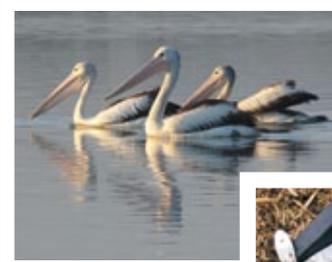




Hobsons Bay
CITY COUNCIL



Hobsons Bay City Council
**Environmental Sustainability
Report** 2011-2012

Contents

Environmental Sustainability Report 2011-2012

1. Introduction	3	5. Projects 2011 - 2012	16
2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions	4	5.1 Buildings	16
2.1 Overview	4	5.2 Streetlights	17
2.2 2010 – 2011 emissions	5	5.3 Biodiversity	18
2.3 Trends	6	5.4 Water	18
2.4 Tracking against targets	9	5.5 Waste and Litter	19
3. Water Use	10	5.6 Community	20
3.1 Overview	10	6. Strategy Development 2011 - 2012	22
3.2 2010 – 2011 results	10	6.1 Climate Change Adaptation Plan	22
3.3 Trends	10	6.2 Corporate Greenhouse Action Plan	22
4. Waste and Litter	12	6.3 Community Greenhouse Strategy	22
4.1 Overview	12	6.4 Data management	22
4.2 2010 – 2011 results	12	6.5 Community Environmental Engagement Strategy	23
4.3 Trends	13	6.6 Waste and Litter Management Plan 2012-2017	23
4.4 Tracking against targets	15	6.7 Sustainable Design in Council Facilities	23

Introduction

Environmental Sustainability Report 2011-2012

1



This document is a report of the Council's key environmental undertakings and the results of three years of measurement of greenhouse gas emissions and water use to the end of June 2011.

The Council undertakes an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and water use annually based on available data. These results are provided here.

The Council also undertakes day-to-day activities and many projects to protect our biodiversity, manage waste and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and water use. Some activities are ongoing and some are discrete projects to address specific issues. These projects are outlined in this document.

In addition, major strategies and plans are reviewed and developed to direct efforts help the Council to target resources. This strategic work is outlined in this document.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

2

2.1 Overview

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGERS) legislation provides the central framework for the reporting of emissions and energy consumption within Australia. Hobsons Bay City Council (HBCC) uses this framework.

This framework provides the emissions that are deemed to be within Council's control. This includes fuel use from council fleet vehicles (i.e. Council depot vehicles), other corporate fleet vehicles (such as pool vehicles), leased employee vehicles and volunteer vehicles. It also includes natural gas use, refrigerant gasses, electricity use for buildings and non-street lighting. In total, this accounts for approximately 4,290 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions.

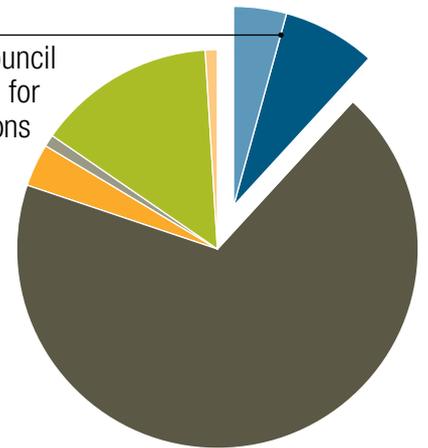
It excludes items that are outside of the Council's direct control. This includes community household and green waste, electricity used for street lighting, air travel, taxi travel and paper. It also does not include the extraction, production and transportation of energy for electricity, gas or fuel. However, as part of best practice reporting standards, these emissions were measured as part of our 2010 – 2011 overall inventory. In total, these items account for 36,414 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions.

Corporate waste is difficult to quantify with accuracy due to complex collection arrangements. However, it is estimated to be approximately one per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions.

Figure 1 Hobsons Bay City Council greenhouse gas emissions inventory

Emissions that the Council is directly responsible for (Scope 1 and 2 emissions under NGERS):

- 11.7% of total emissions
- 4,290 tonnes CO₂-e



Extraction, production and transportation of energy	1%
Electricity (street lighting)	14%
Corporate waste – municipal	1%
Community waste – green waste	4%
Community waste – household waste	68%
Council fuel consumption	4%
Council Electricity (lighting and buildings) and Natural Gas	8%

All measured emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3 under NGERS): 36,414 tonnes CO₂-e

2.2 2010-2011 emissions

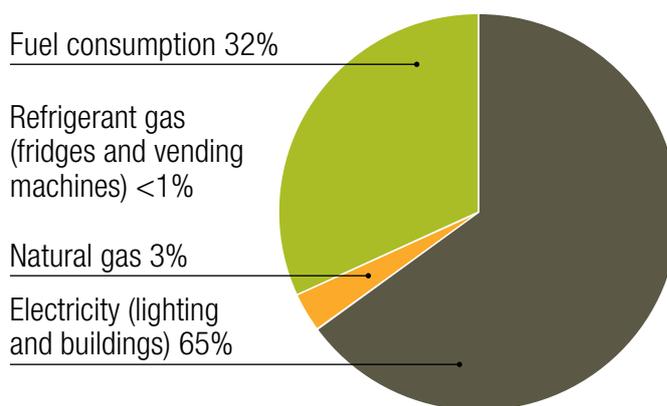
Table 1 demonstrates that emissions from the various types of fuel consumption, associated with HBCC corporate operations, account for 32 per cent of total emissions. It also demonstrates that electricity from lighting and buildings account for 65 per cent of total emissions.

Together, emissions from electricity use and fuel consumption constitute 97 per cent of the total emissions for HBCC. The remainder of emissions, approximately three per cent, are from natural gas consumption and refrigerant gas leakage from fridges and vending machines.

