



# **Fenland Monitoring Report 2021 - 2022**

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## Introduction

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Regulation 34 requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an Authorities' Monitoring Report (AMR). This AMR is structured around meeting the requirements of Regulation 34.

This monitoring report covers the period between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022. The current Fenland Local Plan was adopted on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2014. This superseded the previously adopted Fenland District-wide Local Plan 1993.

The source of the information used in this report is Fenland District Council or from the Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence Team unless otherwise stated.

## Period Covered

This AMR covers the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, and hereafter is referred to as the monitoring period.

## Key findings of the 2021-2022 Monitoring Report

The following summarises the key findings of this AMR:

- A new Local Development Scheme, the timetable for production of a new Local Plan, was agreed by Cabinet at a meeting on 15 July 2021. This was further revised by Cabinet on 3 February 2022 thereby replacing the July 2021 version with immediate effect.
- There were 394 net dwelling completions which was higher than the previous year's completion number of 354.
- There were 31 affordable housing completions (gross), which was lower than the previous year's total of 58.
- The average density of new housing development was approximately 30.8 dwellings per hectare which is just above the average for the previous twenty-year period.
- There was 46,157 sq.m of additional business floor space created in the district in 2021/22.
- There was an increase of 257 sq.m of "town centre uses" provided in the district.
- The percentage of nature sites deemed to be in positive conservation management fell to its lowest level since monitoring began in 2008.
- 0.0510 megawatts of additional renewable energy were provided which were all from photovoltaic sources.

## Detailed Portrait of Fenland

Detailed information on topics such as Population, Households, Economy, Health and Education can be found on the Cambridgeshire Insight<sup>1</sup> website produced by the Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team on behalf of Fenland District Council and other Cambridgeshire districts. The Research and Performance Team report is updated regularly and should be read alongside this AMR.

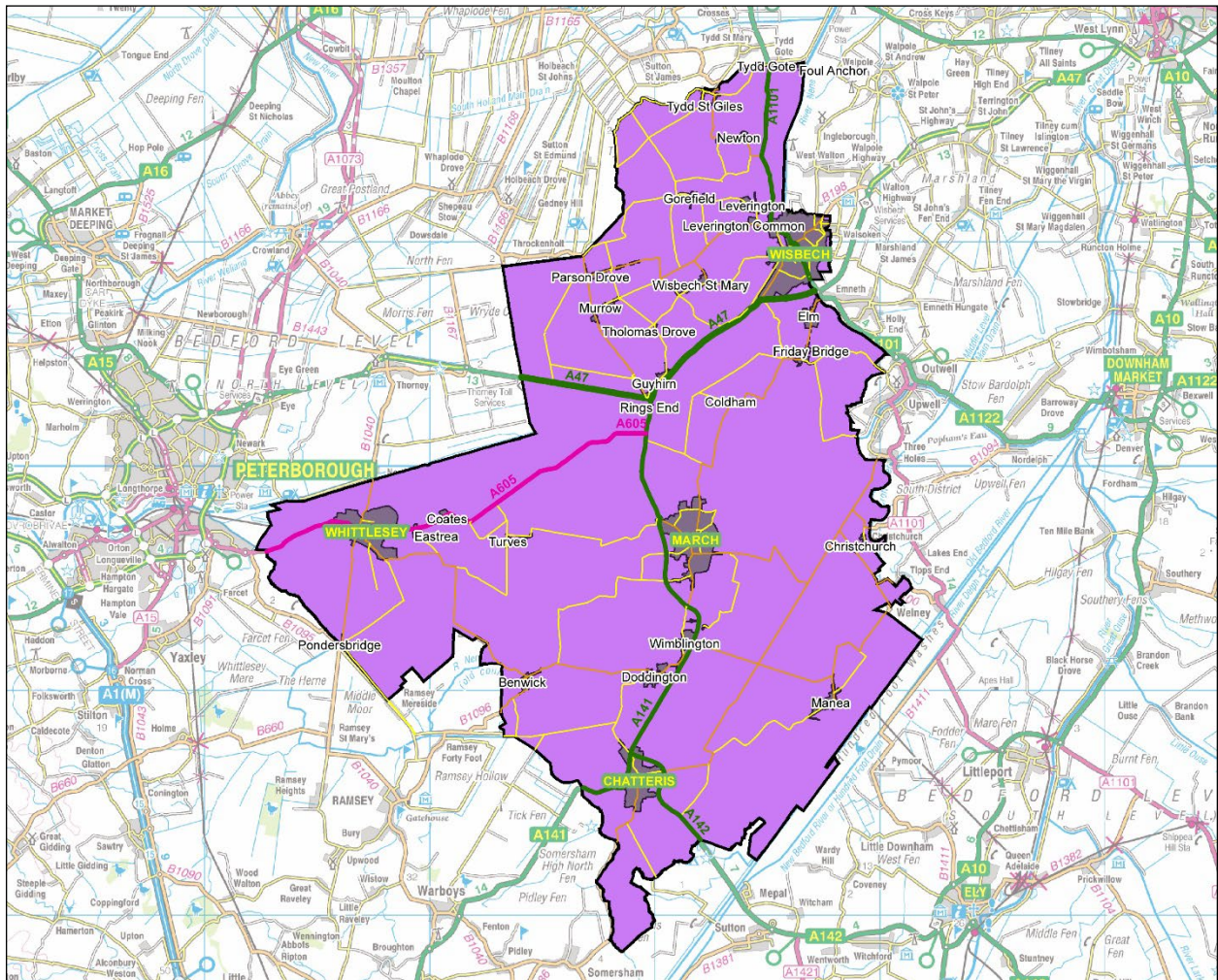
## Location

Fenland is a predominantly rural district located in the northern part of Cambridgeshire and to the east of the City of Peterborough. The district covers an area of about 550 square km (210 square miles). It contains four market towns, Chatteris, March, Whittlesey and Wisbech and a large number of villages and smaller settlements.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/>

**Figure 1 – The District of Fenland**



Reproduced from OS material with permission. Fenland District Council 10023778, 2013

## Population

The table below sets out essential county wide information on population:

**Table 1 – Cambridgeshire and Districts Population Estimates mid-2013 to mid-2020**

Local Authority Area	Mid-2013	Mid-2014	Mid-2015	Mid-2016	Mid-2017	Mid-2018	Mid-2019	Mid-2020	% Change mid-2013 to mid-2020
Cambridge City	127,050	130,250	132,130	133,450	134,880	136,850	137,510	137,780	8.4%
East Cambridgeshire	85,280	85,740	86,300	86,980	87,420	88,060	88,500	89,060	4.4%
Fenland	97,240	97,880	99,170	99,860	100,430	101,260	101,800	102,390	5.3%
Huntingdonshire	172,880	174,540	176,050	177,410	178,050	178,970	179,980	180,770	4.6%
South Cambridgeshire	150,550	152,350	154,660	156,080	156,680	157,470	159,340	160,950	6.9%
Cambridgeshire	633,000	640,760	648,310	653,770	657,460	662,620	667,140	670,950	6.0%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group's mid-2011 to mid-2020 population estimates

75% of Fenland's population live within the four market towns of Wisbech, March, Chatteris and Whittlesey. Fenland's largest parish is Wisbech, with a population of around 24,450; March is 23,430; Whittlesey is 17,810 and Chatteris is 11,070. This data is based on ward boundaries and on mid-2020 population estimates.

