



**SCOTTISHPOWER
RENEWABLES**

East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO Offshore Windfarms

Applicants' Responses to Examining Authority's Written Questions

Volume 13 – 1.11 Marine and Coastal Physical Processes

Applicants: East Anglia ONE North Limited and East Anglia TWO Limited
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Applicable to East Anglia ONE North and East Anglia TWO



Revision Summary				
Rev	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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Description of Revisions			
Rev	Page	Section	Description
001	n/a	n/a	Final for Deadline 1



This document is supported by the following appendices:

Appendix number	Title
1	Overview Scale of Outline Landscape Mitigation Plan
2	East Anglia ONE Substation Detailed Design Document
3	Email Correspondence with Whale and Dolphin Conservation
4	Ecological Mitigation Works
5	Email Correspondence with Suffolk Wildlife Trust
6	Illustrative Open Trench and Trenchless Onshore Cable Route
7	Onshore Crossing Schedule
8	Environment Agency Flood Zones
9.1	EA1N Annotated Viewpoint 1
9.2	EA1N Annotated Viewpoint 3
9.3	EA1N Annotated Viewpoint 4
9.4	EA1N Annotated Viewpoint 5
9.5	EA1N Annotated Viewpoint 8
9.6	EA1N Annotated Viewpoint 14
9.7	EA2 Annotated Viewpoint 1
9.8	EA2 Annotated Viewpoint 2
9.9	EA2 Annotated Viewpoint 3
9.10	EA2 Annotated Viewpoint 4
9.11	EA2 Annotated Viewpoint 5
9.12	EA2 Annotated Viewpoint 8
10	Landfall Indicative HDD Working Area
11	Landfall HDD Cross Sections
12	Suffolk Seascape Sensitivity to Offshore Wind Farms Final Report
13	Tourism Impact Review
14	Junction Locations



Glossary of Acronyms

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ADD	Acoustic Deterrent Devices
AEOI	Adverse Effect on Integrity
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AIS	Air Insulated Switchgear
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ALO	Agricultural Liaison Officer
ANO	Air and Navigation Order
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APP	Application Document
AST	Assured Shorthold Tenancies
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counts
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BEIS	Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BoR	Book of Reference
BT	British Telecom
CA	Compulsory Acquisition
CCS	Construction Consolidation Sites
Cd	Candela
CfD	Contract for Difference
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CION	Connection and Infrastructure Options Note
COCP	Code of Construction Practice
dB	Decibels
DCO	Development Consent Order
DML	Deemed Marine Licence
DMO	Destination Management Organisation
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Explanatory Memorandum
EMP	Ecological Management Plan
ES	Environmental Statement
ESC	East Suffolk Council
ESCA	European Subsea Cables Association
ESDAL	Electronic Service Delivery for Abnormal Loads
ETG	Expert Topic Group
ExA	Examining Authority
ExQs	Examining Authorities First Written Questions
FID	Final Investment Decision
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GEART	Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
Ha	Hectares
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HE	Historic England
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle



HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
ICPC	International Cable Protection Committee
IPSIP	In Principle Site Integrity Plan
Km	Kilometres
kV	Kilovolt
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LIQ	Land Interest Questionnaire
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LMP	Landscape Management Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSE	Likely Significant Effects
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
M	Metres
MCA	Marine Coastguard Agency
MCTC	Manual Classified Turning Counts
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MMMP	Marine Mammal Mitigation Protocol
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt Hours
NALEP	The New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership
NATS	National Air Traffic Service
NCTA	National Coastal Tourism Academy
NE	Natural England
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
Nm	Nautical Miles
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
OAMP	Outline Access Management Plan
OCTMP	Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
OFTO	Offshore Transmission Owner
OLEMS	Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy
OMLP	Outline Management and Landscape Plan
ORJIP	Offshore Renewables Joint Industry Programme
OTP	Outline Travel Plan
PD	Procedural Decision
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Impact Report
PEMP	Project Environmental Management Plan
PIL	Persons with an interest in Land
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PRoW	Public Right of Way
PS	Policy Statements
PTP	Port Travel plan
PVA	Population Viability Analysis
RAG	Red Amber Green
RLoS	Radar Line of Sight
RR	Relevant Representation



RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RTD	Red Throated Diver
RWS	Rijkswaterstaat
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
SCHAONB	Suffolk Coats and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
SNS	Southern North Sea
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special protected Area
SPR	ScottishPower Renewables
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STEM	Science, Technology and Engineering and Mathematics
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
SZC	Sizewell C
TCE	The Crown Estate
TH	Trinity House
TMZ	Transponder Mandatory Zone
TP	Temporary Purchase
TPO	Tree Purchase Order
TWT	The Wildlife Trust
UK	United Kingdom
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projections
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VP	Viewpoint
WQ	Written Question
WR	Written Representation
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility



Glossary of Terminology

Applicants	East Anglia TWO Limited / East Anglia ONE North Limited
Cable sealing end compound	A compound which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound	A compound (which includes a circuit breaker) which allows the safe transition of cables between the overhead lines and underground cables which connect to the National Grid substation.
Construction consolidation sites	Compounds associated with the onshore works which may include elements such as hard standings, lay down and storage areas for construction materials and equipment, areas for vehicular parking, welfare facilities, wheel washing facilities, workshop facilities and temporary fencing or other means of enclosure.
Construction operation and maintenance platform	A fixed offshore structure required for construction, operation, and maintenance personnel and activities.
The Councils	East Suffolk Council and Suffolk County Council
Development area	The area comprising the onshore development area and the offshore development area (described as the 'order limits' within the Development Consent Order).
East Anglia ONE North project	The proposed project consisting of up to 67 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia TWO project	The proposed project consisting of up to 75 wind turbines, up to four offshore electrical platforms, up to one construction, operation and maintenance platform, inter-array cables, platform link cables, up to one operational meteorological mast, up to two offshore export cables, fibre optic cables, landfall infrastructure, onshore cables and ducts, onshore substation, and National Grid infrastructure.
East Anglia TWO windfarm site	The offshore area within which wind turbines and offshore platforms will be located.
European site	Sites designated for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive, as defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and regulation 18 of the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These include candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.
Generation Deemed Marine Licence (DML)	The deemed marine licence in respect of the generation assets set out within Schedule 13 of the draft DCO.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD)	A method of cable installation where the cable is drilled beneath a feature without the need for trenching.
HDD temporary working area	Temporary compounds which will contain laydown, storage and work areas for HDD drilling works.



Inter-array cables	Offshore cables which link the wind turbines to each other and the offshore electrical platforms, these cables will include fibre optic cables.
Jointing bay	Underground structures constructed at intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Landfall	The area (from Mean Low Water Springs) where the offshore export cables would make contact with land, and connect to the onshore cables.
Link boxes	Underground chambers within the onshore cable route housing electrical earthing links.
Meteorological mast	An offshore structure which contains metrological instruments used for wind data acquisition.
Mitigation areas	Areas captured within the onshore development area specifically for mitigating expected or anticipated impacts.
Marking buoys	Buoys to delineate spatial features / restrictions within the offshore development area.
Monitoring buoys	Buoys to monitor <i>in situ</i> condition within the windfarm, for example wave and metocean conditions.
National electricity grid	The high voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales owned and maintained by National Grid Electricity Transmission
National Grid infrastructure	A National Grid substation, cable sealing end compounds, cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound, underground cabling and National Grid overhead line realignment works to facilitate connection to the national electricity grid, all of which will be consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order but will be National Grid owned assets.
National Grid overhead line realignment works	Works required to upgrade the existing electricity pylons and overhead lines (including cable sealing end compounds and cable sealing end (with circuit breaker) compound) to transport electricity from the National Grid substation to the national electricity grid.
National Grid overhead line realignment works area	The proposed area for National Grid overhead line realignment works.
National Grid substation	The substation (including all of the electrical equipment within it) necessary to connect the electricity generated by the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project to the national electricity grid which will be owned by National Grid but is being consented as part of the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project Development Consent Order.
National Grid substation location	The proposed location of the National Grid substation.
Natura 2000 site	A site forming part of the network of sites made up of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas designated respectively under the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive.
Offshore cable corridor	This is the area which will contain the offshore export cables between offshore electrical platforms and landfall.
Offshore development area	The East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North windfarm site and offshore cable corridor (up to Mean High Water Springs).



