

A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham

Scheme Number: TR010059

7.9.1.1 Culvert Mitigation Strategy

Rule 8(1)(c)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

The A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham

Development Consent Order 20[xx]

Culvert Mitigation Strategy

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Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 3	July 2021	Deadline 11



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1 CULVERT MITIGATION STRATEGY

1.1 REVISION HISTORY

- 1.1.1. Initial Submission (Rev 0) Deadline 1 [REP1-066] Prepared to aid the Environment Agency in their review of the Water Framework Directive Assessments Part A [APP-255] and Part B [APP-312] and the Road Drainage and Water Environment ES Chapters Part A [APP-050] and Part B [APP-051].
- 1.1.2. Revision 1 (Rev 1) Deadline 5 [REP5-022] Revised to incorporated information on natural beds proposed within the culverts and removal of marginal planting as a mitigation measure. The terminology was changed in relation to riparian woodland (from wet woodland) with the associated proposed extents changed from being reported as m² to m. This was to enable refined discussions with the Environment Agency.
- 1.1.3. Revision 2 (Rev 2) Deadline 8 [REP8-023] Revised to reflect the outcomes from the discussions with the Environment Agency. The updates incorporated:
 - Refinements to the lengths of the riparian woodland planting, incorporating the latest Scheme design parameters;
 - Removal of the justification for the provision of the depth of natural beds within the culverts, as agreement has been reached, (this information remains detailed in the Water Framework Directive Assessments – Part A [APP-255] and Part B [APP-312]);
 - Updates to the depth of the natural bed at two culverts (Earsdon Burn and the River Lyne), to reflect the agreement reached with the Environment Agency; and
- 1.1.4. Inclusion of a watercourse specific mitigation and compensation plan to demonstrate the spatial location of the measures committed to within the Culvert Mitigation Strategy.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

1.2.1. The Culvert Mitigation Strategy has been updated and enhanced at Deadline 11 (Rev 3), to reflect the discussions with the Environment Agency on the depth of the natural bed proposed within the culverts on the River Lyne and the Earsdon Burn and to ensure the measures fully align with those within the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [REP10-025 and 026] (as updated at Deadline 11).

A1 M2E Culvert Mitigation Summary

Version 3.0, July 2021

Not included in biodiversity assessment

No changes to the baseline scenario

Baffles to installed as part of the scheme

			Wate	ercourse Chara	cteristics			Exi	sting Struc	ctures			Р	roposed Structur	es		
Watercourse	WFD Waterbody	WFD Monitored Waterbody	Upstream Catchment Size (km²)	Low Flow Q95 (m³/s)	1 in 2 Year Flow (m³/s)	Watercourse Description	Structure	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	Features	Structure (Ref no.)	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	New culvert or extension	Features	Commentary	Proposed Bed Depth
Part A									•								
							Circular culvert	28	0.3	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N Natural gravel bed - N	Circular culvert	28	0.3	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.		
							Circular culvert	41	0.9	Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert	41	0.9	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.		
Cotting Burn (Section 4 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255])		Y	0.75	0.001	0.51	 Ordinary watercourse. River bed comprises clay and silt material. Aquatic ecology survey identified watercourse as unsuitable habitat for fish. No evidence of otter was identified during baseline mammal surveys. 	Circular culvert	7	0.35	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Box culvert (Ref 1.4)	12.8		Replacement culvert	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	 ✓ Total length of culverts are reduced by 0.4m. ✓ Gravel bed introduced in all culvert replacements. ✓ Approx. 15m length of riparian woodland will be planted along Cotting Burn. Highly unlikely that Cotting Burn would be a suitable habitat for fish so no baffles or low flow channel provided. No changes proposed to existing culverts beneath A1. 	250 mm
						- Septic tank outfalling into watercourse.	Circular culvert	4	0.35	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N						Mammal passage has not been provided in the replacement culverts beneath the private access road due to the likely low risk of mammal casualty and with low road usage.	
	Wansbeck from Font to Bothal Burn						Circular culvert	15	0.45	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N Culvert blocked and assessed to be in poor condition during site visit.	Box culvert (Ref 1.5)	12.8		Replacement culvert	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N		200mm
Shieldhill Burn (Section 5 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255])		N	0.94	0.001	0.24	 Ordinary watercourse. Aquatic ecology survey identified watercourse as unsuitable habitat for fish. No evidence of otter was identified during baseline mammal surveys. Heavily modified with various piped and culverted sections. Realigned along field boundaries in straight and trapezoidal channel. 	Arch culvert	30		Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 1A)	43.4	1.2	Replacement culvert	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	 ✓ Gravel bed introduced in replacement culvert. ✗ Total length of culvert is increased by 13.4m. Highly unlikely that Shieldhill Burn would be a suitable habitat for fish so no baffles or low flow channel provided. Wildlife culvert provides free passage to mammals except 	150 mm
						- Flow directed to 300mm dia pipe immediately downstream of culvert and conveyed below ground for c.210m.					Wildlife culvert (Ref 1B)	48.5	0.6	New wildlife culvert	Provision of a separate 600mm diameter wildlife culvert.	when in times of flood.	
															Wansbeck from Font to Bothal Burn - WFD Waterbody Summary:	 ✗ Total length of culvert within the WFD waterbody is increased by 13m. ✓ Gravel bed introduced in all replacement culverts. ✓ Approximately 15m of new riparian woodland will be planted along the banks of Cotting Burn. 	

			Wate	ercourse Chara	cteristics	_		Exi	sting Struc	tures			Proposed Structur	res		
Watercourse	WFD Waterbody	WFD Monitored Waterbody	Upstream Catchment Size (km²)	Low Flow Q95 (m³/s)	1 in 2 Year Flow (m³/s)	Watercourse Description	Structure	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	Features	Structure (Ref no.)	Length (m)	Dia. (m) New culvert or extension	Features	Commentary	Proposed Bed Depth
Floodgate Burn (Section 6 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255])		N	2	0.001	1.25	 Ordinary watercourse. River bed comprises clay and silt material. Aquatic ecology survey identified 3-spined stickleback. No evidence of otter was identified during baseline mammal surveys. 	Arch culvert	26		Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 3)	32.7	1.8 Replacement culvert	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - Y	 ✓ Gravel bed introduced in replacement culvert. ✓ Mammal ledge introduced in replacement culvert. ✓ Approx. 240 m length of new riparian woodland planted along Floodgate Burn. ✗ Total length of culverts is increased by 6.7m. 	150mm
In Biodiversity Net Loss Assessment							Circular culvert	7	0.9		Circular culvert	7	0.9 Unchanged	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Low flow channel and baffles not feasible due to design constraints for the culvert.	
River Lyne (Section 7 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255]) In Biodiversity Net Loss Assessment		Y	8.27	0.006	4.72	 Ordinary watercourse. River bed comprises gravels and sands. Aquatic ecology survey identified 3-spined stickleback and bullhead species. No evidence of otter was identified during baseline mammal surveys. 					Box culvert (Ref 4)	53	H - 3.75 W - 4.0	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - Y Mammal ledge - Y	✓ Approx. 90m length of new riparian woodland planted	in low flow channel, otherwise 300mm).
							Circular culvert inlet and arch culvert outlet	34	H - 2.66 W - 1.95	Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N Natural gravel bed - N	Circular culvert inlet and arch culvert outlet	t	H - 2.66 W - 1.95 Unchanged, bu with addition o baffles	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - Y f Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	300mm) should a culvert without a notch be chosen.	-
	Lyne from Source to Tidal Limit						Circular culvert	120	0.5		Culvert to be infilled					
											Twin box culvert (Ref 5.2)	33.1	H - 1.25 W - 2x1.5 New culvert	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N		250mm
Tributary of Fenrother Burn (Section 8 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255])		N	3	0.001	2.06	 Ordinary watercourse. River bed comprises clay. Aquatic ecology survey identified watercourse as unsuitable habitat for fish. No evidence of otter was identified during baseline mammal surveys. Realigned along field boundaries, with long, straight, over deepened 					Box culvert (Ref 5.3)	52.7	H - 1.75 W - 3.0 New culvert	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	 ✓ Total length of culverts is reduced by 34.2m. ✓ 429m of new improved watercourse channel being created to avoid further culverting. ✓ Gravel bed introduced in all culverts. Low flow channel and baffles not feasible due to design constraints for the culverts. 	250mm
						sections and trapezoidal channel.					Realigned watercourse channel	429	Similar channel width to existing	Design of new channel would maintain similar channel width to existing to mimic baseline conditions, but with boulders placed in new channel to provide improved varied substrate features and flow dynamics and assist movement of aquatic species. Channel planted with aquatic vegetation consistent with existing floral community of the watercourse/catchment.		-
											Wildlife culvert (Ref 5.4)	55	0.6 New wildlife culvert	Provision of a separate 600mm diameter wildlife culvert.		

