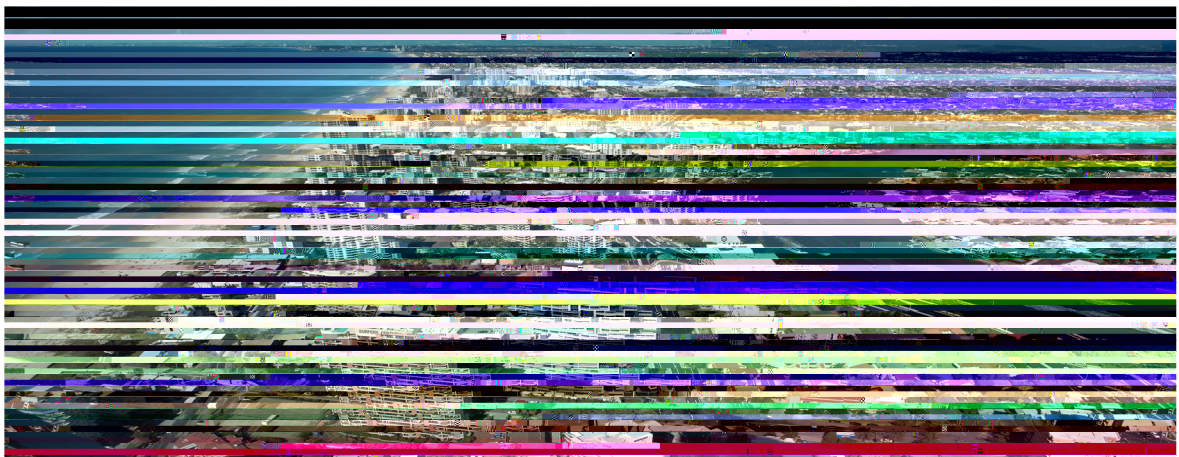




Australian Climate Change Adaptation Research Network for Settlements and Infrastructure

2nd National Forum and Workshop for Early Career Researchers

The University of New South Wales, Sydney
9, 10, 11, November 2009





ABSTRACTS

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Name: Sally Kirkpatrick

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Organisation: Griffith University, Griffith Centre for Coastal Management

Research Area: Coastal Ecosystems

Title: *Phosphorus and Nitrogen in the Queensland Coastal Ecosystems*

The Queensland coastal ecosystems are under increasing pressure to increase their productivity with

Name: Johanna Mustelin

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Organisation: Griffith University, Centre for Coastal Management and Urban Research Program

Research Area: Coastal Ecosystems

Title: *Urban coastal ecosystems: a review of the literature and the implications for coastal management*

Although policies described specific ways for adaptation to climate change are

Name: Dandong Zheng

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Organisation: The University of Adelaide, School of Earth & Environmental Sciences

Research Area: Coastal settlements

Title: A socio-economic analysis of coastal settlements in the face of sea level rise

There are growing concerns along Australia's coastlines with respect to the risks associated with sea level rise arising from catastrophic tropical cyclones in North Queensland and to wide spread storm tides in southern Australia. These are in terms of the effects of increasing numbers of severe weather events and the evidenced sea level rise accelerated rates due to global warming. As coastal population grows and the developments increase in scale and density these risks become more threatening. Accordingly infrastructure and proposed major industrial and residential developments Port Adelaide's position and its coastal features reflect the potential for greater risk from storm surges impacted by sea level rise.

This PhD research examines the comprehensive impacts of sea level rise with focuses on demographic aspects including the issues of discrepancy between adaptation policy and public perceived interests. The employed mixed methods approach consists of spatial and demographic modeling techniques and probability statistics to the processes arising from multi-disciplinary dimensions. An ongoing component site specific study in Port Adelaide consists of risk assessments of storm surges to coastal settlements providing detailed evidence for further in-depth investigation of the sea level rise impacts on potentially affected stakeholders.

