

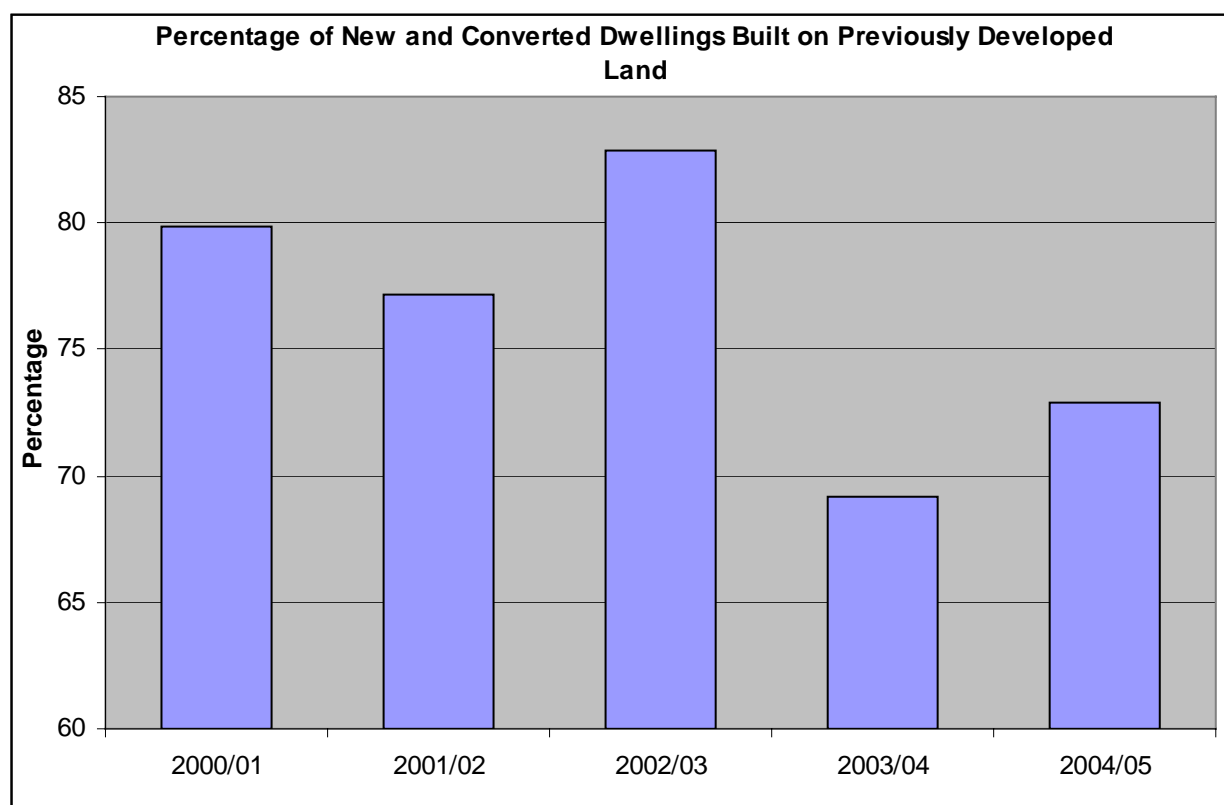
APPENDIX 2 – BASELINE REVIEW

NATURAL RESOURCES

SA Objective 16: To maximise the use of previously developed urban land

Indicator: *The proportion of new houses built or converted on previously developed land*

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Percentage of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land	79.83%	77.17%	82.85%	69.18%	72.93%



For the period April 1st 2004 to March 31st 2005 just below 73% of new dwellings built or converted were on previously developed land. This is slightly below the previous five year average (April 2000 onwards) of 76.4% of new dwelling built on previously developed land. **(Add RPG 13 figures see AMR housing trajectory in Excel)**

Indicator: Proportion of new commercial development on previously developed land

Use Class	Type	Number of Commercial Developments April 1 st 2004 to March 31 st 2005	Number of Developments on Previously Developed Land	Proportion of Developments on Previously Developed Land
A1	Retail	3	3	100%
B1	Offices	2	2	100%
B2	General Industrial use	5	4	80%
B8	Warehousing	2	1	50%
D2	Assembly and Leisure	1	1	100%
Totals		13	11	84.6%