Sources	GHG tonnes CO ₂ e	% Total
Fuel	1,366.50	31.85
Electricity (buildings and public lighting)	2,786.10	64.94
Natural gas	135.86	3.17
Refrigerant gas	1.56	0.04
Total	4,290.03	100

Figure 2 provides a percentage breakdown of corporate emissions for 2010 – 11. It can be noted that fuel and electricity use are the dominant emissions sources.

Figure 2 Hobsons Bay City Council greenhouse gas emissions 2010 - 2011



Greenhouse Gas Emissions

2

2.3 Trends

Measurements have been undertaken based on data for the three financial years of 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Due to some data anomalies, it is considered that the 2008-09 data is not as accurate as more recent years. Therefore, 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been used as comparison years.

Table 2 demonstrates that over 2009-10 and 2010-11;

- Total fuel consumption has remained largely steady, with an increase of seven tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Natural gas use increased by 34 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions and refrigerant gasses by .36 tonnes.

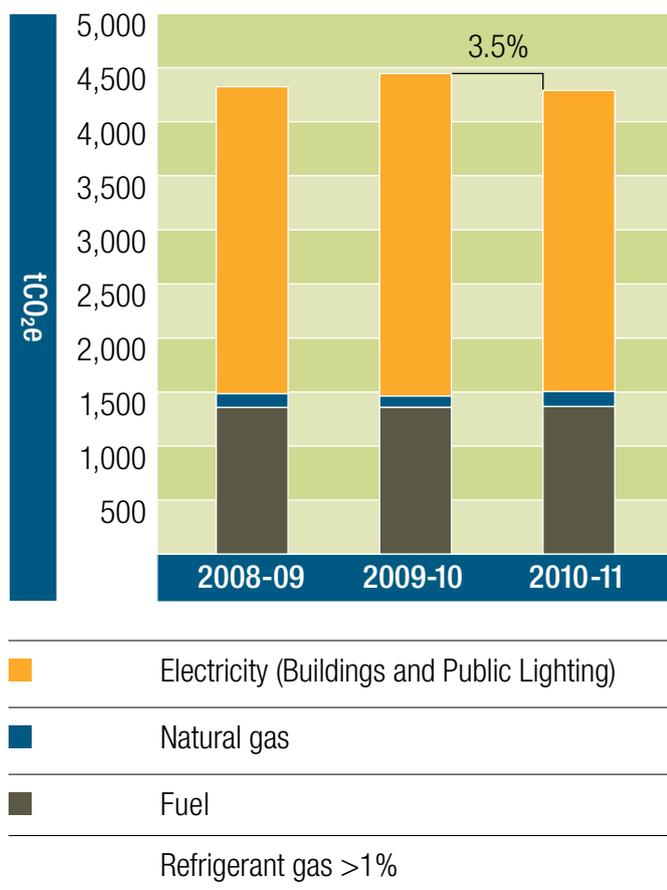
These increases have been offset by a decrease in electricity use for buildings and public lights (this excludes streetlights) of 198 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 2 Hobsons Bay City Council total greenhouse gas emissions by year (tonnes)

Source	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Change 2009-10 to 2010-11	
	CO ₂ e	%	CO ₂ e	%	CO ₂ e	%	CO ₂ e	%
Fuel	1,357.80	31.40	1,359.20	30.57	1,366.50	31.85	+ 7.30	+ 0.5
Electricity (buildings and public lighting)	2,840.05	65.68	2,983.72	67.12	2,786.10	64.94	- 197.62	- 6.6
Natural gas	125.10	2.89	101.50	2.28	135.86	3.17	+ 34.36	+ 33.9
Refrigerant gas	1.20	0.03	1.20	0.03	1.56	0.04	+ 0.36	+ 29.7
Total	4,324.15	100	4,445.62	100	4,290.03	100	- 115.59	- 3.5

In total, there has been a decrease in the order of nearly 116 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions over this period. This equates to a 3.5 per cent decrease in overall corporate greenhouse gas emissions. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

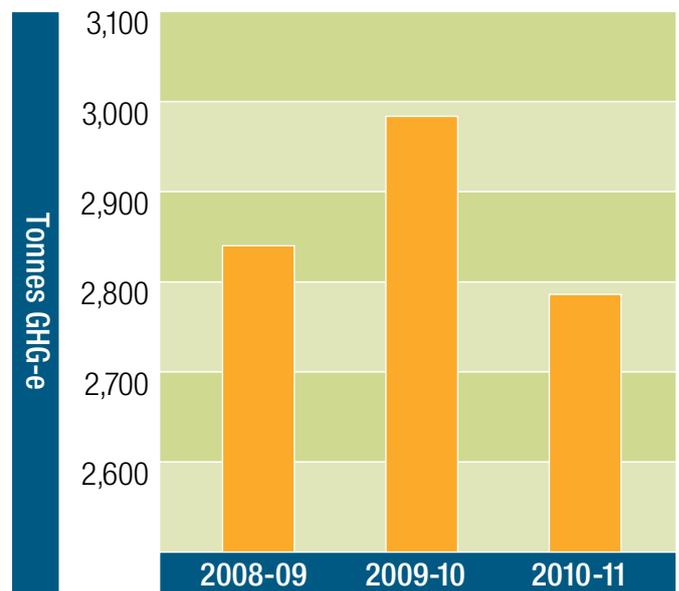
Figure 3 Total emissions by financial year



Buildings and Public Lighting

As demonstrated in Table 2, electricity emissions for buildings and public lighting has decreased by 198 tonnes CO₂e between 2009-10 and 2010-11 or 7 per cent. This is illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Total Buildings and Public Lighting emissions by financial year