The following link provides details on population estimates in Fenland and Cambridgeshire:

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/population-forecasts>

# Authorities' Monitoring Report and the Local Planning Regulations 2012

## ***Regulation 34(1) – Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Progress***

**34. (1) A local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the following information—**

**(a) the title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme;**

**(b) in relation to each of those documents: —**

**(i) the timetable specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme for the document's preparation;**

**(ii) the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and**

**(iii) if the document's preparation is behind the timetable mentioned in paragraph (i) the reasons for this; and**

**(c) where any local plan or supplementary planning document specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme has been adopted or approved within the period in respect of which the report is made, a statement of that fact and of the date of adoption or approval.**

A Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the project plan setting out the content and relevant timescales for the delivery of a council's Local Plan. The Council decided to update the adopted Fenland Local Plan 2014 on 21st February 2019 and a new Local Development Scheme (LDS) was as approved by Full Council at the same time. This came into effect immediately, replacing the previous LDS, dated March 2013.

Subsequently the Covid 19 pandemic crisis and a second call for sites exercise resulted in delays to the production of the emerging Local Plan. A revised LDS was approved by Full Council on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2020. This was revised by Cabinet at a meeting on 15 July 2021 and was further updated dated by Cabinet on 3 February 2022 thereby replacing the July 2021 version with immediate effect.

To meet Regulation 34(1) (a), the title of Local Plans (DPDs) and SPDs in the LDS are as follows:

- Fenland Local Plan DPD

The existing Fenland Local Plan was adopted on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2014. This replaced the Fenland District-Wide Local Plan 1993.

To meet Regulation 34(1) (b) (i) and (ii), the LDS sets out the following timetable for the new Local Plan DPD production:

	<b>Issues &amp; Options Consultation</b>	<b>Draft Local Plan Consultation</b>	<b>Pre-Submission Consultation</b>	<b>Submission to Secretary of State</b>	<b>Examination</b>	<b>Adoption</b>
<b>LDS – February 2022:</b>	October 2019	June/July 2022	January 2023	April 2023	April 2023- January 2024	March 2024
<b>Actual:</b>	October- November 2019	August – October 2022	-	-	-	-

To meet Regulation 34(1)(b)(i), it is confirmed that the new Local Plan preparation did slip behind the LDS timetable of February 2019. The primary reason for this was due to the Covid 19 pandemic crisis throughout 2020-2022 and a second call for sites exercise which resulted in an overall slippage of about 18 months. More recently challenges in attracting suitable staff has contributed to a few months delay to the February 2022 LDS timetable.

To meet Regulation 34(1)(c), it is confirmed that no local plan or supplementary planning documents were adopted during the monitoring period.

### ***Regulation 34(2) Non-Implementation of a Policy***

**34. (2) Where a local planning authority are not implementing a policy specified in a local plan, the local planning authority’s monitoring report must—**

**(a) identify that policy; and**

**(b) include a statement of —**

**(i) the reasons why the local planning authority are not implementing the policy; and**

**(ii) the steps (if any) that the local planning authority intend to take to secure that the policy is implemented.**

To meet Regulation 34(2), it is confirmed that all policies in the Fenland Local Plan 2014 were being implemented during the monitoring period.

### ***Regulation 34(3) – Net additional dwellings***

**34. (3) Where a policy specified in a local plan specifies an annual number, or a number relating to any other period of net additional dwellings or net additional affordable dwellings in any part of the local planning authority’s area, the local planning authority’s monitoring**



**report must specify the relevant number for the part of the local planning authority's area concerned—**

**(a) in the period in respect of which the report is made, and**

**(b) since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.**

With regard to Regulation 34(3), the Fenland Local Plan 2014 specifies that an average of 550 dwellings per annum should be provided during the twenty-year plan period (2011 to 2031). The 2014 Local Plan also sets out that the Strategic Housing Market Assessment for the Cambridge Housing Sub-Region (SHMA 2012) identifies a need for 3,527 affordable housing units in the plan period if the backlog and newly arising need is to be met.

In relation to Regulation 34(3)(a) It is confirmed that 394 net additional dwellings were completed in the monitoring period and in terms of affordable dwellings, it is confirmed that 31 gross affordable homes were completed. Despite the terminology used in the regulations about 'net' affordable dwellings, it is not possible to monitor net affordable dwellings completed, as it is not possible to monitor affordable dwelling losses and indirect gains easily. For example, a dwelling may be 'affordable' one year, but then be converted to a non-affordable dwelling, something which the local planning authority does not monitor. Likewise, a non-affordable dwelling may be converted to an affordable dwelling by a Registered Social Landlord (RSL), without the local planning authority being involved in such a process.

In relation to Regulation 34(3)(b) it is confirmed that 4,086 net dwellings have been completed during the plan period to date i.e. from April 1<sup>st</sup> 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. During this period 593 gross affordable dwellings were completed.

For information purposes, Tables 2 and 3 below provide information about dwellings completions in Fenland since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2002 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. Table 2 provides details of net completions and Table 3 gross completions.

**Table 2 - Fenland net completion totals**

	<b>Completions</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>		<b>Completions</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	697	697	<b>2012-13</b>	321	5,897
<b>2003-04</b>	733	1,430	<b>2013-14</b>	326	6,223
<b>2004-05</b>	635	2,065	<b>2014-15</b>	552	6,775
<b>2005-06</b>	781	2,846	<b>2015-16</b>	295	7,070
<b>2006-07</b>	762	3,608	<b>2016-17</b>	435	7,505
<b>2007-08</b>	921	4,529	<b>2017-18</b>	449	7,954
<b>2008-09</b>	308	4,837	<b>2018-19</b>	400	8,354
<b>2009-10</b>	235	5,072	<b>2019-20</b>	560	8,914
<b>2010-11</b>	294	5,366	<b>2020-21</b>	354	9,268
<b>2011-12</b>	210	5,576	<b>2021-22</b>	394	9,662

