

Exhibit A

Awbrey Glen Homesite Phases—No Golf Course Frontage

See Buildable Area

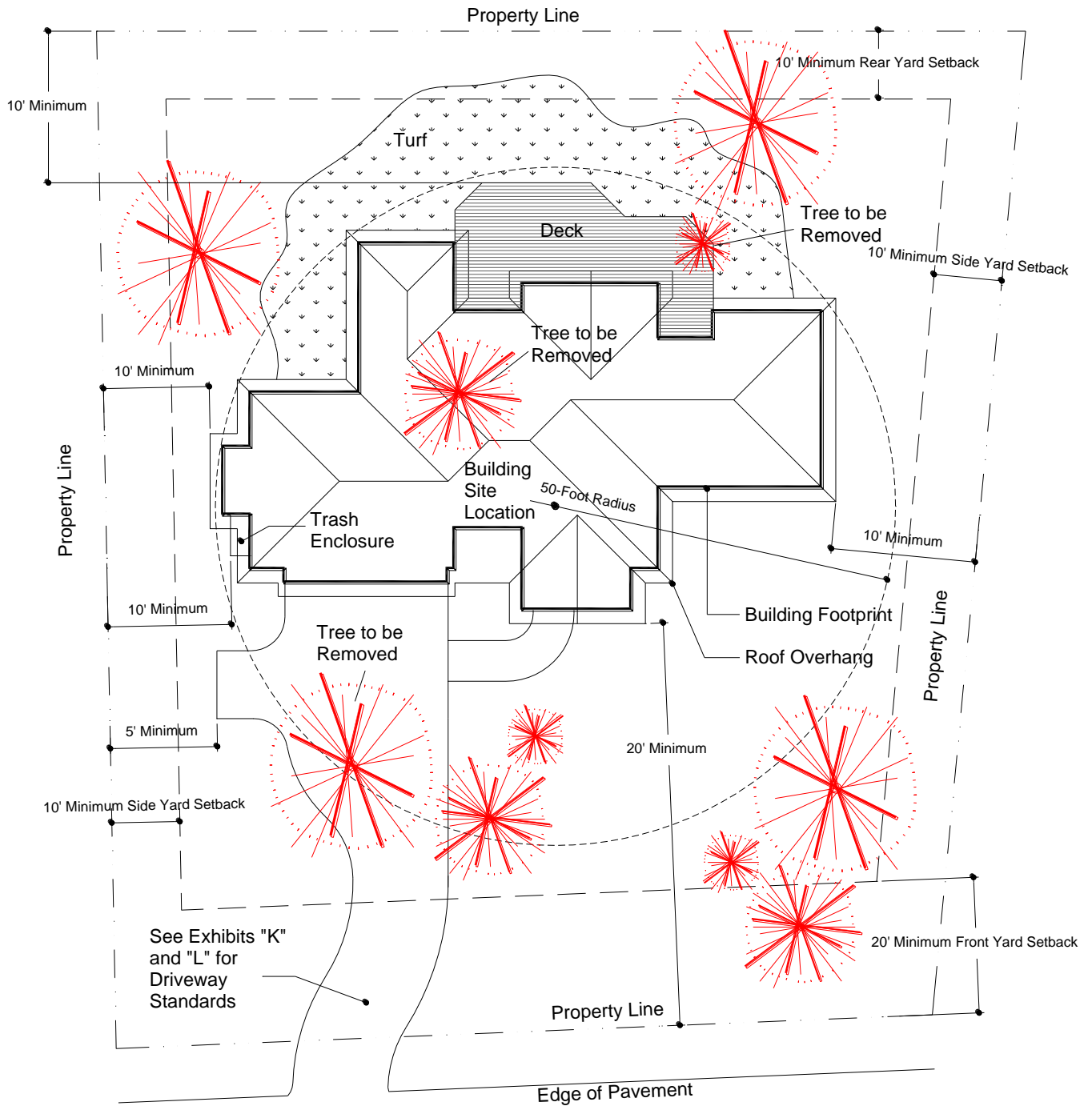
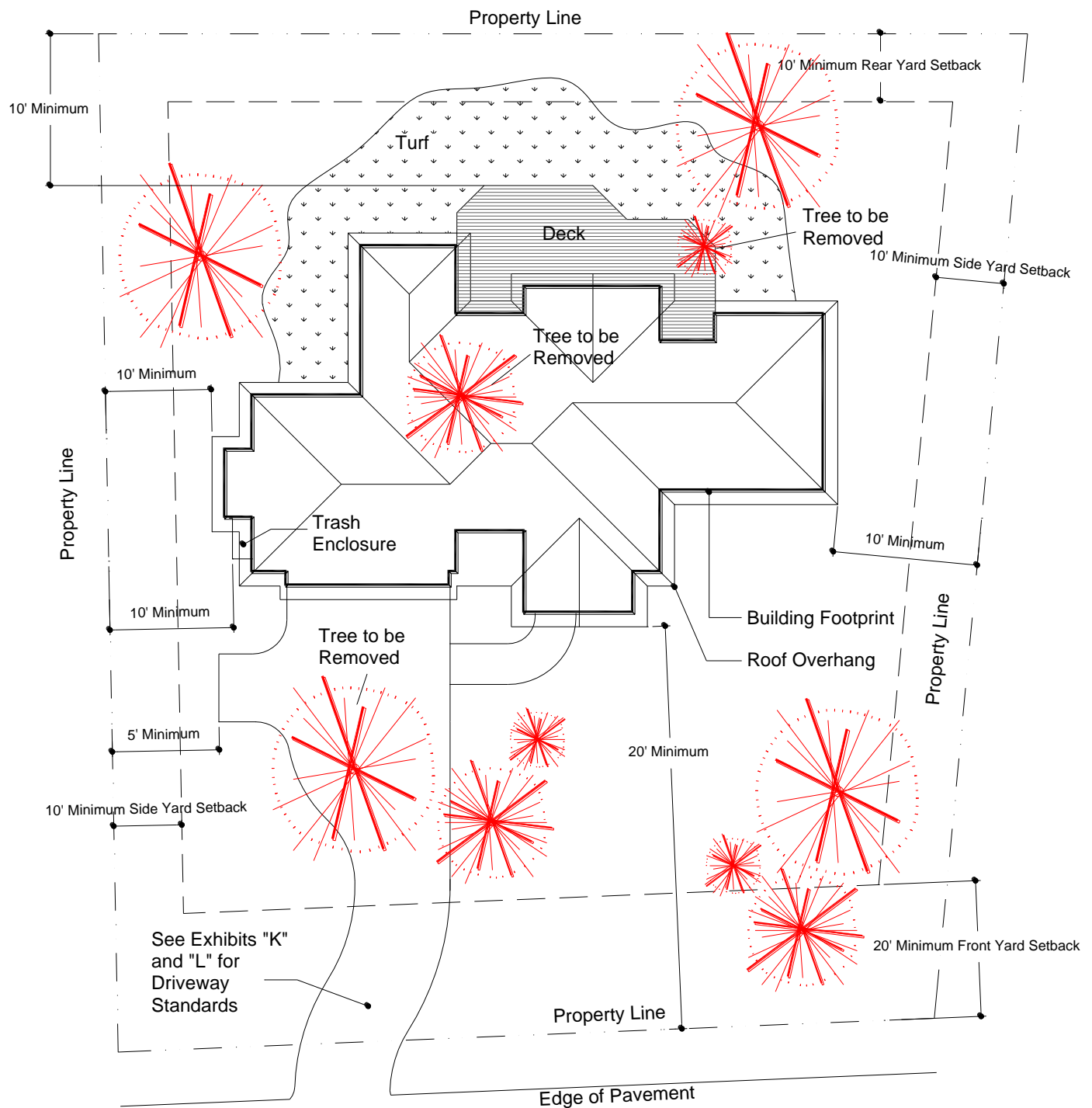