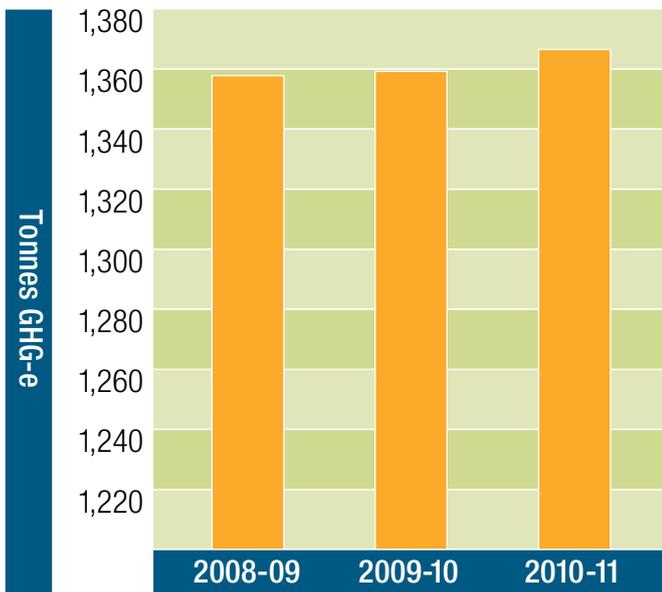
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

2

Transport

As demonstrated in Table 2, there has been a small increase in transport related emissions between 2009-10 and 2010-11 of 7.3 tonnes CO₂e or 0.5 per cent. This is illustrated in Figure 5.

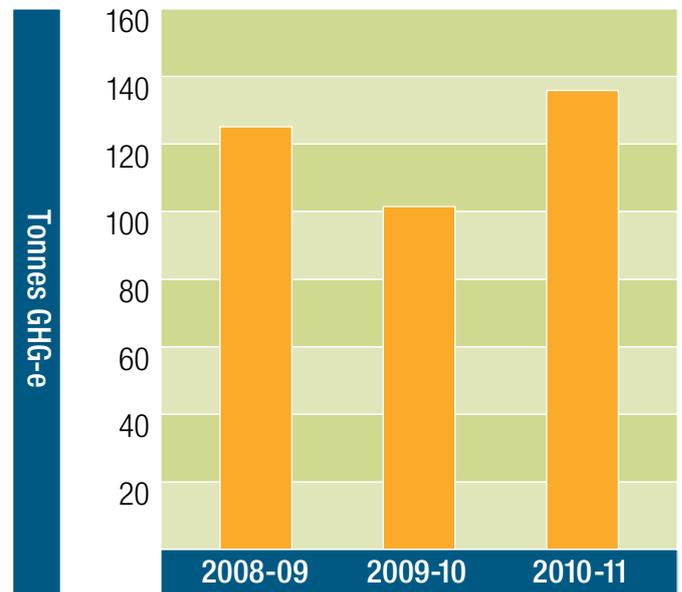
Figure 5 Total transport emissions by financial year



Natural gas

As demonstrated in Table 2, there has been an increase in natural gas emissions between 2009-10 and 2010-11 of 34 tonnes CO₂e or 34 per cent. This is illustrated in Figure 6.

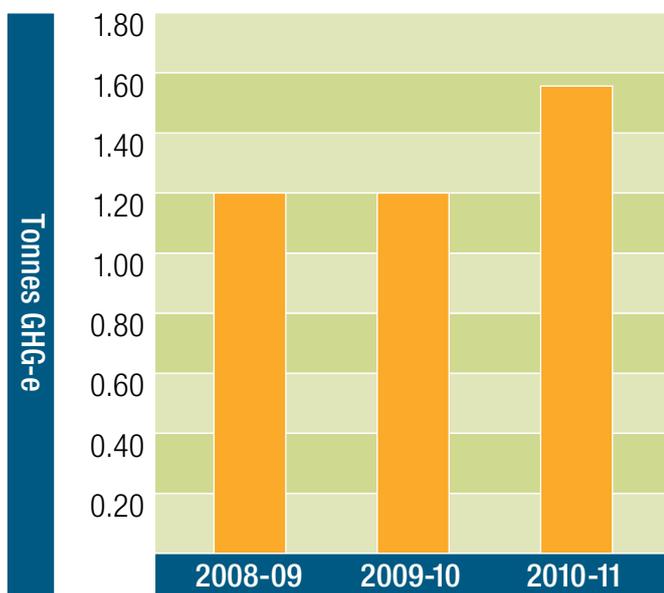
Figure 6 Total natural gas emissions by financial year



Refrigerant gas

As demonstrated in Table 2, there has been an increase in refrigerant gas emissions between 2009-10 and 2010-11 of 0.36 tonnes or 30 per cent. This is illustrated in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Total refrigerant gas emissions by financial year



2.4 Tracking against targets

Hobsons Bay City Council has a 2020 zero net target from corporate operations. In addition, the 2008-2013 Greenhouse Action Plan provides two relevant interim targets:

- Buildings – reduce greenhouse gas emissions in existing buildings by an average of 25 per cent by 2013 from 2005-06.
- Transport – reduce greenhouse gas emissions in fleet transport by 25 per cent by 2013 from 2005-06.

However, the baseline data used for this Plan has been found to be unreliable. Recent, more thorough, greenhouse gas emission inventories, based on the NGERs framework, have provided new baselines. As a result, the Council is also reviewing the Greenhouse Action Plan. This review will provide a new pathway to reach the Council's overall 2020 zero net target.

Water Use

3

3.1 Overview

The Council's water use consists of both mains water and bore water. Mains water is used in buildings and the irrigation of parks and open space, largely being recreation facilities. Bore water is used for the 'top up' of Newport and Cherry lakes.

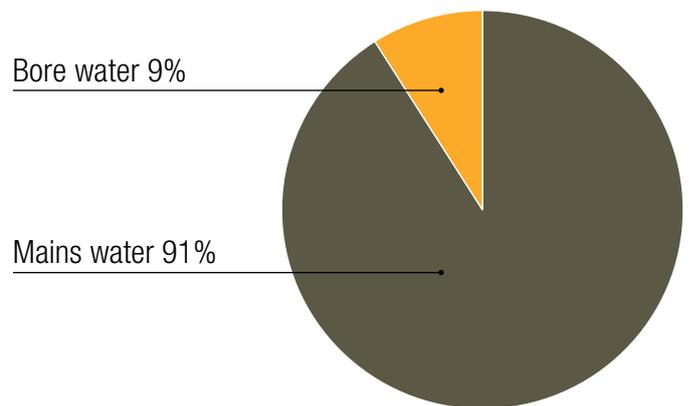
3.2 2010-2011 results

Table 3 demonstrates that the Council used 199,597 kL, or nearly 200ML, of mains water in 2010-2011. This equates to 91 per cent of total water use. It also demonstrates that the Council used 19,300 kL, or 19.3ML, of bore water in 2010-2011. This equates to nine per cent of total water use. This is further illustrated in Figure 8.

