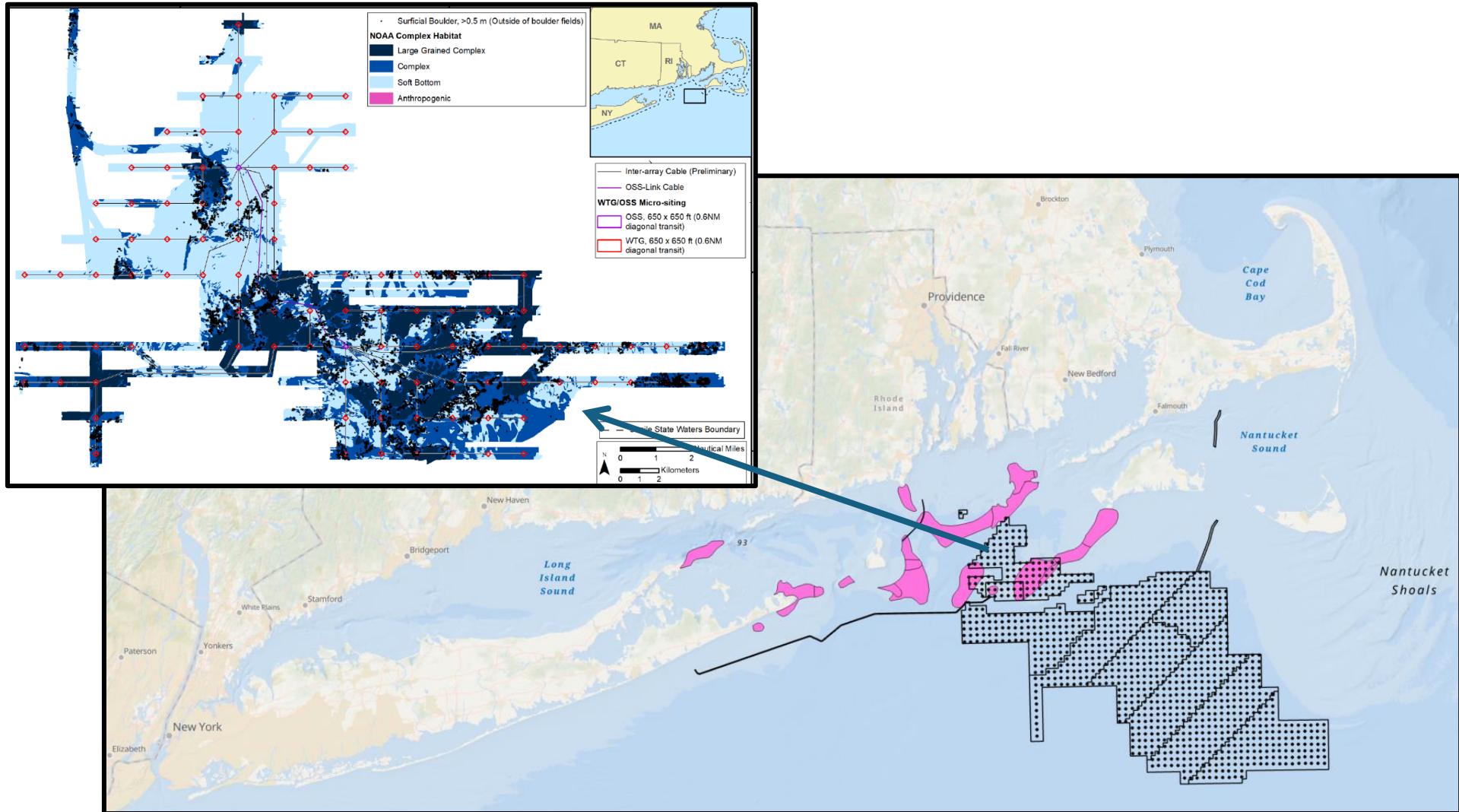
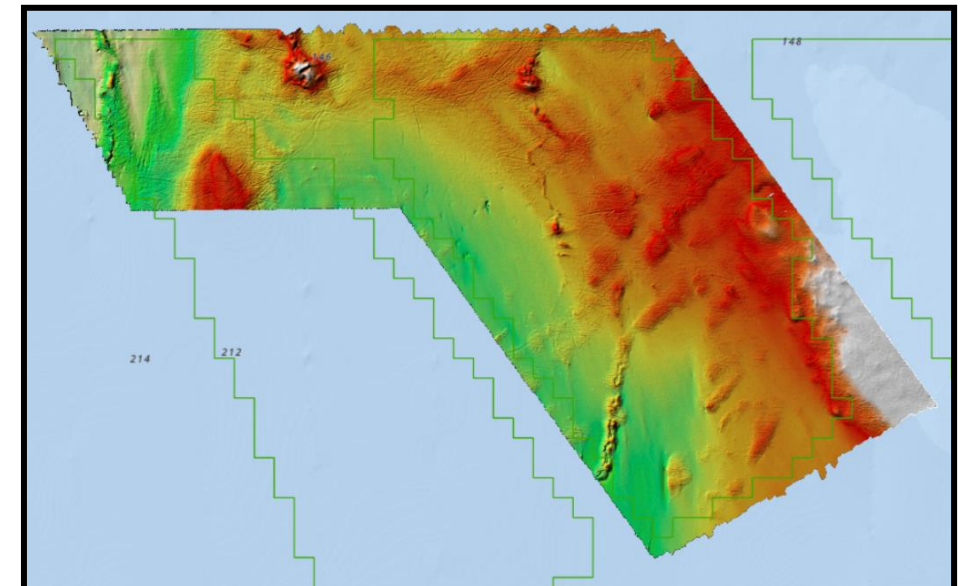
