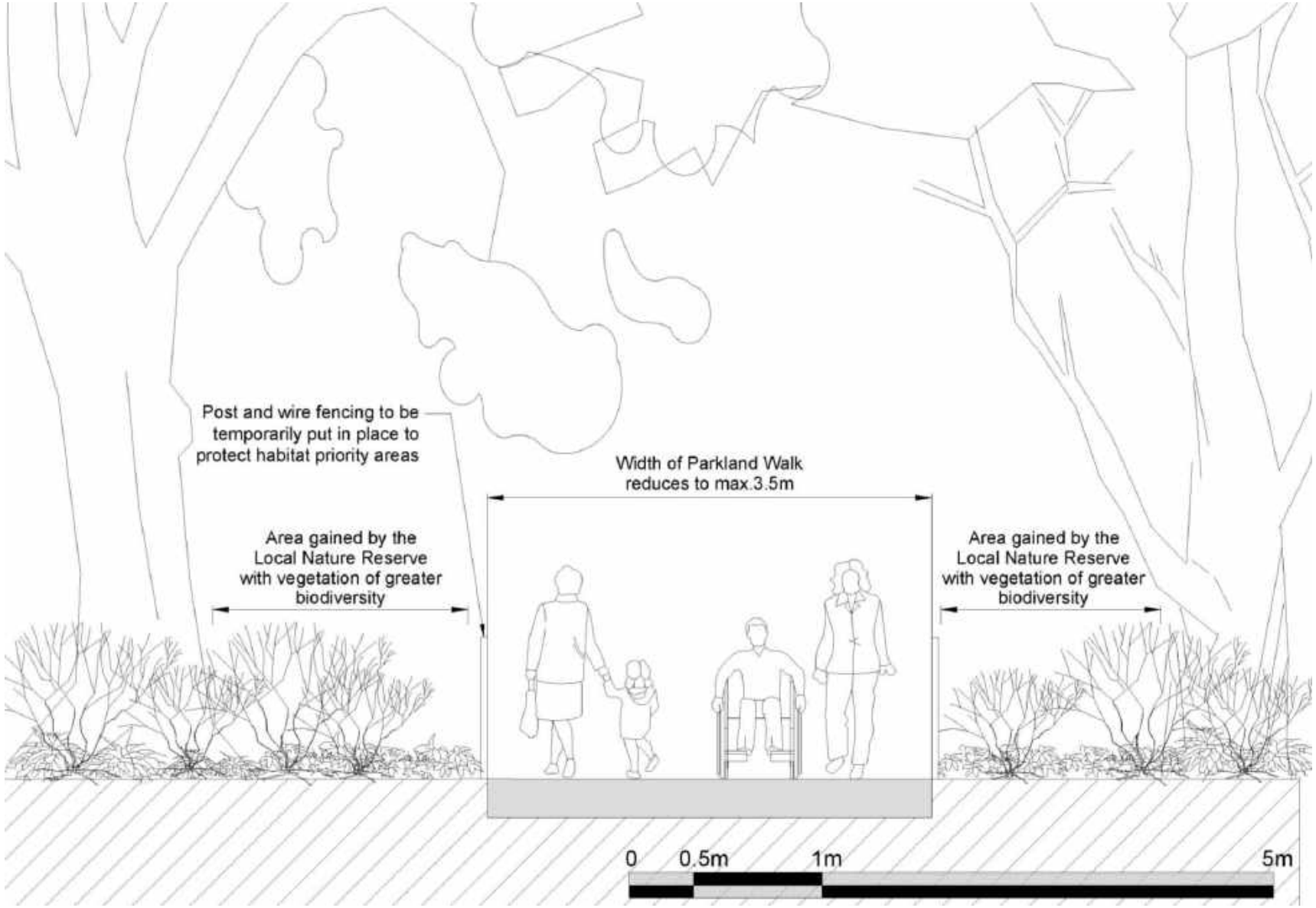
Section 3 – Path Management - Typical scenario for majority of the walk's length

The existing walk needs to reduce to 3.5m maximum width along the length of the local nature reserve to allow the reserve to regenerate and limit encroachment.

