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Sea Link Case Team

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(By Email only)

MMO Reference: DCO/2022/00008
Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN020026
Identification Number: [redacted]

10 February 2026

Dear Sir or Madam,

Planning Act 2008, National Grid Electricity Transmission, Proposed Sea Link Project
Deadline 4 Submission

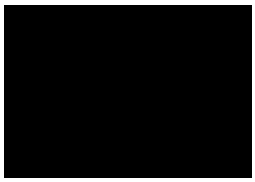
On 23 April 2025, the Marine Management Organisation (the MMO) received notice under section 56 of the Planning Act 2008 (the PA 2008) that the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) had accepted an application made by National Grid Electricity Transmission, (the Applicant) for determination of a development consent order (DCO) for the construction, maintenance and operation of the proposed Sea Link Project (the DCO Application), (MMO ref: DCO/2022/00008 PINS ref:EN020026). The DCO includes a Deemed Marine Licence (DML) in Schedule 16.

The Applicant seeks authorisation for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Sea Link interconnector, comprising of approximately 122 kilometres (km) High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) cable between the Suffolk landfall location (between Aldeburgh and Thorpeness) and the Kent landfall location at Pegwell Bay (the Project).

This document comprises the MMO's submission for Deadline 4

This written representation is submitted without prejudice to any future representation the MMO may make about the Application throughout the examination process. This representation is also submitted without prejudice to any decision the MMO may make on any associated application for consent, permission, approval, or any other type of authorisation submitted to the MMO either for the works in the marine area or for any other authorisation relevant to the proposed development.

Yours sincerely,



Marine Licensing Case Officer

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Contents

1. Outstanding Responses to ExQ1 issued 17 December 2025

ExQ1	Question	MMO Response
1GEN60	**Schedule 16 DML – condition 13** Provide an explanation of the purpose and effect of condition 13, including justification for the 10-year period. Update the explanatory memorandum accordingly. MMO to provide their view on condition 13.	Condition 13 states *"Any new cable protection in areas previously not subject to cable protection authorised under this licence must be deployed within 10 years from the date of the grant of the order unless otherwise agreed by the MMO in writing".* The MMO's preference is for the condition to state, *"No cable protection granted by the licence may be deployed within the Sandwich Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) after the construction period has ended. Any cable protection to be installed outside of the Sandwich Bay SAC following completion of construction in locations where cable protection was not installed during construction must be deployed within 10 years of completion of construction, unless otherwise agreed by the MMO in writing".* The marine environment is a highly dynamic environment which can change significantly in relatively short periods of time. As a result, it is inherently difficult to assess the impact of an activity on the marine environment over very long periods of time. Because of this the MMO's position is that it is only appropriate for scour and cable protection which authorised these activities to take place for up to 10 years in areas which are not protected areas in respect of benthic habitat features. The MMO's view is that 10 years is an appropriate time period which minimises disruption to developers while allowing the impacts to the environment, human health, navigation, and socio-economic concerns to be appropriately taken into account in the consenting process. New cable protection in areas where no cable protection was laid during the initial construction period can occur up to 10 years after construction if this is outside of a marine protected area (in this case specifically the Sandwich Bay SAC). The condition must be updated to make it clear that no cable protection must be deployed within a marine protected area after the construction period has ended. Any new cable protection in areas where no cable protection was installed is subject to a separate marine licence application if it is within a marine protected area. The MMO will expect any application for such further activities to be accompanied by detailed surveys and reports which provide, amongst other things, an accurate description of the habitat that will be affected, details of the location and volumes and nature of the materials which are already in place as well as those to