Indicator: Total area of land reclaimed and brought back into beneficial use for all land use purposes, including open space

Data to be collected

SA Objective 17: To minimise the reliance on non-renewable energy sources

Indicator: average energy consumption per head

Total domestic energy consumption per capita (Wirral) 10,980 kWh

Total domestic energy consumption per capita (NW England) 10,300 kW

Total industrial and commercial energy consumption per employee (Wirral) 28,000 kWh

Total industrial and commercial energy consumption per employee (NW England) 28,900 kWh

Source: DTI Experimental high level energy indicators for 2003 (published April 2006)

Indicator: percentage of new homes achieving “good” or better score on the ECO Homes rating scheme

Data from BREEAM (2006) indicated that there are 12 registered ECO Homes assessments for Wirral: 2 dwellings were rated as “good”

Indicator: Percentage of new non-residential buildings achieving “good” or better score on the Breeam rating scheme

Data from BREEAM (2006) indicated that there are 5 registered BREEAM Industrial assessments for Wirral of which 2 were rated as “very good”

Data from BREEAM (2006) indicated that there are 2 registered BREEAM offices assessments for Wirral of which 1 was rated as “very good”

Indicator: Number and type of renewable energy schemes and quantity of power generated

A single wind turbine was installed on Hilbre Island in February 2005, which produces 2.5 Kilowatts (kW) per hour at maximum output. This equates to powering twenty-five 100-Watt light bulbs every hour at maximum output. The ranger, Dave Cavanagh suggests that the turbine is presently saving £300 per month in energy bills.

6.6m in height Wind Turbine, blades diameter 3.5 m Hilbre Island - Dee Estuary



Source: Friends of Hilbre Newsletter (<http://www.deeestuary.co.uk/hilbre/newsfoh1.htm>)

SA Objective 18: To promote sustainable drainage and water conservation

Indicator: proportion of development incorporating sustainable drainage systems

Currently there are no developments (0%) within Wirral using sustainable drainage systems.

Indicator: Average water consumption per capita/household

	Litres Per Head Per Day					
	Unmetered Households			Metered Households		
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
England and Wales	152	153	153	134	136	137
United Utilities (Including Wirral Area)	141	142	149	135	136	128

Source: OFWAT estimated household water consumption.

SA Objective 19: To minimise waste generation and maximise recycling

Indicator: annual volume of waste arising by type and source

Wirral's volume of household waste arising, which includes domestic waste collection, street sweepings and large item domestic waste for the period April 1st 2004 to March 31st 2005 was: 139,294 tonnes.

Indicator: proportion of municipal waste recycled and composted

Out of a total of 139,294 tonnes of municipal waste produced by Wirral (04/05) 8% was recycled (11,065 tonnes) and 2% was composted (2,789 tonnes).

Indicator: Annual volume of waste sent to landfill

Out of a total of 139,294 tonnes of municipal waste produced by Wirral (04/05) 90% was sent to landfill (125,440 tonnes).