Where the existing path is less than 3.5m in width, the level of intervention needs to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. This is to ensure the protection of the ecologically sensitive nature of the site.

Where there are existing tree roots on the walk, they are to be protected and all works (hand digging etc.) are to be in line with the British Standard BS 5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

For information regarding post and wire fencing, where it is to be located and when the method is to be used, refer to pages 12 and 13.



Cross section 3 – Section through wider part of Parkland Walk with max. 3.5m path edged with post and wire fencing– Not to scale

Section 3 – Path Management

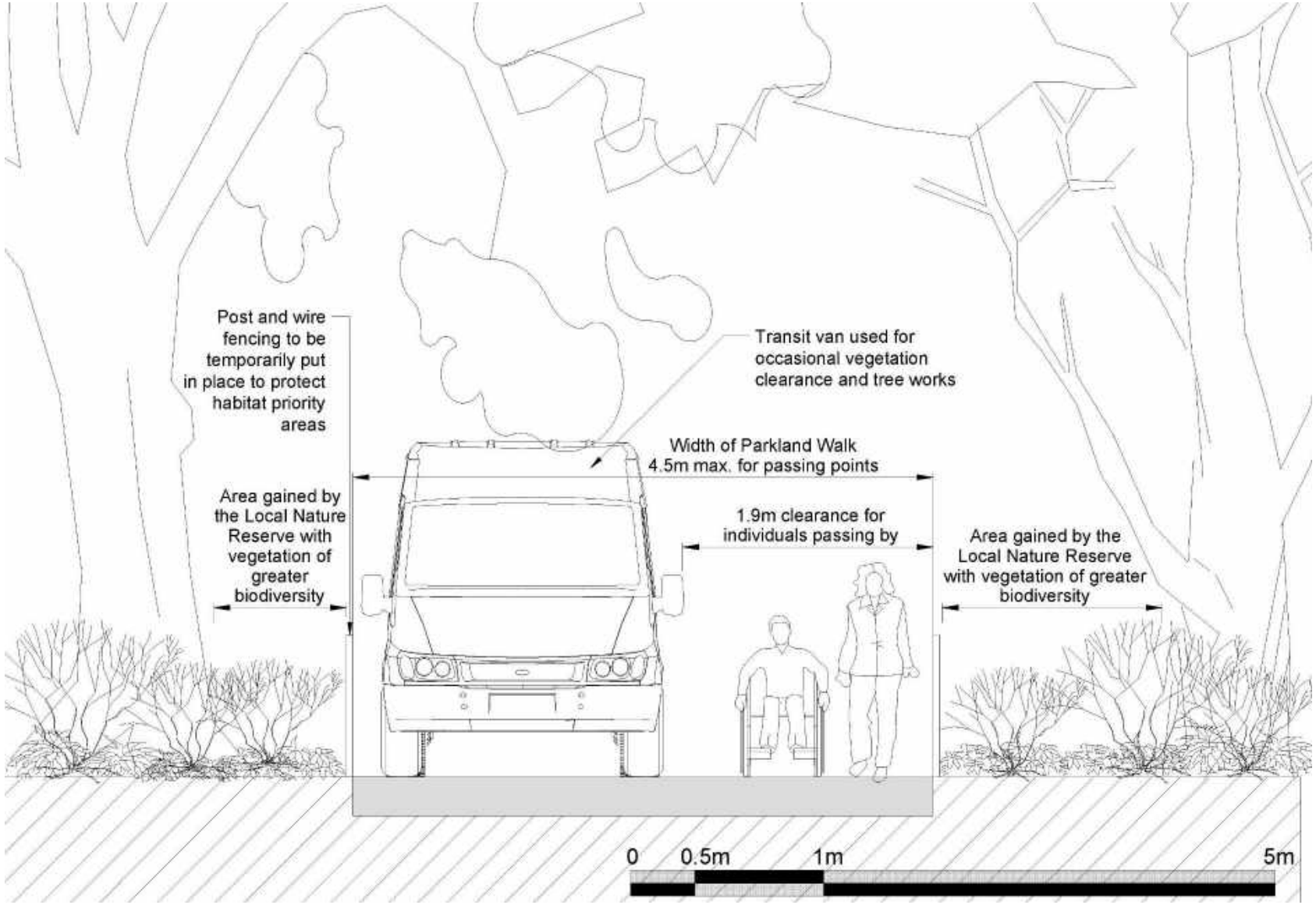
Passing bay cross section

Occasionally the Parkland Walk needs tree management and vegetation clearance.