Name: Nicky Ison

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Organisation: University of NSW, School of Civil and Environmental Engineering

Research Area: Infrastructure

Title: Community energy projects: a review of the literature

International community energy projects have been an important mechanism for facilitating the transition to more sustainable energy systems in the light of climate change. This presentation discusses the recent trend towards the creation of energy communities for community energy projects. Specific community energy projects are defined showing three features:

1. Use of renewable energy or other clean technologies

2. Distributed ownership and

3. Decentralized governance through community ownership and participation

A prior benefit analysis of community energy projects identified the lack of technical knowledge in communities as a key constraint. To address this prior the Community Energy Decision Assistance tool (CEDA) was developed based on a user analysis and review of existing energy tools to assist in community energy project development. CEDA uses a decision process to provide users with a multi-criteria decision analysis process for five energy technologies: wind, solar, hydro, biomass and geothermal. p 2 of 2

Name: Alexandra Bennett
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Organisation: Hyder Consulting Pty Ltd, Sydney
Research Area: Bit Environment Monitoring Institution Reform
Title: *Hydrology*

Field studies in inland Australia reveal that infrastructure and are essential for the economic survival of rural business districts situated in arid regions. Under harsh arid climatic conditions, rainfall is an evaporation losses greater than an average. The purpose of this study is to investigate the feasibility of recharging surface waters with groundwater by constructing a system of recharge pits. Water is then stored in the soil pore space where evaporation decreases the function of water depth. The surface of the soil within a depth of evaporation is negligible. Although storage capacity is reduced, this method is an efficient alternative to the current method of evaporation losses from open surface waters. Daily evaporation and storage efficiency of representative field sites has been compared to the computed evaporation and storage efficiency from equivalent data fitted with the model. Daily evaporation has been determined for a number of sites in eastern New South Wales from 1980 to 1990. Results have shown that when the water table is close to the surface, evaporation is significantly reduced and water is depleted rapidly from recharge pits in arid regions rather than semi-arid regions. For the case of the largest field considered, the model predicted an average evaporation of 1.5 mm per day in the field over the years of data, which is 10 percent. Results for the corresponding groundwater give the average evaporation of 0.5 mm per day, which is 33 percent of the total evaporation, or 10 percent of the porosity. The study concludes that the application of groundwater to reduce evaporation losses in arid regions of Australia for deeper storage has a clear benefit. It is seen in their application in semi-arid regions. Groundwater recharge pits reduce evaporation losses and appear to be an effective storage solution for arid regions over longer climatic periods. The field trials should be undertaken before they are implemented in Australia.

Name: Stewart Dallas

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Organisation: Murdoch University, Environmental Science

Research Area: Built Environment Monitoring Institution Reform

Title: *Urbanisation and the Environmental Impact of Urbanisation*

The increasing housing density has the potential to provide a more independent fit for purpose for so-called 'green' areas, or very near to the demand in Australia's rural areas. The majority of Australia's state-level treatment plants are located on the coast in close proximity to the populations they serve. With the treatment of the treated effluent being disposed of by ocean outfall, the drying cycle of this practice can be considered a significant environmental burden. And, while the percentage of effluent being recycled nationally is gradually increasing, the economic feasibility of this type of scheme for large-scale industrial reuse etc. is likely to diminish as a result of the increasing distance between the source and the demand. Conventional cost-based schemes for treating urban wastewater are typically only able to provide treated effluent in a cost-effective manner to demands of sufficient scale in close proximity to the plant. Due to the cost of pipes and pumping

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Research Area: Built Environment Monitoring and Refinement

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Name: Mohammad Kamruzzaman

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Organisation: University of South Australia, School Of Natural and Built Environment

Research Area: Built Environment Monitoring Institution Reform

Title: *Modeling and forecasting monthly runoff in the Murray-Darling River Basin MDB using Pacific Decadal Oscillation PDO and the Southern Oscillation Index SOI*

Monthly runoff and temperature series were analyzed using data from the Department of Water in the Murray-Darling River Basin MDB using Pacific Decadal Oscillation PDO and the Southern Oscillation Index SOI. The analysis provided evidence that SOI is serially correlated up to 24 months, whereas the other frequency PDO is serially correlated up to 12 months. Our analysis provides evidence that runoff is reduced during periods of negative SOI and the interaction between PDO and SOI. This effect is more pronounced during periods of negative PDO. The autocorrelation of residuals and the first coefficients indicate long-term dependencies. For runoff, first coefficient is 0.55, to regression process with second order AR(2) with parameters estimated by fitting to the residual series. P-Value is not significantly greater than 0.05. For temperature, D(5) is AR(5) process with parameters estimated by fitting to the residual series. P-Value is significantly greater than 0.05 using spectral analysis. We presented the distributions of variance of runoff pattern and suggested