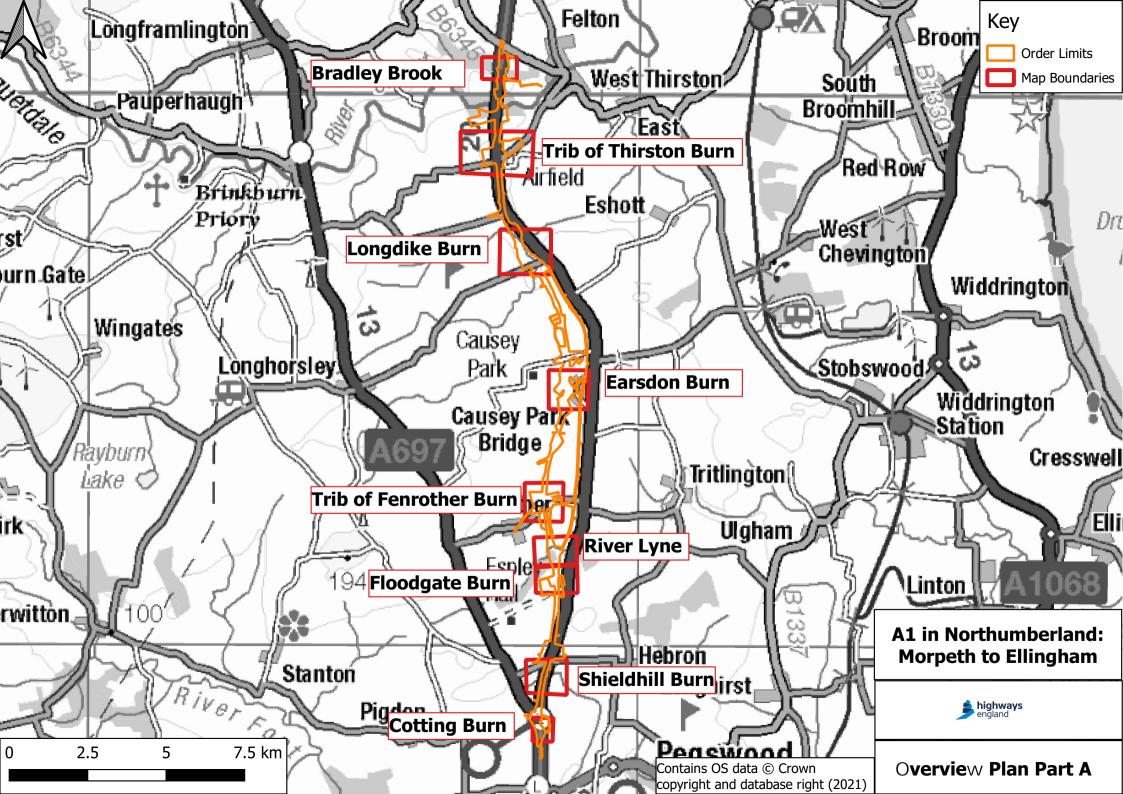
			Wat	ercourse Chara	cteristics			Exi	sting Struc	tures			P	roposed Structur	es		
Watercourse	WFD Waterbody	WFD Monitored Waterbody	Upstream Catchment Size (km²)	Low Flow Q95 (m³/s)	1 in 2 Year Flow (m³/s)	Watercourse Description	Structure	Length (m)	Dia. (m)		Structure (Ref no.)	Length (m)) Dia. (m)	New culvert or extension	Features	Commentary	Proposed Bed Depth
							Triple circular pipes	10	3x 0.45, 0.65, 0.65	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N Natural gravel bed - Y	Triple circular pipes	10	3x 0.45, 0.65, 0.65		No changes to baseline.		
							Bridge	29	W - 5.8	Raffles - N	Bridge	29	W - 5.8	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.		
							Box culvert	32	W - 3.0	Raffles - N	Box culvert	32	W - 3.0 H - 2.1		No changes to baseline.		
Earsdon Burn (Section 9 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255]) In Biodiversity Net Loss Assessment		N	4.2	0.003		 Ordinary watercourse. River bed comprises gravels. Aquatic ecology survey identified watercourse as unsuitable for fish. Mammal survey identified the presence of otters. Upstream sections have more natural planform although downstream in vicinity of A1 has reduced sinuosity and straightened channel. 					Box culvert (Ref 6.2)	36.2	H - 2.1 W - 3.0	New culvert	Baffles - N Low flow channel - N	Within the new culvert a low flow channel with a natural	150mm (minimum in low flow channel, otherwise 300mm).
	Lyne from Source to Tidal Limit										Box culvert (Ref 6.3)	11	H - 2.1 W - 3.0	New culvert	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - Y		150mm (minimum in low flow channel, otherwise 300mm).
											Circular culvert (Ref 7.1)	148	1.6	New culvert	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N		0
Tributary of Earsdon Burn						 Minor ordinary watercourse. Catchment <0.5km². Likely to be ephemeral. 					Circular culvert (Ref 7.2)	9	1.6	New culvert	Lavor flavor alagon al Al	 Realignment and improvement of 240m of the unnamed tributary to avoid further culverting. Total length of culverts is increased by 157m. 	0
(Section 9 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255])		N	Not calculated	Not calculated	Not calculated	 Aquatic ecology survey identified watercourse as unsuitable habitat for fish. Realigned along field boundaries. 					Realigned watercourse channel	240	Similar channel profile to existing	watercourse	Design of new channel would maintain similar channel dimensions to mimic baseline	Insufficient baseflow to support fish so no gravel bed, baffles or low flow channel provided. Culvert does not pass beneath A1 and only passes beneath private access track. Risk of casualty low so no mammal ledge provided.	-
															Lyne from Source to Tidal Limit - WFD Waterbody Summary:	➤ Total length of culvert within the WFD waterbody is increased by 231.5m. ✓ Gravel bed introduced in all replacement and new culverts (with exception of minor tributary). ✓ Mammal ledge provided in new Earsdon Burn culverts (only watercourse identified to support otter). ✓ Approximately 670m of watercourse created to avoid excessive culverting, and design of watercourse will offer improvement to the baseline flow dynamics and planting. ✓ Approximately 330m of new riparian woodland will be planted along River Lyne, tributary of Fenrother Burn and Floodgate Burn.	