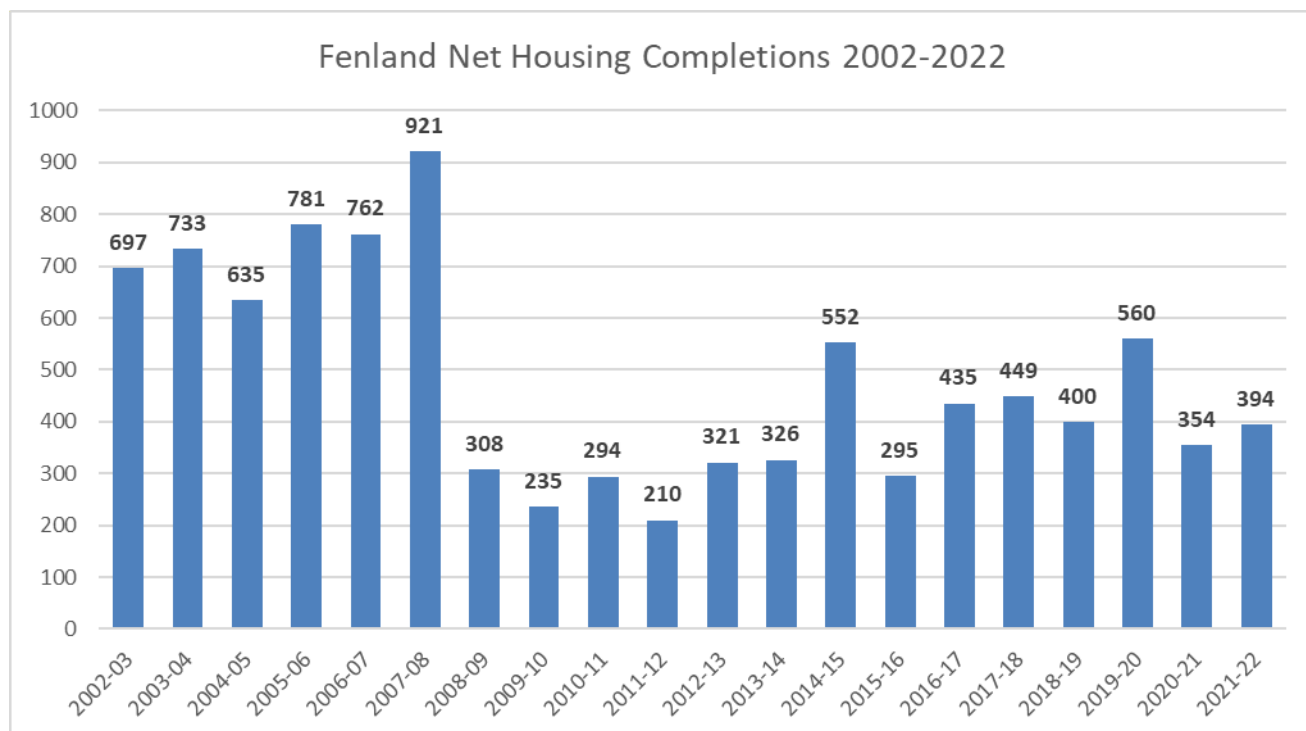
The total gross completions (i.e. no allowance for demolitions or replacement dwellings are made) were as follows:

**Table 3 - Fenland gross completion totals**

	Completions	Cumulative		Completions	Cumulative
<b>2002-03</b>	731	731	<b>2012-13</b>	361	6,269
<b>2003-04</b>	768	1,499	<b>2013-14</b>	420	6,689
<b>2004-05</b>	659	2,158	<b>2014-15</b>	586	7,275
<b>2005-06</b>	810	2,968	<b>2015-16</b>	353	7,628
<b>2006-07</b>	794	3,762	<b>2016-17</b>	463	8,091
<b>2007-08</b>	962	4,724	<b>2017-18</b>	471	8,562
<b>2008-09</b>	352	5,076	<b>2018-19</b>	420	8,982
<b>2009-10</b>	266	5,342	<b>2019-20</b>	586	9,568
<b>2010-11</b>	324	5,666	<b>2020-21</b>	373	9,941
<b>2011-12</b>	242	5,908	<b>2021-22</b>	412	10,353

During the period 2001-2008 Fenland consistently delivered a high level of net housing. The downturn in the national economy in 2008 did see a significant decline in building rates. Completions in 2014/15 increased to the highest level since 2007/08 just above the annual target although this generally reduced during the monitoring period. 2021 net completions were the lowest rate since 2015 at 354 completions. However, 2022 net completions were 10% higher than the previous year at 394. Figure 2 helps illustrate the 'peaks and troughs' of the past 20 years:

**Figure 2 – Net Completions in Fenland 2002 to 2022**



The cumulative total and annual average completions since 2002 is set out in Table 4 below. It shows that the annual average peaked at 755 during 2007/2008 but has since fallen and is currently at 483 per annum.

**Table 4 – Cumulative total and annual average**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Cumulative Total</b>	<b>Annual Average</b>
2002 - 03	697	697	697
2003 - 04	733	1430	715
2004 - 05	635	2065	688
2005 - 06	781	2846	712
2006 - 07	762	3608	722
2007 - 08	921	4529	755
2008 - 09	308	4837	691
2009 - 10	235	5072	634
2010 - 11	294	5366	596
2011 - 12	210	5576	558
2012 - 13	321	5897	536
2013 - 14	326	6223	519
2014 - 15	552	6775	521
2015 - 16	295	7070	505
2016 - 17	435	7505	500
2017 - 18	449	7954	497
2018 - 19	400	8354	491
2019 - 20	560	8914	495
2020 - 21	354	9268	488
2021 - 22	394	9662	483

Table 5 below demonstrates that 187 net dwellings, or around 47% of total completions in 2021/22, came forward in the four market towns. Over the last ten years, 53% of development has been in these four main towns.

**Table 5 – Net Dwelling Completions by Settlement**

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>	<b>2013-2022</b>	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>	<b>2013-2022</b>
Benwick	0	15	Manea	3	99
Chatteris	11	310	March	32	441
Christchurch	6	15	Murrow	0	43
Church End	0	19	Newton	0	25
Coates	0	17	Parson Drove	1	15
Coldham	0	2	Pondersbridge	0	2
Doddington	2	20	Tholomas Drove	0	5
Eastrea	1	19	Turves	1	18
Elm	2	21	Tydd St Giles	0	11
Elm / Friday Bridge	0	1	Whittlesey	100	695
Foul Anchor	0	2	Wimblington	0	8
Friday Bridge	1	14	Wisbech	44	701
Gorefield	2	14	Wisbech St Mary	1	28
Guyhirn	1	26	Outside Development Boundary*	185	1483
Leverington	1	17	<b>Total Fenland</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>4086</b>

\*The Fenland Local Plan 2014 removed settlement boundaries and introduced a criteria-based policy approach to new housing locations. As a result, a large proportion of those identified as being 'Outside Development Boundary' are located adjacent to a settlement.

## Gypsy and Traveller Pitches

This monitoring information relates to the delivery of pitches for Gypsy and Traveller families. For the purposes of monitoring, a pitch is defined as an "area of land demarked for the use as accommodation by a single Gypsy and Traveller household, sometimes including extended families which may require space, within one pitch, to provide for more than one caravan." (Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008).

Table 6 details the net total number of pitches that have been completed in each monitoring period since 2002. For a pitch to be considered completed it must be available for use. For the 2021/22 monitoring period there were 7 net additional pitches or plots in the district. This only includes sites which came forward via permanent planning permissions, it does not include temporary, transient, or informal sites. Details of the most up-to-date position on the number of Gypsy and Traveller Pitches can be found in the [Council's Five Year Housing Land Supply report](#) (September 2021).

**Table 6 - Additional Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show people**

Year	Additional Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers (Net)	Year	Additional Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers (Net)
2002-03	0	2013-14	0
2003-04	0	2014-15	10
2004-05	0	2015-16	3
2005-06	0	2016-17	0
2006-07	0	2017-18	0
2007-08	3	2018-19	0
2008-09	0	2019-20	7
2009-10	2	2020-21	10
2010-11	11	2021-22	7
2011-12	2	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>
2012-13	0		

## Affordable Housing Completions (Gross)

Affordable housing is monitored as gross completions (see earlier commentary). Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 there were 31 affordable dwelling completions which represent approximately 7.5% of gross dwelling completions in the monitoring period.

Table 7 sets out completions over the past 20 years.