Table 3 Hobsons Bay City Council total water use 2010 – 2011

Water inventory 2010-11		
Water source	kL	%
Mains water	199,597	91
Bore water	19,300	9

Figure 8 Hobsons Bay City Council water use 2010 – 2011



3.3 Trends

Water use for both mains water and bore water has increased by close to 30 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. For mains water use, this has largely been a result of the lifting of water restrictions, allowing resumption of irrigation regimes. For bore water use, additional 'top up' water has been used for Newport and Cherry Lakes. Table 4 provides the data for the financial years 2008-09 to 2010-11.



Table 4 Hobsons Bay City Council total water use by financial year

Water inventory	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Change 2009-10 to 2010-11	
Source	kL	%	kL	%	kL	%	kL	%
Mains water	184,078	74	154,056	90	199,597	91	45,541	29.56
Bore water	66,100	26	16,500	10	19,300	9	2,800	16.96
Total	250,178	100	170,556	100	218,897	100	48,341	28.3

Figure 9 Hobsons Bay City Council total water use by financial year

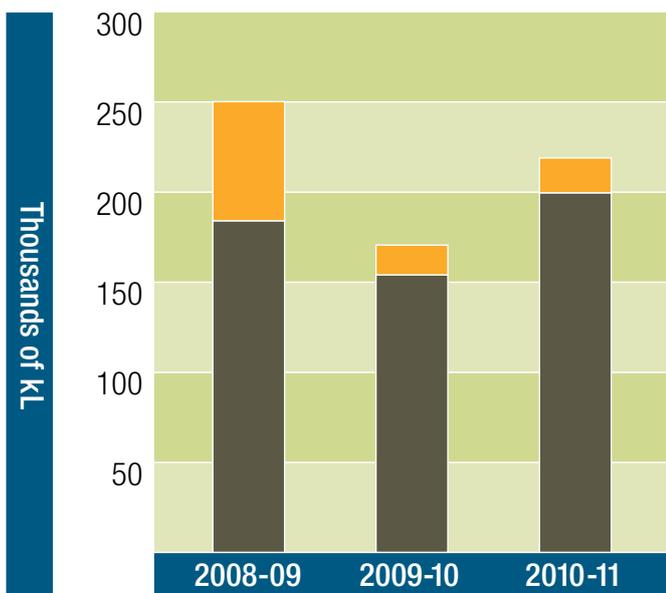


Figure 9 illustrates the increase in mains and bore water use between 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, it can be noted that there has been a significant decrease in overall bore water use between 2008-09 and 2010-11 and relatively small increase in mains water use.

In the current Water Plan the goal is to: *Reduce the Council's corporate water consumption in buildings by 30 per cent by 2015 (compared with the benchmark year of 2005-06)*. However, due to uncertain historical data interpretation and availability, progress toward this specific target cannot be verified. Hobsons Bay City Council will review water use targets in 2012-13.

- Bore water
- Mains Water

4.1 Overview

The Council provides waste and litter services to its community via:

- curbside collection services to households, community organisations and businesses
- community education and engagement
- enforcement of local laws
- litter collections
- street sweeping
- stormwater management
- beach cleaning; and
- seaweed removal

The Council measures the amount of waste and litter collected, disposed and recycled through the Council's services.

4.2 2010 – 2011 results

Table 5 demonstrates that in 2010 – 2011 there was 20,607 tonnes of garbage, 10,432 tonnes of recycling and 7,064 tonnes of garden waste collected. Another large waste stream was seaweed with 2,531 tonnes collected through the beach cleaning service.

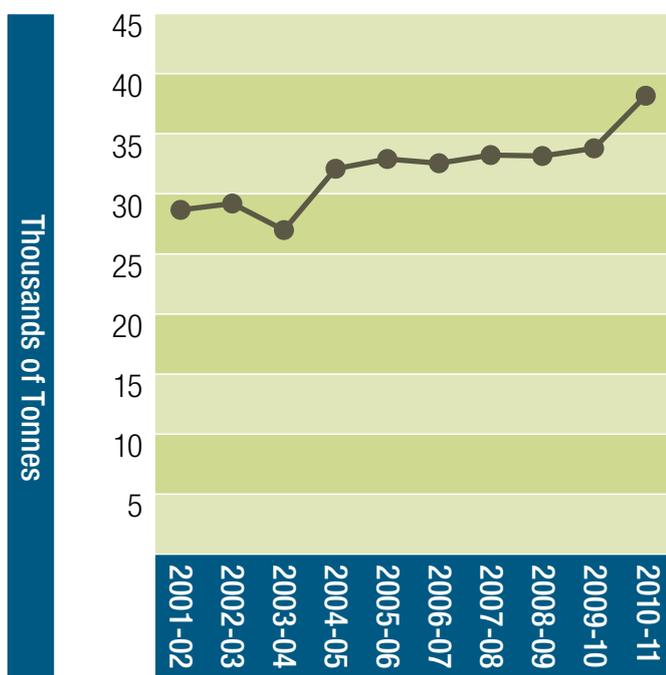
Table 5 Waste and Litter collection services by tonnes 2010 - 2011

Waste or Litter Service	Tonnes	Recycling or disposal location
Garbage	20,607.64	Land filled
Recycling	10,432.23	Recycled
Garden Waste	7,064.16	Recycled
Hard Waste	753.3	Land filled
Litter Bins	459.70	Land filled
Housing Commission	83.18	Land filled
Street Sweeping	1,155.78	Land filled
Sand Siftings	131.79	Land filled
Miscellaneous	1,096.59	Land filled
Seaweed	2,531.39	Recycled
Stormwater traps	193.2	Land filled

4.3 Trends

Figure 10 shows the amount of waste in tonnes collected in municipal waste collection services. The graph highlights that waste generation in Hobsons Bay is increasing. From 2000-2001 to 2010-2011 waste generation rose by 30 per cent.