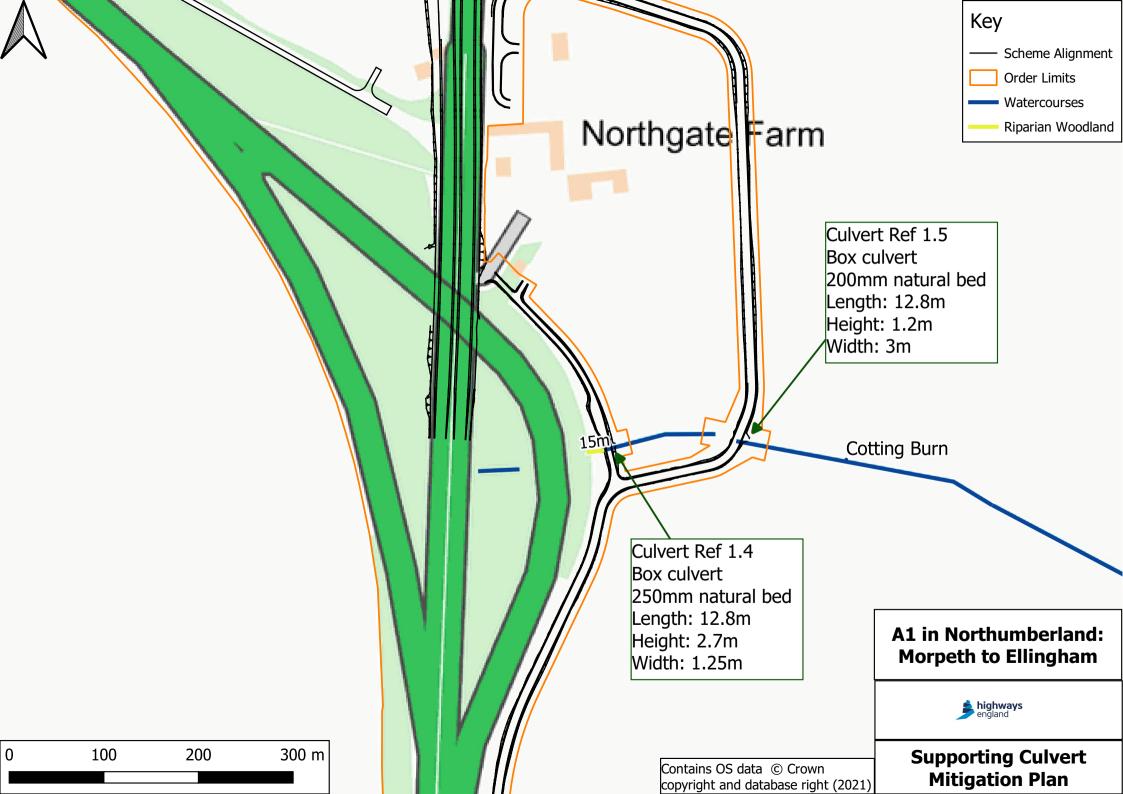
			Wate	ercourse Charac	teristics			Exi	sting Struc	tures			Р	roposed Structure	es		
Watercourse	WFD Waterbody	WFD Monitored Waterbody	Upstream Catchment Size (km²)	Low Flow Q95 (m³/s)	1 in 2 Year Flow (m³/s)	Watercourse Description	Structure	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	Features	Structure (Ref no.)	Length (m)) Dia. (m)	New culvert or extension	Features	Commentary	Proposed Bed Depth
Wildlife passage (Measure EM027, Table 9-23 of Chapter 9: Biodiversity Part A [APP-048])		N	n/a	n/a	n/a	No watercourse					Wildlife culvert (Ref 8A)	51	1.5	New wildlife culvert	liviammai and bat passage.	✓ Wildlife culvert to provide free mammal passage beneath A1.	
Longdike Burn						 Main river. River bed comprises silts and gravels. Brown trout, lamprey and European 	Arch culvert	30		Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - Y Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Arch culvert (Ref 10.1)	30	H - 4.8 W - 3.4	Unchanged	Low flow channel - N	✓ Improvements to existing baffles to facilitate fish passage and provide a longer term solution / more robust arrangement.	
(Section 10 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255]) In Biodiversity Net Loss Assessment	Longdike Burn Catchment (trib of Coquet)	Y	23.4	0.014	11.36	eel were identified during the fish surveys. - Mammal survey identified the presence of otter along Longdike Burn. - Predominantly sinuous planform. - Outlet of Burgham culvert (Ref 10.1) perched above bed level.	Bridge	30.6	H - 2.4 W - 6.6	Natural river bed through bridge.	Bridge (Ref 12)	64.4			Natural river bed maintained. New mammal ledge added.	✓ Improvements to mammal passage. ✓ Approx. 650m length of improvements along Longdike Burn. ✗ Total length of bridge is increased by 34.2m. Existing (unchanged) culvert outlet cannot be lowered to align with channel bed due to extent of engineering works that would be required.	Natural Bed
Unnamed ditch of Longdike Burn (Section 10 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255])	or coquety	N	Not calculated	Not calculated	Not calculated	 - Minor ordinary watercourse. - Catchment <0.5km². Likely to be ephemeral. - Watercourse unsuitable habitat for fish. - Aligned along field boundaries. 					Triple circular culvert (Ref 13.1)	56	3 x 0.45	New culvert	Longdike Burn. No mitigation	➤ Total length of culvert along unnamed ditch of Longdike Burn is increased by 56m although this is a small ephemeral watercourse.	0
Tributary of Thirston Burn (Section 11 in WFD Assessment Part A [APP-255])		N	0.7	0.002	0.02	 Ordinary watercourse. Aquatic ecology survey identified watercourse as unsuitable habitat for fish. No evidence of otter was identified during baseline mammal surveys. Modified channel in straight, over deepened and trapezoidal channel. 	Circular culvert	24.3	1.2	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 14)	47.6	1.35	Culvert extension	Baffles - N Low flow channel - N	➤ Total length of culvert is increased by 23.2m. Low flow channel and natural bed not feasible due to the existing culvert constraints.	0
															Longdike Burn Catchment (trib of Coquet) - WFD Waterbody Summary:	 ★ Total length of culvert within the WFD waterbody is increased by 79.2m. ★ Total length of bridge within the WFD waterbody is increased by 34.2m. ✓ Improvements to existing baffles on Longdike Burn to facilitate fish passage. ✓ Mammal ledge provided in Longdike Burn culverts (only watercourse identified to support otter). ✓ Approximately 650m length of Longdike Burn will be improved to include: ● Riparian woodland planting (subject to detailed design this could include native tree species) ● Enhancements to an existing berm with suitable planting particularly wetland tolerant / amphibious vegetation. ● Aquatic macrophyte planting to compliment the riparian planting and enhancements to the berm feature. ● Enderstorey planting (this may be beneficial along other parts of the reach) this could include amphibious or reeds or rushes. 	
	Coquet from Forest Burn to Tidal Limit	N	0.5	0.001		• .	Circular culvert	125	1.2 to 0.9	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 16)	145	0.9	Culvert extension	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	✓ Gravel bed included in new culvert extension. ➤ Total length of culvert is increased by 20m. Highly unlikely that Bradley Brook would be a suitable habitat for fish so no baffles or low flow channel provided.	150mm
															Limit - WFD Waterbody	➤ Total length of culvert within the WFD waterbody is increased by 20m. ✓ Gravel bed included in new culvert extension.	

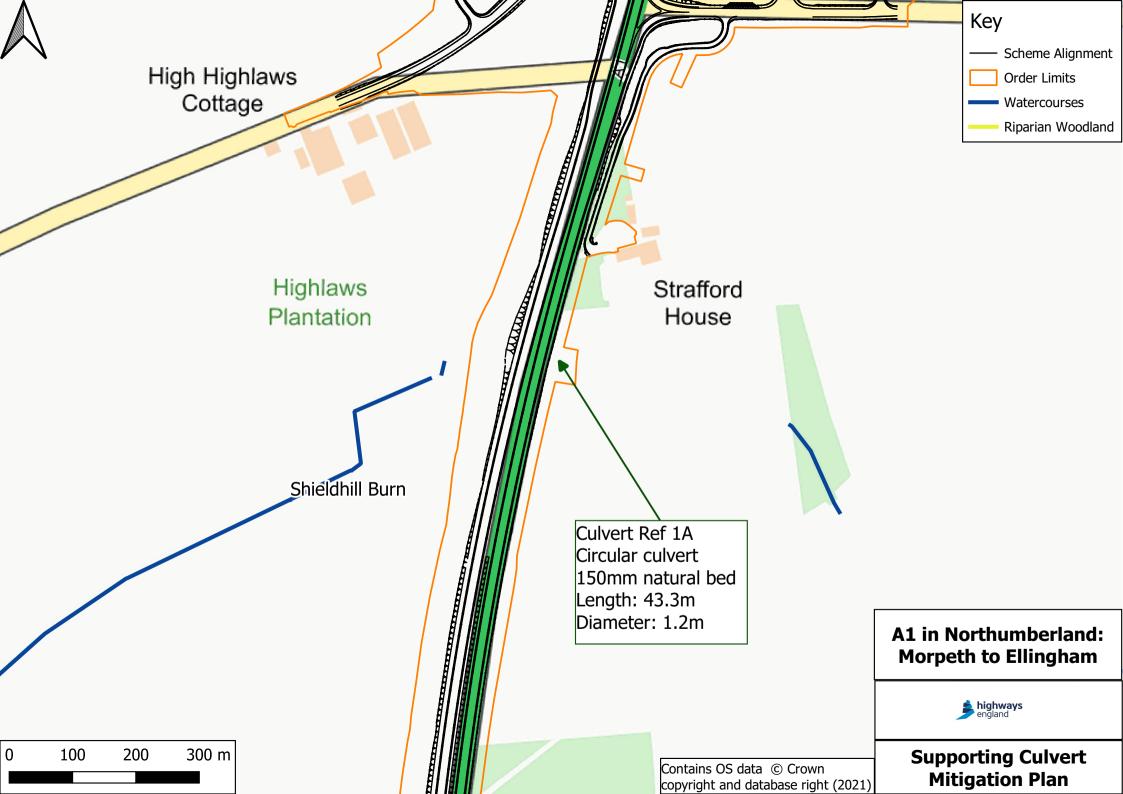
			Wate	ercourse Charac	cteristics			Exi	sting Struc	ctures			Р	roposed Structur	res		
Watercourse	WFD Waterbody	WFD Monitored Waterbody	Upstream Catchment Size (km²)	Low Flow Q95 (m³/s)	1 in 2 Year Flow (m³/s)	Watercourse Description	Structure	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	Features	Structure (Ref no.)	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	New culvert or extension	Features	Commentary	Proposed Bed Depth
Part B																	
							Circular culvert	36	0.3	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 22.1)	43.75	0.3	Culvert extension	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N		-
Denwick Burn (Section 4 in WFD Assessment Part B						- Fish surveys not undertaken as watercourses not considered to have	Circular culvert	72.3	1.2	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 21.1)	110.3	1.2	Culvert extension	Low flow channel - N	✓ Approx. 340m length of new riparian woodland planted along Denwick Burn. ➤ Total length of culvert is increased by 45.75m.	-
[APP-312]) In Biodiversity Net Loss Assessment		N	3.8	0.003	2.08	potential to support any notable aquatic species. - No evidence of otter was identified during mammal surveys.	Bridge	4.5		Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Bridge	4.5	H - 0.895 W - 0.7	Hinchanged		Low flow channel, natural bed and baffles not feasible due to existing culvert constraints.	
LUSS ASSESSMENT						- Partially realigned along field boundaries.	Circular culvert	10	0.6	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert	10	0.6	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.	-Mammal ledges unable to be included/retrofitted due to culvert size.	
							Circular culvert	61.17	0.6	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert	61.17	0.6	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.		
							Circular culvert	21.25	0.6	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 19.1)	37.75	0.6	Culvert extension	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N		-
Tributaries of Denwick Burn (Section 4 in WFD	Aln from Edlingham Burn to Tidal Limit	N	Not calculated	Not calculated	Not calculated	 Minor ordinary watercourses. Catchments <0.5km². Likely to be ephemeral. Watercourses unsuitable habitat for 	Twin circular pipes	20	2 x 0.15	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Twin circular pipes	20	2 x 0.15	Unchanged	INO CHAILGES TO DASEILLE.	Total length of culvert is increased by 16.5m although this is a small ephemeral watercourse.	
Assessment Part B [APP-312])						fish Aligned along field boundaries.	Circular culvert (trib)	89	0.3	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 18.1)	89	0.3	Unchanged		Culvert extension provides free passage to mammals except when in times of flood.	
							Circular culvert	49.95	0.5	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 17.1)	49.95	0.5	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.		
White House Burn (Section 5 in WFD Assessment Part B [APP-312])		N	1.22	0.002		 Ordinary watercourse. River bed comprises silts and gravels. Fish surveys not undertaken as watercourses not considered to have potential to support any notable 	Box culvert	21.7		Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Cattle creep within culvert. Mammal ledge - N	Box culvert (Ref 23.1)	37.3		Culvert extension		 ✓ Gravel bed continued through culvert extension. ✗ Total length of culvert is increased by 15.6m. Low flow channel and baffles not feasible due to the existing 	150 mm
In Biodiversity Net Loss Assessment						aquatic species. - No evidence of otter was identified during mammal surveys. - Realigned along field boundaries.	Circular culvert	5.3	1.5	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert	5.3	1.5	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.	culvert constraints. Mammal ledge not required as cattle creep present.	
							Box culvert	Unkr	nown	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Box culvert	Unkr	nown	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.		
															Aln from Edlingham Burn to Tidal Limit - WFD Waterbody Summary:	 ★ Total length of culvert within the WFD waterbody is increased by 77.85 m. ✓ Approximately 340m of new riparian woodland will be planted along Denwick Burn. 	