Exhibit B

Champion Ridge Phases—No Golf Course Frontage



See Buildable Area

Exhibit C

Pine Canyon Phases—No Golf Course Frontage

See Buildable Area

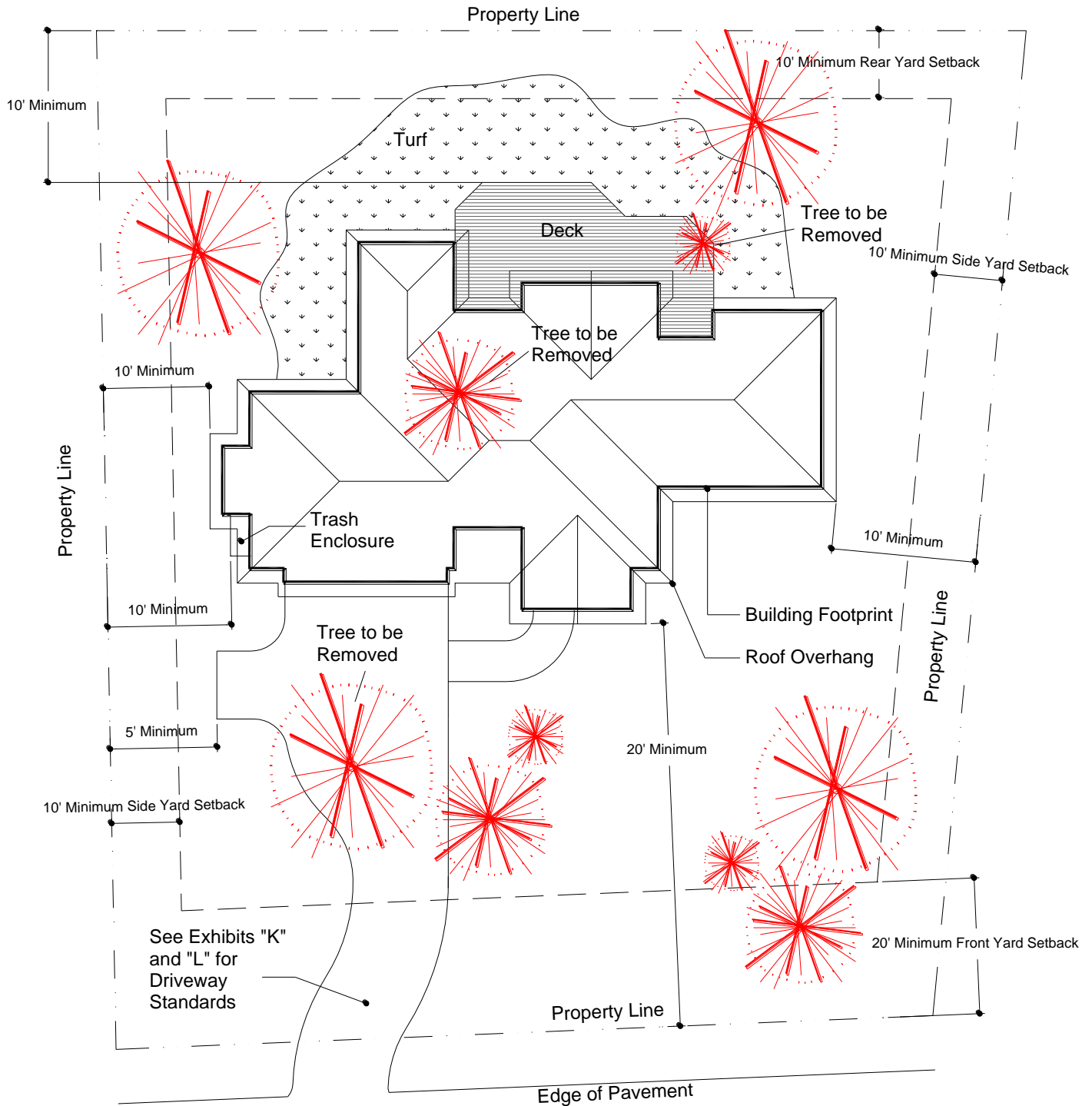


Exhibit D

Awbrey Glen Homesite Phases

Golf Course Easement (No Out-of-Bounds)

See Buildable Area



Exhibit E

Champion Ridge Phases

Golf Course Easement (No Out-of-Bounds)