Name: Trevor Nottle

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Organisation: University of Adelaide, School of Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Urban Design

Research Area: Built Environment, Urban Design, Urban Planning

Title: *X* *o o n n c o c n c o*
o o n n y c o n

Recently completed research by the author into the impacts of climate change on rural landscapes has shown that:

- = Participants have expressed preferences for getting ideas about gardening in times of climate change
- = Participants interested in the series of friends and print editions to gather ideas
- = Strategies focus strongly on changes in plant selection, placement and applying criteria for drought hardy/ tolerant plants.

Researcher Alison has worked with gardens and spent time on the in
D ioto

Name: Susilawati
Email:

Name: Ivan Iankov

Email: ivan.iankov@unisa.edu.au

Organisation: University of South Australia, Institute for Sustainable Systems and Technology – Transport Systems

Research Area: Transport Management and Transport Economics

Title: *Modelling the impact of engine technology on*

Abstract: *Keywords: A vehicle's engine temperature has a significant effect on the tailpipe emissions of the vehicle. EMEP CORENA Regulatory Guidelines published by the European Environment Agency states that three cycle analysis of vehicle operation with cold engine can help to reduce the increase of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions, it also indicates higher Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) emissions and it also indicates higher Methane (CH₄) emissions when compared to emissions from vehicle operation with hot engine. Driving a vehicle with a cold engine is a everyday occurrence for a majority of Australian motorists, short trips have a higher share of total trips, therefore the share of vehicle operation with a cold engine is significant. This presents a challenge to the industry to reduce the impact of cold engine operation on the environment.*

Name: Gusri Yaldi

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Organisation: University of South Australia, School of Natural and Built Environment

Research Area: Environmental Management and Transport

Title: *no content*

An efficient and effective evaluation and planning activities requires a reliable tool that can predict the impacts of the changes to the systems of interest either now or in the future when certain changes applied to it. This tool is called simulation.

Name: Razieh Mosadeghi

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Organisation: Griffith University, School of Environment

Research Area: Built Environment Innovation Institution Reform

Title: *Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) in the context of climate change adaptation: A case study of the Australian energy sector*

Uncertainties associated with climate change have posed new challenges to decision makers. These challenges can be addressed more effectively by using new techniques and tools such as Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM). This paper explores the application of MCDM to decision making under the impact of climate change in the MCDM process. The procedure is structured to derive eight ranking or importance for a set of alternatives according to their impact on the situation and the objective of decisions to be made based on the fact that using MCDM is a suitable method to put different importance weights on different criteria. These techniques can be used as strong tools to put more emphasis on climate change events in future development planning processes. Further, more MCDM techniques have the capability for bringing more experts' knowledge together with different views.

On the other hand, decision control is a non-cost-effective method for reducing the adverse impacts of climate change events on future developments. This study introduces a new approach to improve decision control. In this approach, MCDM technique is used to identify essential requirements for future settlement and infrastructure development. In this approach, the impact of climate change on decision making is taken into consideration by developing each phase through a combination of suitable weights to various aspects of climate change that could have an impact on decision.

Keywords: Multi-Criteria Decision Making, climate change events, decision control, Geographic Information System, GIS.

Name: Martin Anda

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Organisation: Murdoch Environmental Science (Environmental Engineering)

Research Area: Infrastructure and Cross Cutting Issues

Title: *Infrastructure Planning in a Decarbonised World*

Infrastructure planning in a decarbonised world is based on traditional engineering concepts for energy generation and storage. A new paradigm is proposed that integrates distributed energy resources and storage to provide a resilient and flexible energy system for decarbonising the economy. For example, the Australian Energy Market Corporation proposes changes for infrastructure to be developed and operated. Contributions for developers of Western Power and other utilities are also discussed.