		be used.
1GEN67	**Surveys and monitoring conditions** **Applicant -** It is common with DMLs as part of DCOs which have an offshore element for there to be a condition requiring details of planned pre-construction surveys and monitoring to be agreed with the MMO and NE. Notwithstanding the details within the submitted OCEMP, is there a need for such a condition to be within the DML to secure this? Similarly, is there a need for a condition within the DML for post-construction monitoring, to include adaptive management where necessary, with details and methodology to be first agreed with MMO and NE? **NE and MMO** - If considered necessary is there wording that could be suggested.	Pre-construction surveys and monitoring are standard when micro siting is required in order to identify reef and the path of least impact. The MMO understands that the Applicant has already confirmed that pre-commencement surveys will be undertaken to inform routing for the marine cable burial, as included within the DML, and sensitive routing and siting of infrastructure and temporary works is also a commitment (GM04) within Application Document 9.84 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) submitted at Deadline 3. The Applicant has also stated they will engage with Natural England (NE) to consider further requirements for monitoring and an In Principle Monitoring Plan (IPMP) following the pre-commencement surveys if any habitats of principal importance are identified and there is potential for adverse effects on these habitats ([REP3-069] Applicant's Response to first Written Questions p36). The MMO has reviewed this submission and agrees with the suggestion of an IPMP and is happy to liaise with the Applicant regarding any wording. The MMO notes that the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) have responded to this question at Deadline 3 stating they would expect a Navigation Installation Plan (NIP) for the key areas of interest , a Vessel Traffic Management Plan (VTMP) for the full cable route, adherence to the Cable Burial Risk Assessment and a post-burial survey report to confirm target depths to be secured through conditions of consent in the DCO/DML. The MCA stated they would like to ensure that these are agreed by the MMO in consultation with the MCA and the relevant ports. The MMO supports these comments.

1PE3	**Suspended sediments and contamination** Do any of the areas of sediment bound contamination along the marine cable route identified as exceeding CEFAS Action Level 1 in section 1.7 of [REP1-051] require special working arrangements to minimise adverse effects (for example, adjacent to Goodwin Sands or within Pegwell Bay?).	The MMO made preliminary comments on suspended sediments and contamination at Deadline 3. Those comments were based on a preliminary review and on the assumption that they are representative of the full cable route and therefore at the time had not been plotted to check their coverage. This was due to time constraints in responding to ExQ1.The MMO stated it was therefore still undergoing review of the sample results provided and may provide further comments at Deadline 4. Following further review, it has been established that the MMO Results template MAR02534 with samples Sites A to K is not filled in appropriately. The Applicant should provide a completed Template to the MMO. The 'Application info' tab is missing dredge area tonnages and application information that includes sampling dates, and the applicant etc. is empty. As such, it is not possible to determine if these results are timely with regard to supporting the application. The Dredge area tonnages box is also empty; this requires the estimated maximum tonnage in wet tonnes anticipated as a result of the works. In the sample numbers and locations information tab, the data is requested in decimal degrees, whereas the Applicant has presented eastings and northings, this is insufficient to determine whether the samples are fully representative of the proposed cable area. The MMO requests that the Applicant provide completed MMO results templates by addressing these issues. The MMO notes that the proposed dredge sediment comprises predominantly gravels (mean 44%) with sand (mean 22%) and silt clays (mean 34%) (see Annex 1, Figure 1). For trace heavy metals, most analysis indicated levels below their respective Action Level 1 (AL1), with the exception of arsenic, chromium, and nickel. Levels of arsenic were mostly below AL1, for the eleven samples above AL1 they were well below the upper Action Level 2 (AL2) (see Annex 2, Figure 2). For chromium and nickel only two samples of the 48 (different samples) marginally exceeded their relevant AL1. Levels of arsenic can be in excess of AL1 depending on the geology of the area, therefore this is not of concern in this area. Levels of mercury were shown to be low either around or below the limit of detection (LOD). Similarly, levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons were mostly below the LOD and those not, were only just detectable.

		The levels of contaminants analysed in the 48 samples indicate that the risk of the release of contaminants from the activity is expected to be low. As per previous MMO comments at Deadline 3, additional sand wave clearance is estimated between 450,000 m^3 to 1,800,000 m^3: *"For the non-trenchless techniques, the Applicant may wish to undertake some sort of bed levelling/sandwave clearance (potentially dredging) for these parts of the route. Therefore, the MMO considers that any area of the cable route using non-trenchless techniques are likely to require designated disposal sites. This is in line with the East Anglian 1 North Export Cable Corridor project which was designated under the code TH082".* The Applicant has provided information on contaminants physical impacts including sediment transport pathways and deposition from the activities and sensitive receptors (fish mammals etc.) to be able to characterise a disposal site(s) should the MMO approve of designation. The sample results provided did not include the location coordinates in the correct format, therefore it is not possible to determine if they are representative of the cable corridor. Whilst assessment of results indicates that the risk of the release of contaminants from the activity is likely to be low, this may not address issues regarding plume effects and increased turbidity from the use of some trenchless techniques that may need to be considered. This would depend on the volumes, the techniques to be used and any potentially sensitive receptors present. Chapter 1 confirmed that a sediment transport model has been developed to evaluate the dispersion of sediment resulting from various cable burial techniques, as well as to determine the extent of sediment deposition on the seabed (refer to Application Document 6.3.4.1.A Suspended Sediment Modelling). The MMO notes that the potential impacts of increased turbidity and elevated suspended sediment concentrations are assessed in Section 1.7. Chapter 1 Section 1.7.82. states that " *As part of the MMT (2022) survey, 32 grab sample sites were selected for analyses of concentrations of metals, organics, PAHs, and THC".* The Applicant has provided the 2022 and additional 2024 survey reports but does not appear to have submitted the 2022 sample results (which are presented in the survey report) in the standard MMO results template as has been requested. The MMO requests that the Applicant submit the sample data in the correct format for review, and if possible, the Certificates of Analysis. If the Applicant can confirm that only the 2024 results provided are the ones to be used for characterisation of the area, i.e. are

