HUON VALLEY COUNCIL

Huon Valley Council Liveable Futures Narrative Scenario Workshop

Imagining Life in the Huon Valley in 2070

Contents

Executive summary

The University of Tasmania, in partnership with Huon Valley Council, conducted a collaborative climate scenario planning project to bridge the gap between climate science and practical local decision-making. Through a one-day workshop held in July 2025, Council staff and community members developed plausible future climate scenarios for the Huon Valley region extending to 2070, using narrative-based approaches that integrated the Council's existing Liveability Framework. The project employed scenario planning methodology rather than traditional forecasting, encouraging participants to imagine potential outcomes through three external factors: population surge, geographic connectivity, and digital connectivity, all grounded in IPCC RCP 4.5 and 6.

The workshop successfully generated five comprehensive scenarios that revealed common themes around community self-sufficiency, emergency preparedness, social cohesion, adaptive infrastructure, and resilient resource systems. Participants identified critical impacts including population pressure from climate migration, infrastructure stress, health challenges, biodiversity loss, and economic disruption, while proposing corresponding adaptations such as community resilience networks, strategic planning for managed retreat, sustainable local systems, enhanced education and communication, and transport infrastructure adaptation. The scenarios are intended to serve as both internal Council tools for climate-smart decision-making and external community engagement resources within the Liveability Framework context.

Key lessons learned highlighted the effectiveness of narrative storytelling in re-engaging participants and the need for refinements including reduced stimulus materials, clearer backcasting explanations, mixed stakeholder groups, and potentially splitting the workshop into two sessions to maintain energy levels. The project demonstrates a replicable model for local governments seeking to develop locally relevant climate scenarios that connect scientific projections with community values and practical adaptation planning.

Introduction

Background

According to UTAS's funding agreement with NEMA, the objective of the project is to improve access to climate change information to aid decision making. The UTAS project will do this by developing regionally consistent qualitative climate change scenarios across three localities.

To understand regional climate change hazards, the University of Tasmania (in affiliation with the NESP Climate Systems Hub) has engaged the Glenelg Hopkins CMA (in Victoria) to assess climate change risks for biodiversity, while the ACT assesses climate change risks for fire, heatwave, and smoke. In a separate project, the Huon Valley Council will develop plausible future scenarios of compounding climate events in the context of a locally developed liveability framework.

Each project involved the development and application of locally relevant climate change scenarios. There is an opportunity to compare scientific methods, stakeholder engagement processes, scenario products, what worked well, what could have been done better, and lessons that could inform 'good practice' principles. Each project has been asked by the University of Tasmania to produce a short report (less than 20 pages) on these aspects. The three reports will have a similar structure to facilitate comparison. An independent comparison report, including a broader literature review of climate scenario development and utility, will be published by the NESP Climate Systems Hub.

Purpose

For Huon Valley Council (Council), the purpose of this project was to explore methods that assist in bridging the gap between climate science and practical decision-making.

Climate change presents increasingly complex challenges for local government, with compounding events requiring more sophisticated planning approaches. Traditional forecasting methods often fail to capture the uncertainty and complexity of potential climate futures. Through this project, Council staff and selected community members were able to develop plausible future climate scenarios specific to their region in the context of what the community has identified as most important.

The project created an opportunity for Council to align its current climate adaptation planning efforts and its Liveability Framework and Community Views Survey, creating crucial strategic links across departments within Council.

Project delivery team

- Dr Malcolm Johnson - Manager Environmental Sustainability, Huon Valley Council
- Dr Sharolyn Anderson - Principal Climate Change, Huon Valley Council
- Melissa Packham - Consultant, Wild-Built Consulting
- Adam Suckling - Consultant, Wild-Built Consulting

Co-design process between UTAS and the project partner

Planning phase

An internal business case was developed for internal approval to proceed with the workshop on 26th May (Appendix 1.0). Wild-Built were briefed as sub-contractors to take on designing, developing stimulus and facilitating the workshop given the short timeframe. Using the Council's business case as a brief, Wild-Built proposed a one-day scenario planning workshop.

Feedback mechanisms

Meetings with the entire project team were conducted fortnightly in the lead up to the workshop to ensure consistency with the objectives and agreement on format.

Additionally, a co-design session was held with Council staff to introduce the workshop in greater detail and seek feedback on the proposed activities and stimulus. This yielded helpful refinements, followed up by further internal review of the stimulus, including an informal First Nations lens on the 'Systems' cards.

Scenario planning

As the Council already had adaptation emergency response and short-term planning in place, the narrative scenarios were an opportunity to extend initiatives into liveable futures rather than event-based reactions. Council are already seeking to engage internally on climate emergency reactions using a simulation-based game workshop designed specifically for local government called *The Adaptation Game* (Appendix 2.1).

In the Council's Community Views survey, respondents had a higher confidence in personal capability to adapt to climate impacts than in Council's (Appendix 2.2). The narrative scenarios format was therefore ideal in establishing clear connections between adaptation efforts, limitations, opportunities and highlighted the implications of decision-making.

Differentiating itself from forecasting, scenario planning engages participants to imagine potential outcomes rather than projecting based on existing trends. A focus on specific external factors encourages the formulation of potential futures rather than strictly the most likely (Börjeson et al., 2006).

When presented as a narrative, extreme events can be engaged with empathetically and participants are encouraged to think beyond life continuing as usual (Wade & Piccinini, 2020) which allows them to overcome some of their existing biases (Meissner & Wulf, 2013).

Also divergent from forecasting was the use of backcasting. The method takes the imagined future and allows the group to identify the steps to action to reach (or avoid) the imagined future (Ebolor, 2023).

Additional theory and/or frameworks used

For an effective scenario to be developed, timeframes must be defined to give a clear boundary to the narrative. Extended time frames allow participants to envisage long term transformative initiatives and capability (Börjeson et al., 2006).

To further incite community distinct scenarios, participants should be encouraged to focus on the systems impacted. With an understanding of how systems interact, more informed narratives can be produced (Featherston & Doolan, 2013).

Data sources

The project team aligned on what constituted plausible and probable climate scenarios in a global context. Using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 4.5 and 6.

To determine external forces that could be used to differentiate the scenarios, the project team compiled a list of potential factors. The factors were selected focussing on impact and uncertainty. As the impacts of climate change are intrinsic to the scenarios, factors focussing on technological solutions to climate change or mitigation success were excluded.

To keep scenarios from becoming too fanciful external factors had to be plausible (Linneman & Klein, 1979). Literature searches were conducted to determine plausibility through evidence. Suitable references were found and three factors selected:

Population surge

The first described a future where the population of Huon Valley will surge in future decades. This is supported by Osbaldiston (2022), who identified that there was significant migration to the Huon Valley from 2015-2020.

Geographic connectivity

The second detailed the physical isolation of Tasmania from the mainland prompting some levels of community self-sufficiency. The Covid-19 pandemic resulted in extended border closure across multiple Australian states including Tasmania (Edwards et al., 2022) demonstrating the plausibility of geographic isolation.

Digital connectivity

The third explored the results of communications isolation. An example of this is in recent memory for the area (ABC News, 2022) and the further disruptions due to climate change are plausible (Clare et al., 2023).

Methodology

Stakeholder identification

In order to gain broad representation, the workshop was opened to both Huon Valley Council staff, staff from neighbouring councils and local residents. This provided a diversity of experience and opinions, allowing for the incorporation of distinct council infrastructure and governance knowledge with lived experience and individual perspectives and insights from community members.

Stakeholder engagement processes

Huon Valley Council staff were sent a council-wide email from the Director of Community and Place, inviting volunteers to participate in the workshop This followed the week after with an email from the Principal Climate Change, Sharolyn Anderson. Additional invitations were extended to community members who previously had completed the Climate Change survey in 2023, participants in the Be Calm climate anxiety program of 2023, and to employees at neighbouring councils part of the Regional Climate Change Initiative (RCCI) (the Southern Tasmania Councils Authority's (STCA) climate program). All interested volunteers were asked to register via a brief form. Follow-up emails were sent as reminders until the desired number of registered participants had been reached (Appendix 3.0).

Stakeholder motivation

Huon Valley Council officially declared a climate emergency in 2023. As such, there are a large number of Council staff with a personal interest in or direct responsibility for climate change-related activities within their work.

From a community perspective, having a baseline interest and understanding of climate change was crucial to ensure full engagement in the activities.

Community members who had been participants in past climate-related initiatives like the Be Calm program and the Climate Change survey in 2023 - and had opted in to be informed of future climate-related initiatives run by the Council - were therefore ideal candidates for the workshop.