Name: Andrew Graddon

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Organisation: University of Newcastle Civil Engineering

Research Area: Built Environment Monitoring Institution Reform

Title: *Modeling the impact of water recycling on water supply and demand*

The steady increase in urban populations and the possible onset of climate changes that may adversely affect the amount of water available in current water supply systems makes the study of water harvesting and recycling scenarios a high priority. It is suggested that a system of water supply that can reduce the amount of water drawn from natural reservoirs has the potential benefit to the whole supply region especially in terms of drought and water supply security.

This presentation describes alternative modeling frameworks for which a wide variety of combinations of centralized and decentralized integrated water management schemes from the potential to the established scenarios are explored for alternative cost modeling approaches. The first considered is a cycle simulation for water supply storage and distribution networks. The simulation identifies the network for a directed cyclic graph. This simplifies the connectivity logic that precedes investigation of systems with decentralized storage feeds and tips supply paths. However, this second model based on network line programming is embedded in the water cycle framework to enable the modeling of water recycling and harvesting scenarios. The focus is on the supply and demand decision making based on objectives rather than pre-set operating rules.

Name: Michael Short

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Organisation: University of NSW, UNSW Water Research Centre

Research Area: Infrastructure

Title:

Australian Climate Change Adaptation Research Network Workshop for Settlements and Infrastructure Early Career Researchers' Forum and Workshop
9, 10, 11 November @ UNSW

PROGRAM

Day Monday November

Venue: The Design Studio Room 501, Level 5, Civil Engineering Building (H20), UNSW

Time	Event	Name	Comment
8:30:00 AM	Tea & Coffee on arrival		
AM	elco e	Ron Co	
9:00:00 AM			
9:30:00 AM			
AM	Climate Change & Education: A preliminary case study	S lly irkp trick	Griffith U
4 AM	Holding back the tide: what can past policies for coastal management tell us about the adaptive capacities of Australian local governments?	Joh nn Mustelin	Griffith U
AM	Estimating Storm-surge Risks to Coastal Settlements in Port Adelaide	D ndong Zheng	Adel ide U
AM	Climate Change and impacts on population mobility in Bangladesh: policy lessons for coastal settlements	igy Sh r	Adel ide U
10:30:00 AM	Break coffee/tea/discussion		
AM	Promoting Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters in Coastal Cities in Indonesia	Riy nti Dj l nte	M cqu rie U
AM	Climate adaptation for exposed jetties	M tthew H rry	Griffith U
4 AM	Pilot Study and Critique: Social Vulnerability and Community Adaptation - perceptions of, and willingness to adapt to, climate change	Christopher Button	Adel ide U
12:00:00 PM	DISCUSSION	Coastal Settlements	Chaired by Rodger Tomlinson
12:30:00 PM	LUNCH		
1:30:00 PM			
1:45:00 PM			
4 PM	Climate Change (d) J2 (C)pting I (w) (u) (a)hbilitia		

**Australian Climate Change Adaptation, Research Network
and Infrastructure Early Career Researchers' Forum and Workshop
9, 10, 11 November 2009 @ UNSW**

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PROGRAM

Day 2: Tuesday 10 November 2009



**Australian Climate Change, Adaptation, Research Network
and Infrastructure Early Career Researchers Forum and Workshop
9, 10, 11 November 2009 @ UNSW**

Workshop for Settlements

PROGRAM

Day 3: Wednesday 11 November 2009

Venue: The Design Studio 501, Level 5, Civil Engineering Building (H20), UNSW

Time	Event	Name	Comment
8:30:00 AM	Tea & Coffee on arrival		
9:00:00 AM			
9:30:00 AM			
AM	<i>Anaerobic digestion of putrescible solid waste as a response to climate change adaptation in waste management</i>	Xi n Lou	Murdoch U
AM	<i>Transport network vulnerability approach for climate change adaptation</i>	Susil w ti	U South Austr li
AM	<i>Modeling Cold Start Effect on Vehicle Tailpipe Emissions</i>	Iv n I nkov	U South Austr li
AM	<i>Introducing a simple and robust neural network technique for forecasting purposes</i>	Gusri Y Idi	U South Austr li