To accommodate vehicular access for this work, passing points are to be located along the walk to allow vehicles to temporarily park and operatives to carry out their work while keeping disruption for regular users of the Parkland Walk to a minimum.

At these passing points, the width of the path briefly extends to 4.5m leaving a 1.9m clearance for users to continue enjoying the walk unimpeded.

Post and wire fencing is to be erected in these locations to prevent vehicular movement on to ecologically sensitive areas and pedestrian movement to encroach on the local nature reserve beyond the walk.



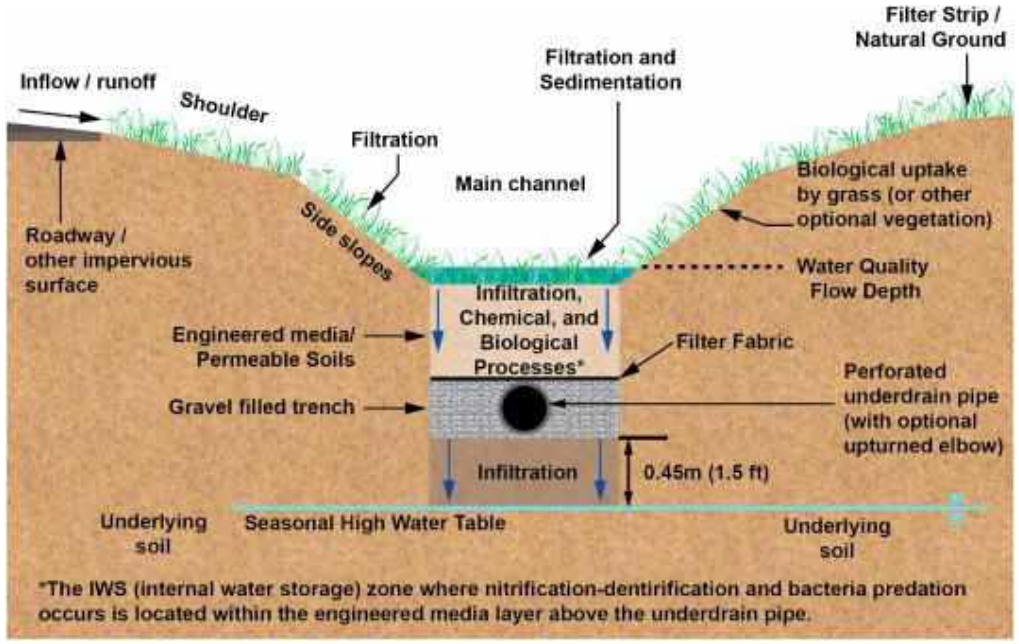
Cross section 4 – Section through vehicular passing bay of Parkland Walk with max. 4.5m path edged with post and wire fencing – Not to scale