Ensuring all participants of the workshop were informed of climate impacts, the workshop day began with a session of context setting. This set a baseline climate and adaptation knowledge that all participants could work from. This contextualising was also used to reinforce the role and agency that participants had within the community. Reminding them that these scenarios accepted the changes and their impacts, not fixing them.

Feedback mechanisms

In-workshop polls were conducted to gauge emotion and engagement along the way (Appendix 4.0).

Workshops

Agenda/program/schedule

Date: Thursday 17th July, 9:45am-4:00pm

Location: Huon Valley Town Hall, 40 Main Street, Huonville.

Workshop recap
Context-setting - localised climate impacts, sphere of concern, influence and control
Icebreaker
Activity 1 - Travel through the decades (establish futures-thinking)
Lunch
Regroup and post-activity 1 check in
Activity 2 - What do we need to do (build effectual solutions with current capabilities)
Break
Activity 3 - Life in the Huon in 2070 (craft the narrative of 45 years from today)
Reflections
Feedback and final check in

Table 1: Workshop agenda

Context setting

To reinforce a baseline understanding of the plausible and probable climate impacts which the Huon Valley will experience in the decades to come. The IPCC's *Impact of emissions scenarios on future generations* diagram was used to demonstrate change globally over time (Appendix 5.1).

Climate hazards

In this introduction, participants were presented with the likely climate impacts for the region. These were presented with stimulus to prompt what systems climate change would impact (in the context of liveability), encouraging more systems-thinking from participants.

The 5 weather/climate impacts (Appendix 5.2) that were presented were:

- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Soil Moisture
- Biodiversity Loss
- Sea Level Rise

A further 7 resulting hazards (Appendix 5.3) were also presented:

- Heat Wave

- Intense Storms
- Severe Wind
- Drought
- Flood
- Storm Surge
- Bushfires

The 10 systems (Appendix 5.4) presented were:

- Getting Around
- A Home for Everyone
- Strong Economy
- Diverse and Inclusive Community
- Creativity and Culture
- Decision Making
- Food Production and Security
- Environment
- Health and Wellbeing
- Learning and Development

The concept of the Sphere of Control, Influence & Concern was introduced (Appendix 5.5). This was designed to reinforce the distinction between mitigation and adaptation efforts within the region, and also to highlight that the intent of the scenarios was not to 'fix' the consequences of climate impacts, but instead to find a way to live with them.

Activity 1

Theme: Time Travelling to 2070

Objective: To quickly establish futures thinking and the impact of compounding events across a longer time frame.

In this activity, participants 'time travelled' stopping at three periods along the way - 2030, 2050 and 2070. Participants were provided with a brief introduction of the decade, including its specific localised climate impacts and some global cultural, sport, celebrity 'milestones' to help participants grasp the passage of time and contextualise with social elements.

Participants were provided with four sets of cards as stimulus:

1. **Weather / Climate Impacts** - designed to reinforce the science of plausible changes to 2070 raised in the Context-Setting section of the workshop;
2. **Hazards** - designed to reinforce the science of related hazard events;
3. **Systems** - based on the Council's established "Community Vision & Values", these cards created a direct link to the Liveability Framework, providing participants with prompts for how changing weather, climate and increasing hazards will impact their life more broadly.
4. **Variable Event** - designed to create a sense of the systemic impacts (beyond climate), these events provided each table with an additional, plausible external factor that would disrupt life over time. The three Variable Events were assigned across the five tables (Appendix 5.6).

Each table had a timeline on paper showing the three 'time stops'. After the brief introduction to each time stop, participants were asked to discuss as a group then write the implications and impacts of the changes expected.

Regroup and Check-in

In order to maintain energy and potentially heavy content from Activity 1, participants were asked to quietly reflect and use a simple digital poll (Appendix 4.2). This gave the project team a sense of the general sentiment in the room to gauge the type of facilitation required moving into Activity 2. It also allowed the project team to capture quantitative and qualitative insights.

Activity 2

Theme: "Practical Action"

Objective: To build effectual solutions to overcome/lessen identified impacts, in the context of 'Liveability', using current strengths and capabilities within the region.

To commence this activity all participants were asked to contribute to a collective list of current capabilities and strengths of the region (Appendix 7.0). This created a positive framing in contrast to Activity 1.

Participants were then invited to work back in their table groups to identify what actions and/or adaptations needed to be taken to address the impacts and implications they'd identified across their timeline in Activity 1, in order to maintain or improve 'liveability'. Participants were asked to write these ideas on the timeline.

Each table was then asked to share their top 3 initiatives with the whole group.

A repeat of the previous poll was conducted in order to continue to gauge participant energy and emotion (Appendix 4.4).

Activity 3

Theme: "Life in the Huon in 2070"

Objective: To write the narrative of what life looks like in 2070, using personas

In this activity, each table was provided with a basic persona from whose perspective to write the story of what life looks like. Those personas were aligned with the Variable Event, to create the opportunity for mixed perspectives across the narratives.

Tables were also provided with a storytelling framework (Appendix 5.7) to give participants structure to work with, and a degree of conformity for the resulting narratives.

Participants were then invited to write the story of what life looked like in 2070 from the perspective of their persona, integrating the impacts and implications (from Activity 1) and actions and adaptations (from Activity 2). Markers and crayons were supplied for participants to add visual elements to enhance their story (drawing symbols, shapes, pictures).

Post-workshop consolidation

Following the workshop, the project team photographed the timelines from each table and gathered the sheets of paper on which the stories were written. All materials were transcribed into digital format, photographed for record-keeping purposes.

Evaluation

The project team held a debrief session to review outputs, discuss best practice recommendations for future workshops and capture additional anecdotal feedback and learnings.

Deliverables

Top impacts and actions

Across all five tables, commonalities emerged in both the impacts (Appendix 6.1 – 6.5) and actions/adaptations (Appendix 8.1 – 8.5).

Top 5 Most Commonly Identified Impacts (Grouped by Theme)

1. Population Pressure & Climate Migration
    a. More people moving to rural areas
    b. Increased population (climate migrants and refugees)
    c. Pressure on housing, food, services
2. Infrastructure & Housing Stress
    a. Unliveable homes, crumbling infrastructure
    b. Road closures, sewerage issues, inundation
    c. Retreat from coasts and flood zones
3. Mental & Physical Health Issues
    a. Increased health and mental health issues
    b. Strain on health services
    c. Grief, stress, social unrest
4. Biodiversity Loss & Ecosystem Decline
    a. Biodiversity loss (land, river, ocean)
    b. Pest/weeds proliferation
    c. Ecosystem collapse and food security risks
5. Economic Disruption & Inequality
    a. Job losses, retraining needed
    b. Underemployment, poverty, insurance unaffordability
    c. Growing gap between "haves" and "have nots"

Top 5 Most Commonly Mentioned Actions (Grouped by Theme)

1. Community Resilience & Mutual Aid
    a. Community hubs, food kitchens, mutual aid networks
    b. Repair workshops, knowledge sharing, community halls
    c. Resilience planning, emergency centres
2. Strategic Planning & Managed Retreat
    a. Climate-adaptive planning schemes
    b. Retreat from high-risk areas
    c. Policy to prevent development in hazard-prone zones
3. Sustainable Local Systems
    a. Local food systems, seed sharing, permaculture
    b. Microgrids, renewable energy, moveable dwellings
    c. Decentralised living, barter economies
4. Education, Communication & Engagement
    a. Community education on climate and preparedness
    b. Youth engagement, school curriculum reform
    c. Honest communication about risks and retreat

5. Transport & Infrastructure Adaptation
    a. River-based transport, resilient road planning
    b. Public/active transport infrastructure
    c. Emergency communication systems

Scenarios

There were five scenarios generated in narrative form in the workshop (Appendix 9.0). There were clear commonalities across these as well, summarised below:

1. Community Self-Sufficiency and Energy Independence
    - Community batteries and micro-grids
    - Off-river pumped hydro systems
    - Solar power installations
    - Backup power sharing between neighbours
2. Proactive Emergency Preparedness and Planning
    - Well-established emergency response plans at both individual and community levels
    - Early warning systems (TasAlert apps)
    - Pre-positioned resources (water tanks, food storage, seed banks)
    - Regular community meetings focused on building resilience
    - Trained community members capable of managing environmental hazards
3. Strong Social Cohesion and Mutual Support Networks
    - Neighbours checking on vulnerable community members
    - Resource sharing during crises (food, water, temporary housing)
    - Collective cleanup and recovery efforts
    - Knowledge transfer between generations and communities
    - Collaborative decision-making and community debriefing processes
4. Adaptive Housing and Infrastructure Design
    - Council-endorsed building standards that withstand extreme weather
    - Mobile and transportable housing options for flood-prone areas
    - Passive house design with natural cooling features
    - Strategic tree planting for shade and wind protection
    - Flood-safe transport routes and ferry systems
5. Diversified and Resilient Resource Systems
    - Local food production and storage capacity to meet emergency needs
    - Community seed banks for agricultural recovery
    - Backup communication systems (radio networks)
    - Multiple transport options (ferries, sailing clubs, bikes)
    - Redundant water collection and storage systems

Scenario Application And Future Communication

The intended use of these scenarios is as both an internal tool for Council to create stronger connections between climate adaptation and other key functions (e.g. planning and development), influencing climate-smart decision-making. Externally, it is expected that these scenarios could be used as tools to engage the community, particularly in the context of the Liveability Framework.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations for ‘Good Practice’

Lessons Learned

Overall, there was an engaged and enthusiastic cohort of participants ready to contribute. While there were some logistical challenges to overcome, the structure, pacing and flow of the workshop worked well and this was supported by anecdotal feedback immediately after the workshop.