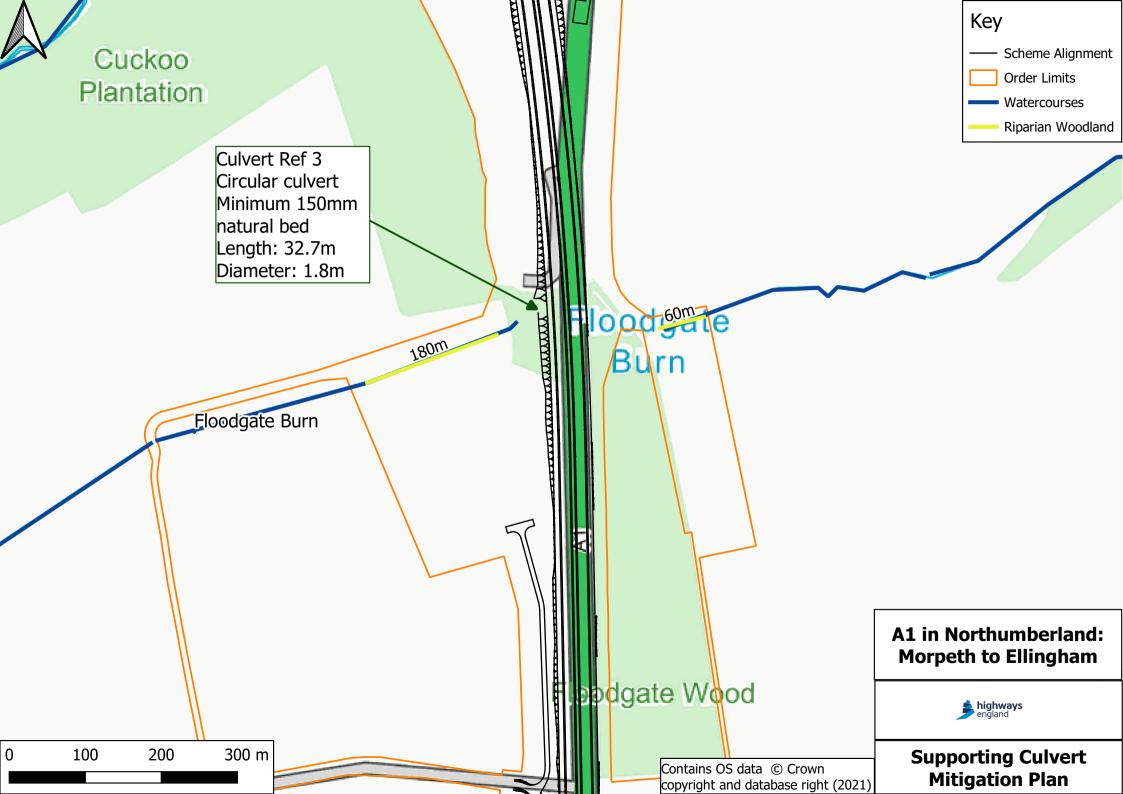
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Watercourse	WFD Waterbody	WFD Monitored Waterbody	Upstream Catchment Size (km²)	Low Flow Q95 (m³/s)	1 in 2 Year Flow (m³/s)	Watercourse Description	Structure	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	Features	Structure (Ref no.)	Length (m)) Dia. (m)	New culvert or extension	Features	Commentary	Proposed Bed Depth
							Circular culvert (southern trib)	21.2	0.45	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (southern trib)	21.2	0.45	Unchanged	No changes to baseline.		
							Circular culvert (southern trib)	25.5	0.6	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 24.2)	50	0.6	Culvert extension	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N		-
							Circular culvert (southern trib)	17	0.6	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Circular culvert (Ref 25.1)	17	0.6	Replacement culvert	ILOW flow channel - N	 ✓ Gravel bed introduced in new culvert and maintained through box culvert extension. ✓ Southern tributary of Kittycarter Burn realigned to avoid 	-
Tributaries of Kittycarter Burn (Section 6 in WFD Assessment Part B [APP-312]) Western tributary of Kittycarter Burn included in Biodiversity Net		Y	3.98	0.003 (combined down-stream)	down-stream)		Box culvert (western trib)	20.1		Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Cattle creep within culvert. Mammal ledge - N	Box culvert (Ref 26.1)	70.9		Culvert extension	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Cattle creep within culvert. Mammal ledge - N	further culverting. 225m of riparian woodland along realigned watercourse. ✓ Approx 20m length of new riparian woodland planted along the tributaries of Kittycarter Burn. ✗ Total length of culvert is increased by 75.3m. Low flow channel and baffles not feasible due to design constraints.	150
Loss Assessment	Embleton Burn from Source to North Sea					- Realigned along field boundaries.					Realigned watercourse channel	165		Realignment of watercourse		Mammal ledges unable to be included/retrofitted due to culvert size.	N/A
Tributom of						- Ordinary watercourse Fish surveys not undertaken as	Box culvert	5.7		Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Box culvert	5.7	H - 0.31 W - 0.45	Unchanged		 ✓ Gravel bed included in new culvert. ✗ Total length of culvert is increased by 17m. 	
Tributary of Embleton Burn (Section 7 in WFD Assessment Part B [APP-312])		N	0.58	Not calculated	0.44	watercourses not considered to have potential to support any notable aquatic species. - No evidence of otter was identified during the mammal surveys. - Realigned along field boundaries.					Circular culvert (Ref 28.1)	17	1.2	New culvert	Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N	Low flow channel and baffles not feasible due to design constraints. Mammal ledges unable to be included/retrofitted due to culvert size.	-
															Embleton Burn from Source to North Sea - WFD Waterbody Summary:	➤ Total length of culvert within the WFD waterbody is increased by 92.3m. ✓ Approximately 165m of watercourse realigned to avoid excessive culverting, and design of watercourse will offer improvement to the baseline flow dynamics and planting. ✓ Approximately 245m of new riparian woodland will be planted along the tributaries of Kittycarter Burn.	