Section 3 – Path Management

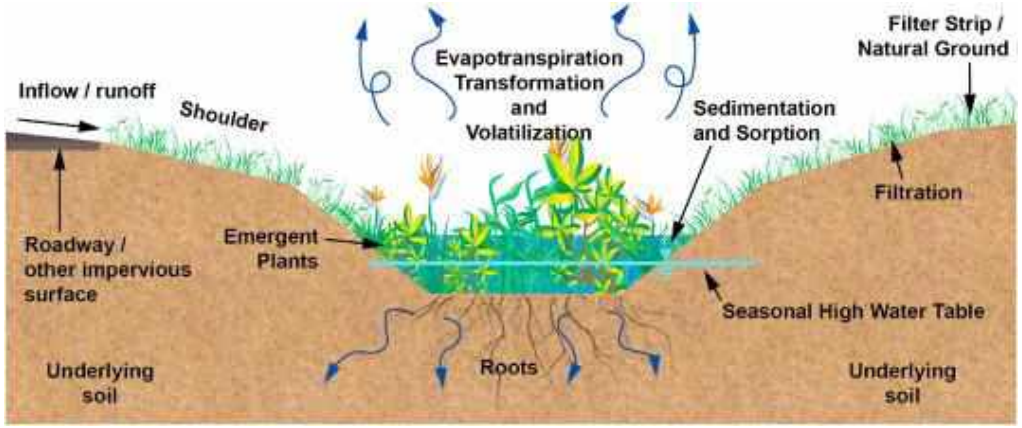
Drainage:
On a whole, the Parkland Walk does not suffer from flooding or drainage issues. There is generally a longitudinal fall from Muswell Hill down to Finsbury Park with localised instances of ponding along the way. There is considerable tree cover along the walk as well as permeable surfacing and soft scrub area which would contribute greatly to absorption and attenuation.

Attenuation – Infiltration swale:
There has been instances where surface runoff has washed path material from the walk onto the adjacent highway for example at the Blythwood Road vehicular access. When works to improve the surfacing take place on these section of the walk, it would be advisable to install an infiltration swale alongside the walk to retain more surface water run off. This would slow down the volume and rate of flow, greatly reducing and, in time eliminating, instances of flooding or unwanted pooling issues. Infiltration swales offer the additional advantage of filtering out pollutants and sediments thus providing improved water quality as well.
(See Detail 11 showing an infiltration swale illustrating its key components)

Ephemeral Ponds – Bioswale:
Opportunities to attenuate water on site to create ephemeral ponds/ swales should be explored as part of any future works contract. These should form part of the wider biodiversity improvement strategy outlined in the Parkland Walk's ecological management plan.
(See Detail 12 showing a cross section of bioswale for illustration of its key components.)



Detail 11 - Image of an infiltration swale - illustrating the opportunities for filtration and attenuation of water at source (Image taken from the Journal of Environmental Management, Vol. 279, 01/02/2021)



Detail 12 - Image of bioswale - illustrating how surface water attenuation can create opportunities for aquatic plant communities and their associated habitats. (Image taken from the Journal of Environmental Management, Vol. 279, 01/02/2021)

Section 3 – Path Management

Play on the Way:
The council is supportive of the introduction of play on the way elements along the walk, however the location of these will need to be agreed with LB Haringey's Parks and Greenspace team and Friends of Parkland Walk. The principles detailed on page 7 apply during the installation of any elements.





Supplier List

Suppliers for the manufactured Hoggin surfacing (and or other approved):

1) https://www.dandys.com/products/hoggin-self-binding-gravel-10mm-to-dust
2) https://www.franktons.com/products/hoggin-self-binding-gravel-10mm-to-dust

Aluminium edging product for interface between resin bound gravel surfacing of access ramps and steps and the Hoggin surfacing of the walk:

Aluexcel or similar approved available from Kinley systems or similar approved.
https://www.kinley.co.uk/products/aluexcel

References correct at time of issue.

Appendices

Includes:

- **Appendix 1:** Access Proposal Plan - North
- **Appendix 2:** Access Proposal Plan - Middle
- **Appendix 3:** Access Proposal Plan - South
- **Appendix 4:** Access Priority Table - High
- **Appendix 5:** Access Priority Table - Medium
- **Appendix 6:** Access Priority Table - Low
- **Appendix 7:** Access Priority Table Location - North
- **Appendix 8:** Access Priority Table Location - Middle
- **Appendix 9:** Access Priority Table Location - South
- **Appendix 10:** Vehicle tracking 1
- **Appendix 11:** Vehicle tracking 2
- **Appendix 12:** Vehicle tracking 3
- **Appendix 13:** Vehicle tracking 4