While scenarios provided a tool for examining adaptations, there is still an opportunity for Council to demonstrate tangibly how adaptations to climate change will be carried out for the benefit of the community. This was evident with the final poll resulting in a similar score to the Community Views survey with regards to the ability of the local area to adapt to challenges.

Participants appeared to struggle with the backcasting component of Activity 2. While they were able to identify clear time-bound impacts in Activity 1, the development of actions and adaptations in Activity 2 was not as clear. This component needed to be better explained in future workshops.

While enthusiasm waned in Activity 2 (highlighted in some of the responses), writing the story re-engaged all participants who excitedly contributed to the story of the future. While instructed that bullet points were sufficient for the task, all tables in fact produced a full story. The structured story framework facilitated this very well, with each response being thorough and well thought through.

‘Good Practice’ Recommendations

In order to take this workshop format from ‘good’ to ‘great’, the following modifications are recommended:

- Reduce the amount of stimulus: We found that because participants had a large number of cards at their tables they would get piled up and forgotten during the activities. This meant they were not able to synthesise the card content. Reducing the number of cards and simplifying the information on each card may help participants get the most out of the stimulus materials.
- Allow time to absorb the stimulus: Creating space in the activities for table groups to read out the cards to each other and absorb the content may help embed the concepts, and therefore guide them more effectively.
- Assign roles at the table: Potentially having table groups nominate a ‘keeper’ of each set of cards to then ‘champion’ them throughout the activities may help connect climate impacts and hazards to systems that support liveability.
- Create clearer template: It appears some of the tables either missed actions/adaptations for some of the decades, or our interpretation of their timeline is incorrect. Either way, providing a template with clear separations of each decade, and/or demonstrating visually how to use the timeline template could help overcome this. This coupled with a better explanation of the ‘backcasting’ could yield better adaptations across decades.
- Mixed groups: While the separation of community and Council groups was deliberate to be able to observe consolidated outputs from both sets of stakeholders, future workshops may benefit

from mixed participants. This could deliver the dual benefit of more varied and insightful outputs that reinforce more shared responsibility, as well as building greater rapport and engagement.

- **Split into two workshops:** The energy towards the end of the workshop was visibly waning, and evidenced by the poll responses at the end showing participants were tired. It may be beneficial to break the day into two smaller workshops in future to maintain energy and engagement.
- **Logistical best practices:** With quite a large space, tables ought to be located closer together and groups mixed around the room to create a greater sense of connection. A shared table for lunch or dedicated space away from working tables could be helpful to encourage informal connections during breaks.

It may also be worth considering changing the workshop activities to have participants identify the impacts, and write the story of life in 2070 with these impacts in mind as Activity 1. The Activity 2 could then have them focus on the actions/adaptations before updating the story with these adaptations in place. This would help get the more negative consequences out early, to focus more on possibility and potentially create more tangibility for 'liveability' in the second stage.

Appendices

1.0 - Huon Valley Council Business Case

Business Case

Purpose and Background

The Huon Valley Council has been invited to participate in a University of Tasmania (UTAS) research project focused on developing narrative (qualitative) future climate scenarios to aid adaptation decision-making. This project offers a valuable opportunity to enhance Council's climate adaptation planning through a collaborative scenario development process.

Climate change presents increasingly complex challenges for local government, with compounding events requiring more sophisticated planning approaches. Traditional forecasting methods often fail to capture the uncertainty and complexity of potential climate futures. Through this project, Council staff will engage in a structured workshop to develop plausible future climate scenarios specific to our region, helping bridge the gap between climate science and practical decision-making.

The project aligns with UTAS's broader research initiative funded by the National Environmental Science Program (NESP), which aims to demonstrate locally-specific approaches to co-developing climate scenarios with stakeholders. The timing is opportune as councils across Australia are seeking more effective ways to incorporate climate projections into strategic planning processes.

Project Scope

The scope of this project focuses on the co-design, delivery, and documentation of a half or full-day workshop for Council staff to develop narrative future climate scenarios. The project will:

- Include co-designing workshop methodology and activities with UTAS researchers
- Focus on developing qualitative scenarios that consider compounding climate events
- Involve staff from across Council departments to ensure diverse perspectives
- Result in documentation that contributes to UTAS's comparative analysis with other case studies
- Be completed within the May-August 2025 timeframe as specified by UTAS
- Be supported by external consultancy expertise to maximize outcomes while managing Council staff workload

The project does not include implementation of adaptation measures identified through the workshop, though findings will inform future adaptation planning.

Project Overview

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

This project directly aligns with Council's strategic priorities and obligations:

- Supports Council's responsibility to prepare for and respond to climate risks affecting community assets and services
- Aligns with strategic goals to enhance organizational resilience and adaptive capacity
- Contributes to evidence-based decision making and planning processes
- Addresses Council's commitment to proactive climate change adaptation
- Builds capacity for cross-departmental collaboration on complex challenges
- Complements existing climate initiatives including the Adaptive Capacity Survey and The Adaptation Game (TAG)

The project methodology also aligns with emerging best practices in climate adaptation planning that emphasize stakeholder engagement and scenario-based approaches.

COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION

Council's contribution to this project includes:

- Staff time commitment of approximately 1 day per week until project completion (May-August 2025), aligned with current work plans
- Workshop venue and basic materials
- Staff participation from relevant departments in the half/full-day workshop
- Local knowledge and expertise crucial for scenario development
- Project coordination and liaison with UTAS researchers
- Management of consultant engagement to support workshop development and facilitation

The impact on Council operations will be minimal as the project aligns with existing work plans and complements ongoing climate adaptation initiatives.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

The project benefits from significant external contributions:

- UTAS is providing research expertise, methodological guidance, and facilitation support as part of their NESP-funded project
- Access to climate projection data and adaptation planning methodologies developed through the broader research initiative
- Connection to a network of other councils participating in similar case studies, enabling knowledge exchange
- Technical support for workshop design and implementation
- Documentation and comparative analysis support from the research team

GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The partnership with UTAS has straightforward requirements. Council's responsibilities include:

- Co-designing, organising, and facilitating the stakeholder workshop
- Participating in a comparative workshop on August 7th, 2025
- Attending a Project Advisory Group meeting on June 4th, 2025 (1 hour, online)
- Assisting in reviewing the final UTAS report for NESP publication

Project Outcome

INHERENT AND SUPPORT COSTS

The project has been structured to minimise hidden or unexpected costs:

- Staff participation time in the workshop (approximately 15-20 staff for one day)
- Some follow-up time may be needed to refine scenarios after the initial workshop
- Minor administrative costs for communications and coordination
- The methodology will be fully documented, allowing for continuation without external support if desired
- Consultant engagement will be carefully managed to ensure value for money and knowledge transfer

PROJECT CLOSURE

At project completion:

- A comprehensive documentation package will capture the methodology, scenarios developed, and key insights
- Scenarios will remain available as planning tools for Council's ongoing use
- Skills developed by staff will continue to benefit Council's adaptation planning and complement existing initiatives
- Connections established with other councils and researchers will provide ongoing networks for knowledge sharing
- Council will be acknowledged in the published UTAS/NESP research, potentially enhancing reputation in climate adaptation leadership

Project logic – **Narrative Future Climate Scenarios Workshop**

Problem statement: *Huon Valley Council needs a structured approach to understand and prepare for plausible future climate impacts to improve adaptive decision-making.*	**Program objective:** *To co-develop narrative future climate scenarios through a collaborative workshop that strengthens Council's climate adaptation planning capabilities.*