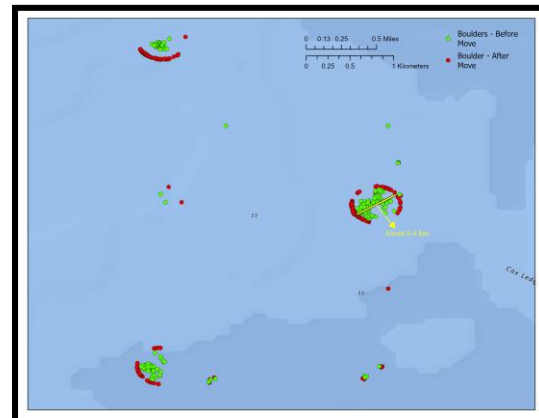
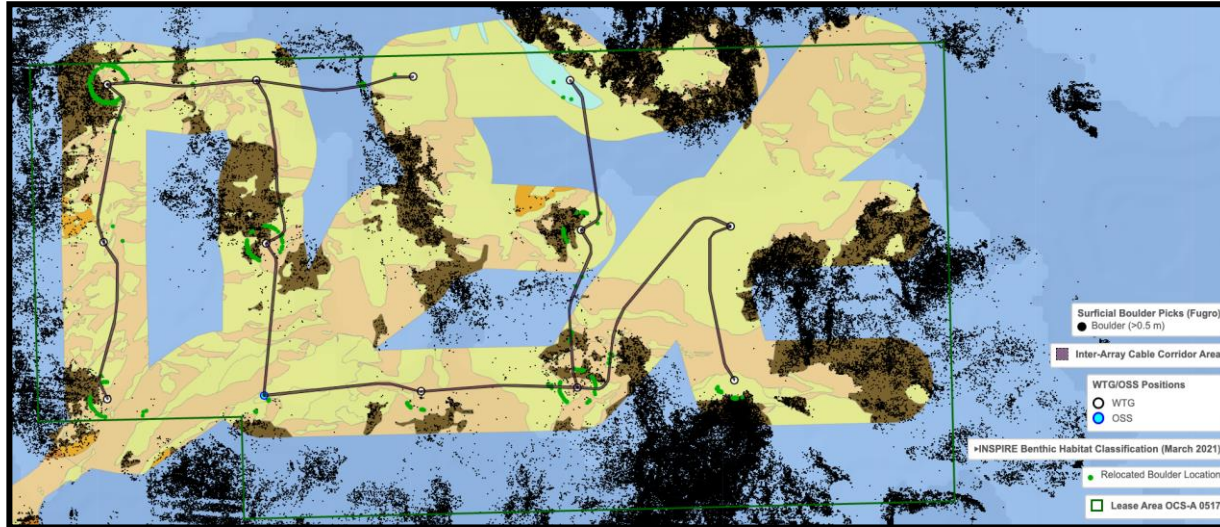