Figure 10 Total waste (tonnes) collected each year 2001-2002 to 2010-2011 from all municipal waste collection services



In 2010-2011 the Council experienced an increase in garbage and garden waste tonnes collected. The garden waste spike was due to seasonal weather fluctuations. The increase in garbage collected could also be attributed to this same reason as it is likely those residents that have garden waste services exceeded the garden waste bin's capacity depositing the excess into garbage bins. Alternatively, those that did not have garden waste services deposited garden waste into garbage bins as they may have always done but more was deposited during this peak season.

The increase in recycling and garden waste tonnes collected shown in 2004-2005 data can be attributed to the introduction of the fortnightly recycling and garden waste services in February 2004 and the subsequent increased use.

Figure 11 shows the variation in the amount collected in each type of service. It illustrates a decline to 2009-2010 in waste being sent to landfill and a steady increase in tonnes collected in recycling and garden waste services. Recently, from 2009-2010 to 2010-2011, overall waste collected rose by 12.9 per cent. With respect to each service, land filling rose 17.55 percent, recycling dropped 8.05 per cent and garden waste increased by 45.60 per cent.

Waste and Litter

4

Figure 11 Total waste (tonnes) collected 2001-2002 to 2010-2011 from each municipal waste collection services

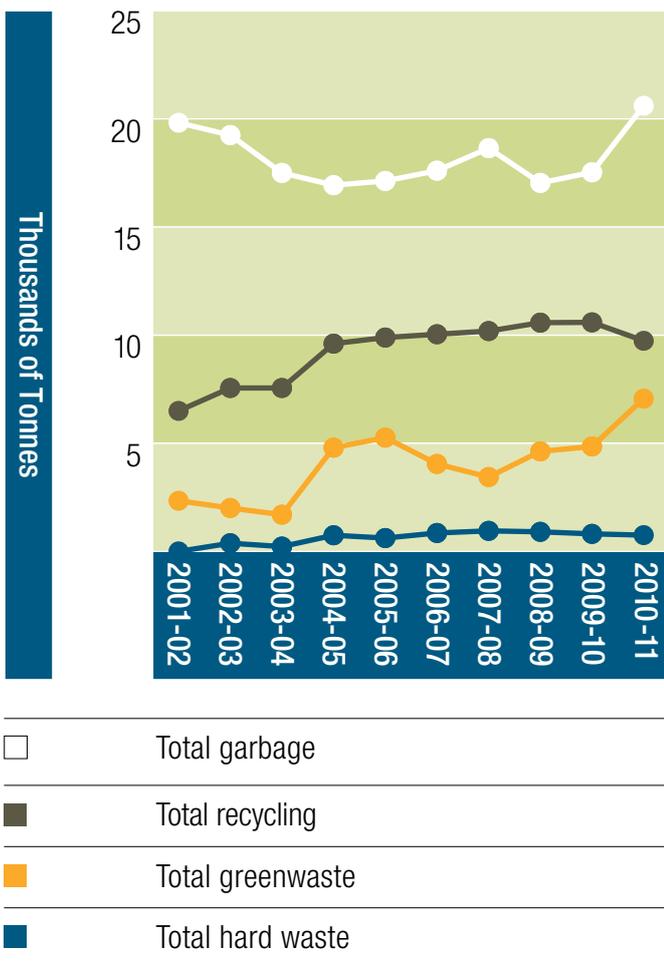


Figure 12 illustrates the trend in solid waste generation and recovery relative to Hobsons Bay population changes and compares this trend to metropolitan Melbourne councils. Data includes municipal solid waste only.

Figure 12 Trend in solid waste generation and recovery relative to Hobsons Bay and metropolitan Melbourne councils