Inputs	Activities	Outputs
• Staff time (1 day per week, May-August 2025) • External consultant expertise ($5,000-$10,000) • Workshop venue and materials • Climate projection data for the region • UTAS research partnership and methodological guidance • Alignment with existing climate initiatives (Adaptive Capacity Survey, TAG)	• Engage consultant to support workshop development and facilitation • Organise half/full-day workshop logistics and materials • Recruit diverse council staff participants across departments • Facilitate interactive scenario-building exercises • Document workshop processes and outcomes • Prepare summary report for UTAS comparative analysis, workshop, and publication	• One comprehensive climate scenarios workshop delivered • 3-4 detailed narrative future climate scenarios specific to Huon Valley • Workshop methodology documentation for potential replication • Summary report of process and outcomes • Staff trained in scenario thinking approaches • Contribution to cross-council comparative analysis • Integration with existing climate adaptation initiatives

Assumptions:	**External Factors:**
• Council staff have sufficient baseline knowledge to engage meaningfully • Workshop methodology will generate insights applicable to local context • Consultant expertise will effectively complement internal capabilities • Participants will be able to dedicate full attention during workshop • Scenarios developed will remain relevant for future climate adaptation activities	• Evolving climate science and projection updates • Political context surrounding climate change action • Changing regulatory frameworks for local government adaptation • Community expectations regarding climate preparedness • Competing operational priorities within Council • External events that may affect workshop scheduling

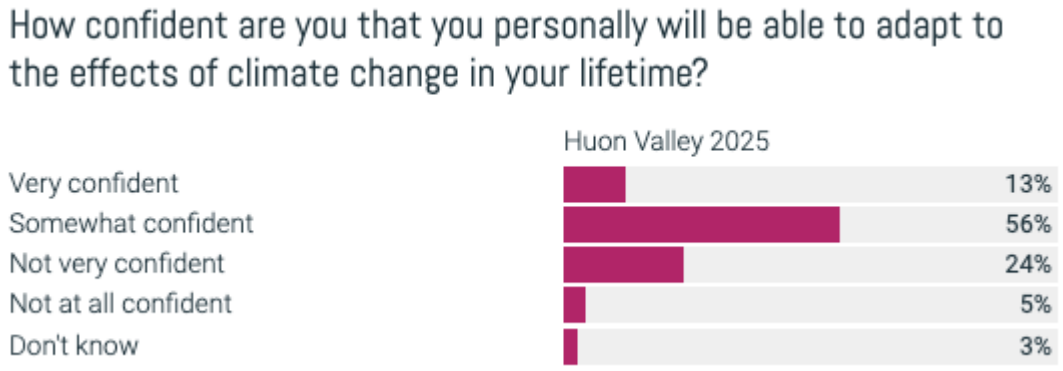
2.0 - Current Huon Valley Council Resources

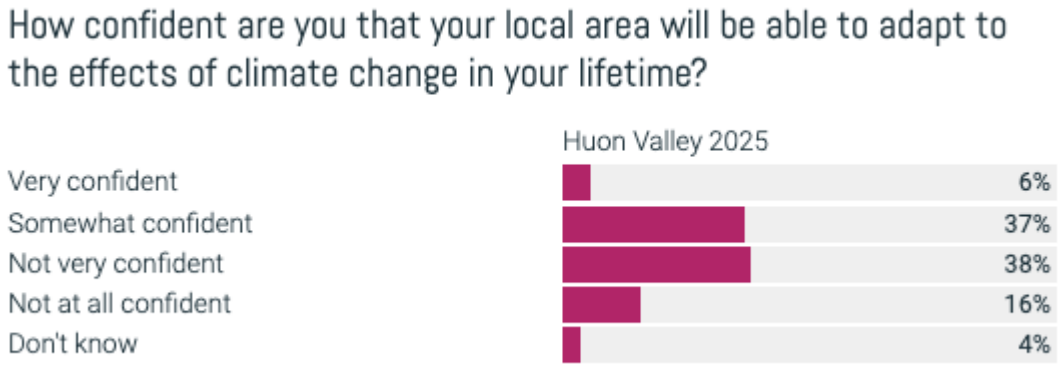
2.1 The Adaptation Game

https://www.tagclimatedrill.org/

2.2 Huon Valley Council Community Views Survey Results - Climate Change:

https://views.id.com.au/huon-valley-council/climate-change





3.0 - Stakeholder Emails

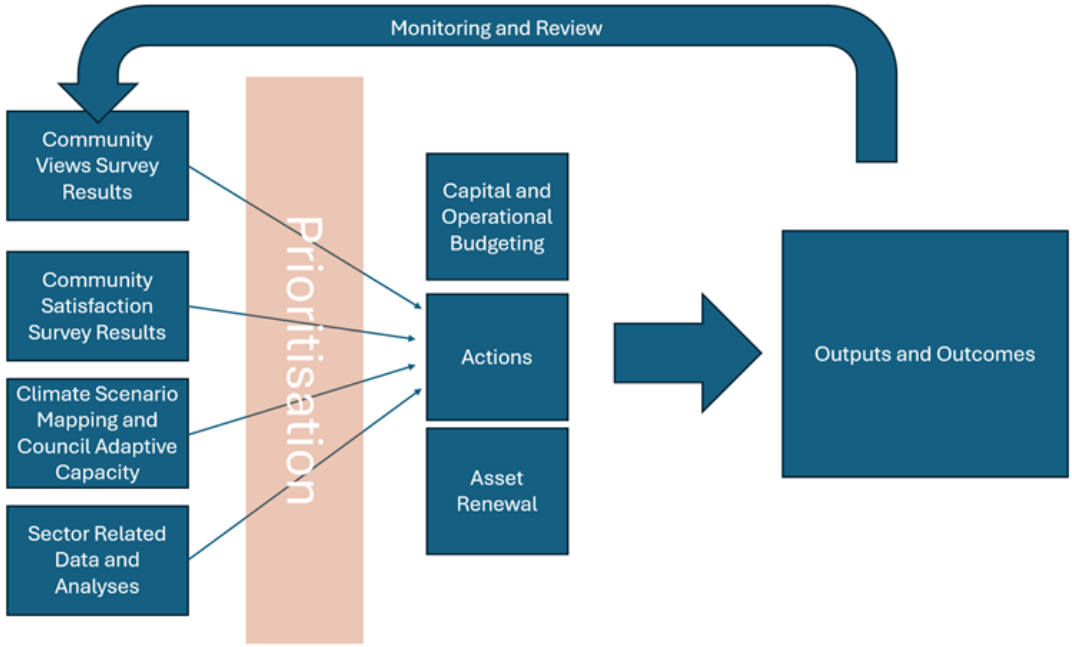
3.1 - Internal Staff Invitation from Director Community & Place

Subject: Volunteer Opportunity: Climate Futures Workshop

Hi all,

Join us on Tuesday, **July 17, 10am-4pm** for a critical workshop where YOU will help create alternative climate scenarios for our Huon Valley. This isn't just planning—it's about imagining and preparing for the futures that await us in 2030 and beyond.

This work will directly inform how Council responds, not only to understand how we can shape and influences potential scenarios but, more importantly, to plan for how we adapt to these.



What you'll do:

- Develop powerful narrative scenarios using real community survey data
- Integrating Liveability Framework principles
- Shape how our council prepares for climate impacts
- Ensure our community's priorities drive future decisions

What we provide:

- Full lunch and snacks
- Expert facilitation
- The chance to directly influence adaptive planning for our valley

The scenarios we create together will become the foundation for structured, community-centred climate preparedness. The choices we make as a community and council will determine which future becomes reality.

Ready to volunteer as a staff or community member? Please sign up by COB Friday 13 /6/ 2025 Click here to sign up

Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns. I look forward to hearing from you and seeing you on July 17.

3.2 - Internal Staff Invitation #2 from Principal Climate Change

Subject: Shape Huon Valley's Future - Volunteer for Climate Workshop July 19

Hello,

Join us on Thursday, July 19, 10am-4pm for a critical workshop where YOU will help create alternative climate scenarios for our Huon Valley Council. This isn't just planning—it's about imagining and preparing for the futures that await us in 2030 and beyond.

What you'll do:

- Develop powerful narrative scenarios using real community survey data
- Integrating Liveability Framework principles
- Shape how our council prepares for climate impacts
- Ensure our community's priorities drive future decisions

What we provide:

- Full lunch and snacks
- Expert facilitation
- The chance to directly influence adaptive planning for our valley

The scenarios we create together will become the foundation for structured, community-centred climate preparedness. The choices we make as a community and council will determine which future becomes reality.

Ready to volunteer? Please sign here by COB Tuesday 10/7/ 2025 Click here to sign up

Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns. I look forward to hearing from you and seeing you on July 19.