**Table 7 – Affordable Housing Completions (Gross)**

Year	Completions (Gross)	Affordable (Gross)	Affordable (%)	Year	Completions (Gross)	Affordable (Gross)	Affordable (%)
2002-03	731	35	4.8%	2012-13	361	50	13.9%
2003-04	768	82	10.7%	2013-14	420	54	12.9%
2004-05	659	77	11.7%	2014-15	586	165	28.2%
2005-06	810	75	9.3%	2015-16	353	74	21.0%
2006-07	794	94	11.8%	2016-17	463	15	3.2%
2007-08	962	104	10.8%	2017-18	471	29	6.2%

2008-09	352	74	21.0%	2018-19	420	29	6.9%
2009-10	266	54	20.3%	2019-20	586	88	15.0%
2010-11	324	65	20.1%	2020-21	373	58	15.6%
2011-12	242	7	2.9%	2021-22	412	31	7.5%

## ***Housing Densities***

Table 8 below shows the average density of dwellings for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2002 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 for sites with 9 or more dwellings. The average density of development peaked in 2009-10. It then reduced considerably to 21 dwellings per hectare (dph) in 2011-12. This could have been due to the government's removal of the minimum density requirements, as well as a general downturn in the market for developments for flats.

The annual average density over the twenty period since 2002 is 29.8dph. Average density dropped below 30 dph in 2019/20 and 2020/21. However, in 2021/22 the density increased to 30.8dph.

**Table 8 – Density of Completed Dwellings**

<b>Average Density of Completed Dwellings in Fenland (Dwellings Per Hectare) – more than 9 dwellings</b>	
2002 - 03	28.0
2003 - 04	24.9
2004 - 05	23.1
2005 - 06	31.7
2006 - 07	20.5
2007 - 08	36.7
2008 - 09	27.0
2009 - 10	64.0
2010 - 11	42.9
2011 - 12	20.8
2012 - 13	26.9
2013 - 14	34.6
2014 - 15	37.3
2015 - 16	32.4
2016 - 17	44.2
2017 - 18	37.4
2018 - 19	34.0
2019 - 20	28.8
2020 - 21	26.2
2021 - 22	30.8
<b>2002 - 22</b>	<b>29.9</b>

## **Dwelling Size – No. of Bedrooms**

As illustrated in Table 9 - Dwelling Sizes, in the 21/22 monitoring year, 3 bed dwellings comprised about 40% of the total followed by 4+ Bed units of about 26%. The combined total of 2 and 3 bed dwellings since 2002-03 amounts to about 63.4% of total gross dwelling completions. This monitoring year 2 bed dwellings account for about 15% of the total and 1 bed units 10%.

**Table 9 - Dwelling Sizes (based on gross completions)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>1 Bed</b>	<b>2 Bed</b>	<b>3 Bed</b>	<b>4 Bed</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
2002 - 03	58	203	237	231	2	<b>731</b>
2003 - 04	73	141	292	214	48	<b>768</b>
2004 - 05	19	179	217	218	26	<b>659</b>
2005 - 06	61	255	289	190	15	<b>810</b>
2006 - 07	71	269	264	169	21	<b>794</b>
2007 - 08	85	330	340	164	43	<b>962</b>
2008 - 09	31	154	95	70	2	<b>352</b>
2009 - 10	38	102	75	48	3	<b>266</b>
2010 - 11	47	111	103	44	19	<b>324</b>
2011 - 12	13	89	88	44	8	<b>242</b>
2012 - 13	56	103	129	69	4	<b>361</b>
2013 - 14	64	141	134	74	7	<b>420</b>
2014 - 15	61	215	221	88	1	<b>586</b>
2015 - 16	37	137	117	60	2	<b>353</b>
2016 - 17	29	102	191	117	24	<b>463</b>
2017 - 18	41	108	130	190	2	<b>471</b>
2018 - 19	8	85	181	138	8	<b>420</b>
2019 - 20	95	103	192	157	39	<b>586</b>
2020 - 21	31	84	132	102	24	<b>373</b>
2021 - 22	43	63	165	106	35	<b>412</b>

## **Housing Land Supply in Fenland**

The Council has published a separate report entitled Fenland's Five Year Housing Land Supply Report (September 2021) showing how Fenland is able to meet its five year land supply with a supply of 6.69 years. The full report is available on our website here: <https://www.fenland.gov.uk/article/15027/Monitoring-Reports-and-Land-Supply>

## **Self-Build and Custom Housing**

The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended) obliges a local authority to maintain a list of people and groups interested in building their own homes on a 'register'. The Government has issued Regulations to assist in implementing the Act.

As set out in the Regulations, Part 1 of a register comprises those people and organisations who meet all the eligibility criteria, including the local connection test. Part 2 comprises those people and organisations who meet most, but not necessarily all, the eligibility criteria. The Council has a duty to 'give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the authority's area' (i.e. to meet the demand for the number of applicants on Part 1 of their register) within a 3 year period, post the end of the base period. If the register is not split into a Part 1 and Part 2 by a local authority, then all on the register are assumed to be qualifying as if within a Part 1.

As set out in the Regulations, the monitoring period for self-build and custom housing is 31 October – 30 October. Therefore the period reported on in this AMR is the period ending **30 October 2022**. At the end of this period there were 4 entries on the register for Fenland, as set out in Table 10 below. Table 11 sets out the permissions required and the actual number granted in order to meet the demand identified on the register.

**Table 10: Self-build and Custom Housing Register**

Base period	Number on Part 1 at end of base period	Number on Part 2 at end of base period	Permissions Granted
31 Oct 2015 – 30 Oct 2016	18	0	n/a
31 Oct 2016 – 30 Oct 2017	23	0	49
31 Oct 2017 – 30 Oct 2018	7	0	77
31 Oct 2018 – 30 Oct 2019	2	0	63
31 Oct 2019 – 30 Oct 2020	5	0	65
31 Oct 2020 – 30 Oct 2021	4	0	46

**Table 11: Self-build and Custom Housing Permissions**

3-year period	Permissions Required (doesn't apply to anyone on Part 2)	Permissions Granted to date in period	Requirement met?
31 Oct 2016 - 30 Oct 2019	18	189	Yes
31 Oct 2017 - 30 Oct 2020	23	205	Yes
31 Oct 2018 - 30 Oct 2021	7	185	Yes
31 Oct 2019 - 30 Oct 2022	2	122	Yes*
31 Oct 2020 - 30 Oct 2023	5	57	TBC post Oct 2023
31 Oct 2021 - 30 Oct 2024	4	4	TBC post Oct 2023

\*Final figure compiled outside the monitoring period of this AMR

The permissions granted demonstrate that the demand for self-build and custom housing (as identified by the register) is comfortably being met.

### **Regulation 34(4) – Neighbourhood Planning**

**34. (4) Where a local planning authority have made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of these documents.**

To meet Regulation 34(4), it is confirmed that no neighbourhood development plans or orders were made ('adopted') in the monitoring period. Full details on neighbourhood planning in Fenland can be found here: <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning>

### **Regulation 34(5) - Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

**34. (5) Where a local planning authority have prepared a report pursuant to regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy**

**Regulations 2010(2), the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations.**

For the purpose of Regulation 34(5), it is confirmed that Fenland District Council does not have a CIL in place, nor is it currently preparing a CIL.

### ***Regulation 34(6) – Duty to Cooperate***

**34. (6) Where a local planning authority have co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority's monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.**

### ***Duty to Cooperate: Joint Plans or other applicable Strategies***

It is confirmed that no joint plans or other applicable strategies were adopted or under preparation during the monitoring period.

