

DRAFT CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN

CLIMATE ADEPT CITY



Take Local Action: Be Part of the Solution



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In early 2007, Port Phillip City Council published its report – [Climate Change in the City of Port Phillip – An Initial Perspective](#). The report showed that the city faces significant climate impacts in coming decades that will need to be managed.

Council has since continued actions to reduce its carbon emissions quickly, recognising that this is a critical step to reducing climate change. It has also been assessing what needs to be done to develop a city that is more resilient to a changing climate.

[Climate Adept City](#) is the draft climate adaptation action plan. It outlines five key actions for council to begin to climate proof the city.

The final key action is to work with local communities to develop the [Local Community Action Plan](#). To be developed through community participation and input over 2010 and finalised in early 2011, it will focus on practical local actions to build community resilience to a changing climate.

What is climate adaptation?

Adapt – acclimatise, adjust, alter, change, convert, modify, remodel

Climate adaptation is about adjusting the way we live, build our homes and cities or live on the coast, in order to cope with increasingly unpredictable and changing local climate conditions.

Humans have always adapted to local climate conditions. The difference is that until now, our global climate has been stable for most of the last 10,000 years. This has allowed the luxury of time to adapt lifestyles and cities for less favourable climate. This knowledge is some of the foundation of climate adaptation solutions emerging today. However, because we are now facing an increasingly uncertain and volatile climate, we will also have to find new solutions.



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WHY ACT NOW ON A CHANGING CLIMATE?

The climate is changing, and it will affect the way we live and where we live, now and in the future.

The planet has already warmed by almost 1°C since 1900. The consensus amongst the world's climate scientists is that without action to cut greenhouse gas emissions, emissions levels in the atmosphere could reach 550-600 parts per million (ppm) before 2050. This could warm the planet to 3-4°C above pre-industrial global temperatures.

A global temperature increase of 2-2.5°C is estimated to seriously affect the capacity of oceans, glaciers and ice sheets, which could further intensify resulting climate change. At over 3°C, a catastrophic scale of climate change is reached that could profoundly and irreversibly affect all humankind and the ecosystems we depend on.

The current international aspiration is to limit global temperature rises to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and stabilise atmospheric CO₂-e (carbon dioxide equivalent) levels to 450ppm before 2050. This should prevent further global warming and avoid the worst impacts of a changing climate. This assumes achieving cuts in global carbon emissions to 85-95% of current levels by 2040.

Even stabilising at around 2°C above pre-industrial temperatures by 2050 will mean that sea levels continue to rise beyond 2100 and other climate regulators such as glaciers and oceans take decades to recover. This will continue to challenge and change where we live and how we build cities.

*The overall costs and risks of climate change without taking action will be equivalent to losing at least 5-20% of global gross domestic product each year – now and forever. In contrast, the cost of reducing emissions and building climate resilience **now** to avoid the worst impacts of climate change can be limited to around 1-2% global gross domestic product per year.*

Sir Nicholas Stern, January 2007
Author of the first global report on the economic impacts of climate change

THE CHANGING CLIMATE

WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE CITY

The table on page 4 provides a summary of the estimated climate impacts for the City of Port Phillip.



How climate risks for Port Phillip were assessed

The local climate risks and impacts assessment was conducted in late 2006 with the NATCLIM research group (Earth Systems and Planning Research Centre, University of Sydney). Called [Planning for Climate Change – A Case Study](#), the assessment used approved CSIRO methodology, a variety of historical, current and projections data from sources including local records, CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology. The risk assessment matrix combined the likelihood of an event with the impact (consequences) of that event to provide a risk score.

Council used this assessment as well as data from CSIRO and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to develop climate and greenhouse emissions scenarios and recommendations in its report, [Climate Change in the City of Port Phillip – An Initial Perspective](#). To view or download the assessment or the report, please visit www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/climateconversations

This local assessment data, summarised on page 4, has since been updated to reflect the most recent climate assessments (Fourth IPCC Assessment Report 2007, Copenhagen Diagnosis 2009, CSIRO 2009). The update demonstrates higher climate risks than previously anticipated, with all risks tracking at the upper end of projections.