Thank you,

Sharolyn

3.3 - Community Invitation - Be Calm

SUBJECT: Invitation to Futures Climate Scenarios Workshop

Happy Winter!

You have been invited to as a result of participating in the Be Calm program in 2023.

Thank you for your time then and now. We hope that you can join us

on Thursday, July 17, 10am-4pm for a critical workshop at the Huon HUB. In this

workshop YOU will help create alternative climate scenarios for our Huon Valley.

This isn't just planning—it's about imagining and preparing for the futures that await

us in 2030 and beyond.

What you'll do:

- Develop powerful narrative scenarios using real community survey data
- Integrating Liveability Framework principles
- Shape how our council prepares for climate impacts
- Ensure our community's priorities drive future decisions

What we provide:

- Full lunch and snacks
- Expert facilitation
- The chance to directly influence adaptive planning for our valley

The scenarios we create together will become the foundation for structured, community-centred climate preparedness. The choices we make as a community and council will determine which future becomes reality.

Ready to volunteer as a staff or community member? Please sign up by COB Friday

11/07/2025 Click Here to Register

Specifics about the work below and you will receive a follow up email as a reminder

one week before the event:

Workshop: Liveable Futures Climate Workshop

Date: Thursday, July 17, 2025

Time: 9:45 – 4:00 Huon Valley Hub

Location: 23-25 Main Street, Huonville TAS, Australia

We'd be thrilled to have you with us and look forward to your attendance! I am excited to be in the new Principal Climate Change position at Huon Valley Council. Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Sharolyn

3.3 - Community Invitation - Climate Change Survey

Dear Community Member,

I wanted to send a reminder to let you know we are very interested in your

participation and input as a community member.

You have been invited to as a result of completing the Climate Change Survey in

2023. Thank you for your time then and now. We hope that you can join us

on Thursday, July 17, 10am-4pm for a critical workshop at the Huon HUB. In this

workshop YOU will help create alternative climate scenarios for our Huon Valley.

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Location: 23-25 Main Street, Huonville TAS, Australia

I am excited to be in the new Principal Climate Change position at Huon Valley

Council. Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

I look forward to hearing from you and seeing you on July 17.

3.4 - Other Councils Invitation - RCCI

Subject: Invitation: Pioneering Climate Scenario Workshop - July 17, 2025

Dear RCCI Colleagues,

Join us for the first narrative-based climate futures workshop in Southern Tasmania.

We're hosting a groundbreaking workshop on **Thursday, July 17, 9:45am-4pm** that transforms how we approach climate adaptation planning. Rather than focusing on dystopian futures, we're using storytelling to explore humanity's capacity to respond effectively to climate challenges.

Why This Matters for Climate Adaptation

This workshop represents a strategic shift from fear-based climate communication to solution-focused narrative development. By creating plausible future stories, we can:

- Expand public discourse beyond apocalyptic scenarios
- Emphasize community agency and adaptive capacity
- Develop actionable pathways for climate resilience
- Build cross-council learning on innovative engagement approaches

Workshop Overview

Purpose: Co-develop 3-4 narrative climate scenarios for 2030+ using Huon Valley's Liveability Framework and community survey data

What You'll Experience:

- Science-based scenario building using Climate Futures data
- Professional facilitation by Wild-Built Consulting
- Integration of community priorities into climate planning
- Cross-departmental collaboration techniques
- Structured methodology you can adapt for your councils

What We Provide:

- Full lunch and refreshments
- Expert facilitation and materials
- Methodology documentation for replication
- Networking with 30+ climate adaptation practitioners

Learning Outcomes for RCCI Members:

- Innovative engagement techniques for climate adaptation
- Narrative-based planning methods that move beyond technical reports
- Community-centered approaches to climate scenario development
- Practical tools for building local adaptive capacity
- Collaborative frameworks for cross-sector climate planning

The scenarios developed will directly inform Huon Valley's strategic planning, but the methodology and approach offer valuable insights for climate adaptation across Southern Tasmania.

Next Steps

Accept this invitation to secure your place. Limited spaces available due to workshop design requirements.

Location: Huon Valley HUB
Questions? Contact me directly - I'm happy to discuss how this approach might benefit your council's climate work.

This workshop pioneers a new way of engaging communities in climate adaptation. Your participation contributes to regional climate resilience while building your own council's capacity for innovative community engagement.

Looking forward to collaborating with you on July 17.

Sharolyn
Huon Valley Council

3.5 - Internal Staff Reminder

Dear Volunteers,

Quick reminder: Our pioneering climate futures workshop is in one week!

When: Thursday, July 17, 9:45am-4pm

Where: Huon Valley Council Town Hall

(Please Note: Change of venue from Hub to Town Hall!)

What to Bring: Just yourself and your ideas

Workshop Schedule

9:45am- Arrival and welcome

10:00am- Workshop begins with expert facilitation

12:30pm - Lunch provided

3:30 - 4:00pm- Wrap-up and next steps

Two Breaks: Snacks supplied

What You'll Take Away

Innovative narrative-based climate planning methods

Replicable methodology for your own climate change interactions

3-4 developed climate scenarios for Huon Valley Council

Network connections with 30+ climate interested volunteers

Fresh approaches to community engagement on climate futures

Last-Minute Details

Parking: Additional parking at behind the HUB and walk to Town Hall

Lunch & snacks: Fully catered

Materials: All provided

This is Huon Valley Council and Tasmania's first narrative-based climate scenario workshop – you will be part of pioneering work that will influence local and regional climate adaptation discussions.

We understand plans change. If you can no longer participate in the workshop, please send me an email at andersons@huonvalley.tas.gov.au

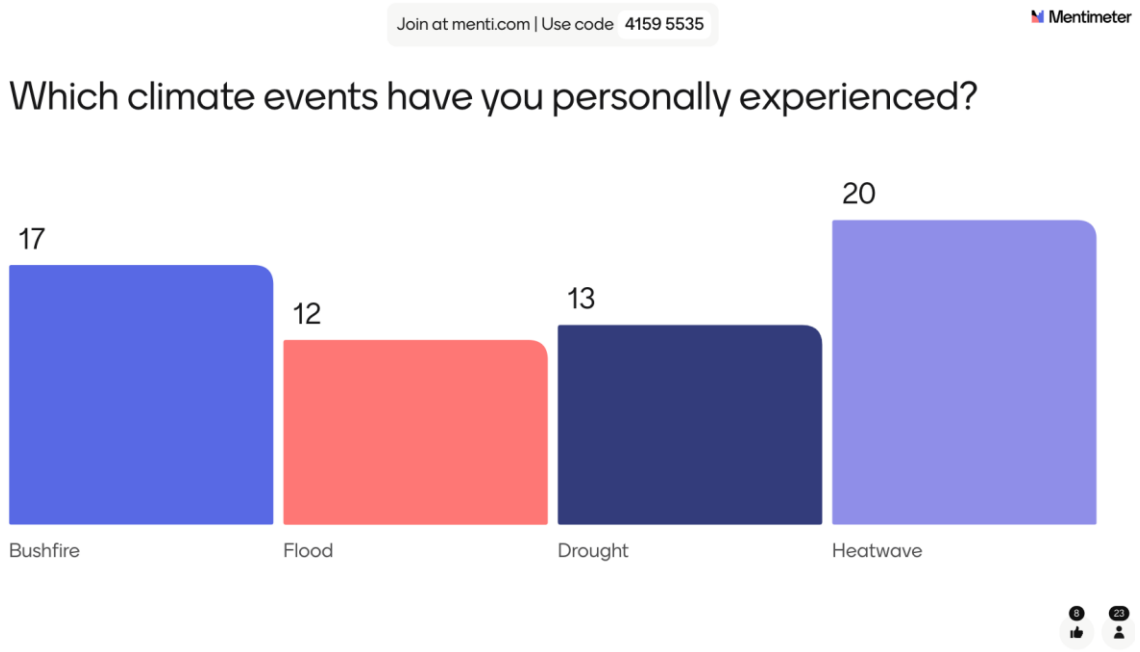
Looking forward to seeing you and meeting you next week at the Huonville Town Hall!