Offshore electrical infrastructure	The transmission assets required to export generated electricity to shore. This includes inter-array cables from the wind turbines to the offshore electrical platforms, offshore electrical platforms, platform link cables and export cables from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall.
Offshore electrical platform	A fixed structure located within the windfarm area, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a more suitable form for export to shore.
Offshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the offshore electrical platforms to the landfall. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Offshore infrastructure	All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbines, platforms, and cables.
Offshore platform	A collective term for the construction, operation and maintenance platform and the offshore electrical platforms.
Onshore cable corridor	The corridor within which the onshore cable route will be located.
Onshore cable route	This is the construction swathe within the onshore cable corridor which would contain onshore cables as well as temporary ground required for construction which includes cable trenches, haul road and spoil storage areas.
Onshore cables	The cables which would bring electricity from landfall to the onshore substation. The onshore cable is comprised of up to six power cables (which may be laid directly within a trench, or laid in cable ducts or protective covers), up to two fibre optic cables and up to two distributed temperature sensing cables.
Onshore development area	The area in which the landfall, onshore cable corridor, onshore substation, landscaping and ecological mitigation areas, temporary construction facilities (such as access roads and construction consolidation sites), and the National Grid Infrastructure will be located.
Onshore infrastructure	The combined name for all of the onshore infrastructure associated with the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project from landfall to the connection to the national electricity grid.
Onshore preparation works	Activities to be undertaken prior to formal commencement of onshore construction such as pre-planting of landscaping works, archaeological investigations, environmental and engineering surveys, diversion and laying of services, and highway alterations.
Onshore substation	The East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North substation and all of the electrical equipment within the onshore substation and connecting to the National Grid infrastructure.
Onshore substation location	The proposed location of the onshore substation for the proposed East Anglia TWO / East Anglia ONE North project.
Platform link cable	Electrical cable which links one or more offshore platforms. These cables will include fibre optic cables.
Safety zones	A marine area declared for the purposes of safety around a renewable energy installation or works / construction area under the Energy Act 2004.
Scour protection	Protective materials to avoid sediment being eroded away from the base of the foundations as a result of the flow of water.
Transition bay	Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables.
Transmission DML	The deemed marine licence in respect of the transmission assets set out within Schedule 14 of the draft DCO.



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question	Applicants' Response
1.11 Marine and Coastal Physical Processes			
1.11.1	The Applicant	<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <p>UK Climate projections and coastal erosion</p> <p>The ExA notes that Appendix 4.6 of the ES [APP-447] was produced in April 2018. The UK Climate Projections 2018 (UCKP18) was published on 26 November 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the projections have any implications for the conclusions drawn in Appendix 4.6 or ES Chapter 4 [APP-052] or on the risk of the development being affected by coastal change? 	<p>The Applicants' assessment in Appendix 4.6 Coastal processes and Landfall Site Selection (APP-447) adopted conservative factors for future coastal change, based upon guidance that was available at the time.</p> <p>The Applicants have undertaken a comparison of the rates of sea level rise used in the assessment against the UKCP18 data and considers the assessment to be robust.</p> <p>Whilst the values used are slightly lower than UKCP18 over shorter timescales (approximately 50 years), they are higher than UKCP18 values for the longer term (50 years+) for RCP2.6 (50th and 95th percentile values), RCP4.5 (50th and 95th percentile values) and RCP8.5 (50th percentile value)¹.</p> <p>The values used are slightly lower than the RCP8.5 95th percentile value</p>

¹ *RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 are the low and high emission scenarios used, as in IPCC AR5.