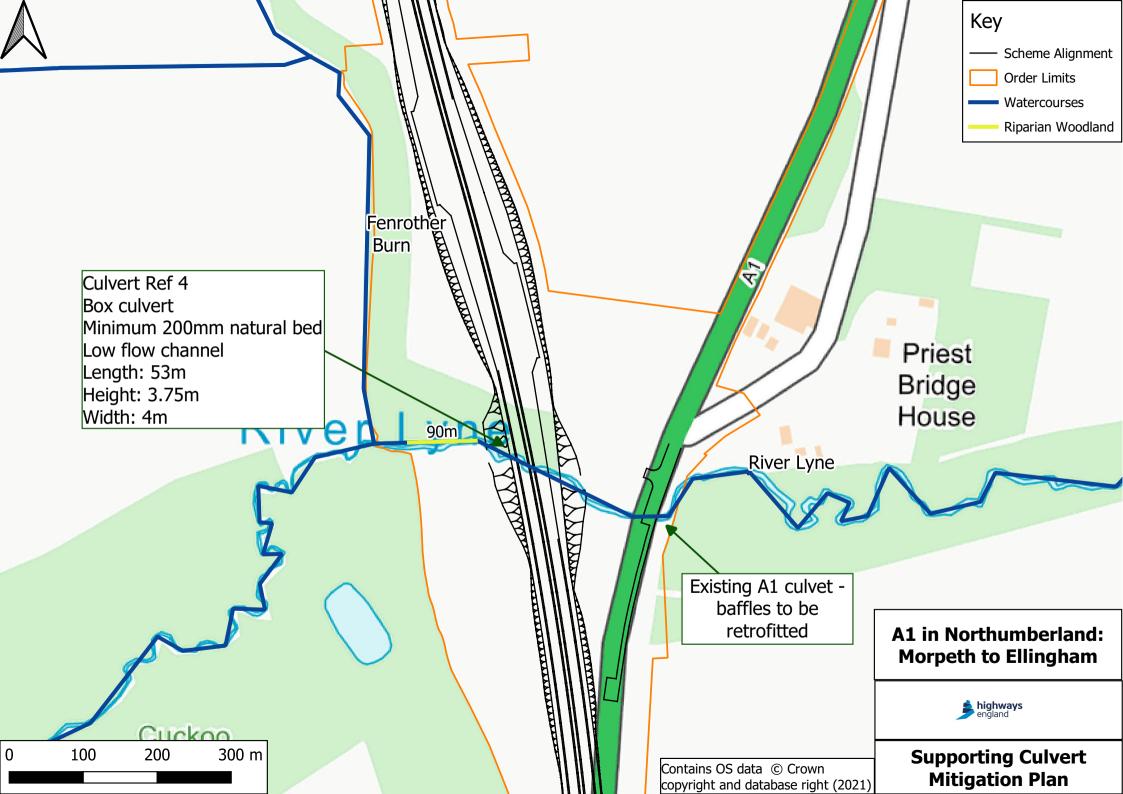
			Wat	ercourse Charac	cteristics			Exi	sting Struc	tures			Proposed Structur	res		
Watercourse	WFD Waterbody	WFD Monitored Waterbody	Upstream Catchment Size (km²)	Low Flow Q95 (m³/s)	1 in 2 Year Flow (m³/s)	Watercourse Description	Structure	Length (m)	Dia. (m)	Features	Structure (Ref no.)	Length (m)) Dia. (m) New culvert or extension	r Features	Commentary	Proposed Bed Depth
Shipperton Burn						- Ordinary watercourse. - Brown trout were identified during	Box culvert	19.1		Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Rectangular culvert (Ref 27.1)	46.75	H - 1.25 Culvert W - 2.0 extension	Natural gravel bed - Y Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	✓ Existing step-weir located at outlet of culvert extension will be removed.	150mm
(Section 8 in WFD Assessment Part B [APP-312]) In Biodiversity Net Loss Assessment	Brunton Burn from Source to North Sea	N	3.09	Not calculated	1.54	fish surveys. - No evidence of otter was identified during the mammal surveys. - Existing step-weir located immediately downstream of each	Box culvert	21		Natural gravel bed - N Baffles - N Low flow channel - N Mammal ledge - N	Box culvert	21	H - 1.1 W - 1.9 Unchanged	No changes to baseline.	 ✓ Gravel bed included in culvert extension. ✗ Total length of culvert is increased by 27.65m. Low flow channel and baffles not feasible due to the existing culvert constraints. Mammal ledges unable to be included/retrofitted due to culvert size. 	
														Brunton Burn from Source to North Sea - WFD Waterbody Summary:	 ★ Total length of culvert within the WFD waterbody is increased by 27.65m. ✓ Existing step-weir located at outlet of culvert extension will be removed. ✓ Gravel bed included in culvert extension. 	