Cheers,

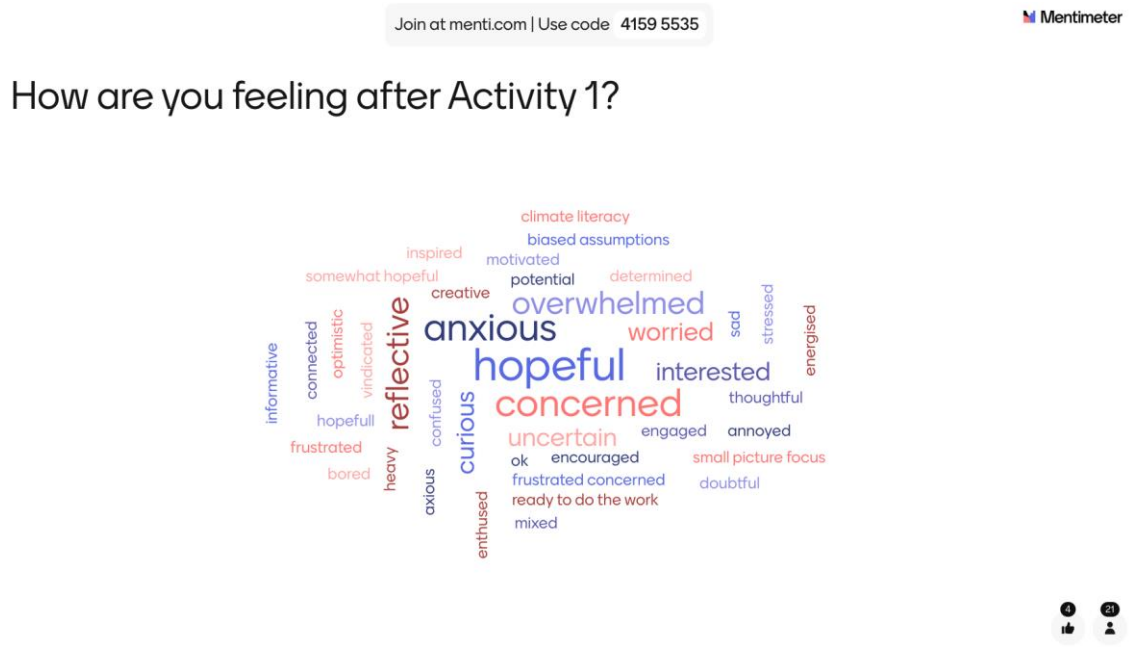
Sharolyn

4.0 - Polls And Results

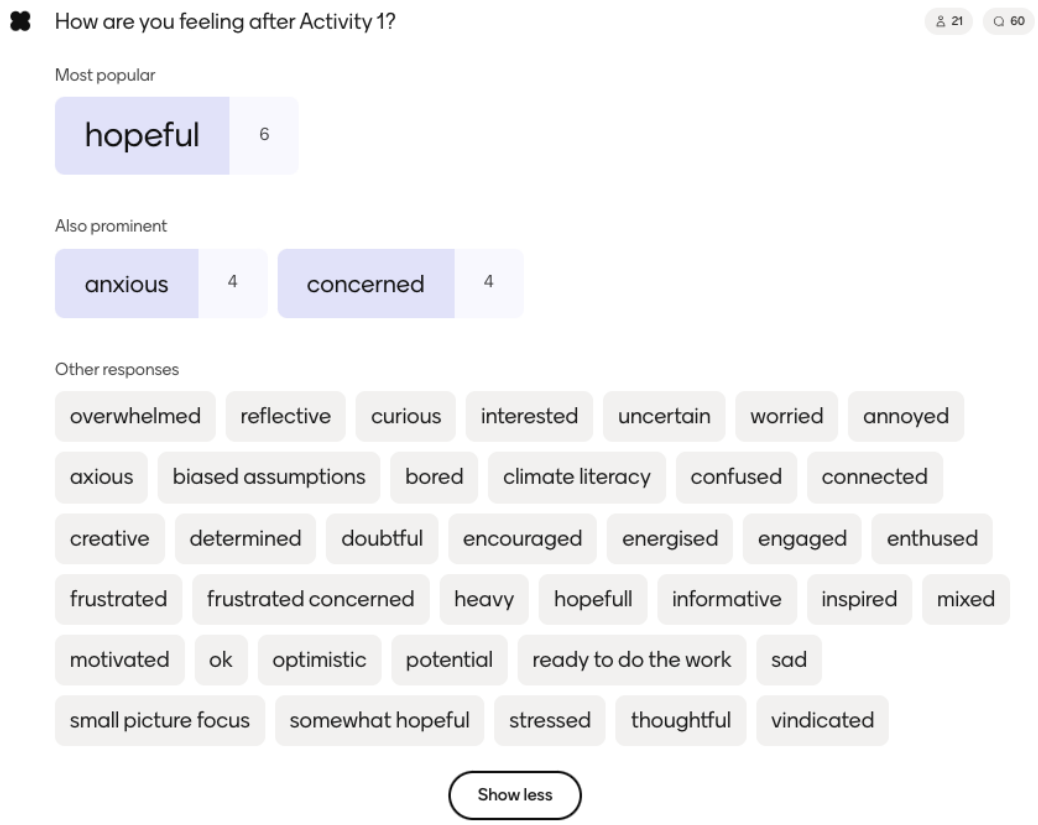
4.1 - “Which climate events have you personally experienced?”



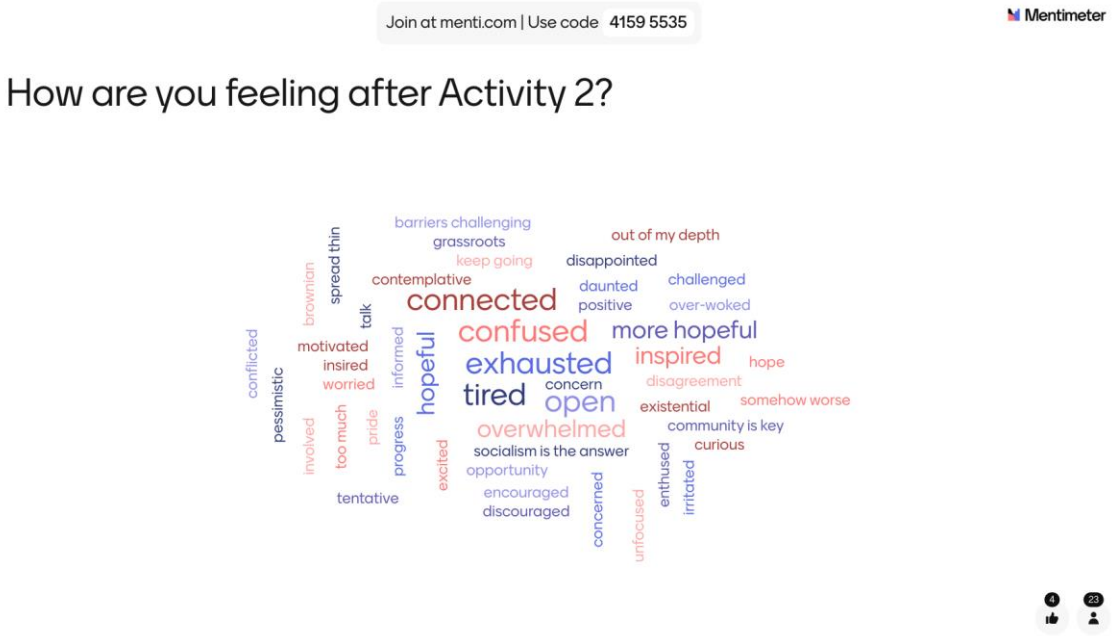
4.2 - Word Cloud - “How are you feeling after Activity 1?”



4.3 - Individual Responses - “How are you feeling after Activity 1?”

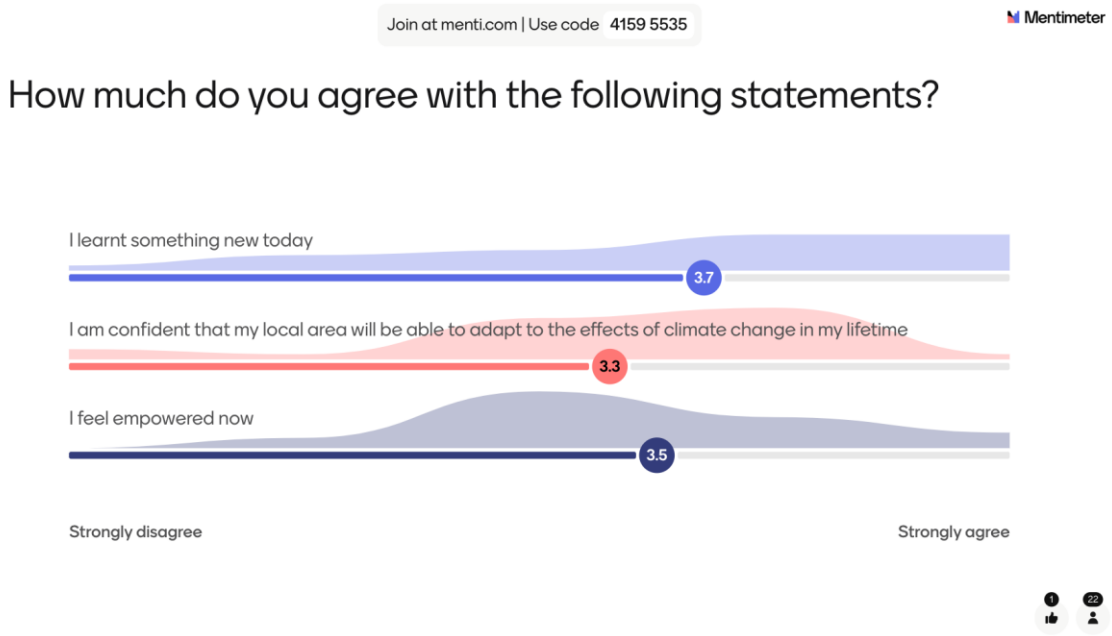


4.4 - Word Cloud - “How are you feeling after Activity 2?”