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question		Applicants' Response
				over the longer term but this is considered an unlikely high-end outcome.
1.11.2	The Applicant	1	2	<p>Mitigation and remediation at landfall</p> <p>a) In the event that cables were to become exposed due to coastal erosion what mitigation or remediation measures may be required? How would this be monitored?</p> <p>Paragraph 5.510 of (EN-1) seeks to ensure that proposed developments will be resilient to coastal erosion and deposition, taking account of climate change, during the project's operational life and any decommissioning period.</p> <p>b) How has the resilience to costal erosion during the decommissioning period been addressed?</p> <p>a) Future trends in coastal erosion has been assessed in Appendix 4.6 Coastal processes and Landfall Site Selection (APP-447).</p> <p>The study quantified appropriate set back distances from the cliff line depending on where a future landfall location is chosen. This was proposed on a conservative precautionary approach. The Applicants have committed to setting back the landfall transition bays to the potential 100-year erosion prediction line to ensure the integrity of the cliff is not compromised and to allow for natural coastal erosion (section 6.6.2 of Chapter 6 Project Description (APP-054)). It is therefore the Applicants' view that the cables will not become exposed from coastal erosion.</p> <p>A commitment has also been made to install the export cable at the landfall</p>



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question		Applicants' Response
				<p>using trenchless techniques, thus minimising disturbance to the cliffs and SSSI. Monitoring of the landfall will be undertaken as set out in section 3 of the Outline Landfall Construction Method Statement (ExA.AS-2.D1.V1), submitted at Deadline 1.</p> <p>b) The Applicant has committed to setting back the landfall transition bays to the potential 100-year erosion prediction line to allow for coastal erosion over the entire duration of the project including decommissioning (section 6.6.2 of Chapter 6 Project Description (APP-054)). This has been informed by the technical study provided in Appendix 4.6 (APP-447).</p>
1.11.3	The Applicant	1	2	<p>HDD at landfall</p> <p>Use of the horizontal directional drill (HDD) method to bring the offshore cables onshore is understood to reduce potential significant adverse impacts on coralline crag and the Lesiton to Aldeburgh SSSI</p> <p>a) Please identify, with reference to the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and the assessments in Appendix 4.6 where the parameters have been calculated and set for the length,</p> <p>The Applicants intend to use a trenchless technique solution at the landfall. HDD is an example of a trenchless technique and is the technique that formed the basis of the impact assessment. The Applicants refer to sections 4 and 5 of the Outline Landfall Construction Method Statement (ExA.AS-</p>



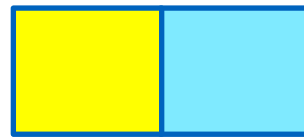
ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question	Applicants' Response
		<p>depth and angles of drilling that are compatible with the assessments</p> <p>b) Does the Applicant intend on submitting a draft landfall construction method statement into the Examination and if so when?</p>	<p>2.D1.V1), submitted at Deadline 1 which provide outline information regarding the HDD design and methodology respectively. Detailed parameters such as length, depth and angles of the drilling will be subject to detailed design and will be provided in the final Landfall Construction Method Statement which is secured under Requirement 13 of the <i>draft DCO</i> (APP-023).</p> <p>The infrastructure associated with the HDD at landfall has been appropriately sited based on the Applicants' identification of the potential 100-year erosion prediction line which allows for coastal erosion over the entire duration of the project (<i>Appendix 4.6</i> (APP-447)). The 100-year erosion prediction line is based on the current management measures of the SMP and additional analysis of the characteristics and behaviour of the shoreline as presented in <i>section 2 of Appendix 4.6</i>.(APP-447).</p> <p>The transition bays would be installed with a minimum setback distance of</p>