Climate Projections and Estimated Level of Change	Potential Local Impacts	Impacts Include
<p>Temperature rises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +0.9°C in 2010 +1.5°C by 2025 +2.5-3.5°C by 2050 +4.5-6°C by 2100 	<p>Average summer and winter temperatures are increasing, as are extreme heat days and heat waves.</p> <p>Likely rise in hot summer days (Historical average: 4-6 days pa):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010: +14 days per year over 35°C 2025: +20 days per year over 35°C 2050: +30 days per year over 35°C 2100: +45-50 days per year over 35°C 	<p>Impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heat stress and decreased summer outdoor activities • hotter inner urban spaces (heat islands) and indoor spaces • need for more summer cooling, water and power use • need to modify buildings for higher thermal efficiency • coping with more diseases and pests (such as jellyfish and mosquitoes) • roads and some building materials sensitive to sustained high temperatures • reduced water quality.
<p>Less rainfall & drier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10% in 2010 -15% by 2025 -20-25% by 2050 -25-40% by 2100 	<p>Drier conditions and increasing evaporation will further compound the effects of lower rainfall and extenuate drought conditions.</p>	<p>Impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced water security and availability • higher water costs and restrictions • reduced water quality and higher stormwater contamination • significant impacts on parks, gardens, local flora and wildlife.
<p>Extreme weather events (Key variables – winds, sea level, surges, intense rainfall, temperatures)</p> <p>Increased storm intensity estimates for the city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +5% in 2010 +10-15% by 2025 +35-45% by 2050 +80-100% by 2050 <p>Storm surge estimates for the city with sea level rise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.65m surge (35cm rise) 2m surge (80cm rise) 2.3m surge (80cm rise + 10% wind-speed increase) 	<p>A changing climate will increase the magnitude (intensity and duration) of rainfall, wind, surge and storm events. This means we are likely to experience a 1 in 5 year or 1 in 100 year storm event more regularly. Strong winds often increase the magnitude of accompanying storm surges and intense rainfall.</p>	<p>Impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more flooding • more beach erosion or loss of beaches • more storm damage to buildings, roads, powerlines, and recreational spaces • higher maintenance and insurance costs • more blackouts and lack of road access from extreme weather • reduced water quality in our bays and waterways.
<p>Rising sea levels (Key variables – local sea level and ocean depth, winds, waves, currents, temperature, rate of icesheet melt)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +10-20cm by 2025 +40-55cm by 2050 +80-120cm by 2100 	<p>Sea level rises are currently tracking at the upper end of all projections. The observed and projected rises in sea level for the city are largely consistent with global projections. Middle Park, St Kilda and Elwood beaches are particularly susceptible to potential loss.</p>	<p>Impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more beach erosion and loss of beaches • more silting toward northern beaches of city • more flooding • reduced water quality and higher stormwater contamination • progressively significant impacts on coastal properties and assets • impacts on the city's coastal recreational spaces, trails and paths • higher maintenance and insurance costs • progressive loss of some coastal properties in Port Phillip.

OUR ACTIONS, NOW AND INTO THE FUTURE



Our guiding principles for climate change action

The precautionary principle – To take a responsible, long term view to limit the effects of climate change; to become change and risk clever in finding new ways to prevent irreversible damage to the ecosystems and global resources that sustain and nourish our lives.

Inter and intra-generational equity – To work for equity between and within generations, current and future; to be responsible and efficient with resource use; to share the cost of unsustainable development, polluted environments and a changing climate.