4.5 - Individual Responses - “How are you feeling after Activity 2?”

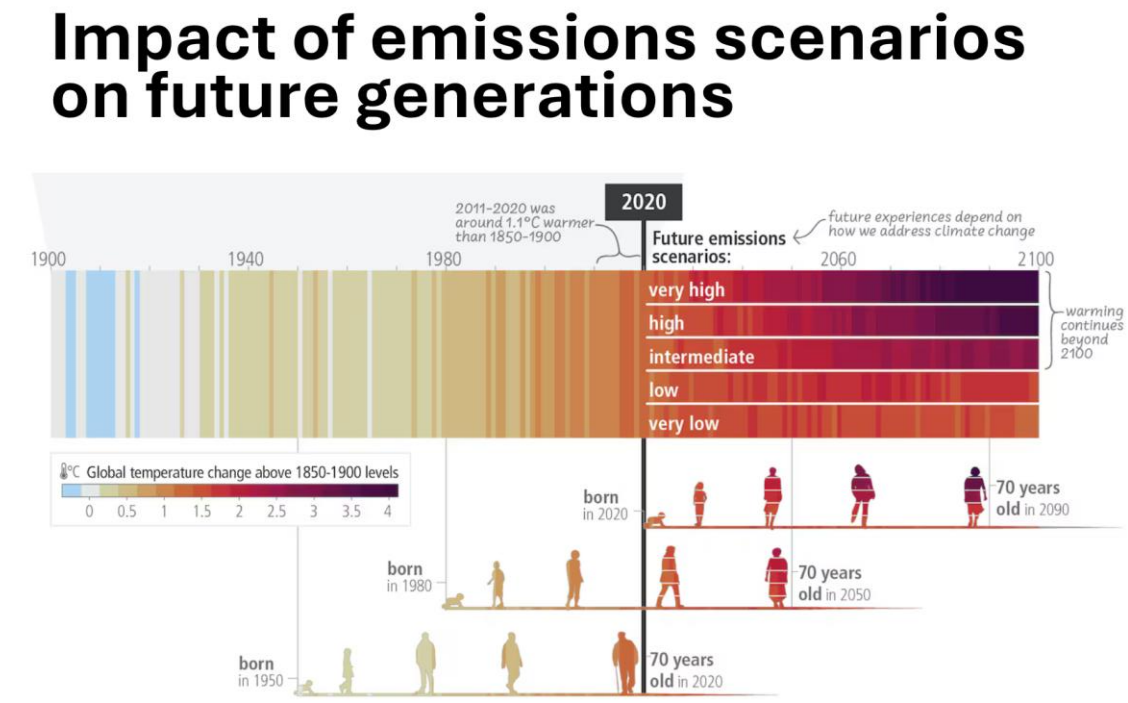
4.6 - “How much do you agree with the following statements?” - End of Workshop



4.7 - Individual Responses “How much do you agree with the following statements?”