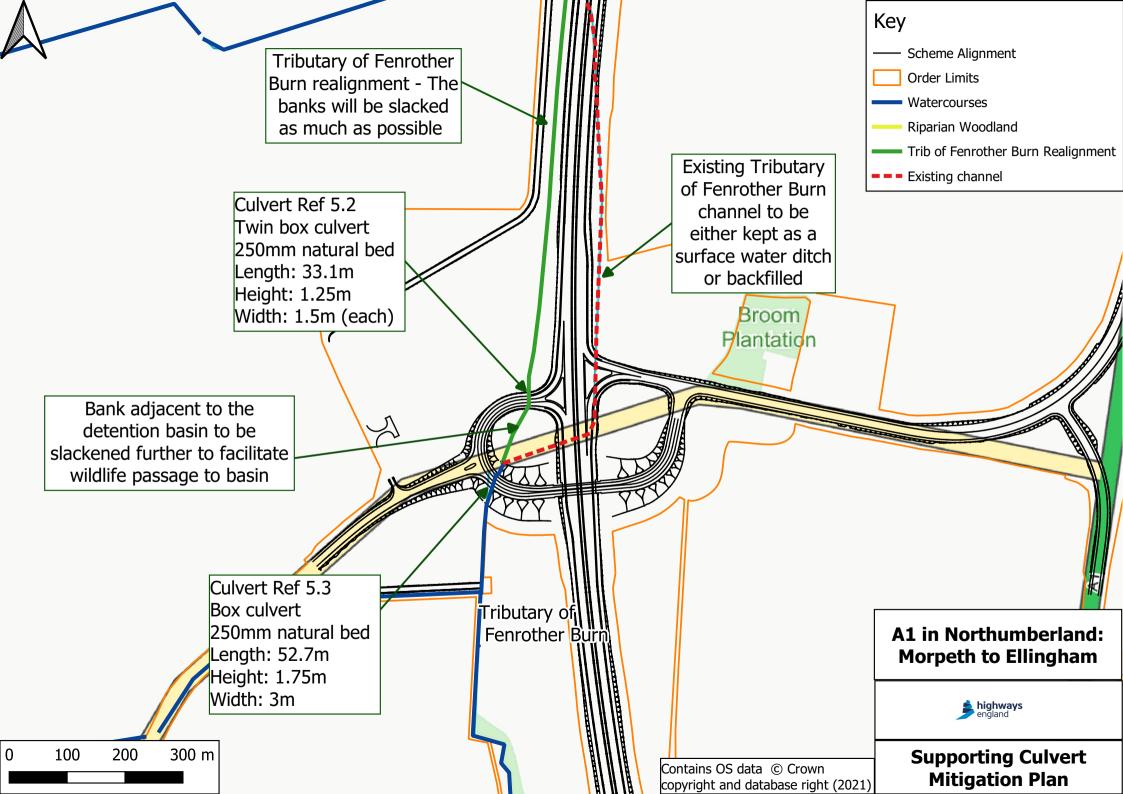


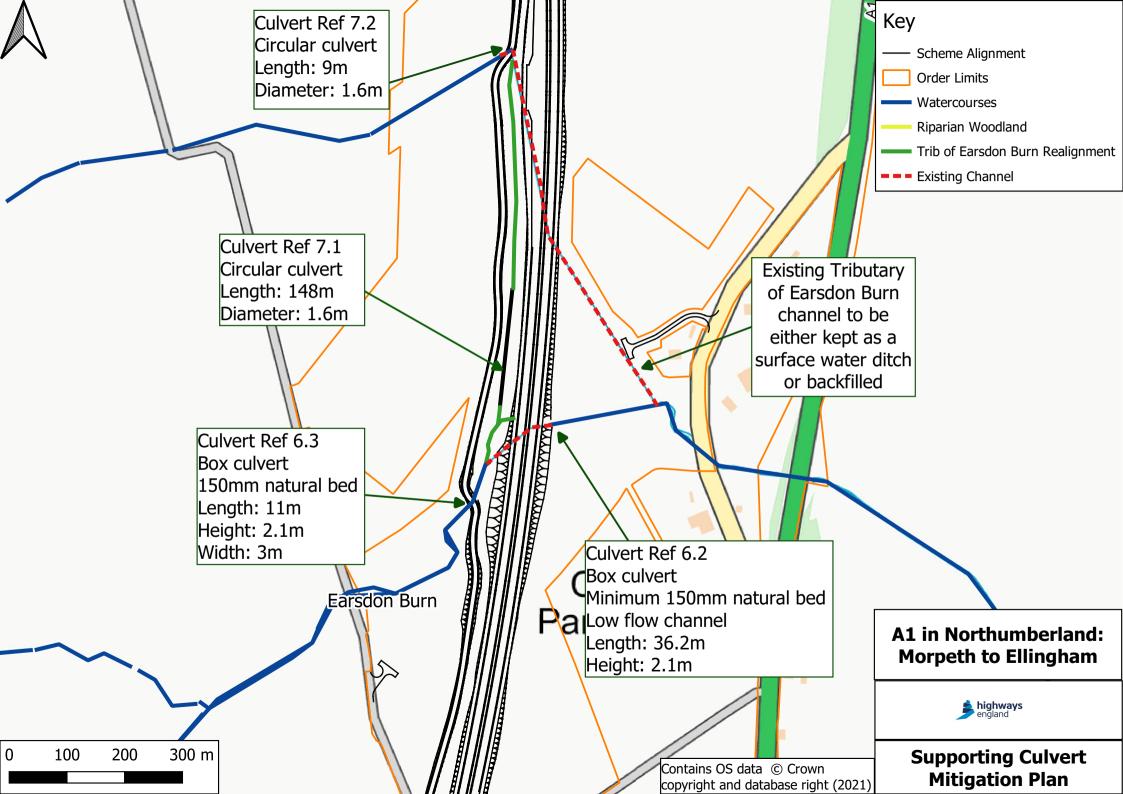


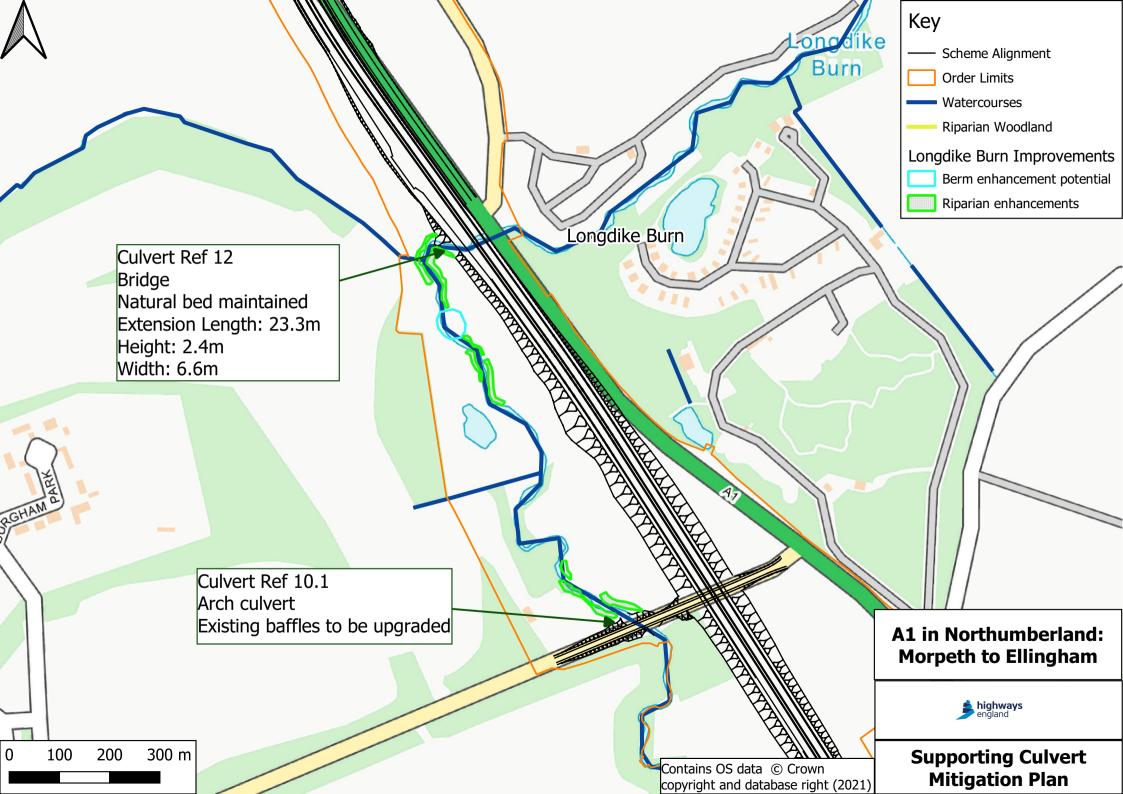


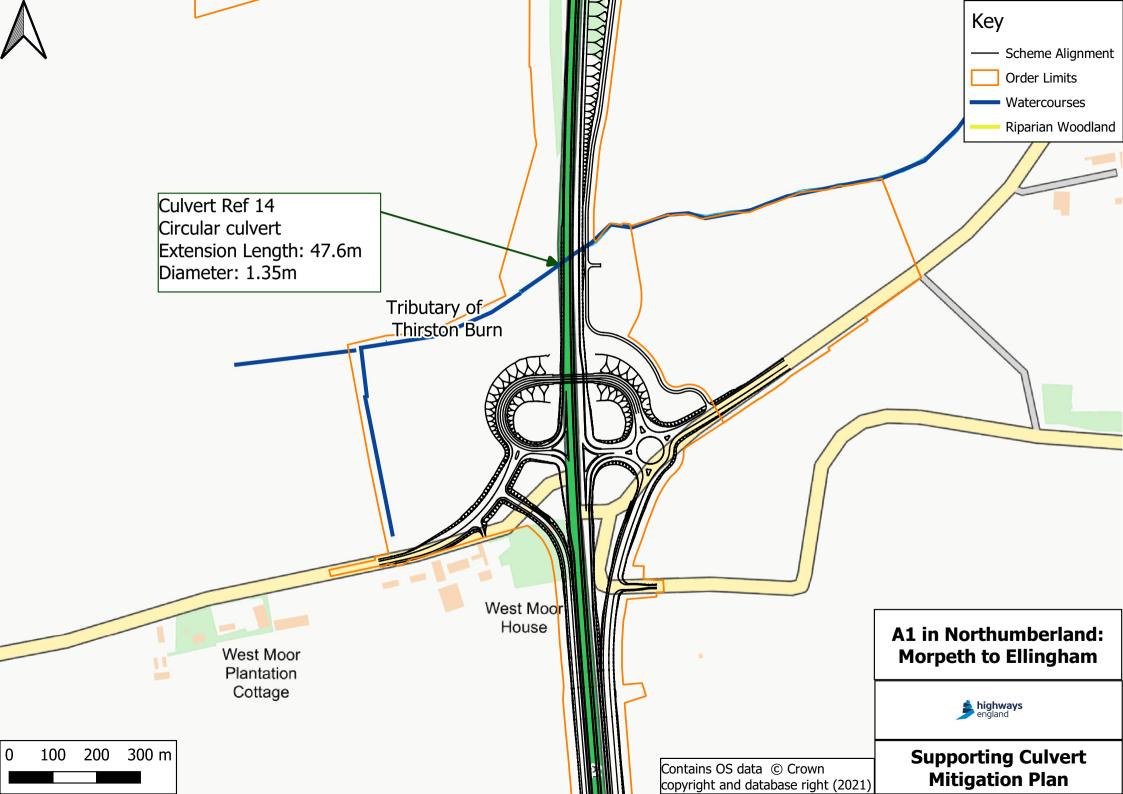