ACTIONS TO CLIMATE PROOF THE CITY

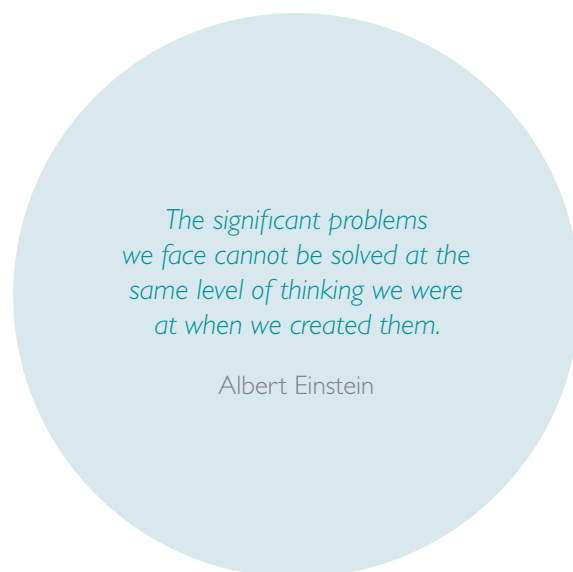
Introducing the climate adept city

Adept – able, accomplished, competent, deft, experienced, practised, skilful

A climate adept city is one that is resilient to changing climate and extreme weather. It works with water, nature and future local climate to build a clever city and community.

Homes and buildings use design and materials that mean they are less likely to be affected by flooding, extreme temperatures or weather. Available water resources are reused along with many smart ways to channel, retain and release stormwater and floodwater. Open spaces, coastline, kerbs, avenues and buildings use vegetation to create more favourable climate conditions whilst 'absorbing' some of the impacts of extreme weather. The city's coastline is carefully extended and developed to better deal with rising seas and increased storm surges, whilst offering new opportunities to live and play by the sea.

Residents and businesses have climate smart lifestyles and practices. They use raingardens, harvest rainwater and grow some of their own vegies. Vertical and rooftop vegetation, stormwater calming devices and barriers on external openings reduce climate impacts on their homes and premises. They are weather smart in planning their daily activities. They also know how to manage themselves as well as assist others in need during extreme weather events.



Vertical vegie garden

OUR VISION

A climate clever and adaptive city that maintains healthy and productive communities, neighbourhoods and ecosystems while enhancing our resilience within a changing world.

CLIMATE PROOF BUILDINGS

Port Phillip is densely built and populated, and has less than 5% of land available for new developments. The proximity to inner Melbourne's many assets, coupled with growing housing demand mean that local buildings will continue to be redeveloped or renovated.

Objective

Our key objectives for this action area are to:

- foster adaptive building design and development across the city
- restrict coastal development that is assessed as vulnerable.

Adaptive buildings work with climate to create a structure that is more internally comfortable while being more resilient to climate impacts such as flooding, higher winds and extreme weather. Future possibilities include the potential to progressively redevelop our coastline to also contain 'floating buildings and open spaces' to harness new recreational, business and living potential.



Model of a flood and climate proof house

Challenges

The short term challenge is achieving updated and consistent climate vulnerability and adaptive planning and building requirements in state planning policy and regulations. The medium term challenge is gaining adequate local climate modelling to determine whether and which parts of our coastline may have to be retreated from or substantially altered in use.

Benefits

- less storm damage to local properties
- minimised building safety and liability issues during extreme weather events
- capacity to progressively climate proof property over time
- high potential for reduced energy and water use costs
- improved water quality
- flood calming potential in new developments.