### ***Duty to Cooperate: Joint work on evidence documents on matters of strategic importance***

Fenland District Council cooperates fully on matters of cross-boundary strategic importance. Of particular note in the monitoring period were the following:

- A Housing Needs of Specific Groups study for the period 2020 to 2040 was prepared by consultants for all Cambridgeshire districts and West Suffolk Council and published in October 2021 which will be used to inform the emerging Fenland Local Plan.
- The Cambridge Sub-Region Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) provides information on current housing needs throughout the area. It is a living document and updated on a regular basis. It is hosted on the Cambridgeshire Insight website <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/>
- An Accommodation Needs Assessment of Gypsies, Travellers, Travelling Showmen and Bargee Travellers and other Caravan and Houseboat Dwellers in the Cambridge Sub-region Housing Market Area was in the process of being prepared by consultants on behalf of all Cambridgeshire districts, and West Suffolk, King's Lynn and West Norfolk, and Peterborough Councils during the monitoring period.

In addition, the Council has worked with the Borough Council of King Lynn and West Norfolk (BCKLWN) on the production of a Broad Concept Plan for the East Wisbech Strategic Allocation. East Wisbech is allocated in the Fenland Local Plan for around 900 dwellings and in the BCKLWN Site Allocations DPD for around 550 dwellings. The on-going work between the two authorities is part of joint working which has happened over the past few years.



## Other Items Reported on in this AMR

This section of the AMR sets out monitoring information on matters which the regulations do not expressly require to be monitored. However, such information is considered useful in decision making and future plan preparation.

## Additional Employment Floor Space

This indicator relates to the amount of additional floor space completed within the monitoring period.

Secondary planning legislation – the Town and County Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) and the Town and County Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended), groups types of use of premises into classes, so that no planning permission is required if a building is changed from one use to another within the same class. Employment floorspace for the purposes of this monitoring indicator is defined as uses B1, B2 and B8 (see table below for categories).

Table 10 shows the additional floor space created for employment (all B1 to B8 uses) in Fenland over the period 01 April 1999 to 31 March 2022.

**Table 10 - Additional Employment Floor Space (m<sup>2</sup>) (Gross)**

	<b>B1 Unspecified</b>	<b>B1a Offices</b>	<b>B1b Research</b>	<b>B1c Light Industry</b>	<b>B2 General Industry</b>	<b>B8 Storage and Distribution</b>	<b>Total</b>
1999-02	0	4,122	0	5,715	45,777	30,143	<b>85,757</b>
2002-03	0	899	0	1,764	10,598	6,884	<b>20,145</b>
2003-04	0	2,380	0	2,218	4,733	11,103	<b>20,434</b>
2004-05	0	3,782	0	836	27,992	22,088	<b>54,698</b>
2005-06	0	489	0	3,580	11,907	5,631	<b>21,607</b>
2006-07	288	1,337	0	560	4,029	5,470	<b>11,684</b>
2007-08	414	1,081	0	1,088	3,868	16,253	<b>22,704</b>
2008-09	2,045	3,840	0	1,973	15,605	18,706	<b>42,169</b>
2009-10	0	1,400	0	3,055	5,721	46,250	<b>56,426</b>
2010-11	577	1,964	0	354	6,148	3,569	<b>12,612</b>
2011-12	1,008	859	0	576	3,277	1,636	<b>7,356</b>
2012-13	0	0	0	897	2,240	9,206	<b>12,343</b>
2013-14	0	822	63	1,610	1,262	1,030	<b>4,787</b>
2014-15	3,237	353	402	1,015	3,923	3,365	<b>12,295</b>
2015-16	0	1,789	0	392	5,855	12,317	<b>20,353</b>
2016-17	0	540	0	317	5,105	1,725	<b>7,687</b>
2017-18	0	840	0	993	3,552	956	<b>6,341</b>
2018-19	1,420	859	0	182	5,025	10,501	<b>17,987</b>
2019-20	1,517	1,318	267	360	6,760	6,748	<b>16,970</b>
2020-21	0	0	0	514	243	2,680	<b>3,437</b>
2021-22	0	23	0	81	9,553	36,499	<b>46,156</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,506</b>	<b>28,697</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>183,173</b>	<b>252,760</b>	<b>503,948</b>

For the period 2021-22 a total of 46,156 sq. m of additional employment floor space was created in Fenland. The total is a large increase compared to the previous monitoring period and the highest amount of additional employment floor space recorded since 2009/10. There were significant increases in the amount of B2 Uses (9,553 sq.m) and B8 (36,499 sq. m).

### **Completed floor space for “town centre uses”**

This information relates to the amount of floor space created for “town centre uses”. For the purposes of this indicator, the town centre is defined as those shown in the Policies Map of the Fenland Local Plan 2014. Town centre uses are defined as Use Class Orders A1, A2, B1a and D2 (Retail, Financial Services, Offices and Assembly and Leisure respectively).

In September 2020 the system of use classes was significantly changed. For consistency with historic data, and as a transitory phase, the figures in the tables below use the old use classes although future AMRs will report on the revised use classes.

Apart from a few years there has been a steady decline in “town centre uses” in Town Centre Areas within Fenland. Table 11 illustrates the steady decline in floor space within the areas defined as a Town Centre.

**Table 11 – Floor space (m<sup>2</sup>) completed for “town centre uses” within Town Centre Areas**

	<b>A1 Retail</b>	<b>A2 Financial Services</b>	<b>B1a Offices</b>	<b>D2 Assembly and Leisure</b>	<b>Total</b>
1999-02	-200	166	-780	0	-814
2002-03	-284	230	684	0	630
2003-04	-179	0	164	0	-15
2004-05	-384	140	952	0	708
2005-06	676	221	-662	0	235
2006-07	-386	170	-198	0	-366
2007-08	-1,299	189	-141	0	-1251
2008-09	-140	401	-871	-262	-872
2009-10	-358	404	-70	0	-24
2010-11	-290	-124	280	-750	-884
2011-12	-385	190	153	0	-42
2012-13	-265	60	-187	0	-392
2013-14	-340	-107	-162	0	-609
2014-15	-343	374	-1,163	0	-1132
2015-16	-414	8.43	-292	-630	-1328
2016-17	-274	-126	-311	0	-711
2017-18	-131	41	-267	0	-357
2018-19	-46	-546	-227	0	-818
2019-20	-101	-289	69	0	-322
2020-21	262	-392	-449	0	-579
2021-22	-801	-224	-1411	0	-2436
<b>Total*</b>	-5,635	787	-4,890	-1,642	-11,380

\*Any discrepancies due to rounding

Across the district there was an overall increase of ‘town centre uses’ of 257.3 sq. m during the monitoring period as is shown in Table 12:

**Table 12 - Completed Net Floor Space (m<sup>2</sup>) in the Fenland Area**

	<b>A1 Retail</b>	<b>A2 Financial Services</b>	<b>B1a Offices</b>	<b>D2 Assembly and Leisure</b>	<b>Total</b>
1999-02	3,891	354	1,418	0	<b>5,663</b>
2002-03	1,016	230	-64	0	<b>1,182</b>
2003-04	2,254	0	1,557	0	<b>3,811</b>
2004-05	1,298	140	3,100	0	<b>4,538</b>
2005-06	2,019	221	-654	0	<b>1,586</b>
2006-07	406	170	846	207	<b>1,677</b>
2007-08	491	260	566	-14,273	<b>-12,956</b>
2008-09	1,633	472	178	4,320	<b>6,603</b>
2009-10	1,185	404	350	-779	<b>1,160</b>
2010-11	-27	-326	1,158	1,213	<b>2,018</b>
2011-12	-405	278	111	210	<b>194</b>
2012-13	-262	60	-433	1,660	<b>1,025</b>
2013-14	2,750	-107	660	3,899	<b>7,202</b>
2014-15	8,215	919	-6,668	4,248	<b>6,714</b>
2015-16	-334	-77	133	-78	<b>-355</b>
2016-17	1,721	-241	-814	288	<b>954</b>
2017-18	2,009	98	-114	-307	<b>1,686</b>
2018-19	-66	-610	49	72	<b>-555</b>
2019-20	233	-289	1,110	1,349	<b>2,403</b>
2020-21	489	-392	-449	-123	<b>-475</b>
2021-22	2,430	-224	-2,229	280	<b>257</b>
<b>Total*</b>	<b>30,995</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>-188</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>34,332</b>

\*Any discrepancies due to rounding

Tables 11 and 12 demonstrate that while there has been a decrease in retail floorspace within the Market Towns of -5,635 sqm between 1999 and 2022, there has been an overall increase in retail floorspace in the district of 30,995sq.m over the same period.

Table 11 also highlights that while there has been a loss of B1a Offices of -4,890sq. m in town centres there has been a gain of 787sq. m of A2 Financial Services during the same period.

## ***Environment Designated (Nature) Sites and Renewable Energy***

Appendices 1 and 2 contain a wealth of monitoring data relating to sites designated for environmental protection reasons, and renewable energy generation. All the information in Appendix 1 is provided by the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre (CPERC). The information in Appendix 2 is provided by Cambridgeshire County Council.

# Appendix 1 - Environment Designated (Nature) Sites

## 1. Explanatory Notes

The information provided in this document has been produced to fulfil requirements regarding the biodiversity element of monitoring local plans, with the aim of monitoring changes in biodiversity and the impact of development on biodiversity within the relevant local authority area, in this case Fenland District.

To ensure consistency with previous reports and to allow comparison this report has been prepared to provide the same set of information as previous years. The contents of this report and some of the methods used in its preparation are summarised below.

In all cases in this report figures for the district are shown next to figures for the administrative county of Cambridgeshire for comparison.

Sections 2, 3 and 4 contain information on the status of, and changes to statutory and non-statutory designated sites (sites recognised for their intrinsic environmental value, including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance).

Section 2 shows information on the status of statutory designated sites with any changes since the previous reporting year noted. Section 2.2.4. shows the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in terms of unit area. SSSI units are compartmentalised areas of SSSIs, which are monitored by Natural England and given an assessment of their condition in terms of their 'favourability'.

Section 3 shows information on the status of non-statutory designated sites including County Wildlife Sites. This section includes information relating to the Local nature conservation/biodiversity data requirement on the Single Data List (Ref 160, formerly known as NI197) – 'the proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented'.

Section 4 shows information on sites that have been 'affected by development' in the year 2021/22. As part of the analysis GIS layers were obtained showing development within Cambridgeshire during the monitoring year. 'Significantly affected by development' in this context refers to where there is an intersection between one of designated sites and one of the polygons in the development GIS layers and, after consultation, the site has been considered to be significantly affected by development within the reporting year.

'Significantly affected' refers to situations where the integrity of site has been impacted to such an extent to compromise the reasons for which the site was designated originally and/or to result in a possible future boundary change. This consultation has been undertaken, if necessary, with relevant individuals representing organisations within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough County Wildlife Sites Group. This section primarily refers to sites which have been newly affected by development in the monitoring year - on-going development within sites is not always mentioned here.

## 2. Statutory Sites

### 2.1. European or International Designations

#### 2.1.1. Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

SACs were designated under the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora) and are protected areas in the UK designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 in England and Wales.

Fenland contains two SACs:

<b>SAC Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in district (ha)</b>
Nene Washes	88.33	79.14
Ouse Washes	337.73	98.73

Cambridgeshire contains six SACs:

<b>SAC Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in Cambs (ha)</b>
Devils Dyke	8.25	6.02
Eversden and Wimpole Woods	66.20	66.20
Fenland	619.41	619.41
Nene Washes	88.33	79.14
Ouse Washes	337.73	237.20
Portholme	91.79	91.79

There has been no change in SACs in Fenland or Cambridgeshire during 2021/22.

#### 2.1.2. Special Protection Areas (SPA)

SPAs were designated under the EU Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds) and are protected areas for birds in the UK classified under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2010 (as amended) in England, Scotland and Wales.

Fenland contains two SPAs:

<b>SPA Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in district (ha)</b>
Nene Washes	1,519.85	1,342.80
Ouse Washes	2,498.61	185.94

Cambridgeshire contains two SPAs:

<b>SPA Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in Cambs (ha)</b>
Nene Washes	1,519.85	1,342.80
Ouse Washes	2,498.61	1,756.22

There has been no change in SPAs in Fenland or Cambridgeshire during 2021/22.

### 2.1.3. Ramsar Sites

Ramsar sites are sites designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

Fenland contains two Ramsar sites:

<b>Ramsar Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in Cambs (ha)</b>
Nene Washes	1,519.66	1,342.61
Ouse Washes	2,518.66	185.91

Cambridgeshire contains five Ramsar sites:

<b>Ramsar Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in Cambs (ha)</b>
Chippenham Fen	155.87	155.87
Nene Washes	1,519.66	1,342.61
Ouse Washes	2,518.66	1,755.89
Wicken Fen	254.49	254.49
Woodwalton Fen	209.05	209.05

There has been no change in Ramsar sites in Fenland or Cambridgeshire during 2021/22.

## 2.2. UK Designations

### 2.2.1. National Nature Reserves (NNR)

NNRs are designated by Natural England in England.

There are no NNRs in Fenland.

Cambridgeshire contains six NNRs:

<b>NNR Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in Cambs (ha)</b>
Chippenham Fen	113.04	113.04
Holme Fen	269.41	269.41
Monks Wood	156.27	156.27
Upwood Meadows	5.97	5.97
Wicken Fen	248.84	248.84
Woodwalton Fen	209.05	209.05

There has been no change in NNRs in Cambridgeshire during 2021/22.

### 2.2.2. Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

LNRs are designated by Natural England and the relevant local authority. They all have public access.

Fenland contains two LNRs:

<b>LNR Name</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>	<b>Area in district (ha)</b>
Lattersey Field	11.86	11.86
Ring's End	8.54	8.54

Cambridgeshire contains 25 LNRs. There has been no change in LNRs in Fenland or Cambridgeshire during 2021/22.

The table below shows the figure for LNR area per 1000 people in Fenland for 2020/21.

	<b>2020/21</b>
LNR area in Fenland (ha)	20.4
Population in Fenland*	102,100
<b>LNR area per 1000 people (ha)</b>	<b>0.20</b>

\*Figure for population from mid-year estimate from the Office for National Statistics for 2020 rounded to the nearest 100.

The table below shows the figure for LNR area per 1,000 people in Cambridgeshire for 2020/21. The Office for National Statistics had not published the population mid-year estimates for 2021 at the time of writing this report so a 2021/22 figure is not possible at this time. It is hoped that a 2021/22 figure will be included with our report for 2022/23.

	<b>2020/21</b>
LNR area in Cambridgeshire (ha)	211.54
Population in Cambridgeshire*	657,200
<b>LNR area per 1000 people (ha)</b>	<b>0.32</b>

\*Figure for population from mid-year estimate from the Office for National Statistics for 2020 rounded to the nearest 100.