See Buildable Area

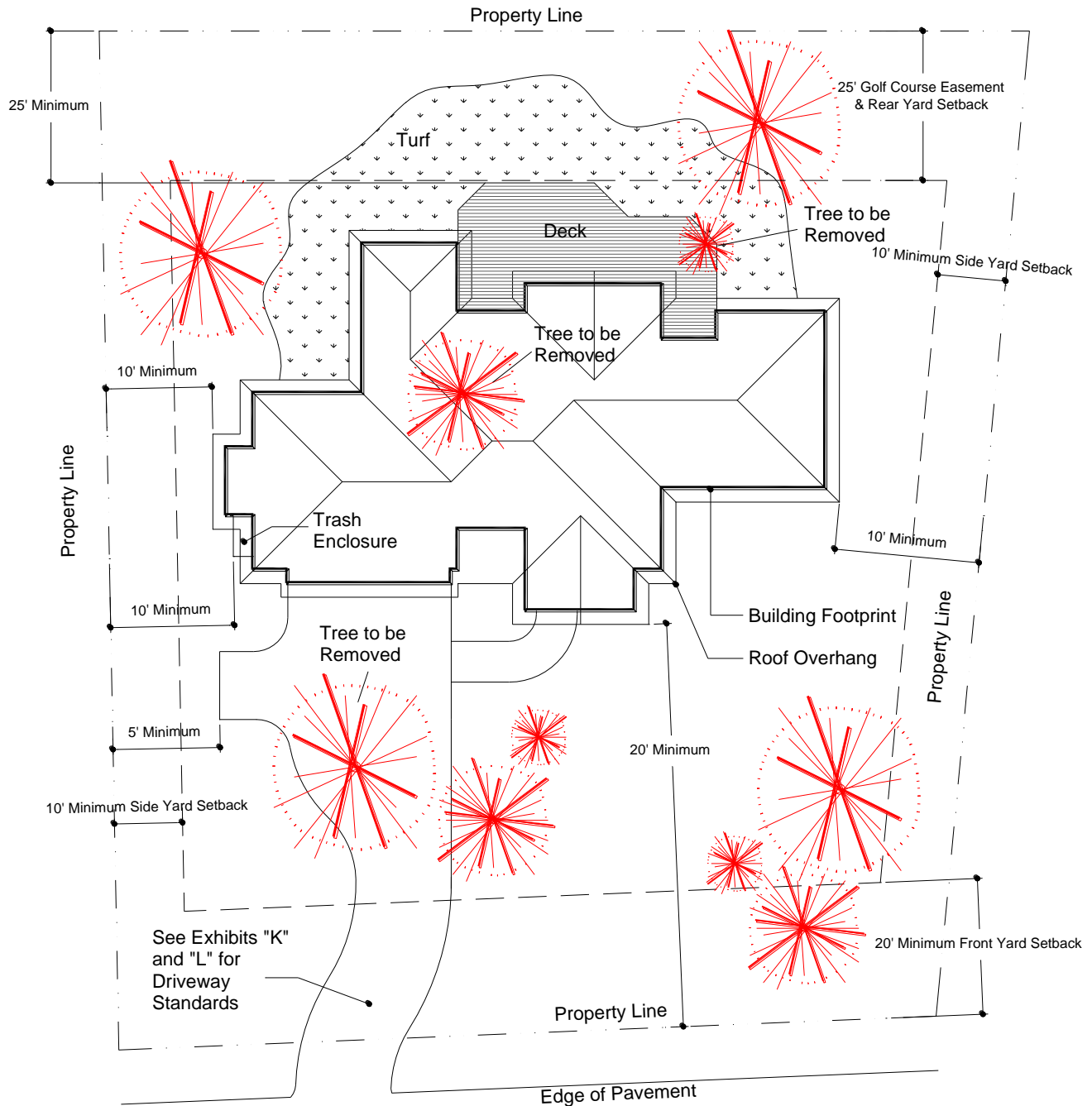


Exhibit F

Awbrey Glen Homesite Phases

Golf Course Easement and Out-of-Bounds are Different

See Buildable Area

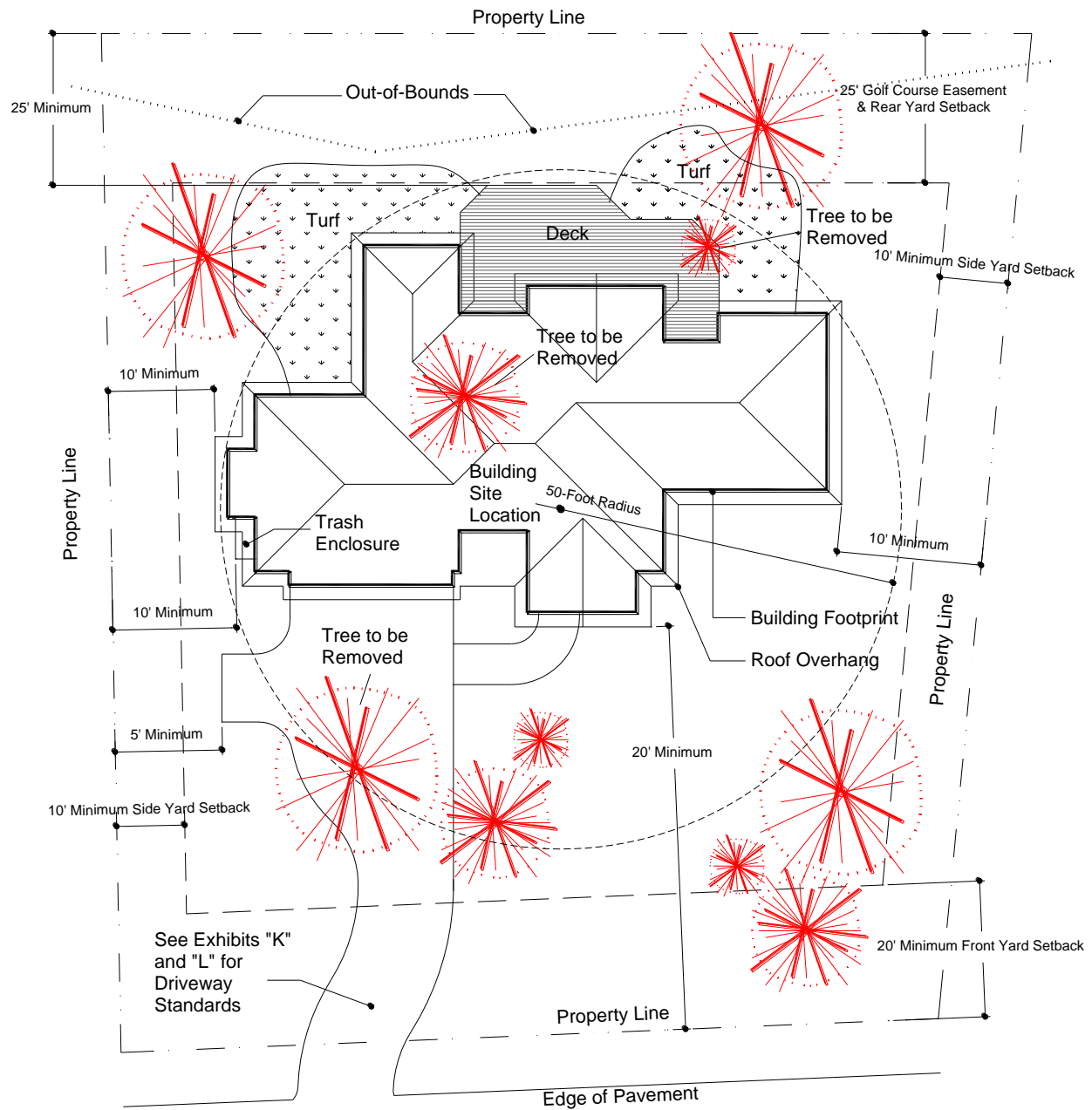


Exhibit G

Champion Ridge Phases

Golf Course Easement and Out-of-Bounds are Different