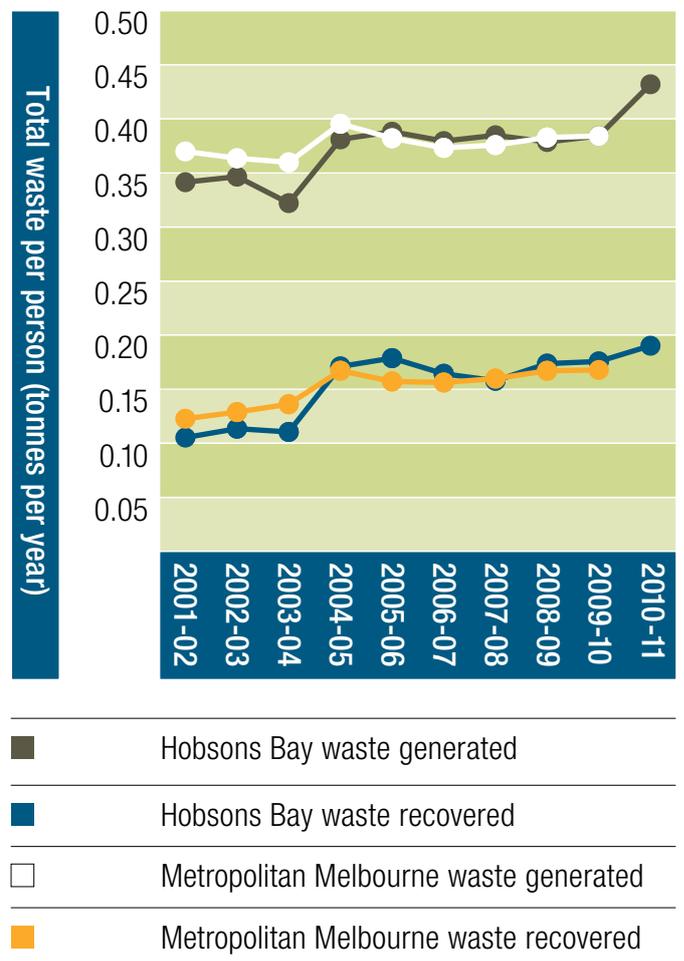
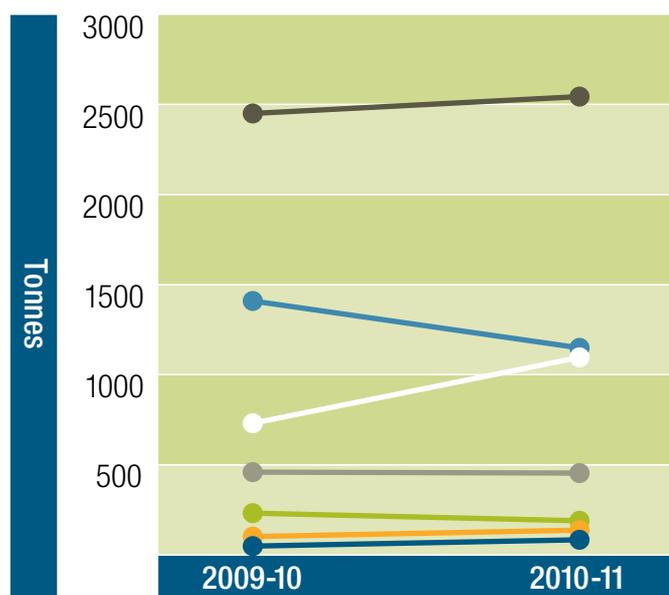




Figure 13 indicates the trends in tonnes collected through litter collection services for the last two years.

Figure 13 Total litter (tonnes) collected 2009-2010 to 2010-2011 from litter collection services



- Seaweed

- Street sweepings

- Miscellaneous litter

- Litter bins

- Stormwater (pollutant traps)

- Sand siftings

- Housing commission

4.4 Tracking against targets

The Council does not have specific targets for waste and litter management. The Hobsons Bay community met the State Government's Towards Zero Waste's interim target of 45 per cent for 2008-2009 financial year with 45.63 per cent recycled through the Council's recycling and garden waste service.

The Waste and Litter Management Plan establishes that the Victorian Waste Policy Review will have implications for the Councils target setting and initiatives. The Council will actively participate in the Victorian Waste Policy review, review new targets and strategies established by the State and consider their adoption by the Council.

The Council undertakes day-to-day activities and many additional projects to protect the municipality's biodiversity, manage waste and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and water use. Some are ongoing and some are discrete projects to address specific issues. Some of these activities assist the Council to meet its policy obligations for sustainability targets. Other activities assist the community take action in sustainability or biodiversity.

5.1 Buildings

Green Pavilions

Twenty three Council sports pavilions have undergone sustainability retrofits in 2011-12. The project targeted water and energy savings. Consequently, works included retrofits such as the installation of efficient lighting, efficient hot water systems, and tap flow restrictors. Annual savings of 96 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂-e) and 710 thousand litres of water (kL) have been estimated.

Green Kinders

Twenty three Council early years centres, including five community centres, have undergone sustainability retrofits in 2011-12. Again, water and energy savings were targeted and works included retrofits such as the installation of lighting motion sensors, efficient hot water systems, and efficient toilet flushing systems. Annual savings of 57 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂-e) and 833 thousand litres of water (kL) have been estimated.

Sustainable Design

The Council has included significant sustainable design elements in recent building projects such as Williamstown Town Hall, Williamstown Library and Williamstown Cricket Ground.

In the Williamstown Town Hall refurbishment, the Council has achieved approximately a 68 per cent reduction in energy consumption and carbon emissions. Some of the sustainable design elements include:

- solar panels
- high efficiency water fixtures and a 45 kilolitre (45,000 litre) rainwater tank
- a naturally ventilated system has been used to reduce energy consumption. Passive intake of air into an under-croft air plenum providing natural ventilation into the main library spaces
- vertical air grilles installed at floor level to supply air at low velocity into the occupied spaces
- risers connected to an under-croft plenum provide air to first floor spaces
- hydronic slab heating and cooling for tempering of the spaces
- buoyancy driven ventilation with low level supply and exhaust at high level by automated and operable windows or louvers
- high thermal mass construction for reduction in peak energy loads
- exposed thermal mass for radiant cooling and night time purging



The Williamstown Library redevelopment also has several high sustainable design elements to achieve a modeled energy consumption saving of 32 per cent for electricity and 52 per cent for gas. These include:

- During demolition, approximately 91 per cent of demolition materials were salvaged and recycled.
- The building features a thermostatically controlled climatic system. That is, once the temperature is set, the passive system commences operation first to reach this temperature. Only if the required temperature cannot be achieved via the Passive System, then the Active System (Mechanical System) activates.
- Under Floor Plenum (Labyrinth) – directs atmospheric air to the underside of the library floor, the air is circulated via a number of concrete channels (labyrinths) cools to the required temperature and naturally enters the building from specifically designed vents
- Heavyweight construction to improve the thermal performance of the building

In addition, it includes such features as:

- a 45,000 litre rain water tank for water harvesting and reuse
- double glazing on windows to assist insulation
- a polycarbonate thermal resistant “sail” to assist light into the building without adding heat
- lux and movement sensors for lights

The following initiatives were adopted at Williamstown Cricket Ground:

- three solar hot water units
- a 10 kW, 42 solar voltaic panels system delivering 15,900 kWh per year
- one million litre underground storage tank for recycling water and irrigation of the playing surface
- 60,000 litre underground storage tank used for toilet flushing
- double glazed windows
- insulation on walls and ceilings
- heat exchange unit - that mixes both fresh air and air from the building, treats them and pumps it back into the building.