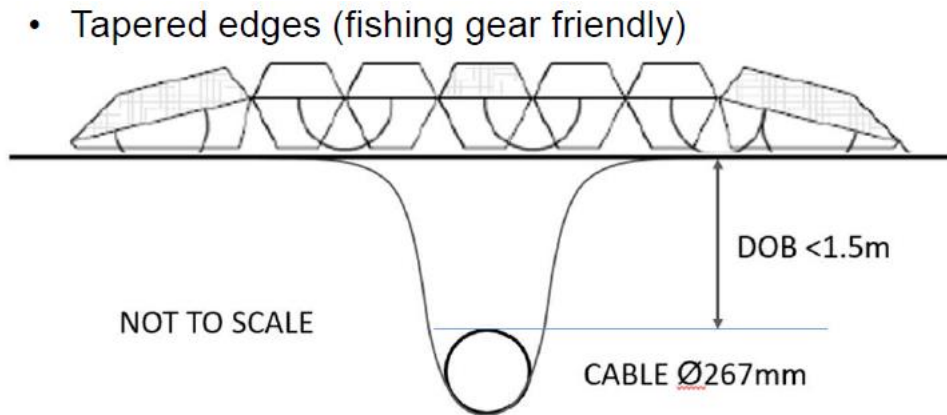
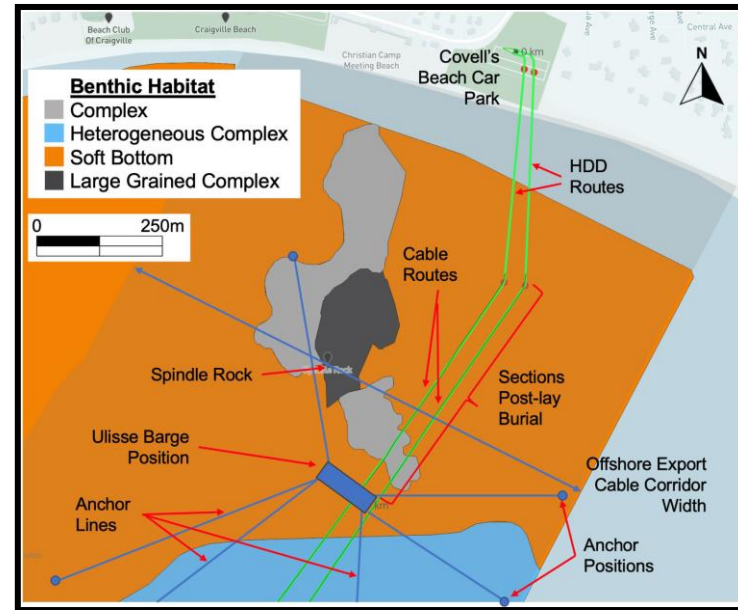
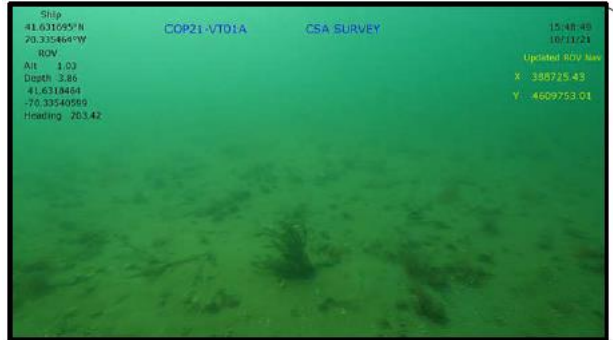
Lessons Learned from Southern New England