		representative of the area to be dredged to support any returns required for annual reporting then only these need to be provided in the MMO templates. As there are no coordinates provided it is currently not possible to determine thus far if they are actually representative of the area to be dredged. There is no information on the MMO results templates provided to determine if the results provided for particle size analysis (PSA) are from an MMO validated laboratory. The trace metals and PAHs analysis tabs on the templates state they were undertaken by SOCOTEC (an MMO validated laboratory for these methods 05 December 2024 and 10-18 December 2024 respectively). To be able to be confident in the assessment of the PSA results, the Applicant should provide accurately completed templates. The laboratory test report/certificate of analysis, if provided along with the completed MMO results templates, would help to understand any limitations or deviations from the methods, to be able to have confidence in the results provided. Although it is likely that this will be easily resolved, if not yet rectified by the Applicant, this information should be included with any updates to the MMO results templates. In summary, location coordinates of samples taken were not provided in the correct format and therefore these comments are made assuming that they are representative of the proposed cable corridor. The applicant should provide completed templates to ensure that the samples are representative of the entire cable corridor. The levels determinands in the analysis of 48 samples indicate that the risk of the release of contaminants from the proposed activity is likely to be low and the material would be acceptable for disposal to sea. Should the applicant have any queries regarding the above, then the MMO will be happy to facilitate a meeting between themselves and Cefas.
1PE9	**Microplastics arising from rock armour** In other NSIP examinations	At Deadline 3 the MMO stated we were currently reviewing this and liaising with NE. Following review, the MMO confirms that we have no major concerns regarding the generation of microplastics from rock armour solutions for this project, however, we note that the introduction of

	(for example for Morecambe Offshore Windfarm) the MMO and NE highlighted concerns regarding microplastics. Are MMO or NE aware of any constraints relating to the generation of microplastics from rock armour solutions for this project (for example from rock bags) and if so, are any specific control measures for microplastics required	microplastics into the water column should be avoided where possible. The MMO has liaised with NE regarding this and ultimately defers to their opinion.
1MM14	**HRA – Conclusions regarding prey availability** NE has deferred to CEFAS on impacts associated with prey availability impacting marine mammal species. Can CEFAS confirm it agrees with the applicant's conclusion of no LSE to Annex II marine mammal European sites from indirect effects due to availability of prey species. If not, explain why.	At Deadline 3 the MMO stated it is currently reviewing this alongside our scientific advisors at Cefas. Due to availability and time constraints over the Christmas period, the MMO deferred its response to Deadline 4. Underwater noise from activities like sub-bottom profiling (SBP), trenching/cable burial vessel operation could cause temporary displacement, while potential Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) detonation could also result in injury, or mortality to fish within close range, potentially reducing local prey availability. However, given the mobile foraging behaviour of marine mammals, short-term and localised activities are in general unlikely to result in significant population-level effects. The MMO agrees with the Applicant's assertion that the works associated with the cable installation are not likely to have far-reaching impacts on fish receptors beyond the project location. Areas of seabed affected by the works will be largely confined to a margin either side of the cable installation route and impact to fish receptors for cable installation works are likely to be temporary. It is expected that during immediate cable installation works, fish receptors might move away from the work area to escape cable laying machinery, but this response would likely be temporary, and it would be expected that fish receptors might move away from the works to escape cable laying machinery, but this response would likely be temporary and fish receptors would return to the disturbed area once the disturbance has passed. Section 4.3.34 – 4.3.37 of the Applicant's report to Inform Habitats Regulation Assessment outlines the LSE screening of potential indirect effects to prey species as a result of the project construction. The Applicant outlines that the cable route passes through the Southern North Sea SAC, designated