See Buildable Area



Exhibit I

Pine Canyon Phases

Golf Course Easement and Out-of-Bounds are Identical

See Buildable Area

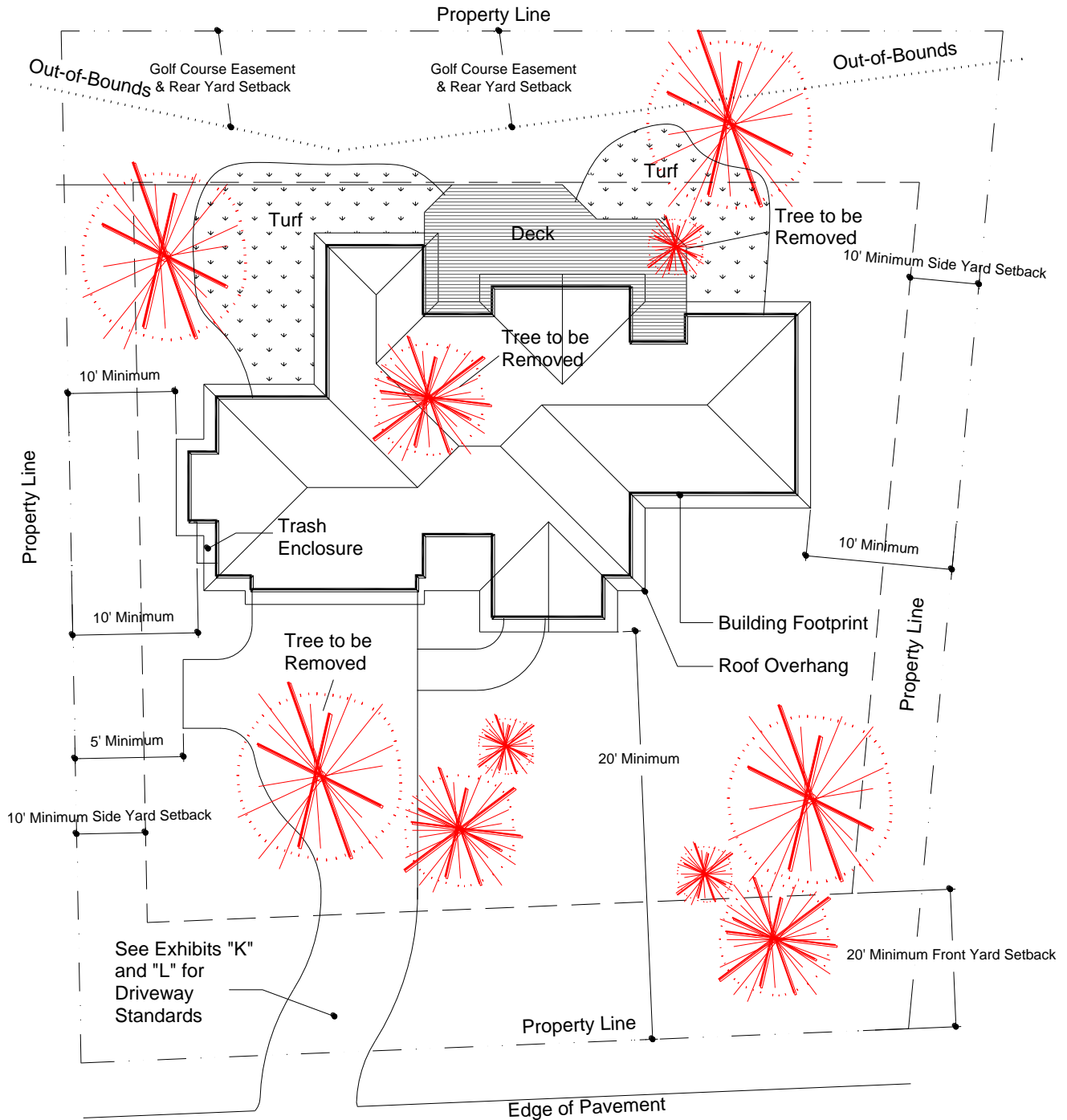


Exhibit J

Additional Setbacks Illustration

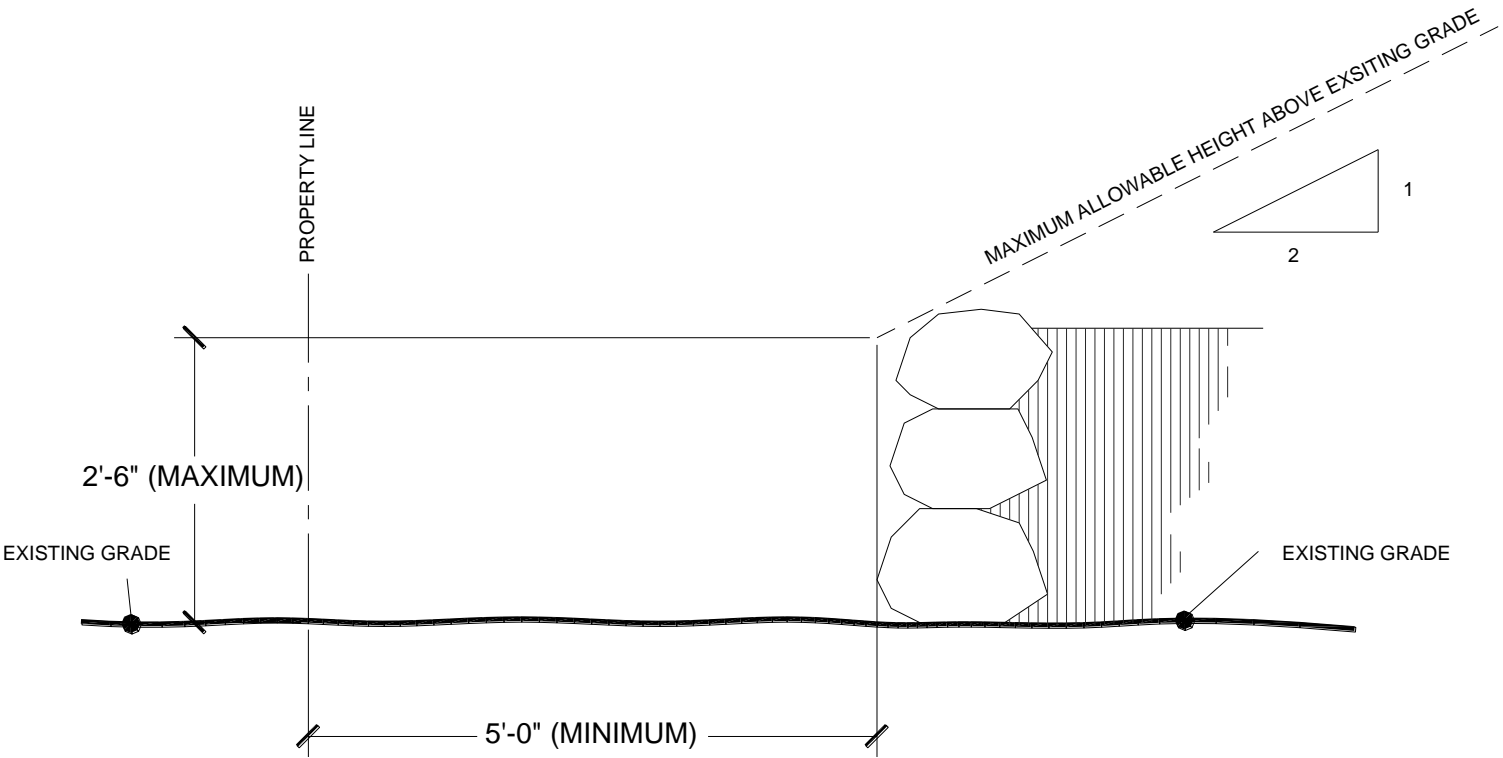


Exhibit K

Building Height Calculation

Building Height Calculation:

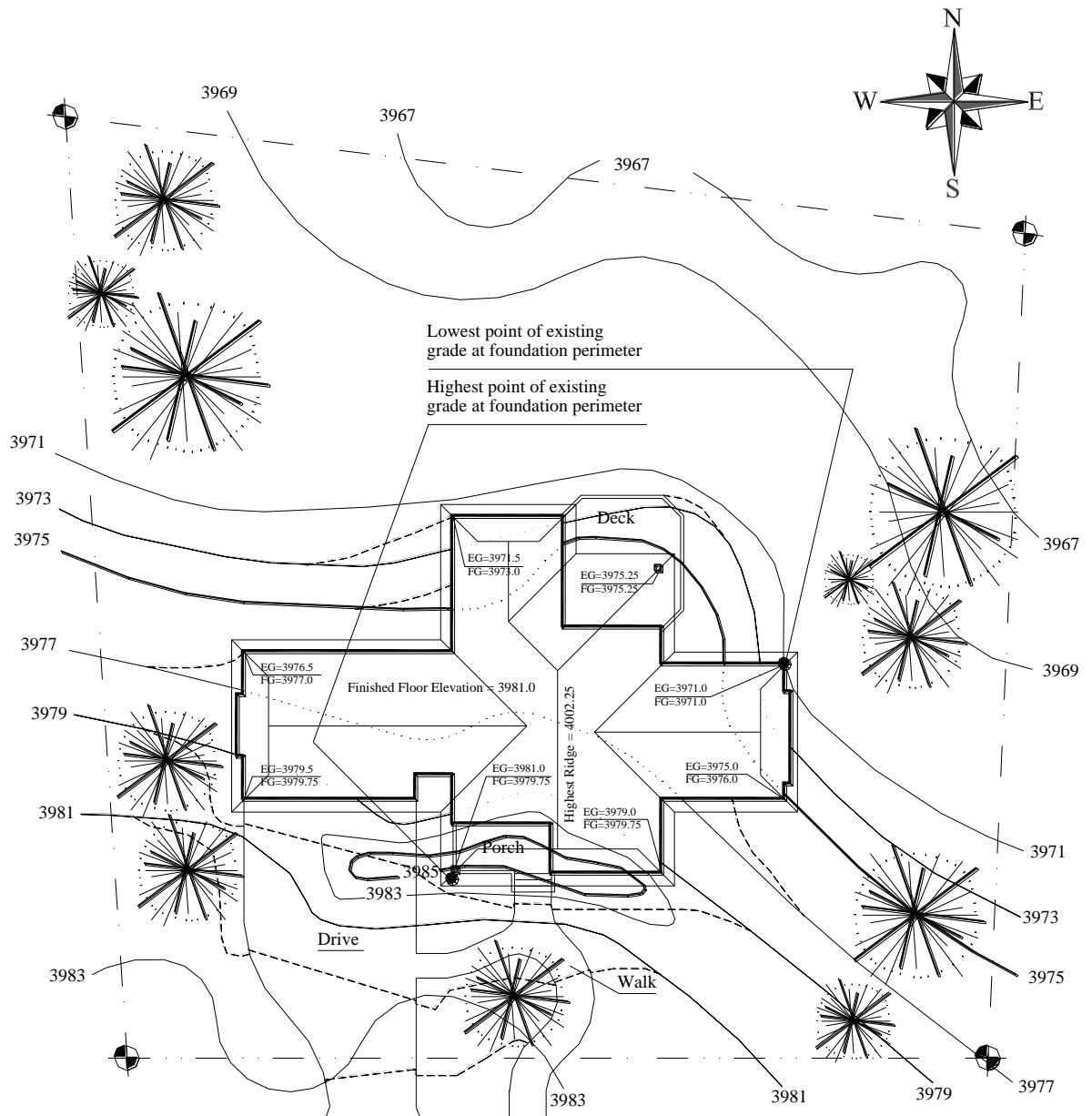
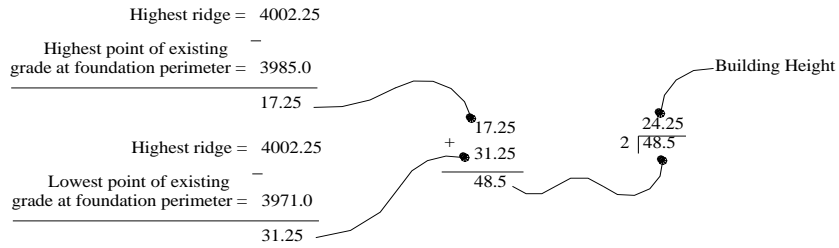
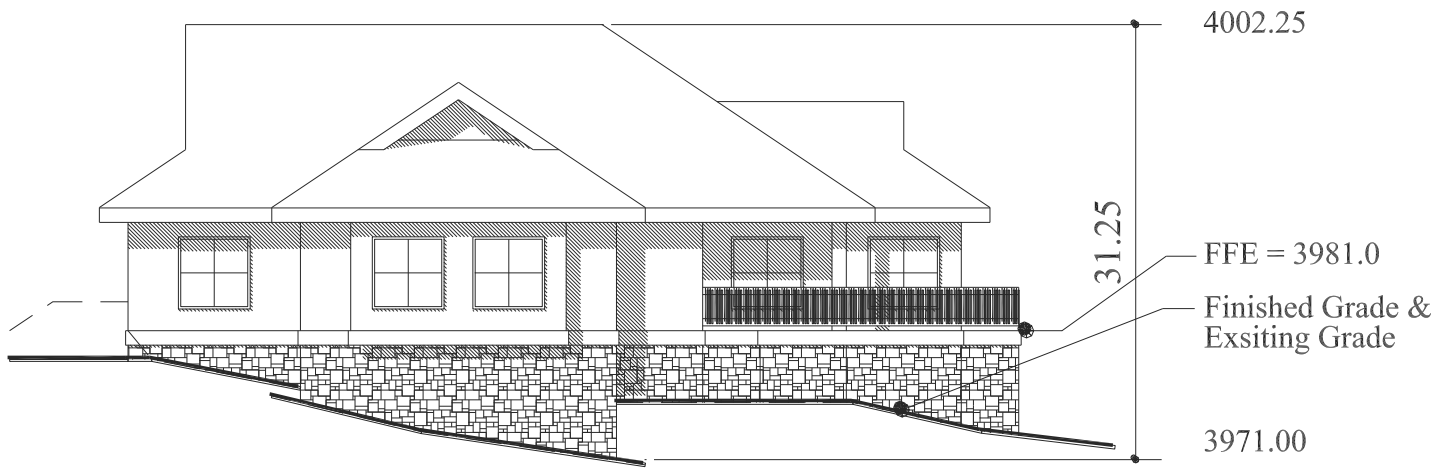
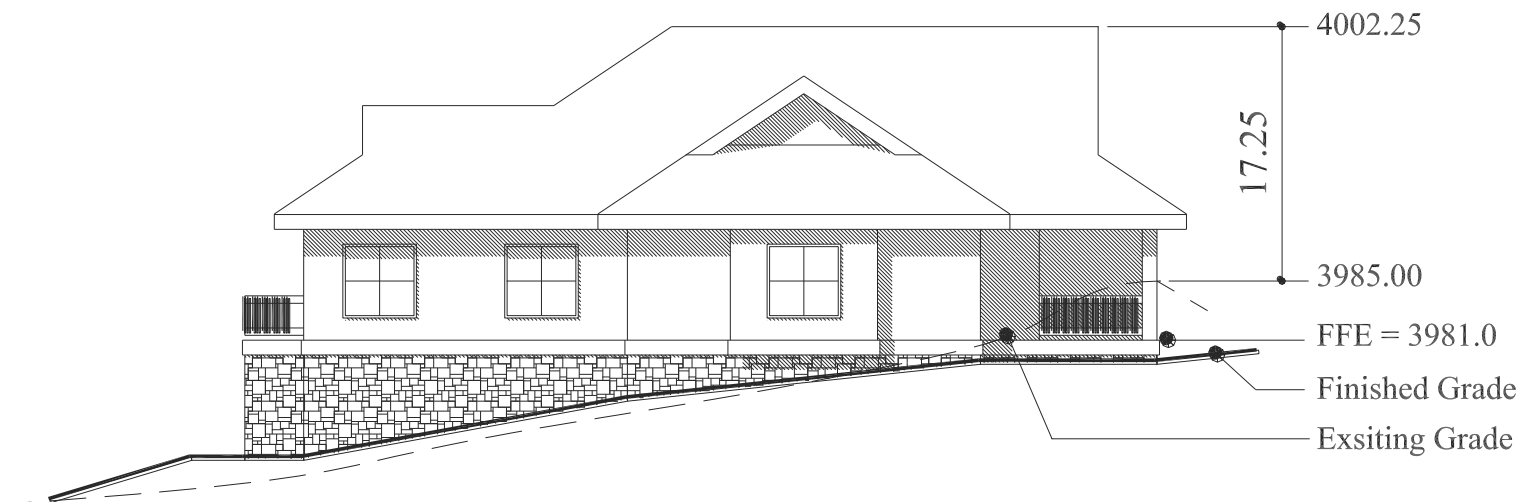