5.2 Streetlights

Replacement rollout

In 2011, the Council successfully changed over 1800 streetlights from 80W Mercury vapour lights to 32W compact fluorescent lamps at a cost of approximately \$600,000. This changeover is expected to save over 600 tonnes of greenhouse gas per annum and save the Council over \$70,000 in operational costs per year. The rollout of the changeover will continue with the 2012-13 budget.



5.3 Biodiversity

Conservation actions

The Council has undertaken revegetation of approximately 14,000 indigenous plants across environmentally sensitive sites throughout Hobsons Bay. This has been undertaken to increase biodiversity, reduce pest plant infestation, assist in the restoration of ecological function and enhance habitat connectivity/de-fragmentation between existing sites. The revegetation was completed within Council and as partnership plantings with a range of local volunteer-friends groups, school groups and various local industry and resident groups.

Vegetation Management Planning

The Council is developing a Vegetation Management Plan for The Rifle Range and Jawbone Conservation Reserves and Management Plans for Truganina Explosives Reserve and Altona Coastal Park.

Council is also currently investigating in partnership with City West Water and Melbourne Water the feasibility of a Cherry Creek stormwater harvesting scheme to address flood mitigation and stormwater collection and treatment for reuse on surrounding sporting reserves.



5.4 Water

Stormwater Harvesting Projects

Further to the Council's 2009 Water Plan, Council have partnered with City West Water and have completed detailed design for the three stormwater harvesting schemes at Williamstown Cricket Ground, Paisley Park Altona North and Laverton Recreation Reserve. It is proposed through these schemes that Council will secure and treat 175 million litres (175ML) per year for reuse on a range of sporting fields and ovals reducing the reliance on potable water.

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) projects

The Council is committed to investigate and explore more water sensitive urban design (WSUD) opportunities throughout the municipality in the future.

Over the past 12 months three key car park redevelopments at Cherry Lake Altona, Duane Reserve Brooklyn and Gloucester Reserve Williamstown have incorporated WSUD aspects such as rain gardens. These projects have become demonstration projects to encourage staff and the community to consider other WSUD initiatives in the future. WSUD options are also currently being scoped as a part of master plan development, for example, within McCormack Park, Laverton.

5.5 Waste and Litter

Hard Waste Collection Services

The Council tendered and awarded the hard waste collection service to Four Seasons Waste. Improvements to the hard waste service included the recycling of timber, metal, garden waste and mattresses. The service commenced in June 2011.

Recycling Processing Services

In January 2011, the Council tendered the recyclables acceptance and sorting service and awarded it to SKM Recycling on 3rd May 2011. The Recyclables Contract is for the receipt and processing of recyclables collected from the Council's fortnightly recycling collection service.

Clean Up Australia Day

The Council hosted its annual Clean Up Australia Day event at Truganina Park, Altona on the morning of Sunday 4th March, 2012. Approximately 50 people helped collect almost half a tonne of rubbish.

The Council also provided skips and collection services for community groups running their own events at eight other sites across the municipality.

Fluorescent tube and bulb lighting recycling

The Council recycled approximately 330 kilograms of lighting through its lighting recycling partnership program with Bunnings Altona and Chemsal.



Warmies litter prevention program

The Warmies litter prevention program is a partnership program that aims to reduce litter in the popular local fishing area in Greenwich Bay, Newport. Partners for the program include Fisheries Victoria, Victorian Recreational Fishing, Parks Victoria, Ecogen, BADGAR Wildlife Group, Friends of Greenwich Bay and Fishcare. The program has been undertaken over two years and has included baseline surveys, educational events and litter management and targeted clean-up activities. The program is currently under review.

5.6 Community

My Smart Garden

My Smart Garden is a free joint program for residents of Hobsons Bay and Moonee Valley Councils that promotes the use of gardens as spaces to be utilised for climate adaptation, including:

- trees for shade, reducing the need for air conditioning
- food gardens, minimising household 'food miles'
- habitat gardens, encouraging native species and enhancing local biodiversity
- organics composting, reducing waste to landfill
- water sensitive garden design, minimising potable water usage
- a web-based toolkit to assist continued development and improvement of 'smart gardens'

Ultimately, this program will instill a culture of gardening as a valuable resource for dealing with climate change. The practical, fun and social approach taken by this program encourages a self-sustaining community which comes together to transfer and extend skills and knowledge obtained through participation in My Smart Garden.

The My Smart Garden program has grown substantially in the past financial year, with a five-fold increase in the number of participants. Residents continue to respond very positively with 316 attendees at the workshops last financial year, plus more than 100 people dropped by plant propagating activities at the Altona Festival. The Council delivered 11 workshops in 2011-12, exceeding the project goal to deliver at least four workshops in the period, and the average satisfaction rating from attendees was 9 out of 10.



All survey respondents who attended at least two workshops reported that they've taken action in their garden as a result. Participants often submit photos and stories of the sustainable gardening that they are doing at home as a result of the program. The My Smart Garden program won Melbourne Water's 'Movers and Shakers' award for our contribution to engaging local residents in sustainable gardening, and helping Melbourne Water towards meeting the 10,000 raingardens target. My Smart Garden also received the Highly Commended award at the Green Lifestyle (formerly G magazine) awards.

Community Workshops

This project's objective was to offer businesses and residents within Hobsons Bay an opportunity to become informed about practical, affordable and realistic action they can take to reduce their environmental footprint and, in many cases, reduce their costs. It also offered avenues of assistance that participants can utilise to assist them to implement suggested behaviours-activities.

Three workshops were organised targeting two key groups of the Hobsons Bay community – businesses and residents:

- A sustainable gardening workshop for the Karen community at Woods Street Arts Hub in Laverton during which a wicking bed was installed and planted out.
- An ESD (Ecologically Sustainable Design) workshop highlighting energy and water efficiency measures suitable for new residential buildings and renovations.
- A briefing session for SMEs (Small to Medium-Sized Enterprises) on the impacts and opportunities arising out of the introduction of the carbon price legislation on 1st July, 2012.