		for harbour porpoise. The Applicant also highlights that, due to the foraging ranges of seals (278 km and 448 km, for harbour and grey seal respectively), individuals from the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC, the Humber Estuary SAC, and the Berwickshire and North Northumberland Coast SAC may forage for prey within the vicinity of the cable route. For marine mammals associated with the Humber Estuary SAC and Berwickshire and Northumberland Coast SAC, the MMO, in consultation with Cefas, is content with the Applicant's conclusion of no LSE due to the distance between these sites and the project. It is unlikely that the marine mammals associated with these sites, which are located in the Northeast of England, relied to a significant degree on the prey fish which inhabit the project area. It is more likely that prey fish inhabiting or migrating through the central Nort Sea region constitute a more important source of prey for marine mammals associated with these sites. With respect to marine mammals associated with the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC, the MMO, in consultation with Cefas, is content with the Applicant's conclusion of no LSE. This site is designated for common (harbour) seals which generally feed on a mixture of gadoids (cod, whiting, bib), clupeids (herring, sprats etc.,), flatfish (sole, plaice, dab, flounder) and sandeel. Although the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC is closer to the project site, many of the fish species which harbour seals feed on are widely distributed and have widespread spawning and nursery grounds in the central and southern North Sea. It is therefore unlikely that the area of the project works represents an exclusive high value feeding ground for harbour seals associated with the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC, given the fairly wide range of fish species these seals prey on and the widespread distribution of harbour seal prey fish. With respect to marine mammals associated with the Southern North Sea SAC, the MMO, in consultation with Cefas, is content with the Applicant's conclusion of no LSE. This site is designated for harbour porpoise which feed on clupeids (herring, sprat, sardine) and small gadoids (whiting and bib), (Santos and Pierce, 2003; Mahfouz *et al.,* 2017). Spawning and nursery grounds for these species within the central and southern North Sea region are fairly widespread. Given the highly localised nature of the project works, that direct disturbances from cable laying machinery are unlikely to significantly affect whole populations of harbour porpoise prey fish, and that prey fish for harbour porpoise are both fairly abundant and widespread within the region, the MMO is in agreement with the Applicant's conclusion of no LSE for marine mammals associated with the Southern North Sea SAC.

2. Comments on any further information/ submissions received by Deadline 3

Cable Burial Risk Assessment.

2.1. The MMO previously made comments to the Applicant regarding the Cable Burial Risk Assessment (CBRA), explaining that the MMO needed to review this in order to fully understand the potential environmental and navigational risks posed by the cable burial procedure. The MMO stated that until this was provided, we could not confirm if we agree that a 1m cable burial depth is a suitable restriction across parts of the cable route. The Applicant has subsequently shared the CBRA with the MMO.

2.2. The MMO has discussed the CBRA with the MCA and is satisfied that if the Applicant is able to comply with the details set out in Table 24 of the CBRA (see Annex 1, Figure 3) then the MMO is content. However, the MMO requests that the Applicant considers deeper burial in relation to KP 96.343 to 113.83.

2.3. The MMO understands that the Applicant is preparing an Outline Cable Installation Plan and this will need to be compared to the information set out in the CBRA.

Marine Chapter 4 – Marine Mammals

2.4. The MMO has reviewed Part 4 Marine, Chapter 4, Marine Mammals and broadly agrees with the conclusions that underwater nose impacts during construction (excluding UXO) are minor adverse and not significant, based on the assessed maximum design scenario. The scoping out of operational noise (e.g., from Electromagnetic Field (EMF) or cable hum, as High Voltage Direct current (HVDC) cables produce negligible sound) is appropriate, as this is unlikely to affect marine mammals.

2.5. The evidence base is largely appropriate, using National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (2018) thresholds and JNCC guidelines. The assessment relies on NMFS (2018) criteria, but NMFS finalised an update in October 2024 (Version 3.0) with revised auditory weighting functions, exposure parameters, and thresholds for Permanent Threshold Shift (PTS)/Temporary Threshold Shift (TTS) onset in marine mammal hearing groups for impulsive and non-impulsive sources. We note that the 2024 update is acknowledged in Table 4.18 (page 46) as well as in footnote 5 on page 47 where it is stated that *"an update of the 2018 guidance is currently in draft form and has not been published for consultation .[…] The updated guidance has not been adopted as it has not yet been finalised".* This statement appears incorrect, as the NMFS Acoustic Technical Guidance update (Version 3.0) is not in draft form any more or under consultation; it was finalised on October 24,2024 with the publication of a Federal Register notice (89 FR 84872).