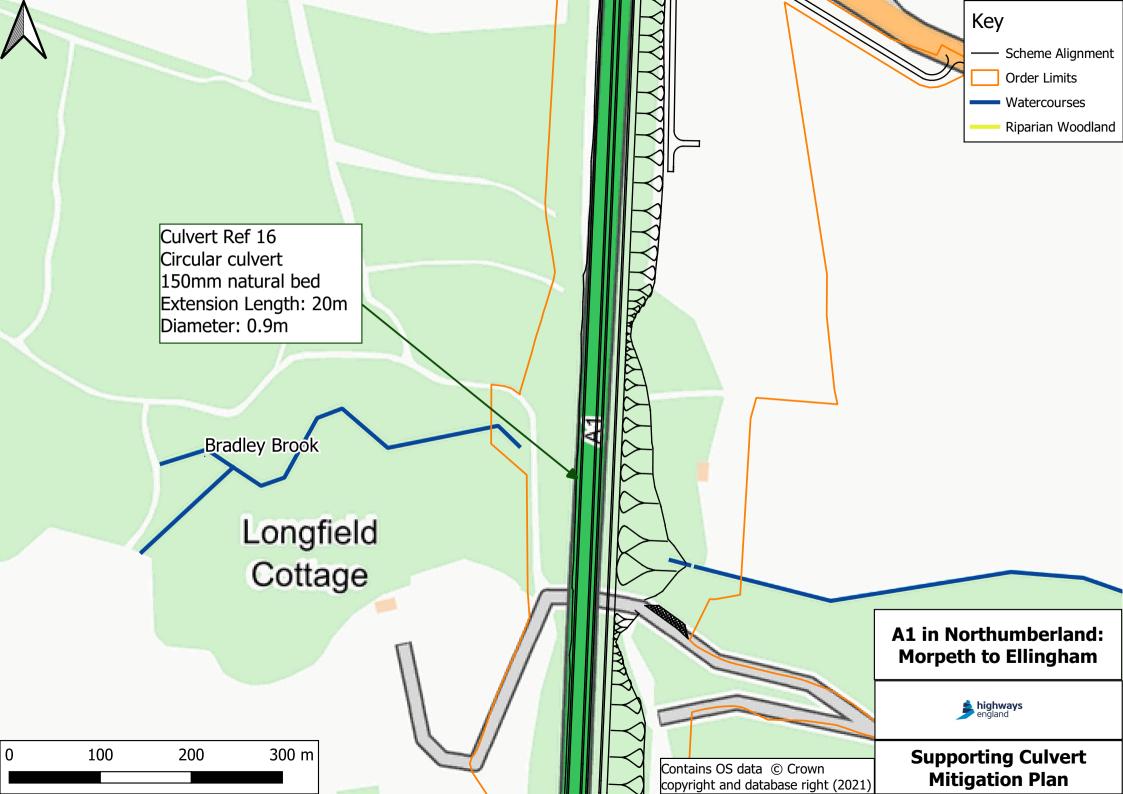


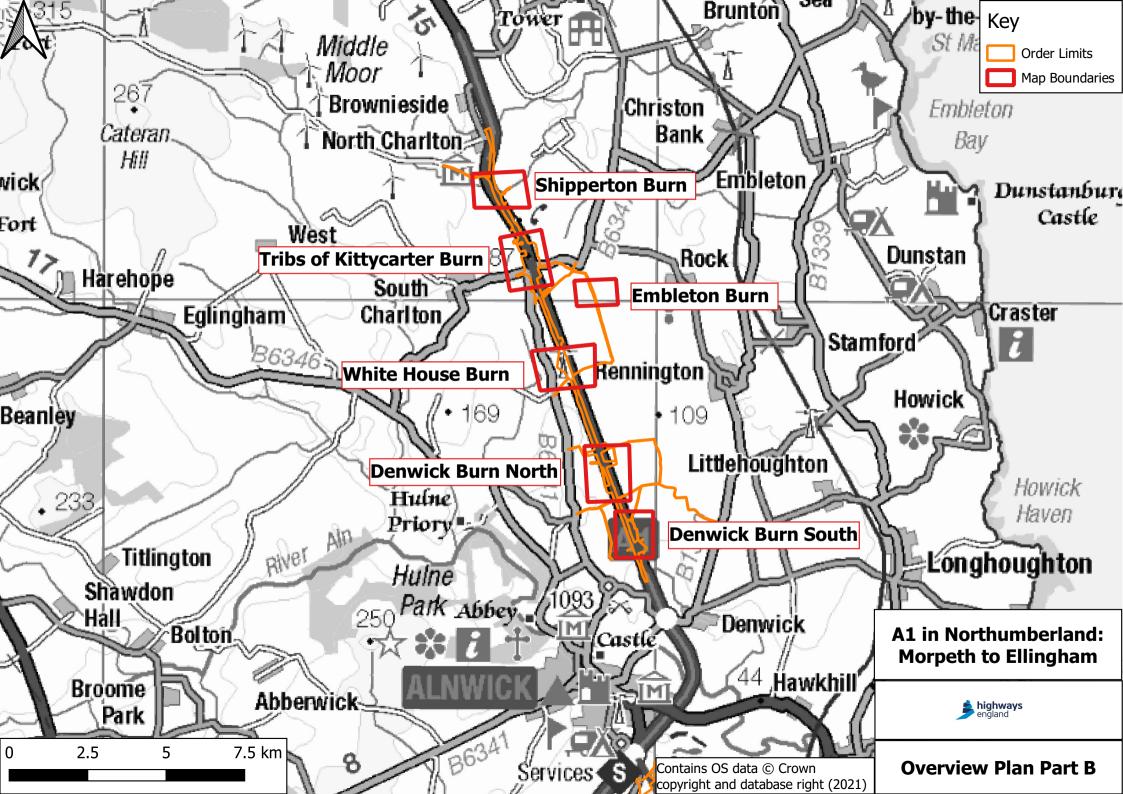


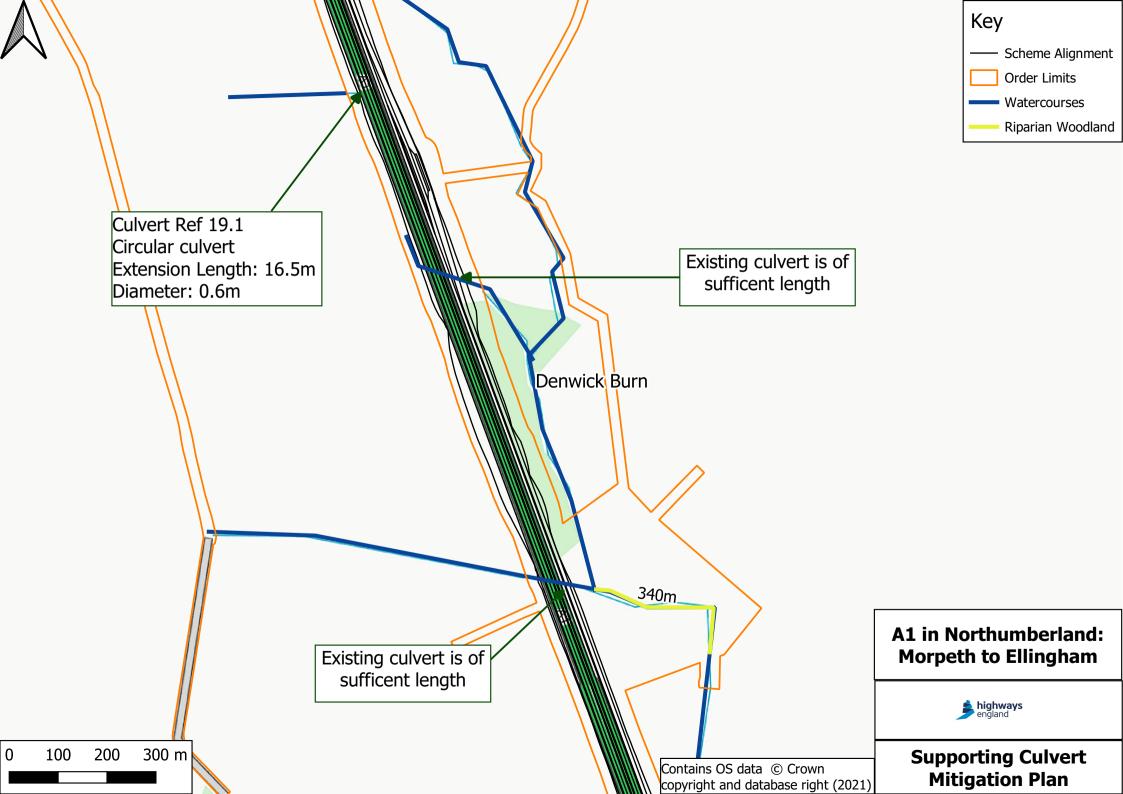


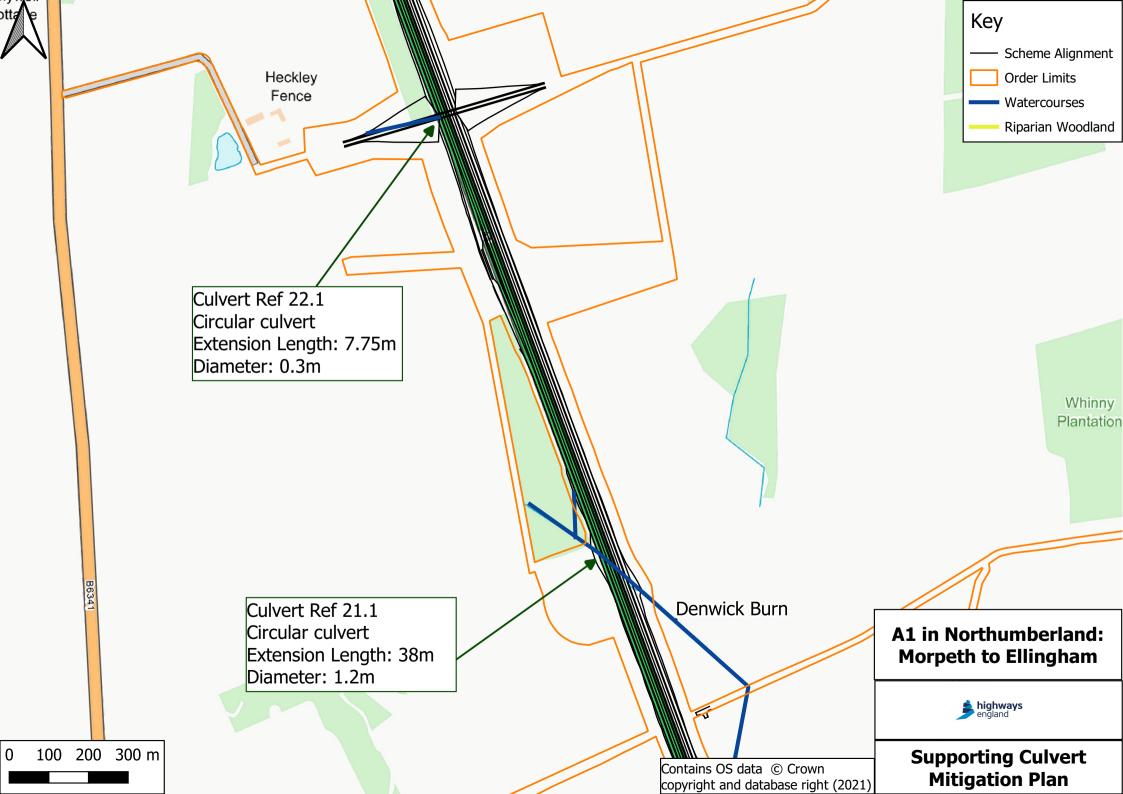