### 2.2.3. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

SSSIs are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Fenland contains four SSSIs:

1. Adventurers' Land (a geological SSSI just north of the Nene Washes near Guyhirn)
2. Bassenhally Pit (a large pit near Whittlesey designated mainly for its rare fenland flora)
3. Nene Washes (designated for its large area of washland habitat; most of the Nene Washes is in Fenland)
4. Ouse Washes (designated for its large area of washland habitat; most of the Ouse Washes is not in Fenland)

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
No. SSSIs	4	4
Total area of the SSSIs (ha)	4,059.5	4,059.5
Number of SSSI units in district	15	15
Total area of SSSI land in district (ha)	1,549.0	1,549.0

Cambridgeshire contains 87 SSSIs:

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
Number of SSSIs	87	87
Total area of the SSSIs (ha)	8,516.8	8,516.8
Number of SSSI units in county	211	211
Total area of SSSI land in county (ha)	7,265.0	7,265.0

There has been no change in SSSI numbers or area in Fenland or Cambridgeshire during 2021/22.

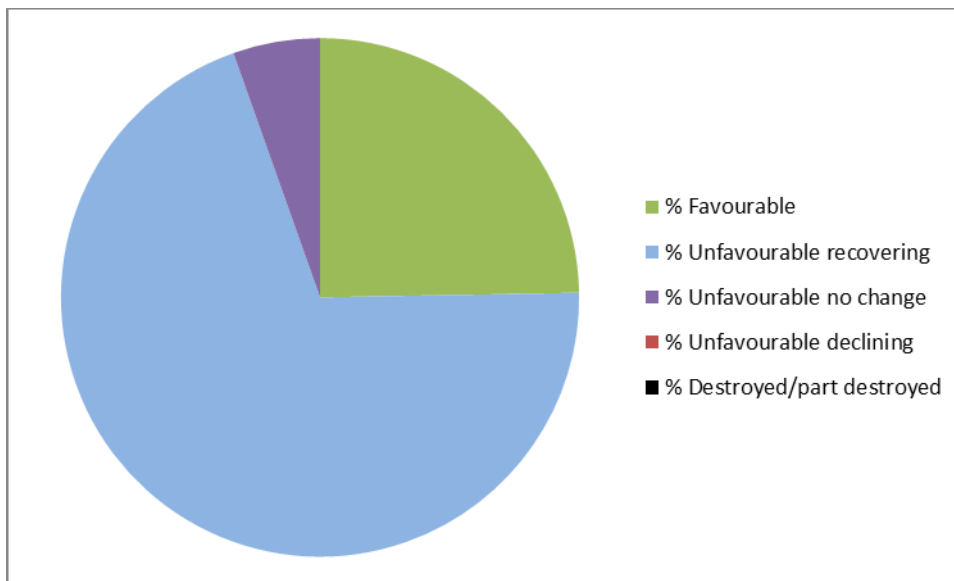
### 2.2.4. SSSI Condition Assessment

SSSIs are divided up into areas known as SSSI units and these units are monitored for their condition by Natural England. The condition of a SSSI unit is deemed to fall into one of five categories - favourable, unfavourable recovering, unfavourable no change, unfavourable declining and destroyed/part destroyed. The

condition of SSSIs in the district and the county is shown below by percentage area of total SSSI land in the relevant authority area.

<b>SSSI Condition in Fenland</b>	<b>2021/22</b>		<b>2020/21</b>	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Favourable	382.7	24.7	382.7	24.7
Unfavourable recovering	1,082.1	69.9	1,082.1	69.9
Unfavourable no change	84.2	5.4	84.2	5.4
Unfavourable declining	0	0	0	0
Destroyed/part destroyed	0	0	0	0

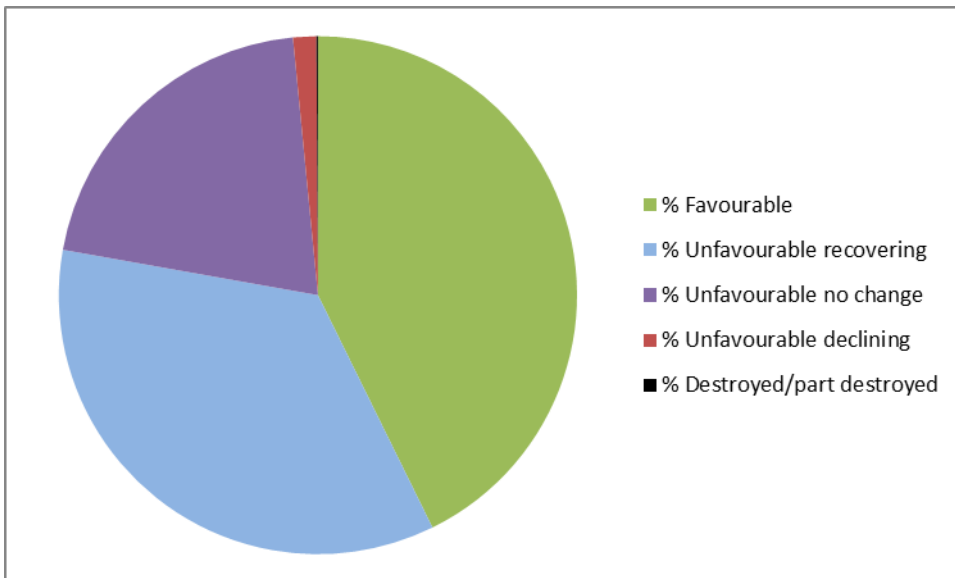
There has been no change in assessed SSSI condition in Fenland during 2021/22. The majority of SSSI land is in 'unfavourable recovering' condition.



SSSI condition in Fenland 2021/22

<b>SSSI Condition in Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2021/22</b>		<b>2020/21</b>	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Favourable	3,103.1	42.7	3,103.1	42.7
Unfavourable recovering	2,549.5	35.1	2,549.5	35.1
Unfavourable no change	1,500.4	20.7	1,500.4	20.7
Unfavourable declining	104.8	1.4	104.8	1.4
Destroyed/part destroyed	7.1	0.1	7.1	0.1





SSSI condition in Cambridgeshire 2021/22

### 3. Non-Statutory Sites

#### 3.1. County Wildlife Sites (CWS) in Fenland

County Wildlife Sites are sites selected by the CWS Group (a group of organisations and individuals affiliated to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biodiversity Partnership). CWSs have no statutory protection but are recognised in the planning system.