2.6. An updated option User Spreadsheet tool was also released in October 2024 to incorporate these changes. The MMO would expect future assessments to use

the 2024 guidance, however given the timing and minor impacts here, we consider that a qualitative commentary on potential differences (e.g. adjusted thresholds for higher frequency cetaceans like harbour porpoise, potentially reducing predicted impact ranges) would be sufficient to alleviate concerns.

Outline Marine Mammal Mitigation Plan (MMMP)

2.7. The MMO agrees with the marine mammal receptors identified in Table 1.1 of the outline MMMP (Harbour porpoise, dolphins and whales, harbour seals, grey seal and associated designated sites such as the Southern North Sea SAC). These align with known distributions in the southern North Sea and are appropriate for assessing underwater noise sensitivity, with harbour porpoise being particularly vulnerable due to their high frequency hearing range.

2.8. The MMO agrees with the impacts identified in Section 1.6 and Table 1.2 (primarily underwater noise from geophysical surveys and UXO detonation, with low-level noise from cable installation deemed negligible). The control and management measures in Sections 1.7, 1.10, and 1.11, (e.g., adherence to JNCC 2017 guidelines for SBP, including Marine Mammal Observer, soft-start, and Passive Acoustic Monitoring (PAM); and planned use of JNCC 2023 draft for UXO) appear appropriate and aligned with current best practice for minimising injury and disturbance from underwater noise.

3. Action Points arising from Issue Specific Hearing 2 (ISH2)

Ecology and Biodiversity		
8.	Comment on Natural England's **[REP3A-028]** suggestion that a second marine licence would be required for vehicle activity in the intertidal environment.	Rather than referring to "vehicle activity" the MMO understands that this comment from NE relates to the potential construction of trackway in the intertidal area which was not agreed or assessed as part of this consenting process. Therefore, intertidal plans/proposals (e.g. construction of trackway) for Kent that are not covered by Environmental Impact Assessment in relation to this project will require assessment and a separate marine licence. The MMO advises that any activities as detailed in Section 66 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act taking place below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) that have not been considered within the DCO documents will require a separate marine licence.
Fish and Shellfish		
34.	The MMO notes in its RR [**RR-3476**] that if a seasonal restriction from 01 November – 31 March inclusive would be implemented for all offshore cable installation activities and a restriction of 01 January to 31 March inclusive, for landfall works to protect red-throated diver in the Outer Thames Estuary SPA, then this may limit adverse impacts during these sensitive periods on herring and sandeel. For clarification, does this mean that as long as the proposed seasonal restrictions related to red-throated diver remain in place, then there would be no significant impact to either herring or sandeel, and no need for further mitigation?	With respect to the seasonal restriction on all offshore cable installation activities from 01 November to 31 March inclusive, to protect red throated diver, no targeted mitigation is required for herring and sandeel specifically, as herring and sandeel will nonetheless benefit from this. The restriction from 01 November – 31 March inclusive, coincides with the spawning season for Downs herring (November – January) and spawning and hibernation period for sandeel (November – February) during which the sensitivity of these species to disturbance is higher. This means that the red throated diver seasonal restriction on offshore works will indeed benefit herring and sandeel in the vicinity of the project works by removing potential impact pathways associated with offshore cable works during this period completely. The MMO therefore considers that there is no requirement for further mitigation.

Marine Physical Environment		
71.	• The MMO's response to ExQ 1 PE4 [**REP3-094**] explains that there would be a need for a designated disposal site for dredge arisings. MMO to explain the necessary steps required to be taken by the applicant prior to the close of examination to ensure that a dredge disposal area is defined. • The MMO's DL2 response [**REP2-056**] highlighted a number of issues relating to the terminology associated with substances used in the marine environment (e.g. bentonite), emphasising the need for substances to be on the OSPAR pose little or no risk (PLONOR) list. Is there a need for the Deemed Marine Licence (DML) to explicitly secure that only substances from the OSPAR list are used in addition to the current provisions in Part 2, Condition 8 of the DML?	The MMO is currently reviewing the information received from the Applicant to date and determining what further information is required. The MMO will liaise with the Applicant and will provide further information at Deadline 5. The MMO is currently reviewing this and will provide further information at Deadline 5.