Lease areas should be characterized *before* development



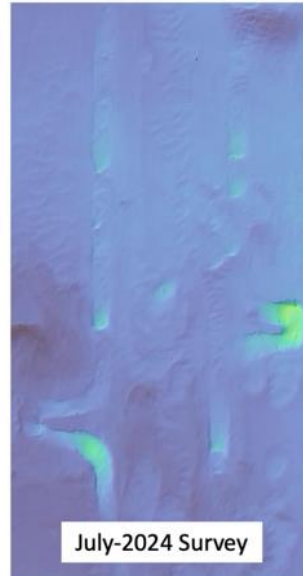
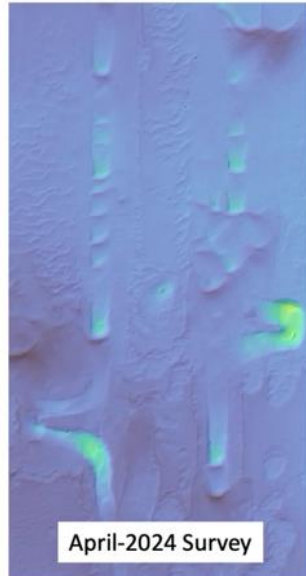
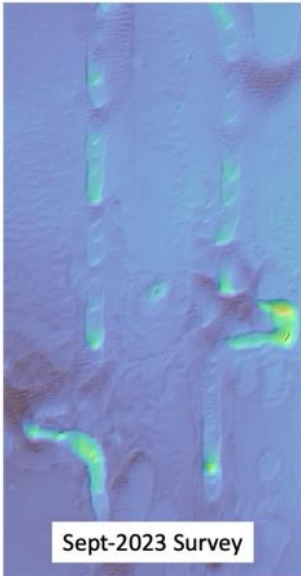
Cable corridors should be characterized via *subbottom profiling*.



90 m of inadequately buried cable will now be covered with concrete mattresses

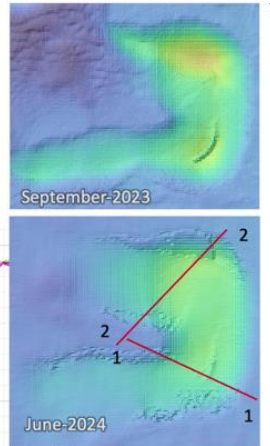
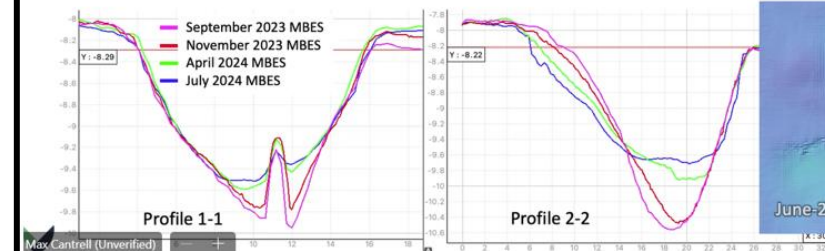
Stuff happens – solving one problem might cause another