<b>CWSs in Fenland</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>Change 20/21 - 21/22</b>
No. CWSs	30	0
Total area of the CWSs (ha)	376.14	0
Total length of linear sites (km)*	44.47	0
Total area of CWS land in district (ha)	366.86	0
Total length of linear sites in district (km)*	18.17	0

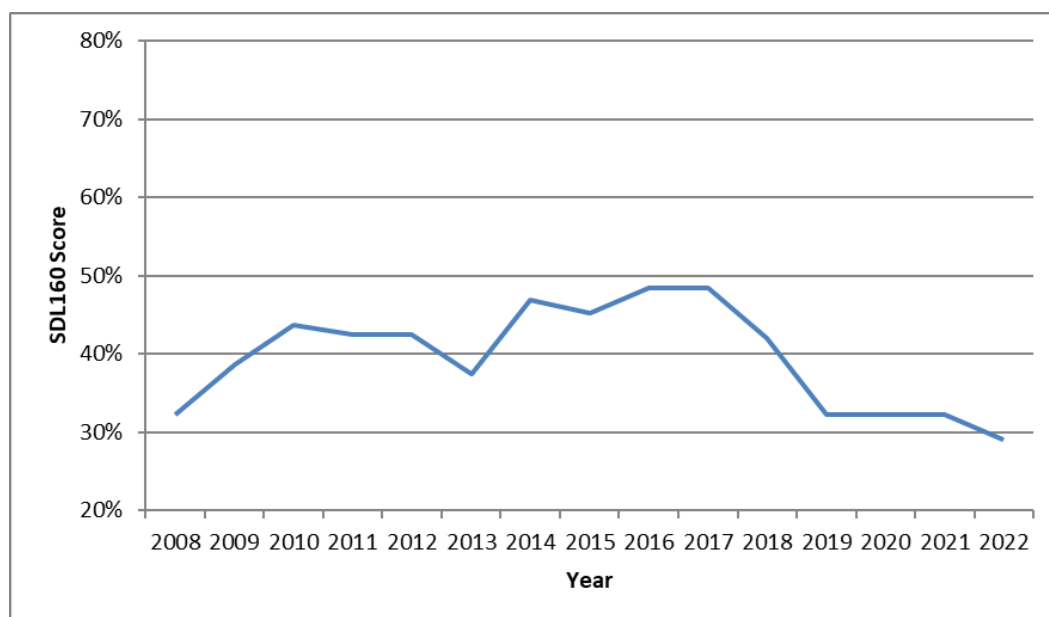
\* Please note that CWSs that are major rivers are not considered to have an area but are instead considered to be linear sites and are given a length in km. The boundaries of major river CWSs in Cambridgeshire are not strictly defined and are considered to be 'the river and adjacent semi-natural habitat'.

There have been no changes to the boundaries or numbers of County Wildlife Sites in Fenland in 2021/22.

CWSs and CiWS are 'Local Sites' as defined by DEFRA. Local Sites have been assessed in terms of their management for the Local nature conservation/biodiversity data requirement on the Single Data List (Ref:160-00). This is the proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented (Local Sites also include Local Geological Sites and there is one of these in Fenland).

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>Change 20/21 - 21/22</b>
Total number of Local Sites in Fenland used in analysis	31	0
Number of Local Sites in Fenland where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years	9	-1
<b>% sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

There has been a small decrease in the percentage of sites deemed to be in positive conservation management during 2021/22. The overall trend in SDL160 score since the indicator began to be measured in 2008 is shown in the graph below.



SDL160 Score in Fenland 2008-2022

### 3.2. County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and City Wildlife Sites (CiWS) in Cambridgeshire

<b>CWSs in Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>Change 20/21 - 21/22</b>
No. CWSs	374	+2
Total area of the CWSs (ha)	5,749.73	+13.47
Total length of linear sites (km)*	267.86	0
Total area of CWS land in authority area (ha)	5,711.21	+13.47
Total length of linear sites in authority area (km)*	240.46	0

<b>CiWSs in Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>Change 20/21 - 21/22</b>
No. CiWSs	49	0
Total area of the CiWSs (ha)	163.39	-0.75
Total length of linear sites (km)*	0	0
Total area of CiWS land in authority area (ha)	163.39	-0.75
Total length of linear sites in authority area (km)*	0	0

\* Please note that CWSs that are major rivers are not considered to have an area but are instead considered to be linear sites and are given a length in km. The boundaries of major river CWSs in Cambridgeshire are not strictly defined and are considered to be "the river and adjacent semi-natural habitat".

Two new County Wildlife Sites have been selected in the period 2021/22. No County Wildlife Sites have had their boundaries amended in the period 2021/22. One County Wildlife Site has had its name changed. No County Wildlife Sites have been deselected in the period 2021/22.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Glebe Field	New site	+1.70ha
North Horse Fen	New site	+11.77ha
Broughton Cemetery (formerly Broughton Burial Ground)	Name change	n/a

One City Wildlife Site has had its boundary amended in the period 2021/22.

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Scrub East of M11 verge	Significant removal of scrub occurred at the southern end of the site within the period 2012-15. Boundary only recently amended to reflect this change.	-0.75ha

Local nature conservation/biodiversity data requirement on the Single Data List (Ref:160-00) - Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented (also includes Local Geological Sites and Cambridge City Wildlife Sites).

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>Change 20/21 - 21/22</b>
Total number of Local Sites in Cambridgeshire used in analysis	428	+3
Number of Local Sites in Cambridgeshire sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years	178	-6
<b>% sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>

#### **4. Sites affected by development**

##### **Fenland**

No designated sites have been highlighted by our analysis as being 'significantly affected'\* by new development in the district in 2021/22.

\* Please refer to 'Explanatory Notes' for definition

## Appendix 2 - Renewable Energy Generation

This data outlines the energy generation capacity provided from renewable energy sources since 2001.

**Table 13 – Installed renewable energy generation in Fenland**

Installed Capacity (Megawatts)							
	Wind	Biomass	Landfill gas	Sewage gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro-power	Total
2001-02	0	0	1.003	0	0	0	1.003
2002-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004-05	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2005-06	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
2006-07	6.006	0	0	0	0	0	6.006
2007-08	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
2008-09	1.818	1	0	0	0.0046	0	2.8226
2009-10	14	0	0	0	0.0076	0	14.0076
2010-11	0.011	0	0	0	0.1411	0	0.1521
2011-12	0.142	1.5	0	0	3.47269	0	5.11469
2012-13	10.132	0.5	0	0	4.61441	0	15.24641
2013-14	11.55	1.368	0	0	6.21848	0	19.13648
2014-15	14.99	4.2004	0	0	3.49719	0	22.68759
2015-16	2.3	0	0	0	9.56124	0	11.86124
2016-17	0.005	0	0	0	0.23674	0	0.24174
2017-18	0	0	0	0	0.2758	0	0.2758
2018-19	0	0	0	0	0.4547	0	0.4547
2019-20	0	0	0	0	0.248	0	0.248
2020-21	0	1	0	0	0.35048	0	1.35048
2021-22	0	0	0	0	0.0510	0	0.0510
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.954</b>	<b>9.5684</b>	<b>1.003</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29.13403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165.6594</b>

The period between 2004-2017 accounted for the installed wind capacity in the district. Photovoltaic installed capacity commenced in 2008-09 and has continued (with varying amounts) to the present monitoring period, although the total is only about a quarter of the installed wind capacity.

**Table 14 - Potential sites in Fenland**

Potential Installed Capacity (MW) As At 31/03/2022					
Fenland	Outline	Under Construction	Unimplemented	Allocated	Total
Wind	0.0000	0.0000	0.2400	0.0000	0.2400
Biomass	0.0000	0.0000	0.5750	0.0000	0.5750
Landfill gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Sewage gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Photovoltaic	0.0000	10.2000	0.8404	0.0000	11.0404
Hydro-power	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>10.2000</b>	<b>1.6554</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>11.8554</b>

Note: The figures for installed capacity for photovoltaics are a combination of Cambridgeshire County Council Research & Monitoring Team data and Feed in Tariff data from Ofgem. The figures are based on standalone renewable energy generation applications and not where renewable energy is part of a larger scheme, such as major housing developments.