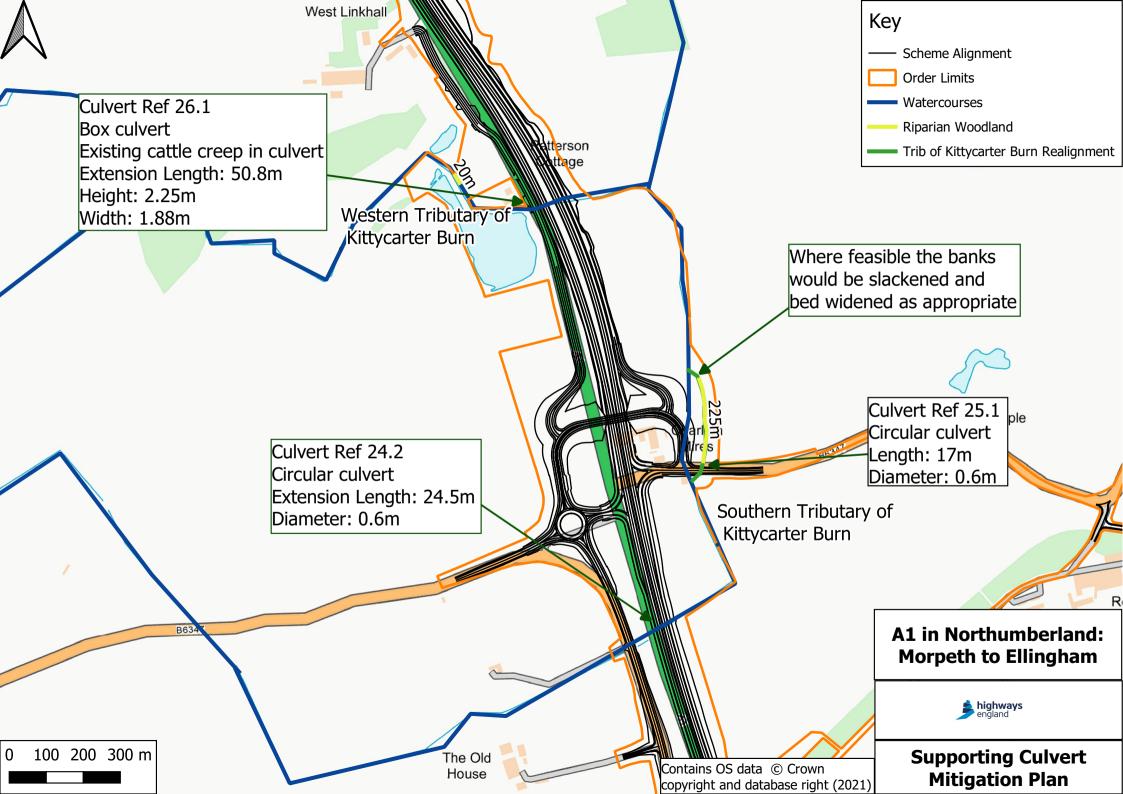


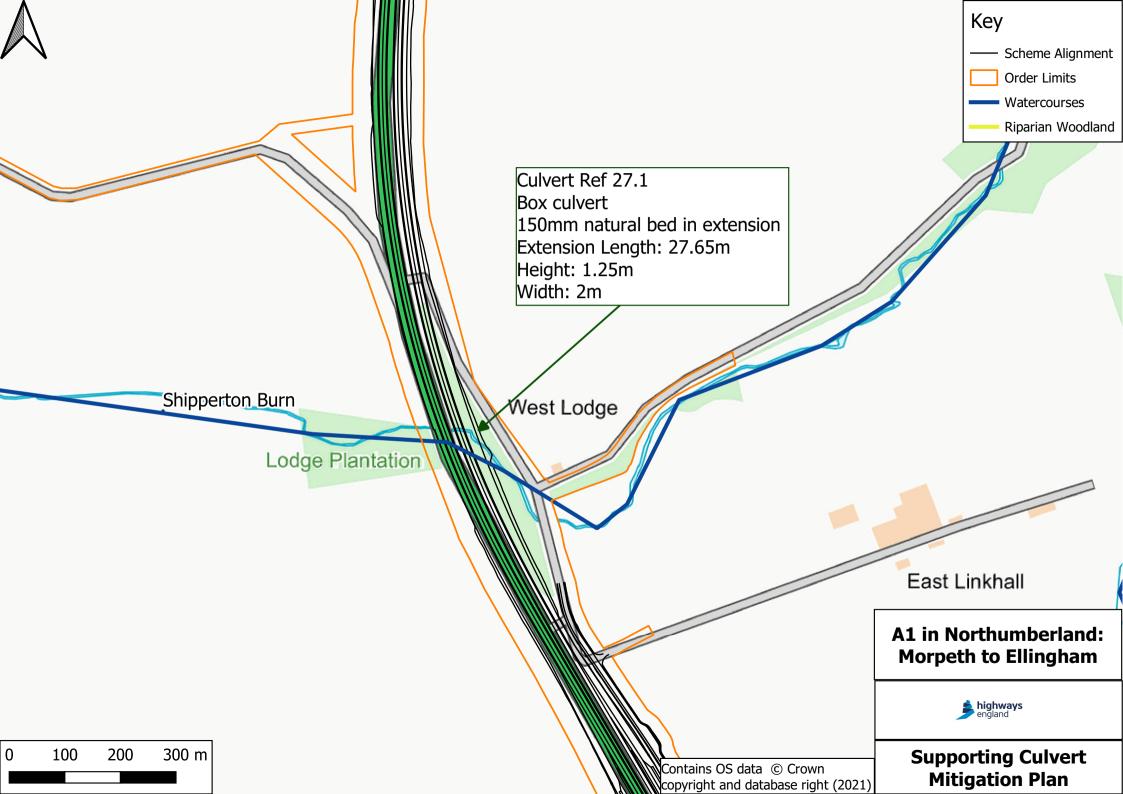


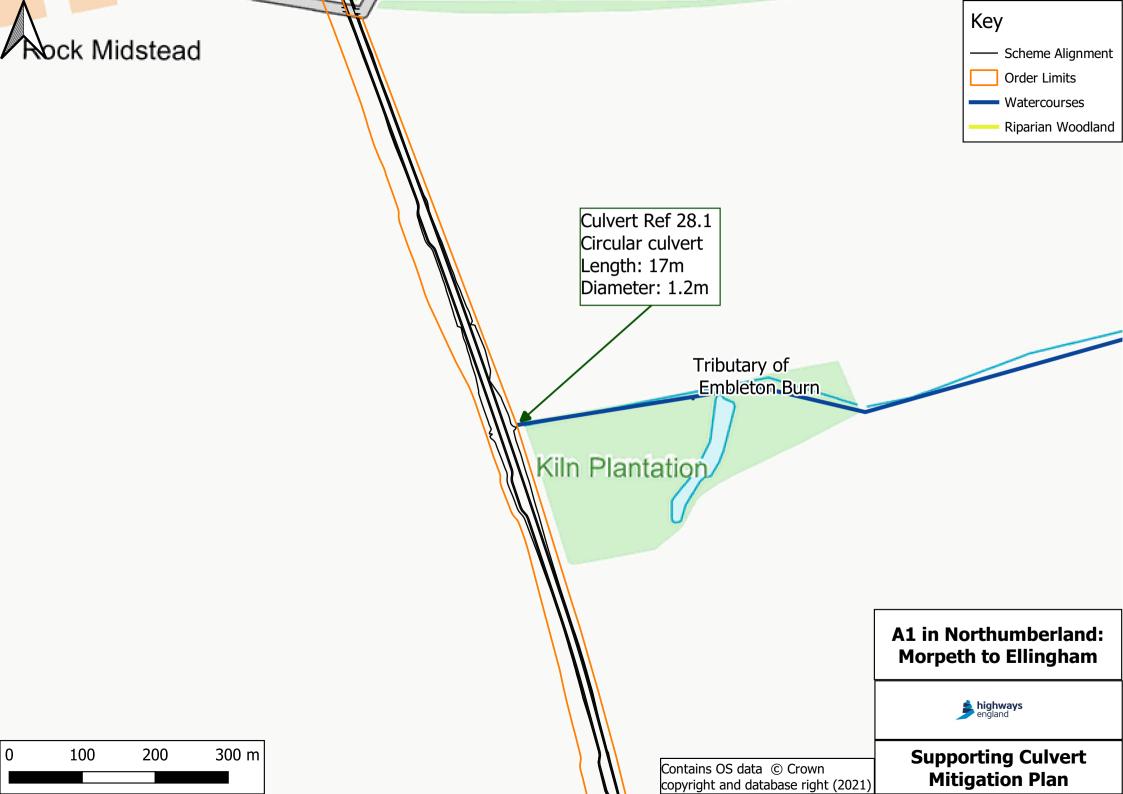












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