Nearshore Joint Burial: West Circuit

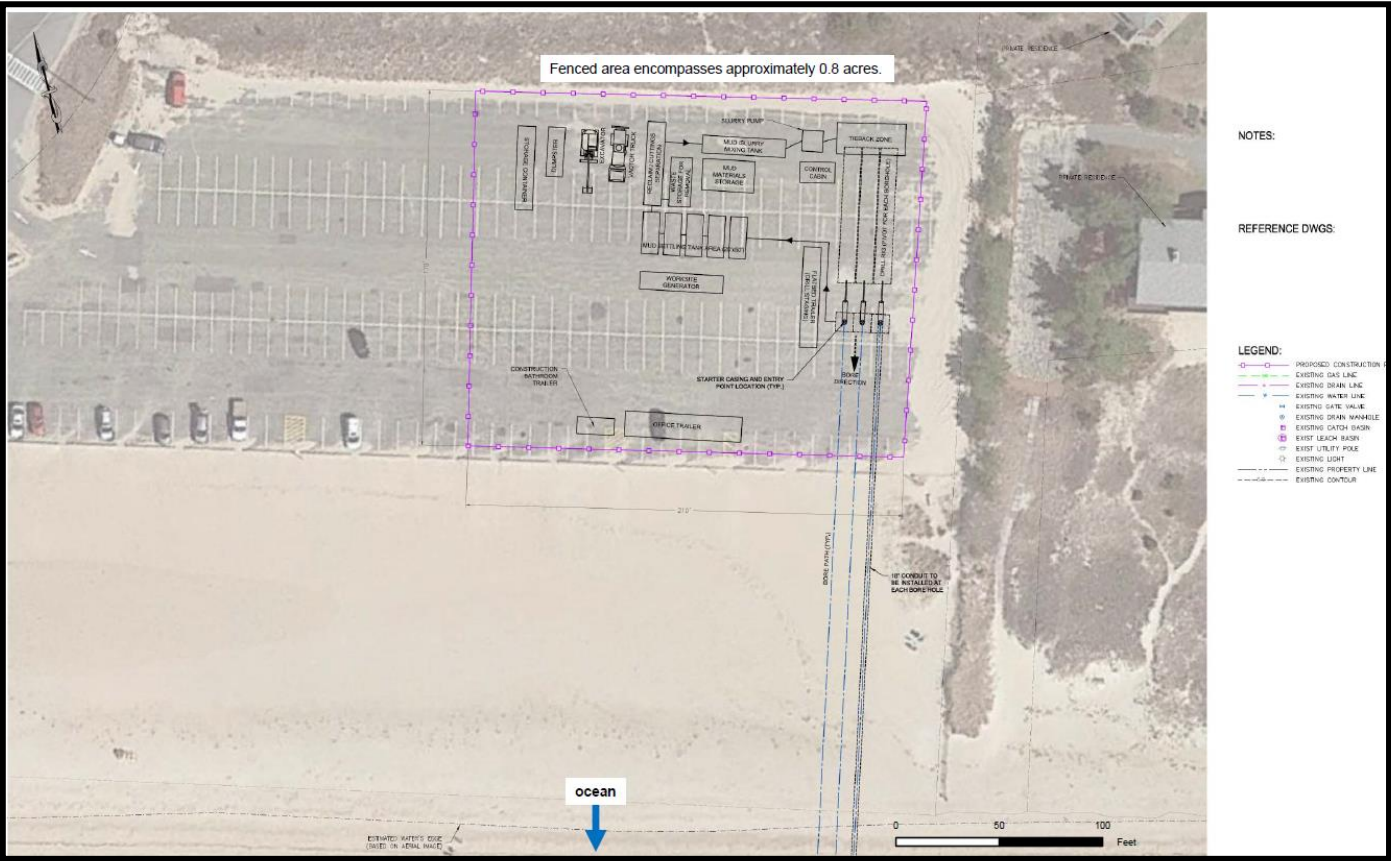


Nearshore Joint Burial: East Circuit

- Profiles comparing the various surveys for the eastern circuit nearshore joints:
 - For the wider portion of the trench on the omega crown which occur to the north of the bight, approximately 35cm of infill material is observed as shown in profile [2-2]
 - The other side of the crown shows additional backfill



Barrier beaches might not be the best places to land cables



What data are needed to make informed decisions?

