**Initial Development Phase**

If planning permission for the restoration scheme is granted, a series of works will have to be undertaken to prepare the wider site. The previously restored area within the quarry has been determined to be the only significant source of restoration soils available. It is intended, therefore, to strip the soils from this area to a depth of one metre and store them as illustrated. These will then be used as necessary to provide soil cover for the entire site.

The main haul road linking the train unloading platform to the placement site requires widening to allow two dumpers to pass, separated by a central reservation. This will require cutting back into the currently restored area. The clay excavated will be stored as illustrated and used to form a geological barrier between the undisturbed ground and imported restoration materials. To shield from view much of the active working area, imported restoration material will be used to form a screen bund between the restored and active areas, cutting off from view much of the restoration works taking place within the quarry.

As the final part of this initial development phase, an area immediately behind the newly formed screen will be brought up to the level of the adjacent, previously restored land to ensure that rainwater does not become trapped behind it.

It is estimated that these works will take less than six months to complete.

**Phase 1**

This phase involves creating the final restored landform from the northern edge of North Pit to the 64mAOD contour, which marks the break of slope to a flatter landform, and concentrates restoration to the western side of the quarry.

The imported restoration material will be placed in layers approximately 0.5 metres deep, with each layer starting at the southern edge of the restored landform. By working in this way, apart from the placement of the initial material, the restoration operation will be screened by previously placed material; the new landform thus acting as a visual screen to the following works.

The outer face of each layer of the new landform will be restored with soils as quickly as possible once material placement moves away from this area; restoration techniques are described in more detail on Panel 6. By adopting this means of operating the site, the amount of unrestored landform visible at any one time is minimised.

It is estimated that Phase 1 will take up to four years to complete.

**Phase 2**

This phase sees the raising of the levels in the western half of the former quarry to marry in with the contours of adjacent, unquarried land. The landform created during the course of Phase 1 will screen views of the operation from all publicly accessible viewpoints apart from the public right of way that lies immediately to the north of the quarry’s northern boundary. An exception to this will be the placement of the uppermost layers of imported restoration material, and the final restoration works themselves.

During this phase both chalk and clay will be extracted from the base of the eastern half of the quarry and stockpiled as illustrated. The chalk is required in the final restoration works; it is a key constituent in the creation of a chalk down landscape (see Panel 6 for more details). The clay will be used along with the material already stockpiled as part of the Initial Development Phase to form a geological barrier between the imported restoration material and in situ geology.

It is estimated that this phase will also take four years to complete.