



Map 2

1 : 2500 when printed at A2 size

NEW FOUNDATIONAL

A diagram of a curved track segment. The curve is drawn with a thick black line. A radius line extends from the center of the curve to the left, labeled "39.0 m". A vertical dashed line is drawn through the center of the curve. Five orange cylindrical markers are placed along the curve, spaced evenly along the radius line. A small circle is drawn at the end of the radius line.

A diagram showing a grid of brown lines forming a triangle. Inside the triangle, there are four orange rectangular blocks arranged in a vertical column. A black line starts from the top-left corner of the grid and curves downwards and to the right, ending near the bottom-right corner. The grid lines are thin and brown, forming a triangular shape. The orange blocks are rectangular and placed vertically within the triangle. The black line is a continuous curve.

A diagram showing a boundary between a grid and a curved region. The grid is composed of brown lines forming a diamond pattern. A curved black line, representing a boundary, intersects the grid. Four orange ovals are placed along this boundary line, one on each side of the intersection with the grid lines. The grid lines extend from the intersection point towards the top-left and bottom-right.

A diagram showing a boundary condition for a lattice model. A vertical line with a wavy boundary on its right side meets a horizontal line. The intersection is marked with a vertical line and a horizontal line. A grid of brown lines is attached to the vertical line, forming a boundary condition for the lattice model.

A 3D grid of brown lines in perspective. A diagonal line is drawn from the bottom-left to the top-right. Orange markers are placed at the intersections of the grid lines along this diagonal, starting from the bottom-left and ending at the top-right. The grid consists of approximately 10x10 small squares.

A cross-sectional diagram of a slope protection system. The slope is covered with a brown geogrid. A series of orange cylindrical soil nails are driven into the slope, with their heads secured to the geogrid. The base of the slope is supported by a series of concentric curved lines representing a foundation or retaining wall.

A map showing a grid pattern in the upper left, a curved line, and a shaded area labeled 'Warren Hill' in the lower right.

A line drawing of a landscape featuring a winding path. The path is labeled "Pathum" in a cursive font. The landscape includes a large, irregular shape representing a body of water or a field, and a smaller, rounded shape representing a hill or mountain. The path starts from the bottom left, goes up a small hill, then down a slope, then up another small hill, and finally down towards the right. The label "Pathum" is positioned on the upper part of the path, just before it descends.

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