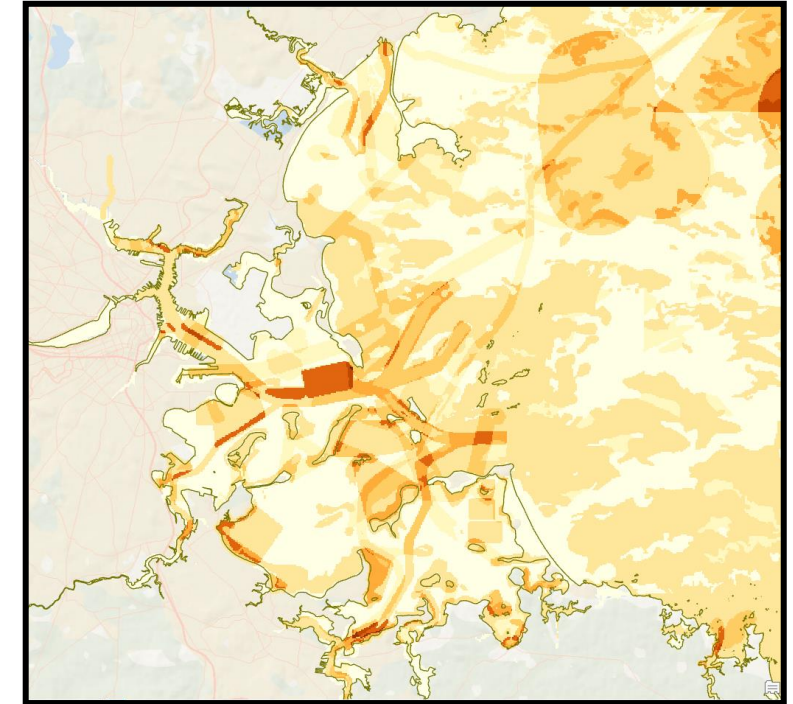
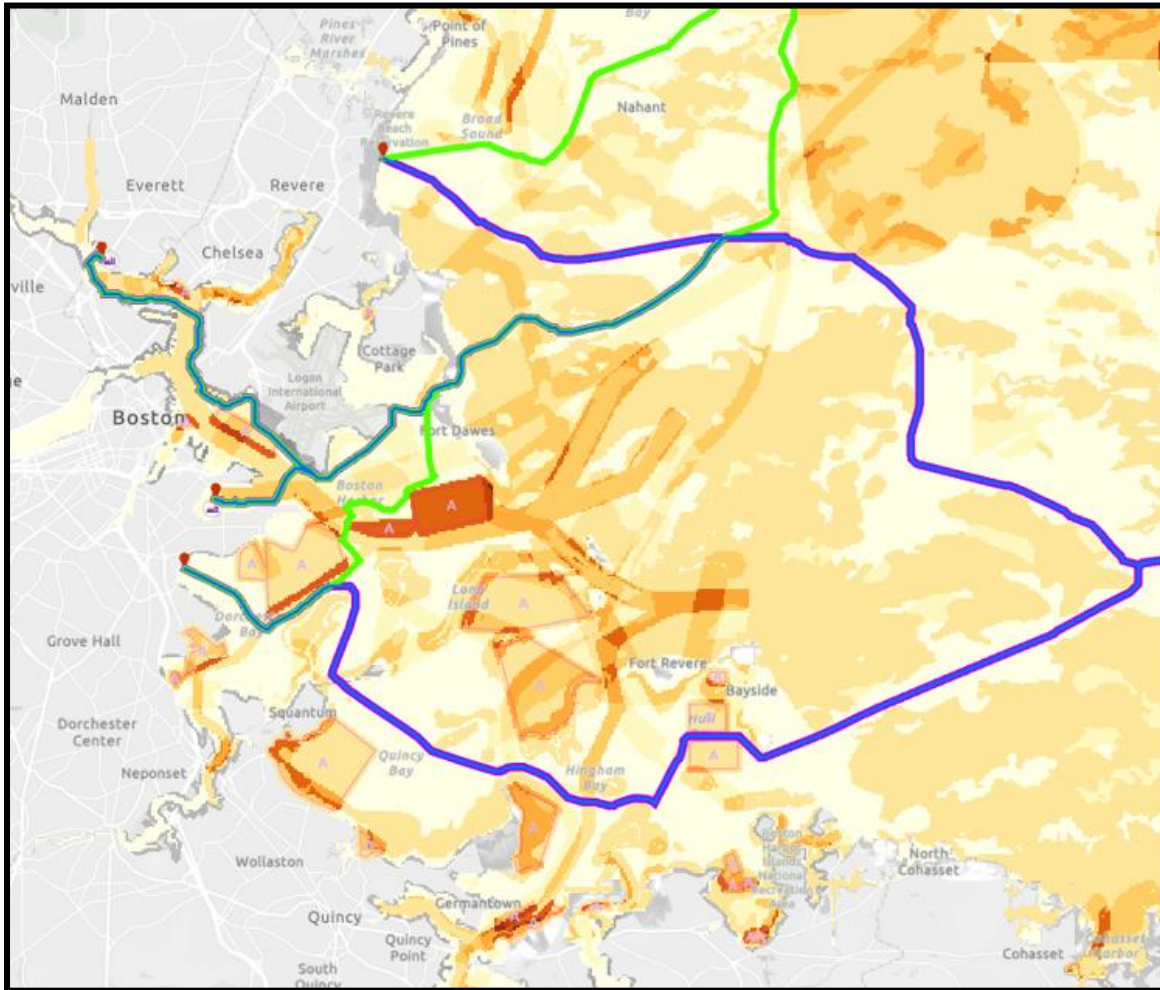
To avoid need for cable protection:

- **Bathymetry/slope of seafloor**
- **Surficial sediment type (sand, mud, gravel, sand waves), seafloor texture**
- **Depth to bedrock**

To minimize resource impacts:

- **Identify boulder fields, archaeological resources**
- **Identify biogenic habitats: sponges, corals, sea pens**

For cable routing: develop best practices rather than being overly prescriptive of where cables should go.



“Cost Surface”