SA Objective 20: To minimise the impact of flooding and other natural hazards

Indicator: proportion of completed new development sites in flood risk areas

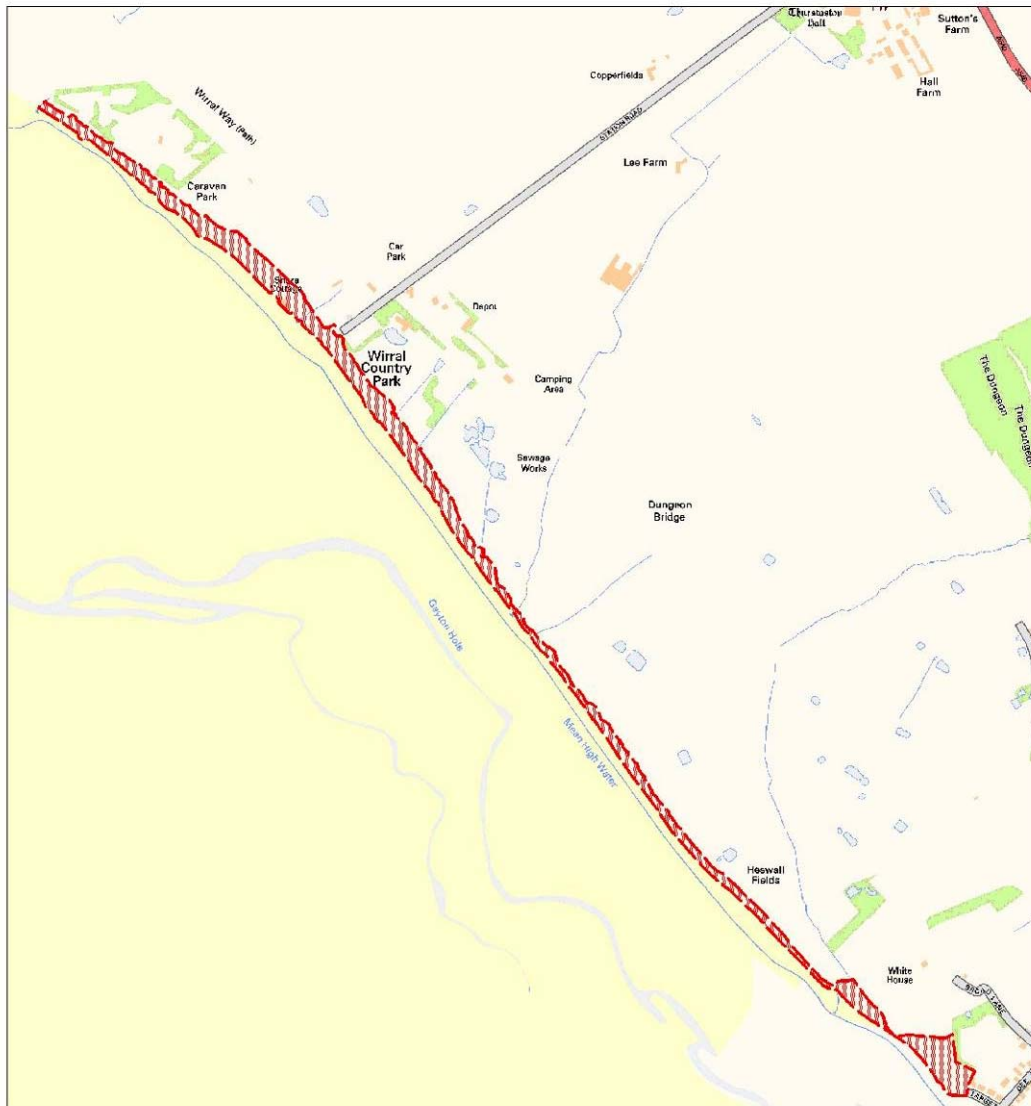
Type of New Development	Number of New Developments	Number of New Developments Located within a flood risk area (includes partially located within area)	% of New Developments Located within a flood risk area
New/Converted Houses	505	100	19.8%
New Industrial / Commercial Development Sites	9	3	33.3%
New Retail / Office / Leisure Development Sites	4	0	-
Totals	518	103	19.9%

For the period April 1st 2004 to March 31st 2005 a total of 103 or 19.9% of new developments were built in flood risk areas as designated by the Environment Agency 2005.

Indicator: Proportion of completed new development in areas at risk from coastal erosion

For the Period April 1st 2004 to March 31st 2005 no (zero) new developments were in areas at risk for coastal erosion. The borough has two unprotected areas that are liable to erosion by the sea Thurstaston and New Ferry Cliffs, at a predicted recession/erosion rate of 0.5m per year (refer to maps below).

**Thurstaston Cliffs: Area liable to erosion lies within shaded area.
The predicted recession rate from the top of the cliff is 0.5m per year.**



 Areas At Risk From Coastal Erosion

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**New Ferry Cliffs: Area liable to erosion lies within shaded area.
The predicted recession rate from the top of the cliff is 0.5m per year.**