Eco house in North Carlton



Eaves, shutters and green walls aid temperature control and ventilation



Flood proof house



ACTIONS

Our actions centre on restricting coastal and flood prone development, and providing clear planning and building guidelines and requirements for climate resilience. Implementation will largely occur through the planning and building approvals process. It may take at least two decades to achieve significant levels of adaptive buildings across the city.

a. Restrict coastal and flood prone development and require updated climate resilience conditions on coastal and flood prone properties

- introduce enhanced climate resilience standards into local planning policy provisions
- develop updated flooding and special building overlay controls
- develop a Coastal Structure Plan addressing climate vulnerability assessment criteria and requirements on all coastal developments.

b. Require development controls addressing climate and coastal vulnerability through

- updated development policy and controls, including design and development overlays, and heritage policy
- open space and place design criteria
- planning permit requirements on coastal developments
- planning and building permit conditions that address climate and coastal vulnerability.

c. Develop updated local planning and building policy to address climate vulnerability

Update the following policies and frameworks as required to consider adaptive building design and climate vulnerability considerations - including Municipal Strategic Statement, Local Planning Policy Framework, Structure Plans, and land use strategies.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Many areas along the coast and canal from Elwood to Albert Park are low-lying and currently prone to flooding. Sea level rises coupled with increased storm surge and rainfall events mean that the city will have to progressively increase drainage capacity through new drainage design and infrastructure.

Objective

Our key objectives for this action area are to:

- realise an effective drainage network for an increasingly flood prone city
- ensure that this drainage network is integrated and properly blended with both coastal protection mechanisms and increasing inland freshwater reserves.

Well designed drainage also uses stormwater capture and flood calming devices, blends well into the existing character and assets of local streets and neighbourhoods, and could provide irrigation to nearby open spaces and recreational areas. Using such solutions in private properties can play a significant role in flood calming.

Benefits

- reduced damage from flooding events
- increased stormwater harvesting and flood calming opportunities
- reduced irrigation and water use costs
- higher water security for the city's parks, gardens, trees and recreational spaces
- improved water quality
- increased potential for use of flood calming devices in private properties.



A rain garden channels and cleans stormwater, and helps to reduce stormwater runoff. Image: Courtesy Melbourne Water



Huntingdale Road Wetland – wetlands are great at absorbing extra floodwater. Image: Courtesy Melbourne Water

Challenges

Our short term challenge is determining what an acceptable level of flood protection is, as drainage infrastructure is very long living. Our long term challenge will be dealing with a drainage system that becomes less effective as sea levels rise.



A flood proof building

ACTIONS

These centre on further flood modelling, piloting innovative drainage design and assessing which solutions work best for local conditions, and developing a Drainage Master Plan.

- a. **Complete updated flood modelling** to determine new drainage design parameters. This includes obtaining data updates from neighbouring cities to understand this city's total drainage needs.
- b. **Conduct drainage network analysis and map reduced capacity** under medium term (2025, 2045) and long term climate risk projections (2070, 2100) to determine total drainage capacity required. *Drainage is long term infrastructure and any upgrade or redesign needs to be capable of meeting needs for several decades rather than years.*
- c. **Introduce and pilot innovative drainage design in priority areas**, with capacity to monitor and evaluate performance during flooding events.
- d. **Develop a Drainage Master Plan that ensures integration** between drainage strategies and the following three areas – coastal protection actions, water conservation and reuse actions in council's Water Sensitive City and Open Space Water Management Plans, and maintaining and building local roads.
- e. **Increase the use of flood calming devices to reduce flood events** – water sensitive urban design applications, retention basins and systems.
- f. **Reduce pressures on the drainage network by introducing new development and building requirements** to reduce/prevent future flooding in properties. Likely requirements include increasing absorbent surfaces, stormwater storage and treatment and water sensitive urban design applications.

BEACH PROTECTION

The city's beaches, foreshore, beachside activities, iconic and historic beach venues are highly valued by the community, and attract between 2.5-4 million visitors each year. The beaches from Middle Park through to Elwood have been prone to naturally increasing erosion for decades.

A changing climate both accelerates this process and increases the chances of storm surges or king tides that could completely wipe them out. Equally, this may increase silting (sand deposits) around Port Melbourne's coastline and decrease drainage capacity. Coupled with sea level rises, our coastline is set to significantly change in how it looks and what it enables us to do over the coming decades.

