

TYPE OF RESTORATION	HOW ADDRESSED BY CORE STRATEGY
<p>Low Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wetland / lake (depends on hydrogeology)</li> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- Forestry</li> <li>- Eden Project</li> <li>- Industry</li> <li>- 'Bad-neighbour' uses such as incinerators etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The most appropriate restoration strategy should be determined on a site-by-site basis; a bespoke approach.</li> <li>- Geology and ecology may well determine final restoration scheme</li> <li>- Restoration should be considered in the long term therefore trust and flexibility is key.</li> <li>- It was emphasised that the best restoration schemes often take time and this needs to be understood. Opportunities should not be lost for short-term gains. There is a need to promote understanding of long-term aims among key stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p>Original Ground Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landfill – inert/ putrescible waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final levels should be identified early in the process based on depth and quantity of material available.</li> <li>- Use can be determined later on in the process; after use is different from restoration.</li> <li>- Local communities/ organisations should be actively involved in the restoration process.</li> </ul>
<p>Land Raise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flood attenuation</li> <li>- Irrigation ponds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy should not be too prescriptive and should take into account site characteristics.</li> <li>- Consultation is important</li> <li>- Close working with District Council's is needed as they may determine end use.</li> </ul>