4. Comments on ISH2 Supplementary Agenda Additional Questions

ISH2.037	Schedule 16 DML Part 2 Condition 4 Pre-construction plans and documentation paragraph 4. (1)	In response to ExA question 1GEN16 the applicant amended the wording in schedule 16 DML Part 2 Condition 4 Pre Construction Plans and Documentation paragraph 4(1) to include the words “in general accordance with” [REP3-006]. Provide comments as to whether the wording is satisfactory or suggest alternative wording.	The exact condition being referred to here is *Pre-construction plans and documentation:* *4. —(1) The licensed activities or any part of those activities under Works No. 6 must not commence until the following plans have been submitted to and approved in writing by the MMO, such approval to be within sixteen weeks of submission (in consultation with Natural England, the JNCC, MCA, the Environment Agency and Cefas):* *(a) a Cable Specification and Installation Plan document in respect of those licensed activities, which is in general accordance with the principles set out in the outline Cable Specification and Installation Plan which shall include details of—* The MMO’s position is that “in general accordance” allows for there to be a margin of difference and we therefore request that the wording of this condition be changed to “in accordance with”. The MMO notes that the words “in general accordance” now appear throughout the DML (for example in relation to pre-construction plans and documents, offshore construction management plan, Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol, Marine Non-Native Species Plan, and the Fisheries Liaison Plan). The MMO considers that these be changed to “in accordance with” in all instances.

ISH2.038	Schedule 16 DML – Part 2 condition 4 (4)	In response to the ExA question 1GEN58 the MMO has stated it does not agree with the wording of this condition [REP3-094]. Please submit suggested alternative drafting.	Part 4(4) currently reads - *(4) Save in respect of any plan which secures mitigation to avoid adversely affecting the integrity of a European Site, where the MMO fails to determine that application for approval under condition 4 within the period referred to in sub-paragraph (1), the programme, statement, plan, protocol or scheme is deemed to be approved by the MMO.* The MMO has previously raised concerns regarding the use of timeframes and considers that it is inappropriate to put timeframes on complex technical documents. Please refer to the MMO's position on this in Section 1 of our Deadline 3 Response (REP3-094). The MMO will liaise with the Applicant regarding this and provide updates at Deadline 5 where required.