National Tree and National Schools Tree Day

The Council hosted its annual Planet Ark National Tree Day event at Truganina Park on Sunday, 31st July, 2011. Over 100 people attended and helped to plant over 3000 indigenous plants along the Truganina Wetlands. In addition the Council hosted a schools event for local primary schools on Friday, 29th July at Jawbone Conservation Reserve, Williamstown. As well as planting trees, students and teachers participated in mulching, Waterwatch, and biodiversity education activities.

Friends Actions

The Council facilitated over 60 maintenance, planting and educational events including pest plant control, revegetation, educational walk and talks, faunal surveys and Waterwatch. These were undertaken in conjunction with friends groups, Council, and other local volunteers to educate, inspire and raise awareness on environmental issues to the wider community.



6.1 Climate Change Adaptation Plan

Adaptation planning is a critical component of effective risk management. With many climate risks to the Hobsons Bay community now identified, Hobsons Bay City Council is developing an Adaptation Plan. The expected output of this project is a practical, implementable plan to guide Hobsons Bay City Council's coordinated response to the identified risks to the area posed by climate change. The plan is intended to be 'living' document that will be continually updated. It will assist those accountable for adaptation at Hobsons Bay City Council drive effective action and planning.

6.2 Corporate Greenhouse Action Plan

The review of the corporate Greenhouse Action Plan commenced in early 2012. The intention of the review is to focus the current Plan, which covers both corporate and community emissions. The Plan will deal primarily with the Council's scope 1 and 2 emissions, those emissions that Council is directly operationally responsible for under the NGERs framework (although street lighting and waste – scope 3 emissions – are also addressed). The Plan will provide the Council with a pathway for achieving its zero net emissions by 2020 target.

6.3 Community Greenhouse Strategy

The Community Greenhouse Strategy commenced in early 2012 and will provide the Council with a pathway for achieving its community zero net emissions by 2030 target. The development of the strategy is informed by research that was undertaken in 2011 into the attitudes and perception of Hobsons Bay residents on climate change and greenhouse gas mitigation and an audit of all Council strategies and policies.

The Strategy will cover greenhouse gas emissions from the residential, commercial, industrial, transport and waste sectors. A number of 'solutions', which are relevant to local government control, will be proposed in the Strategy. The Strategy will also include solutions for dealing with residual emissions to achieve the zero net target.

6.4 Data management

The Council has committed to achieving challenging targets for water use and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Consequently, the Council has procured a data management system and service in order to manage and monitor the Council's environmental data.

The overall aim of the system is to make high quality information about water, energy and greenhouse gas emissions available in a way that minimises the staff time required to manage the data, and maximises time to act on the data. The data will be used for monitoring, project planning and evaluation, project reporting, and annual reporting. The new Environmental Reporting System is in its final stages of implementation and will be fully operational by the end of July 2012.

6.5 Community Environmental Engagement Strategy

Development of this strategy was undertaken to identify key environmental issues of concern to the local community and provide various community engagement opportunities which respond to these issues in a meaningful, positive and constructive way. Research, including a literature review, interviews with key staff and community groups, focus groups, and a community survey, was undertaken in 2011. A workshop was held with internal stakeholders in early 2012 to prioritise issues for identified target audiences. Drafting of the strategy is underway.

6.6 Waste and Litter Management Plan 2012-2017

An Issues Paper was developed in 2010-2011 that provided background, highlighted Commonwealth and State objectives at the time, established baseline data and provided recommendations for inclusion in the Council's Waste and Litter Management Plan. The Issues Paper and draft Waste and Litter Management Plan went through public consultation and a final plan has since been adopted by the Council.

6.7 Sustainable Design in Council Facilities

The Council has developed a Sustainable Design in Council Facilities Policy. The objectives of this policy are to:

- Reduce the environmental impacts and operating costs of all Council-owned buildings while achieving previously adopted corporate energy and water reduction and zero net emissions by 2020 targets.
- Reduce the environmental impact of the construction and use of Council buildings by embedding sustainable design principles into existing policies and procedures and developing procedures and resources to address gaps in existing policies.
- Lead the community towards achieving zero net emissions by 2030 by providing opportunities for public engagement with and access to inspiring sustainable buildings.

This policy is supported by a Strategy and Implementation Plan which has largely been made operational over 2011-12 through the development of appropriate tools to assist staff to meet policy objectives. This plan will be supported with staff training in 2012-13.



Hobsons Bay
CITY COUNCIL

Hobsons Bay City Council
115 Civic Parade, Altona
PO Box 21, Altona 3018
Telephone: (03) 9932 1000
NRS: 133 677 / quote 03 9932 1000
Email: customerservice@hobsonsabay.vic.gov.au
Website: www.hobsonsabay.vic.gov.au

Telephone Interpreting Service 131 450

Arabic	.131 450 خدمة الترجمة الهاتفية
Chin	Telephone in Holhlehnak 131 450.
Croatian	Telefonska služba tumača 131 450.
Greek	Τηλεφωνική Υπηρεσία Διερμηνέων 131 450.
Italian	Servizio telefonico interpreti 131 450.
Karen	လီတဲစီ တၢ်ကတိၤကျိးတၢ် တၢ်မၤ 131 450.
Macedonian	Телефонска преведувачка служба 131 450.
Maltese	Servizz ta' Interpretar bit-Telefon 131 450.
Mandarin	电话口译服务 131 450。
Polish	Telefoniczna Służba Tłumaczy 131 450.
Vietnamese	Dịch vụ Thông dịch qua Điện thoại 131 450.

The Hobsons Bay City Council is committed to protecting and enhancing our environment. This publication is printed with vegetable inks on recycled, non-chemically bleached stock.