Exhibit K (Continued)



Building Height Calculation

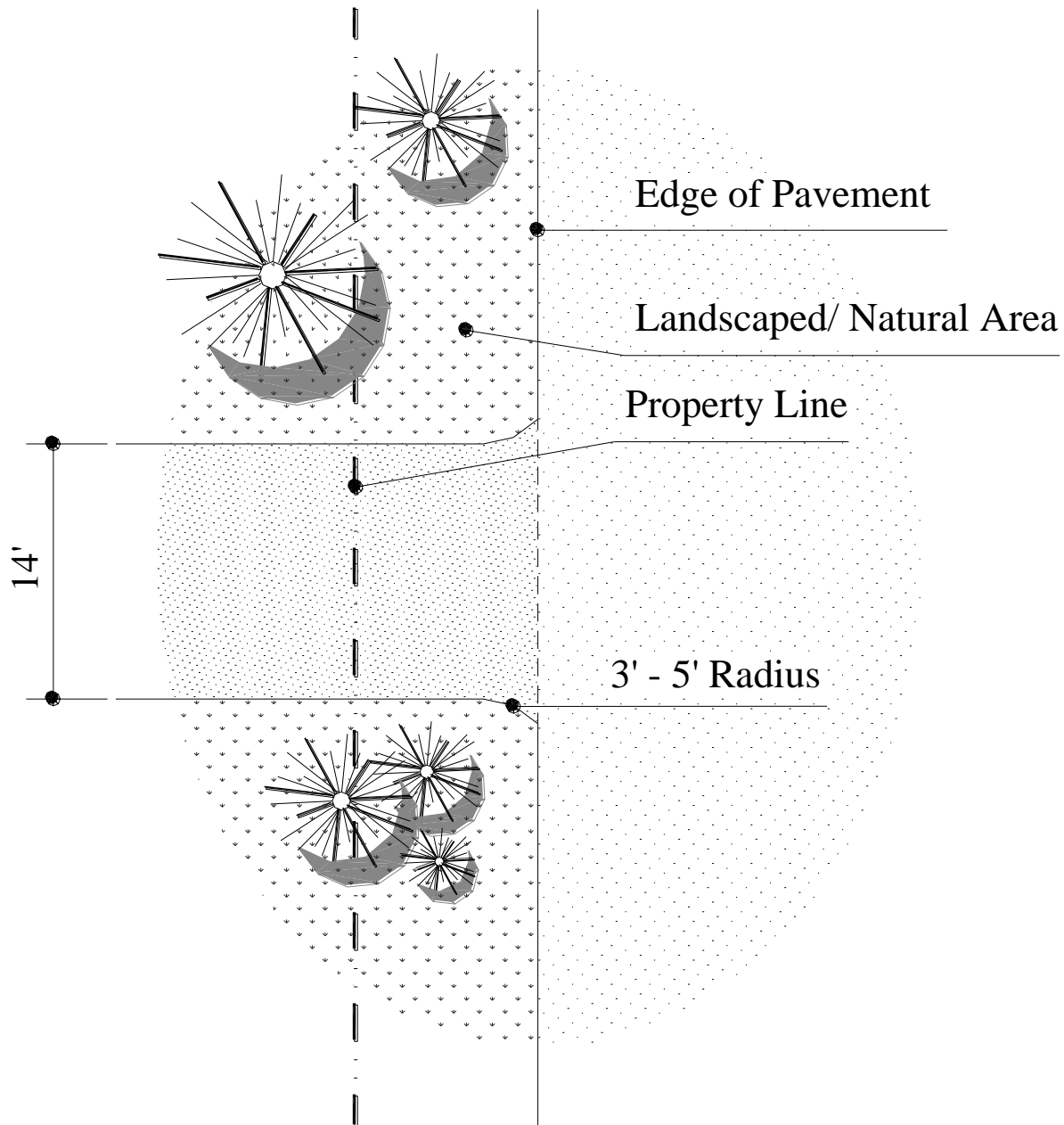
East Elevation



West Elevation

Exhibit L

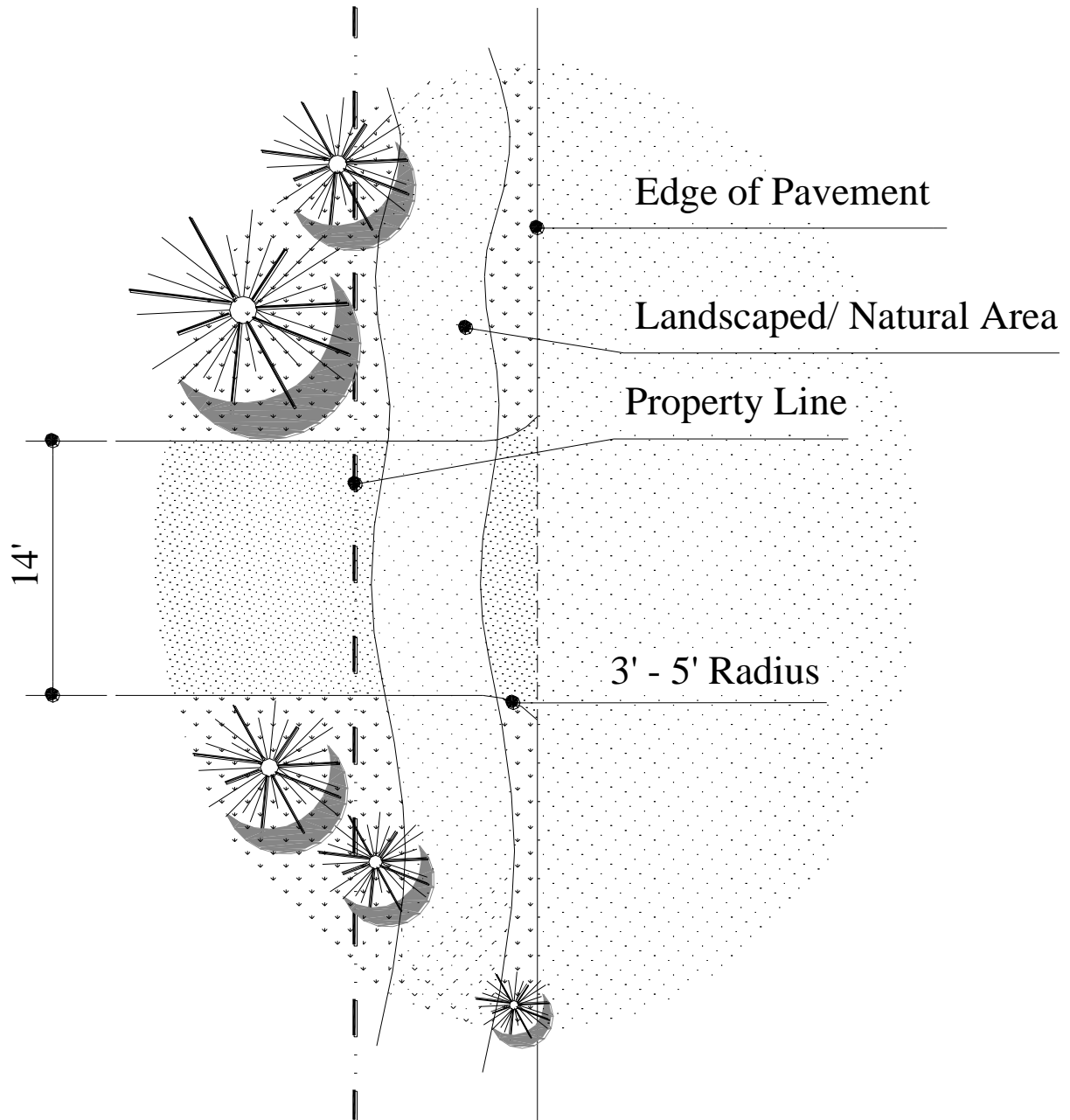
Standard Driveway



The driveway shall be limited to a maximum of 14 feet wide, except to flare to the street and to transition to the parking area in front of the garage. Homes located close to the street may not conform to the 14-foot width requirement, but the width of the drive must be kept to a minimum while still allowing reasonable access to parking areas and the garage entrance.

Exhibit M

Driveway Interrupted with Path



The driveway shall be limited to a maximum of 14 feet wide, except to flare to the street and to transition to the parking area in front of the garage. Homes located close to the street may not conform to the 14-foot width requirement, but the width of the drive must be kept to a minimum while still allowing reasonable access to parking areas and the garage entrance.

Exhibit N

Ground Well Light

- Louvered lens conceals light source
- Lamp angle is adjustable
- Uplight for landscape and building features