Objective

Our key objective for this action area is to create a beach protection strategy that fortifies and provides sea defences along our coastline. To be effective, it will need to:

- properly blend with both the city's expanding drainage network and an integrated bay-wide coastline protection strategy
- provide protection to inland water reserves and development
- enhance new opportunities for uses and functions of our coastline.

Well-designed beach protection strategies work with local climate character and can introduce exciting new functional possibilities to our foreshore. Solutions could include extending coastlines to increase a combination of dunes and vegetation to protect from rising seas, while increasing recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat. Careful use of sand alternatives, groynes and sea walls that contain flood retention basins beside or below can further fortify the coastline while allowing for vibrant beachside activities and living options.



Coastal wetlands and a variety of coastal protection measures reduce the impact of storm surges and rising seas



ACTIONS

These centre on preparing a beach protection strategy that is well integrated into both a wider coastal management strategy for Port Phillip Bay, and the city's future drainage network.

- a. **Complete local coastal vulnerability assessments** to determine the extent of inundation and set the design parameters for any subsequent beach protection strategy (dependent on state agency provision of Future Coasts data).
- b. **Map solutions opportunities** to identified vulnerable areas along the city's coastline.
- c. **Develop a beach protection strategy for Port Phillip** that is integrated into a bay-wide coastal protection strategy (with key stakeholders around the bay) and properly blended with the city's expanding drainage strategy.
- d. **Develop a regional partnership with key stakeholders to trial and pilot various solutions** including capacity assessments of the various solutions trialled.



Benefits

- continued use of foreshore for recreational and cultural activities
- beachside assets better protected from coastal inundation and salinity creep
- effective drainage maintained
- inland water reserves better protected from contamination and seawater
- opportunities for future coastal icons and business activities with primary sea defence functions and secondary recreational functions
- potential for increased local wildlife habitats.

Challenges

Our short term challenges are gaining an effective coastal protection plan that is properly integrated with a wider bay-wide strategy, and making significant changes to the local function and character of our coastline. Our medium to long term challenge is determining whether and which parts of our coastline we may have to retreat from.

CITY CLIMATE

Hot temperatures, built up areas, reflective surfaces, greenery and summer shade all influence whether our city is pleasant to live in during summer. All the more so because over 60% of the city's residents live in apartments. Heat waves are becoming more common and seriously affect comfort and amenity, both indoors and out. Coupled with less rainfall and extended dry periods, our treasured street trees, parks, gardens, reserves and recreational spaces can look stressed and struggle to support regular use.

Objective

Our key objective for this action area is to realise new building, streetscape and public/green space design that influences local climate positively and reduces our power use.

Solutions to heat stress and heat island effects (warmer built up streets and spaces) include using more trees, rooftop gardens, vertical greening of buildings and reusing stormwater in water features. These solutions also help well-designed buildings to keep comfortable indoor temperatures all year and harvest stormwater. 'Greening' our neighbourhoods and streets in this way could significantly reduce local summer temperatures and increase amenity, recreational opportunities, and local wildlife habitat.

Benefits

- more liveable city, less heat stress
- greener, more beautiful city
- reduced energy costs and energy demand
- increased opportunities for private rainwater harvesting, reduced mains water costs
- better air quality
- better water quality
- reduced private building damage from extreme weather and temperatures
- increased habitat and food for migrating and local wildlife
- stormwater calming potential.



Challenges

Our short term challenge is gaining sufficient community and developer use of such solutions.



Image: Courtesy Melbourne Water

ACTIONS

These centre on development and implementation of an integrated strategy to deliver adaptive building and open/green space design. It may take at least two decades to achieve significant levels of adaptive 'greening' of our streets and neighbourhoods across the city.