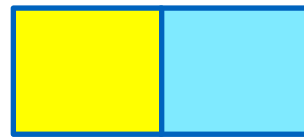
ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question		Applicants' Response
				<p>85m from the cliff top to ensure the integrity of the cliff is not compromised and to allow for natural coastal erosion. The boundary of associated Work No. 8 reflects this set back distance.</p> <p>b) The Applicants have provided an Outline Landfall Construction Method Statement (ExA.AS-2.D1.V1), at Deadline 1.</p>
1.11.4	The Applicant	1	2	<p>Geological integrity and stability at landfall</p> <p>What site investigations have taken place to ensure that the geological integrity and stability the shoreline could withstand vibrations or fracturing as a result of HDD or during operation and what are the results?</p> <p>The Applicants note the concerns and sensitivities, particularly expressed by local residents, in relation to the perceived potential to de-stabilise the existing cliffs.</p> <p>The siting of the landfall has been carefully considered. Review of published and publicly available geological and geotechnical information has been undertaken as part of a desk-based assessment and to inform the development of the outline designs presented in the Applications.</p> <p>Intrusive site investigations have not been undertaken, however these will</p>



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question	Applicants' Response
			<p>be undertaken as part of the pre-construction detailed design to allow full assessment of all relevant geotechnical risks and to enable detailed design of the HDDs.</p> <p>Requirement 13 of the DCO requires that a landfall construction method statement is submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority prior to any landfall works being carried out. This will be in accordance with the Outline Landfall Construction Method Statement (ExA.AS-2.D1.V1), which has been submitted at Deadline 1.</p> <p>The outline landfall construction method statement includes provisions for the following measures to protect the integrity of the cliff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The transition bay will be located a setback distance of at least 85m from the current mapped top of the cliff line. The outline design of the HDD is approximately 10m below the beach level of the cliff line even at the maximum predicted 100 year erosion



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question	Applicants' Response
			<p>extent. This is shown indicatively in Appendix 11 (ExA.WQ-1.A11.D1.V1) . The depth of the HDD will be deeper below the toe of the existing cliffs, potentially between 15m and 20m below the toe level. This is to ensure the integrity of the cliff is not compromised and to account for natural coastal erosion during the operational life of the Projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British Geological Survey Geological Map Sheet 191 (solid and drift) 1:50,000 shows a thin strip of Lowestoft Till formation outcropping along the cliff line to the north of Thorpeness. The anticipated thickness (depth) and geometry of the superficial deposits is such that directional drilling is expected to pass through these and be within the underlying bedrock (Crag Group) where the HDD passes under the current cliff line.



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question	Applicants' Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDD uses rotary rather than percussive drilling and only minor vibrations are expected. The detailed design will be developed to take into account the anticipated levels of vibration from the proposed drilling equipment to ensure the integrity of the cliff. Vibration monitoring will be undertaken in the vicinity of the cliffs as part of the site investigation works to gather background data on vibration levels. This data will be examined to establish a suitable vibration limit which will be maintained during the HDD works to ensure the integrity of the cliffs are maintained. Vibration monitoring will be undertaken in the vicinity of the cliffs for the duration of the HDD works. A system will be set up to pause drilling operations if the set vibration limits are exceeded. <p>HDD has been used successfully in similar geology comprising superficial</p>



