

**Hamble – Response to HCC comments received 22 December 2022, and February 2023**

Issue	Comment	Resolution
<p>Land restored to grassland paddock by natural colonisation from adjacent retained Grasslands or seeding with an appropriate mix – in a pale yellow colour</p>	<p>“What is the difference between these two suggested types of grassland mitigation or are they actually the same thing?”</p>	<p>The grassland specification has been changed to streamline the restoration, aftercare and management for CEMEX and the landowner, in consultation with the CEMEX ecological consultant. The grassland over the wider site is now likely to be slightly acidic (see comments below). The northern field for public access is in proximity to existing remnant acid grassland and species, hence the proposal to extend the interest from the margins into the restoration site.</p>
<p>Proposal to return the land to acid grassland</p>	<p>“Inert fill is likely to have a neutral or even lime ph. If it is filled with crushed building materials there will be a lot of concrete in the mix which is lime based.”</p>	<p>Most inert fill for similar restoration sites now comprises clay type materials, most usually from other site earthworks; crushed building materials are increasingly utilised as secondary aggregates and materials and are not sent to landfill. The uppermost parts of fill will where possible utilise clay or other neutral / acidic substrates as they are identified on site, but otherwise acceptable inert waste will not be refused from site for valid commercial reasons.</p>
<p>Proposal to return the land to acid grassland</p>	<p>“More details are required about how an acid-based soil can be assured, retention of the existing topsoil and some over burden is unlikely to be enough in the long term.”</p>	<p>The grassland specification for the wider site is now acid grassland which will be achieved with site soils, over site overburden. During the life of the site, it may be that more acidic soil materials are imported into the site as part of the site restoration, and where these are identified, where possible these will be stored for the restoration of the uppermost parts of the restoration profile.</p>
<p>Phasing plans</p>	<p>“On the plan which covers PH 8 plan it shows the two ponds as half built, how will this work?”</p>	<p>The phasing plans are diagrammatic and the ponds in question will not be completed until they are entire.</p>
<p>The current plant list is quite limited and a greater range of plants should be used</p>	<p>“It could include Carpinus betulus, Castanea sativa, Tilia cordata and Sorbus torminalis to a limited extent in some areas. There is a need to diversify planting mixes on site to a greater extent today, due to the uncertainties of new plant diseases and the impacts of global warming.”</p>	<p>CEMEX acknowledges the landscape value of the species suggested, is committed to solutions to the climate crisis, and will be happy to discuss a variation of the planting mixes to future-proof the restoration planting, in consultation with both landscape and ecology. Any further detail on species can be secured via planning condition.</p>
	<p>A revised detailed planting plan is required showing greater diversity in the proposed native planting lists. With slightly different mixes used in different parts of the site</p>	<p>A revised schedule is included on the restoration plan, together with a note that “Mixes are for the whole restoration area; proportions for individual blocks can be varied on site.” Any further detail required on species can be secured via planning condition.</p>