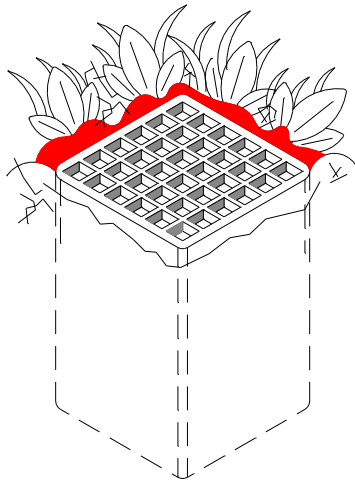


Exhibit O

Compact Adjustable Accent Light

- Deeply recessed lamp
- Low Brightness
- High efficiency

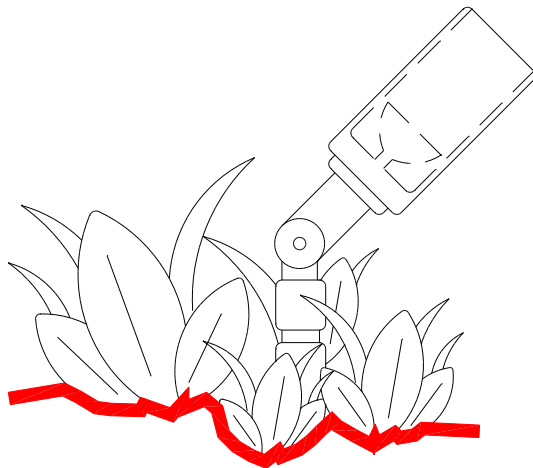


Exhibit P

Louvered Panel Bollard

- Limited Light Spread
- Attractive Appearance

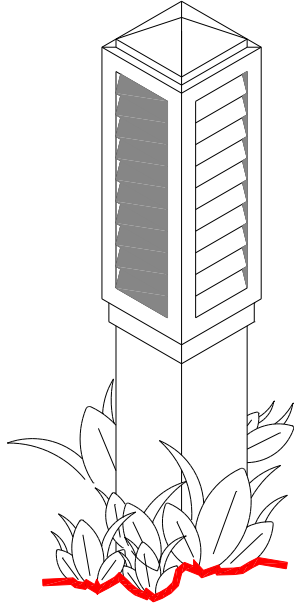


Exhibit Q

Wood Offset Bollard

- Downlight
- Ideal for Paths and Driveways

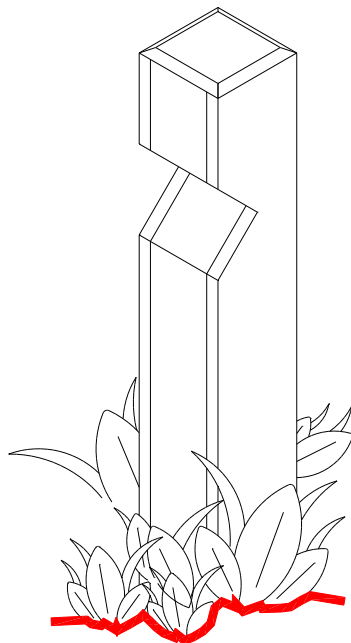


Exhibit R

"Dish" Path Light

- Broad Light Spill
- Clean, Graceful Lines



Exhibit S

Garden Post Bollard

- Downlight
- Wide Spread Light
- Unobtrusive

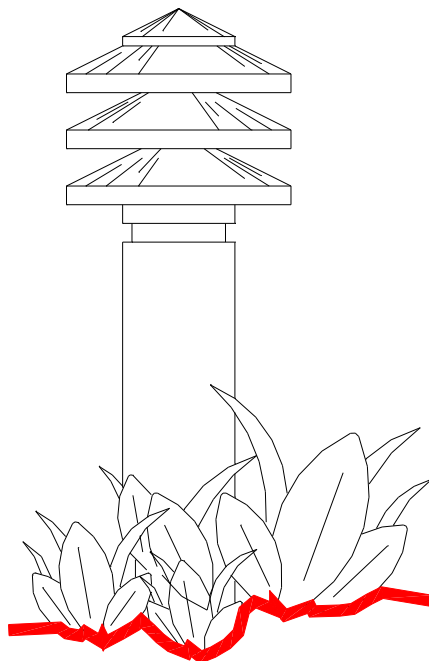
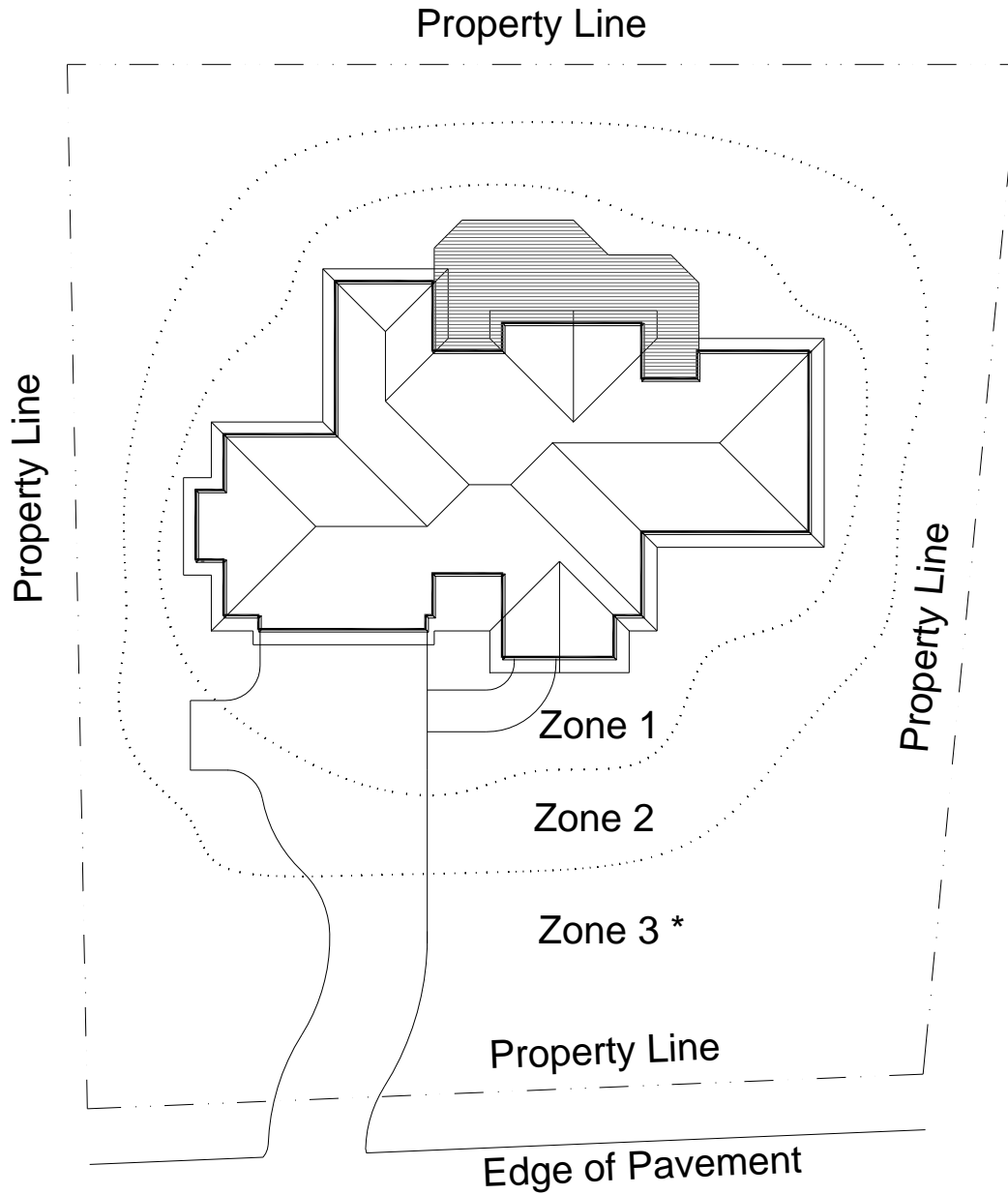


Exhibit T

Landscape Zones

(See Buildable Area for landscape restrictions for lots along the golf course)



The following is an article written by Linda Payne Williams that illustrates the importance of tree protection and outlines methods to safeguard your trees:

A western Connecticut couple fell in love with their new home in part because of the majestic feature tree in the front yard. Five years later they had to pay \$3,000 to have the tree removed. The new homeowners hadn't realized that a bulldozer used to grade the site hit the tree during construction. The damage wasn't obvious except to a trained arborist, but the tree had been dying for many years. The story is not unusual, according to consulting arborist Gary Mullane of New Fairfield, CT, which was called too late to save the tree. The loss was unnecessary, he says. "If the builder had been required to follow arborist' guidelines during construction of the house," Mullane says, "the tree might have been standing for another century."

Bob Ray, president of the American Society of Consulting Arborists, presented his guidelines at a clinic on construction injury and tree evaluation in Syracuse, New York. Ominously for homebuyers, none of the invited builders, contractors, or architects came to the session. Their absence suggests that it's up to homeowners to write precautionary clauses into contracts with builders.

"Many people buy a piece of property because it has trees," he said, "and they assume that the trees will remain in good health. In reality these trees may be dying for up to 10-15 years because a developer failed to protect them properly."