 Areas At Risk From Coastal Erosion

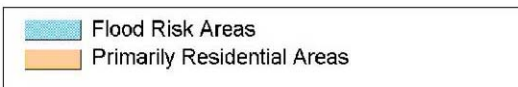
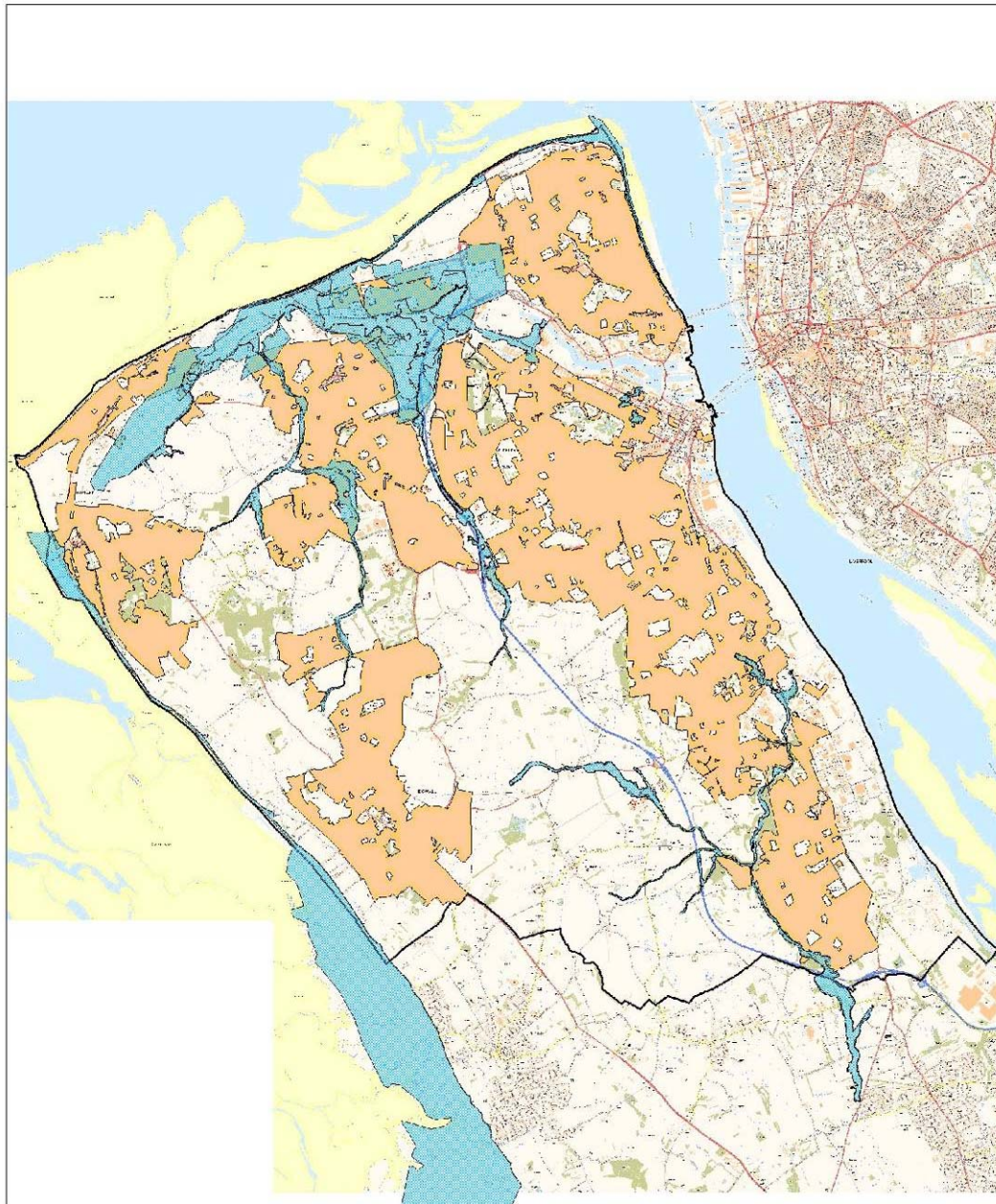
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Indicator: The Number of planning approvals contrary to Environment Agency advice

For the Period April 1st 2004 to March 31st 2005 there were no (zero) planning approvals contrary to Environment Agency advice.

Indicator: Number of households in flood risk areas (Source: Environment Agency)

The number of residential households at risk from tidal or fluvial flooding as identified by the Environment Agency is estimated to be 14,562, therefore 10% of all the Borough's households are located within a flood risk area.



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