This is in response to the Main Matter 6 of the Inspector’s Main Matters, Issues and Questions (document reference ED50)
Question 6.1

1. The purposes of monitoring include assessing the performance of the Site Allocations Policies in terms of their success or failure to deliver adequate mineral resources and the provision of an adequate network of waste management facilities for the County’s needs. Monitoring will be in accordance with the monitoring matrix in the Core Strategy (CSD14) and will be the basis for the Annual Monitoring Reports.

2. Chapter 11 of the Core Strategy explains the need for policies to be monitored, how the Council intends to monitor them, the performance indicators and how the data will aid implementation of the Framework’s strategies and objectives.

3. The monitoring matrix is in Table 11.1 of the Core Strategy. It sets out the five themes identified (Chapter 3) in the spatial vision for delivering the overall minerals and waste strategy – climate change, waste management, minerals, economic and community benefits, environment. The strategic objectives (1 to 10, as set out in Chapter 2, Box 2, page 7) are cross-referenced with the Core Strategy Policies and Generic Development Control Policies. This shows which policies are intended to support and deliver which objectives.

4. The monitoring matrix also sets out the indicators that will be used for each subject, the sources of the data, baseline data and, where applicable, its date. The last two columns set out targets or milestones and the source of the target. For example, the sand and gravel landbank will be calculated from data contained in planning applications that have been granted permission by the County Council. The baseline is the landbank of 13.1 years; the target is to maintain at least a 7 year landbank over the plan period, in accordance with Mineral Policy Statement 1 (ND11).

5. The latest AMR (LD153) covers the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. During this period, no Minerals and Waste Development Framework policies, objectives or targets had been adopted – the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies (CSD15) were not adopted until 23 April 2009. Therefore, performance was monitored against objectives derived from the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006 (LD29). Section 4 of this AMR considers key issues and actions needed to achieve objectives, in the context of (what was then) the emerging Core Strategy.

7. This year’s AMR will cover the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, and will use the monitoring matrix in the context of the adopted MWDF policies. In light of the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies and abolition of the Regional Planning Bodies, the matrix will need updating when the Core Strategy is reviewed.

8. Core Strategy paragraphs 6.21 to 6.25, 7.29 and 7.32 identify particular matters for the Annual Monitoring Reports and paragraph 8.5 refers to the need for a timely review of the radioactive waste policies.

Question 6.2

9. The Self Assessment of Soundness document (ED51), sets out in its response to question 28 (pages 33 to 38), who is to deliver the required infrastructure for each site allocation. In summary, waste and mineral
companies are responsible for the infrastructure on their own sites, whilst Cumbria County Council is responsible for the Carlisle Northern Development Route and for the municipal waste management contract.

10. As stated in the Site Allocations Policies (SAP1), the developments at waste sites CA24 Hespin Wood, CA30 Kingmoor Road and CA31 Kingmoor Park East should only go ahead once the CNDR is open. For CA24 and CA30, transport assessments are also needed to evaluate the impact of the new road on local traffic once it has opened. Regular updates are provided on the Council's website about CNDR progress – at present, the northern part (connecting to the M6 motorway) is scheduled to open August 2011, with the final stretch open by Easter 2012.

11. A planning application, by Cumbria Waste Management, for a revised layout and small extension of CA30 is currently being considered by the County Council. The proposal is mainly to improve vehicle circulation and loading.

12. The main new facilities needed for the municipal waste contract have now gained planning permission – MBT plants at CA24 Hespin Wood and BA24 Barrow; and a Transfer Station at Lillyhall (adjacent to AL34).

13. As explained in question 6.1, monitoring will use the monitoring matrix, in the Core Strategy (CSD14), and will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Reports.

**Question 6.3**

14. The significant effects that are identified in those documents are likely to be material considerations for planning application proposals. They would be taken into account for any Screening and Scoping Opinions.

15. Mitigation measures are likely to be required by any planning permissions that are granted and, where relevant, by Habitats Regulations Appropriate Assessments. The County Council’s Senior Monitoring and Enforcement Officer and the case officers have responsibilities for monitoring compliance with the requirements of planning conditions.

**Question 6.4**

16. The majority of the sites have been put forward by delivery partners. The table on pages 10 to 42 of the Regulation 30 Pre-submission Consultations Statement (SAP5), summarises who put forward the site(s) and for what type of development(s).

17. In some cases, the Policies explain the circumstances in which a site may be needed. Examples of these include AL35 and CA24 in Site Allocations Policy 1. The policies identify around twice as many sites as are estimated to be needed and it is, therefore, unlikely that all of them will be developed.

18. Potential developers have been kept informed of Site Allocations progress at each stage of the public consultation processes and when the Site Allocations Policies were submitted to the Secretary of State.