Here's how to guard your investment:

- Seek an arborist's advice before purchasing a wooded lot or start of construction. "As arborist," Ray says, "our primary mission is to educate builders and property owners about special needs of trees during construction and to serve as a resource." The adjustment an arborist suggests may cost more money initially, "but in the long run, they'll save the cost of removing and replacing dead trees," he says.
- Around each tree or group of trees to be protected erect a boundary with stakes connected by brightly colored ribbons. This should extend past the drip line, the outermost reach of the branches. Ray's suggestion: When feasible, the boundary should be located one foot away from the tree trunk for every inch of trunk diameter measured 4 ½ feet above grade.
- Make it clear that builders may not park or store vehicles, equipment or materials within the tree's drip line. The builder is to be liable for any injury to tree bark or roots.
- Builder may not add more than two inches of fill within the drip line of any tree. Amounts in excess of two inches can cause root loss from earth compaction and suffocation. You can compensate for raising the grade near a tree by installing wells (see Exhibit T) to provide underground drainage and aeration.
- No soil may be removed within the drip line of any protected tree.
- The builder may not remove or trim any tree without permission.
- It's the builder's responsibility to route utility services so they won't injure trees.
- Utility ditches must be located nine inches away from the tree trunk for each inch of trunk diameter. The exposed roots should be pruned to promote healing, closure and regrowth.

For a list of trained arborists in your area, write for the directory of American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA): Jack Siebenthaler, executive director, 700 Canterbury Rd., Clearwater FL 33624. The American Forestry Association provides a workbook called *Global ReLeaf Action Guide: Save Our Urban Trees* and offers workshops. Write: American Forestry Association, P.O. Box 2000 Washington, DC 20013.

Exhibit U