- a. **Incorporate key heat island design and management principles** in to the Public Realm Framework for all new/ revised Structure Plans and into Development Controls – these include criteria and requirements for building thermal efficiencies, rooftop/vertical greening, tree canopy and open space treatments.
- b. **New design and planting provisions in new developments, redevelopments, activity centres and public spaces** to increase the innovative use of building design, tree canopies and rooftop/vertical greening to counter local heat island effects.
- c. **Map and incorporate tree canopy/rooftop greening potential in the city** to provide a clear perspective of where potential lies and to what extent.
- d. **Work with our most vulnerable communities to provide city climate solutions** during extreme temperatures – these are currently heat stress management programs, insulation and energy efficiency projects, and additional assistance services on days over 35°C.
- e. **Updated beach and recreational spaces use** during extreme heat or weather events. This will focus on local signage about smart use during hot weather; increased use of drinking fountains, community education and adjusted summer community public activities to reduce incidences of heat stress and dehydration.
- f. **Develop a new Tree Management Strategy** that incorporates urban forest strategies.



Street trees under absorbent surfaces aid summer shade and survive dry conditions better. Image: Courtesy Melbourne Water

ACCESS AND SAFETY

Access and safety in a dense, vibrant and connected city like Port Phillip has always been considered essential by local communities, transport providers, emergency services agencies and council. Equally, our inner urban location and lifestyles have insulated us from threats such as bushfire. A changing climate not only poses new flooding, power failure, extreme heat and storm risks, but introduces new public health risks and diseases such as jellyfish, mosquitoes or birds spreading plant diseases.

Objective

Our key objective for this action area is to maintain excellent health, access and safety standards and services whilst enhancing community capacity to respond during emergency and health risk/pest events, particularly through the Municipal Health Plan.

Solutions include community awareness and education, signage, early notification systems, and encouraging the development of neighbourhood and apartment block emergency response plans so communities know what to do in an emergency.

ACTIONS

These centre on updated city emergency response management, an updated Municipal Health Plan, and developing community notification and awareness strategies.

- a. **Update council's response plans to emergency events and pests/diseases** in collaboration with key stakeholders.
- b. **Develop strategies for increasing community awareness and action during emergency events** – this includes scenario mapping and assessment of vulnerable communities to emergency scenarios.
- c. **Develop an information and early notification/prevention strategy** for key pests, diseases and health risks that are likely to be seasonal such as mosquitoes and jellyfish.
- d. **Adapt regional learning and results of peak oil trials to develop a Peak Oil Strategy** for the city to plan for this scenario in coming years.

Benefits

- more liveable city
- better community self management and lower community risks during health alerts or emergency events
- more locally networked community.



Challenges

Our short term challenge is gaining sufficient community and stakeholder engagement to develop relevant solutions.



The Great Wall of St Kilda – a recent example of what can be achieved through community participation and action

LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

A prepared and locally networked community plays the biggest role in minimising the local impacts from a changing climate. Current areas for action could include heat stress management, climate proof buildings and gardens, local food production, stormwater calming and cleaning, and responding wisely to emergencies such as flooding or blackouts.

Objective

Our key objective is to work WITH local communities to develop a locally relevant, community-based climate resilience action plan.

How

Council is keen to assist you to work with other community members in your local neighbourhood to develop local actions over 2010, beginning with the first participatory planning session in April 2010. It is anticipated that by the end of 2010, there will have been a series of community planning sessions to develop local priorities into actions.

Over early 2011, council will bring these together as the Local Community Action Plan. Council will also consider how it might support and build community action through the Plan.

Your participation helps to develop a community action plan that is more likely to work for your lifestyle and household, your street or apartment block, your community.



FACING THE CLIMATE CHALLENGES AHEAD

I don't pretend we have all the answers. But the questions are certainly worth thinking about.

Arthur C. Clarke

A changing climate poses new and unprecedented challenges – it also requires new ways of doing and thinking. Acting now to begin building a resilient, climate smart, liveable city is essential to ensuring that Port Phillip continues to be attractive, healthy and vibrant. But this is not without its significant challenges.

