# **Environment - Existing** Listed Buildings **Ancient Tree Inventory** Public Right of Way Sustrans National Cycle Network Buildings Watercourse/body Fluvial flood zone 2 Scheduled monument Ancient woodland Conservation area Registered park and garden Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) County Wildlife Sites (CWS) County Durham Plan - Area of high landscape value **Special Protection Areas** (SPA) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Areas of Outstanding

Natural Beauty (AONB)

# **Engineering and Construction**

Variable Message Sign

Route Alignment

Shared Pedestrian /

Shared Pedestrian / Cycle

Verges and Earthworks

**Proposed Compound** 

becomes Landform

Proposed Topsoil /

Proposed Compound that

Proposed New Landform

Laydown / Storage Area

Proposed Replacement

Brough Hill Fair Sites

(VMS)

**Bridleway** 

Footpath

Bridleway

**Order Limits** 

Hardstanding

Drainage Pond

Path



Amenity tree and shrub

Marsh and wet grassland

planting

Individual trees

Water bodies and

associated plants

#### **General Notes**

- We will continue to engage on environmental mitigation to ensure landowners are aware of our final proposals before we submit our Development Consent Order application in Spring 2022
- The provision and intended use of each compound is based on an assumed approach to construction and is subject to change as the approach to construction evolves during the detailed design phase. We will continue to engage with landowners as the proposals are developed.
- and Local Authorities as a means of access and for maintenance of the project ■ All walking, cycling or horse riding routes which cross the new proposed A66 are intended to be via an overbridge or underpass, and will

■ In some instances, the provision for walkers, cyclists and horse riders will be shared with access for local landowners, National Highways

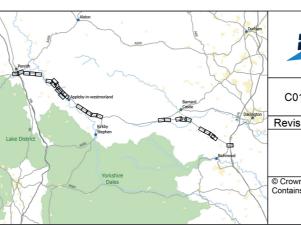
- not be at grade crossings. ■ The illustrations within this map book represent our current proposals which will continue to evolve through the detailed design process
- Areas of land included in the Order limits shown as open grassland are areas which we intend to return to former use where possible.

## **Engineering Design**

- Boundary treatments are not currently shown but will be required at the extents of permanent land acquisition. They will be designed to be in keeping with the character of the local area and may include post and rail fence, stock fencing, dry stone walls and hedgerows.
- Drv stone walls and hedgerows will be reinstated where possible and new walls and hedgerows will be constructed where they will integrate the design into the surrounding landscape and field patterns and maintain connectivity.

## **Environmental Mitigation**

- Where possible environmental mitigation will be multi-functional. For example by achieving landscape, visual and ecological mitigation at a single location.
- Landscape and visual mitigation will be designed to integrate with surrounding local landscape character and seek to reduce visual impacts.
- Ecological mitigation that is to be implemented will be designed so as to retain and protect any important existing habitats or landscape features (e.g. retaining mature trees).
- Protected species fencing (temporary and permanent) is not currently shown but will be included throughout the project where required.
- Bat mitigation may include the installation of replacement roosts such as bat boxes, new planting such as hedgerows or tree lines to connect habitats and suitable bat crossing features such as culverts and underpasses.
- Bird mitigation may include creation of rough grassland for barn owl, replacement of scrub, wetland habitats and woodland, installation of nest boxes, buffering of designated sites with habitats such as heathland complex and connecting habitats such as species rich hedgerows.
- Terrestrial invertebrate mitigation may include habitat creation and translocation of invertebrates, careful drainage design to include features such as mud reed beds, bee banks and invertebrate friendly planting.
- Fish and freshwater ecology mitigation may include channel restoration to reconnect meanders, suitable design of culverts to support passage of fish and other species, and other fish passage improvements.
- Otter and water vole mitigation may include temporary fencing around construction areas, artificial holt sites for otters, habitat enhancement and design of appropriate culverts to allow mammal passage.
- Red squirrel mitigation may include crossing features such as rope bridges, tree and hedgerow planting to ensure habitat connectivity, woodland enhancement and new woodland habitat.
- Reptile mitigation may include temporary fencing to protect habitats and avoid disturbance, new habitats to move any reptiles found in the construction site and creation of open mixtures of habitats suited to reptiles.
- Amphibian mitigation may include suitable pond designs and new ponds purely for amphibians, refuges (areas that amphibians spend time in out of the pond) and habitats to connect ponds with breeding areas.
- Badger mitigation is not shown on the maps as the information is sensitive due to the risk of harm to the animals. Mitigation will be included in the scheme within the Order limits and may include new habitat, artificial setts and badger crossing features such as tunnels and underpasses. Fencing may also be included to prevent road traffic accidents and harm to badgers due to them crossing the live traffic.







A66 Northern Trans-Pennine Project Map Title

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	First Issue					
01	CESL	LHAN	KWHA	PCAR	DBEA	
	18/03/22	18/03/22	18/03/22	18/03/22	18/03/22	
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Originator Volume **GEN AMY** MP - ZZ - 500104 Type | Role | Number

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Suitability Suitability Description Revision APPROVED FOR STAGE COMPLETE C01