5. Annex 1

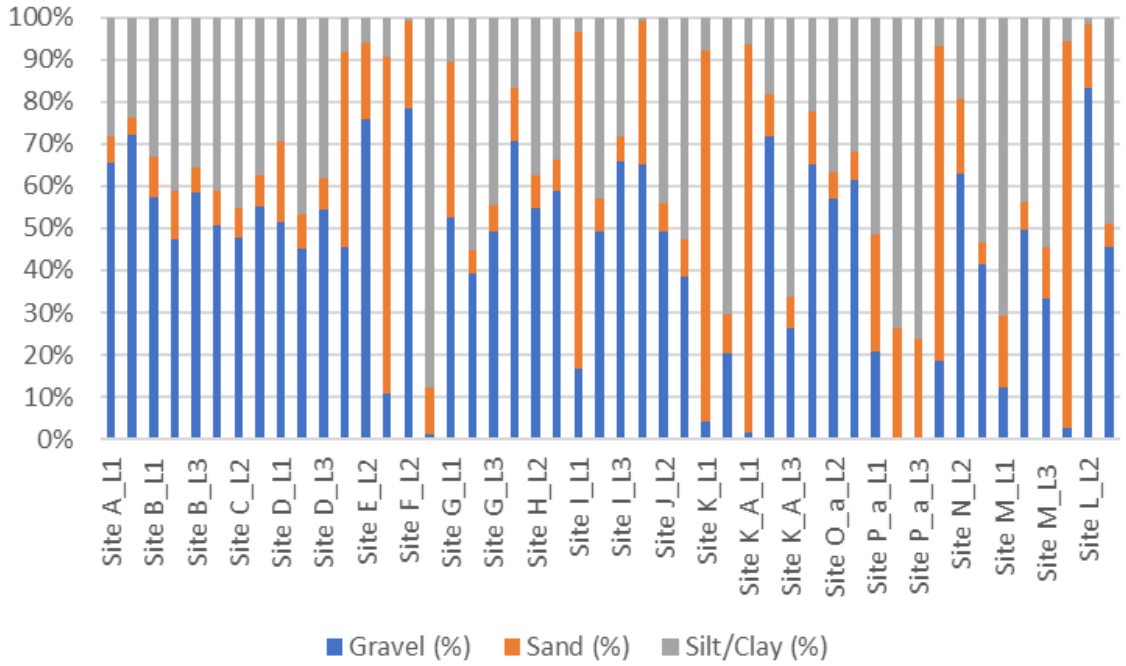

Figure 1: *Percentage gravel sand and silt/clay for 48 samples from proposed dredge area*

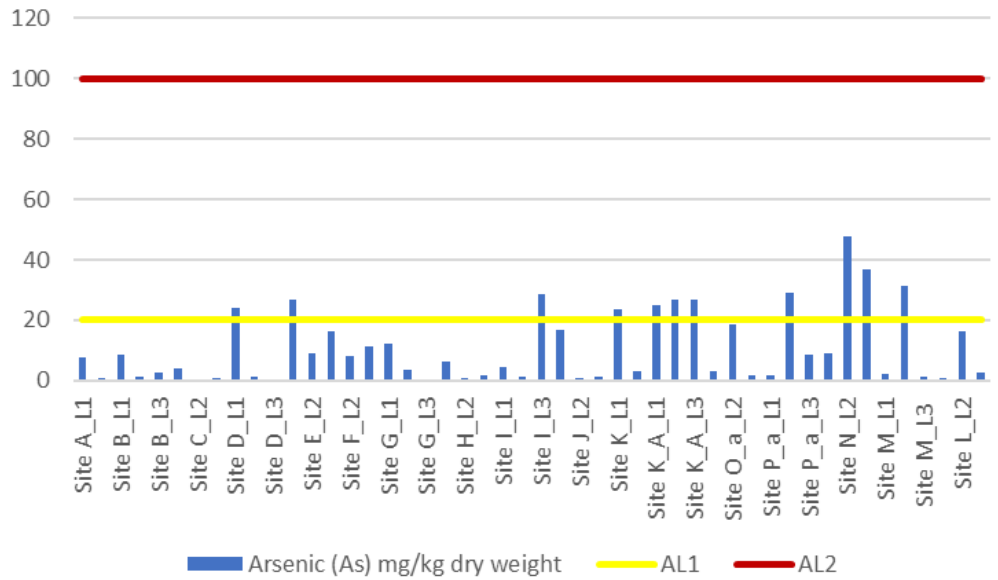

Figure 2: *Analysis of Arsenic in 48 samples indicate some samples above AL1 but well below the AL2*

Start KP	End KP	Section Distance (km)	DOL to Top of Product (relative to undisturbed seabed, or NMRL whichever is the lower	Further Detail
0.000	1.524	1.524	N/A	Landfall at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, including trenchless technique requirements.
1.524	6.518	4.994	1.50	
6.518	14.094	7.576	1.00	
14.094	14.410	0.316	1.50	
14.410	15.215	0.805	1.00	
15.215	17.915	2.700	1.50	
17.915	26.342	8.427	1.00	
26.342	31.587	5.245	1.50	
31.587	34.075	2.488	1.00	
34.075	35.089	1.014	1.50	
35.089	38.550	3.461	2.00	
38.550	40.103	1.553	2.50	
40.103	42.806	2.703	2.00	
42.806	43.301	0.495	2.50	
43.301	46.302	3.001	2.00	
46.302	49.828	3.526	2.50	
49.828	54.871	5.043	2.00	
54.871	56.887	2.016	2.50	
56.887	57.887	1.000	2.00	
57.887	68.706	10.819	1.50	
68.706	76.644	7.938	1.00	
76.644	81.301	4.657	1.50	
81.301	85.304	4.003	2.00	
85.304	92.313	7.009	2.50	
92.313	96.343	4.030	2.00	
96.343	113.883	17.540	0.50	Pre-sweep and bedrock across this location
113.883	120.469	6.586	1.50	
120.469	121.380	0.911	N/A	Trenchless technique to avoid sensitive habitats at Pegwell Bay landfall.

Figure 3: *Table 24 Table of Recommended Depth of Lowering (DOL) extracted from the Cable Risk Burial Assessment table*