The Challenges Ahead

1. The science goalposts keep moving and all signs are that **climate change is accelerating** – this means we are planning and designing for an increasingly uncertain future.
2. **Integrated action** – some actions and their solutions such as beach protection must be designed with other stakeholders such as other cities, state and federal governments to ensure an outcome that will work. This can take a lot of time, resources and compromises before outcomes are achieved.
3. **Commensurate and consistent state/federal policy and regulations** – many of the overarching state/federal policy and regulations around building and development design and conditions have not been updated to reflect planning and building standards that meet the projected climate risks.
4. **Resourcing adaptation actions** – effective actions and new design requirements will mean new budget considerations for council in the coming years, and some of this expenditure will be considerable for a long time. Equally, the cost of not acting is much greater.
5. **Managing a quick transition to a low carbon city and community** – without dramatically lowering carbon emissions within 10-20 years, we greatly risk increasing runaway climate change.

FROM CHALLENGES TO OPPORTUNITIES

How we approach our climate challenges will determine whether we design defensively for a future of increasing threats, or proactively for a future of new and exciting possibilities to sustain our lifestyles and a vibrant, productive city.

A proactive approach means planning for anticipated problems before they happen rather than trying to fix them afterward. Being proactive is also about looking for the opportunities offered within the challenges faced. One proactive approach to building local climate resilience is adaptive design.

Adaptive design works with nature rather than against it to gain climate clever solutions. Adaptive design seeks to create new ways of living well on the coast, with more flooding or hotter temperatures. It encourages design solutions that offer new living, business and recreational options. This builds our ability to seek solutions that manage problems in a positive and progressively effective way.

The Netherlands – A leader in adaptive design and climate positive possibilities

Taking the radical approach, climate vulnerable Netherlands has developed remarkable solutions to living positively with a changing climate.

Coastlines have been extended and 'restored' to mimic natural estuaries and dunes. This reduces inland salinity and gives the rising sea 'breathing space' whilst protecting inland development and water reserves. Some dykes and levees are being removed and replaced with coastal wetlands and floating roads to reduce some types of flooding. New coastal resorts and homes use 'floating houses' behind protective barriers of vegetated dunes. 'Floating greenhouses' have increased the country's horticultural output. Green roofs and underground tanks catch stormwater and offer recreational opportunities above. Plans to increase inland water reserves may even provide freshwater export opportunities to southern Europe.

(The Netherlands Delta Committee showcase of actions)



Floating houses



Floating greenhouse



Concept of a floating town



BECOME A KEY PLAYER HAVE YOUR SAY

1. View the draft Plan

The draft Climate Adaptation Plan is available from:

- Council's website - Please visit www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/climateconversations
- The front counter at the following libraries - St Kilda Library, Port Melbourne Library, Emerald Hill Library and Albert Park Library
- The ASSIST counter at the St Kilda, South Melbourne and Port Melbourne Town Halls.

2. Participate in one of council's information and planning sessions in March and April 2010

- Find out more about climate adaptation and integrated water management and provide feedback and ideas at an information and consultation session. Make a submission, provide online comments or join a web discussion after the session.
- Help us develop a roadmap to a climate adept city by participating in local neighbourhood sessions.

For dates and to register for any of these sessions. go to council's website www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/climateconversations or call (03) 9209 6548.

3. Discuss and make suggestions online

Use the 'Let's talk' Climate Conversations Forum at www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/climateconversations to:

- Provide feedback and comment on the Plan over March to June 2010
- Leave your details if you want to continue to be a part of long term discussion in these areas.

4. Make a submission

Submissions can be sent to
City of Port Phillip
Private Bag No. 3
PO St Kilda, Victoria, 3182
or email enviro@portphillip.vic.gov.au
by Friday 23 April 2010

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on (03) 9209 6777
or email assist@portphillip.vic.gov.au

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