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question		Applicants' Response
				<p>Lowestoft Till formation deposits and underlying Crag Group bedrock, with nearby examples of HDD for cable landfalls for both the Greater Gabbard Offshore Windfarm and the Galloper Offshore Windfarm south of Sizewell village, both approximately 2.5km north of Thorpeness. These HDDs were much shallower and shorter. They extended from agricultural fields, under the cliff line and exited on the beach. The Applicants are not aware of any issues relating to adverse impacts on the cliff line.</p> <p>There were some post installation issues with exposure of transmission cables on the shore at Sizewell, these occurred beyond where the HDDs terminated and are unrelated to the actual HDDs. The proposal for the Projects is to pass beneath the shoreline at depth and exit well offshore, avoiding similar burial issues.</p>
1.11.5	The Applicant	1	2	<p>Transition bays</p> <p>The eastern boundary of Work No. 8 (which includes the transition bays) is beyond the anticipated 100 year shoreline (with present management) which secures a sufficient setback</p>



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question		Applicants' Response	
				<p>How is the distance inland of the transition bays, to be located beyond the 100 year predicted shoreline in the SMP in the, secured in the DCO?</p>	<p>distance between the transition bays and the cliff top and ensures the integrity of the cliff is not compromised (see Appendix 10 (ExA.WQ-1.A10.D1.V1)).</p>
1.11.6	The Applicant	1	2	<p>Preferred solutions at landfall</p> <p>ES Chapter 4 states that the preferred solution is to HDD from onshore landfall to south of the coralline crag, potentially including HDD under a small section of the southern extent of coralline crag. Further geological and engineering surveys will lead to a final installation location.</p> <p>What are the implications if the preferred solution is not achievable?</p>	<p>HDD is a commonly used technique and has been employed for many projects including East Anglia ONE/THREE, Greater Gabbard, Galloper, Moray East, Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon. These have been undertaken in a variety of geologies and distances.</p> <p>The Applicants are of the view that HDD is achievable for the Projects. The onshore works area allows for up to four HDD bores. The works area offshore is sufficiently wide to enable the HDD punch out to be appropriately located to avoid the Coralline Crag. The final design of the HDD operation (i.e. angle, depth and exit location) will reflect the results of the site investigation works. This information will be provided in the final Landfall Construction Method</p>



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question		Applicants' Response	
				<p>Statement, secured under Requirement 13 of the <i>draft DCO</i> (APP-023).</p> <p>Alternative trenchless techniques would also fit within the impact assessment envelope adopted for the EIA.</p>	
1.11.7	The Applicant	1	2	<p>Landfall compound, cable entry point, cable exit point, long HDD, coastal erosion, coralline crag and SPA/SSSI boundary</p> <p>Please provide plan view(s) of the proposed HDD working area(s) including any temporary landfall compound, cable entry point, cable exit point, long HDD, 100 year predicted shoreline, SSSI/SPA boundary and extent of coralline crag</p>	<p>The Applicants refer to <i>Appendix 10</i> (ExA.WQ-1.A10.D1.V1) of this document. Note that the HDD temporary working area described in <i>section 6.6.2.1.3 of Chapter 6 Project Description</i> (APP-054) will contain the HDD entry compounds. The eastern boundary of Work No. 8 is set at least 85m from the cliff and the potential 100-year erosion line to ensure the integrity of the cliff is not compromised and to allow for natural coastal erosion.</p>
1.11.8	The Applicant	1	2	<p>Cross section for landfall</p> <p>Please provide a cross section(s) showing the cable entry point, depth of burial, current shoreline and the 100 year predicted shoreline.</p>	<p>The Applicants refer to <i>Appendix 11</i> (ExA.WQ-1.A11.D1.V1) of this document which shows cross sections of four indicative landfall HDD options. This figure shows indicative cable entry points, depth of burial, length of</p>



ExA. Question Ref.	Question addressed to	ExA. Question		Applicants' Response	
				HDD, the current shoreline and the 100 year predicted shoreline. The HDD infrastructure comprising Work No. 8 is set at least 85m from the cliff and the potential 100 year erosion line to ensure the integrity of the cliff is not compromised and to allow for natural coastal erosion.	
1.11.9	Maritime and Coastguard Agency	1	2	Coastal erosion predictions Do you agree with the conclusions on the extent of future coastal erosion set out in Appendix 4.6 [APP-447]?	No response.