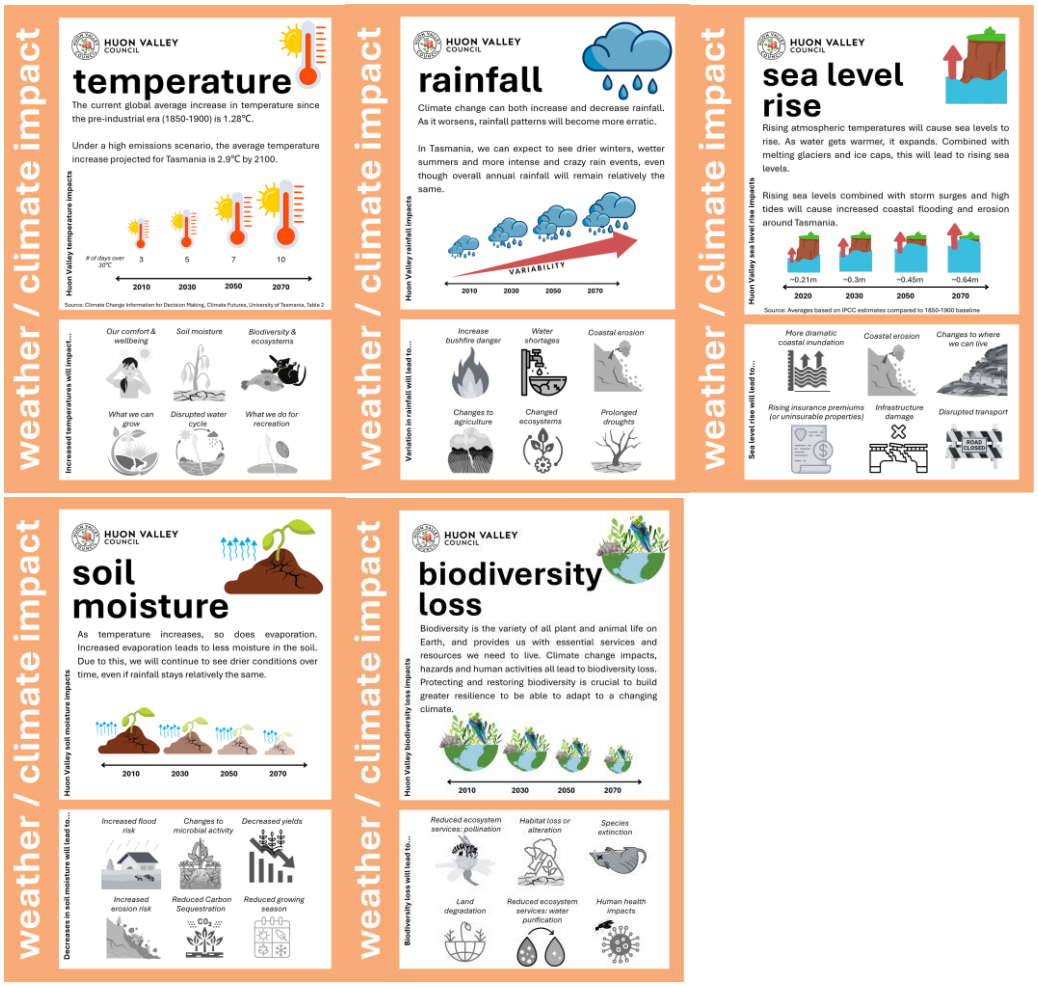
5.0 - Workshop Materials

5.1 - IPCC Impacts of Emissions Scenarios on Future Generations Diagram

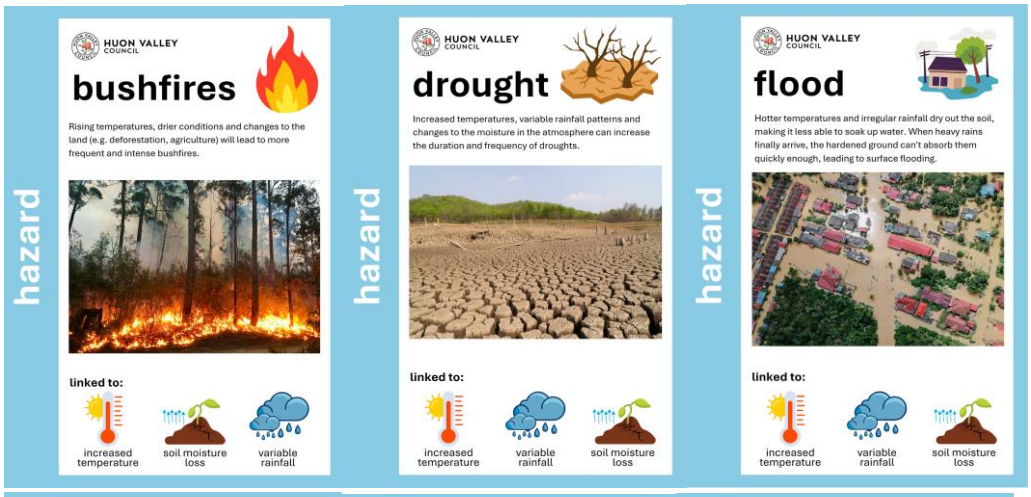


Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

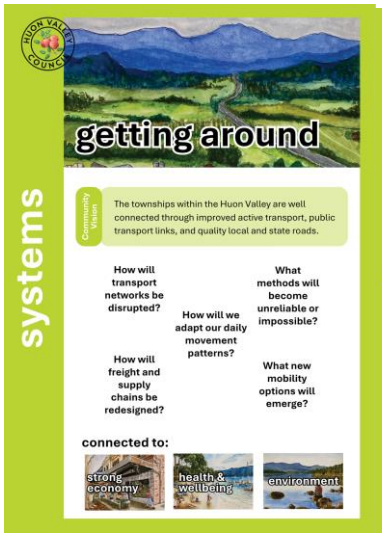
5.2 - Weather/Climate Impact Cards



5.3 - Hazard Cards



5.4 - Systems Cards


systems
getting around
Community Vision
The townships within the Huon Valley are well connected through improved active transport, public transport links, and quality local and state roads.
How will transport networks be disrupted?
How will we adapt our daily movement patterns?
What methods will become unreliable or impossible?
How will freight and supply chains be redesigned?
What new mobility options will emerge?
connected to:
strong economy
health & wellbeing
environment


systems
health and wellbeing
Community Vision
The Huon Valley has fair and equitable access to all government services, including access to affordable health services. Health and wellbeing are enabled through access to local recreation infrastructure, paths and trails, programs, and nature.
How will our daily health be affected?
How can we showcase First Nations ways of living in balance?
How will we maintain or improve access to healthcare systems?
What opportunities will emerge to improve health and wellbeing?
What new health risks will emerge?
What mental health challenges will emerge?
connected to:
learning & development
food production & security
diverse & inclusive community

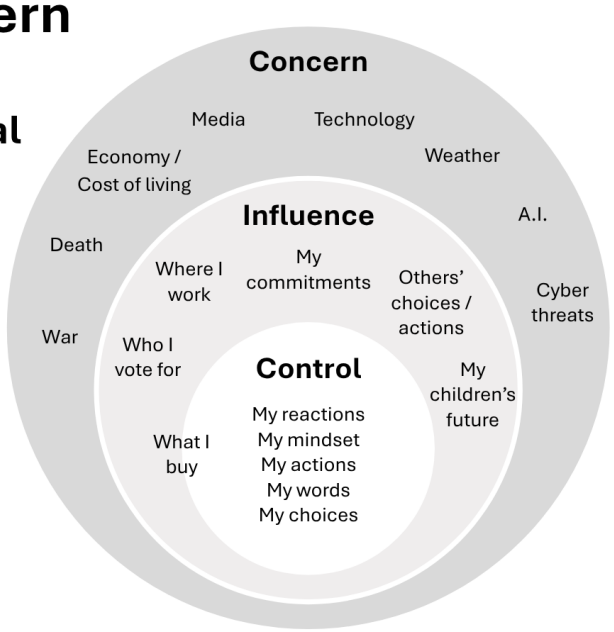

systems
learning and development
Community Vision
Huon Valley has access to a wide range of learning and educational opportunities across early years, youth, and older adults. Through strong educational links, the local community have the skills and capabilities required to access local employment opportunities.
What new careers / community roles will exist to educate for?
How can we incorporate First Nations knowledge into education and learning?
What knowledge and skills will become essential?
What will we need to unlearn from the past?
What will education look like at different ages?
How will our education systems change?
How will educators prepare students for uncertainty?
connected to:
diverse & inclusive community
strong economy
decision making


systems
strong economy
Community Vision
Economic development is strengthened across the Huon Valley through supporting local businesses and growing local employment opportunities. Industries and local businesses are encouraged to embrace digital transformation and leading sustainable practices. Tourism continues to play an important role within the local economy, while balancing the needs of the local community.
How will industries be affected or change?
How will our definition of 'strong economy' change?
How will employment and the way we work change?
What new economic opportunities will emerge?
What economic systems will prove most resilient?
connected to:
a home for everyone
learning & development
health & wellbeing

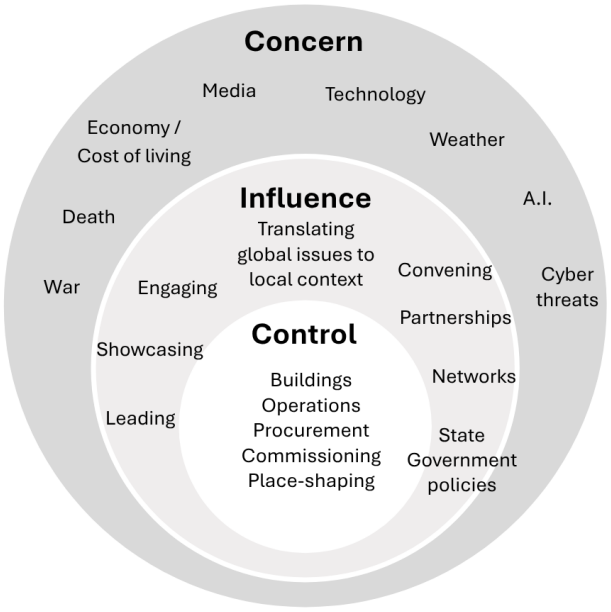
5.5 Sphere of Control, Influence and Concern

Spheres of Control, Influence & Concern

Personal Sphere:



Council Sphere:



5.6 - Variable Event Cards

variable event

HUON VALLEY COUNCIL

geographic connectivity

Due to a series of external shocks, the Huon Valley has become cut off from the mainland indefinitely.

Global events have escalated to the point where the federal government has had to redeploy all resources towards war efforts. Additionally, climate-driven extreme weather events have made it increasingly difficult to manage critical transport infrastructure from the mainland, with public and private enterprise servicing supply chains deeming the risks too great to continue to supply Tasmania.

With no end in sight, it's clear that this has become a prolonged reality. The Huon Valley must now function as a largely self-contained system, relying primarily on local resources, skills, and relationships within Tasmania.

For each decade, consider what this shock to Geographic Connectivity means to the Huon Valley using your **Systems** cards.

Consider the impact on each System:

variable event

HUON VALLEY COUNCIL

population surge

Due to a series of extreme climate events elsewhere in Australia, the Huon Valley has experienced a sudden growth in population.

While the Huon Valley has experienced a steady population growth in the past, as an increasing number of people migrate away from the worst impacts of climate change and the rising costs of insurance as a result, the region has become known as a 'climate haven'. This latest population surge happens faster than planned growth, creating both opportunities for innovation, skills and collaboration, and challenges around social cohesion and resources.

For each decade, consider what a significant increase in population in Huon Valley means using your **Systems** cards.

Consider the impact on each System:

variable event

HUON VALLEY COUNCIL

digital connectivity

Due to a series of external shocks, the Huon Valley has lost internet access and communication systems indefinitely.

A combination of climate disasters has knocked out digital infrastructure. Underwater cables connecting Tasmania to the mainland have been severed by intense storm surges, and this has coincided with a critical number of mobile cellular towers being knocked down by extreme winds. The constant connectivity that underpinned modern life has vanished.

With no end in sight, it's clear that this has become a prolonged reality. The Huon Valley must now establish new ways to communicate, work, learn, trade and stay entertained.

For each decade, consider what this shock to digital connectivity has on the Huon Valley means using your **Systems** cards.

Consider the impact on each System:

5.7 - Story Framework

1 

Once upon a time in 2070...

Your character lives in a world where all the initiatives that you prepared in Activity 2 have happened.

Who is your character?

What is their life like at this time?

What is important and valuable to them?

2 

But one day...

One of the hazards occurs - you can choose one of the blue Hazard cards to write this story about.

What hazard occurs?

How does your character experience the hazard?

3 

So then...

Thinking about those actions and adaptations that are in place, what happens when the hazard occurs?

Who in the community steps up?

What do they do?

How do they know what to do?

4 

Because of that...

Due to the actions and adaptations and the community response, what is the outcome?

What happens as a result?

How does your character experience the response?

5 

And ever since then...

What happens as things return to 'normal' for your character and the community? Consider the green Systems cards in writing the end to your story.

How has Huon Valley changed after this hazard (if at all)?

How has your character changed?

What did your character learn?

Get creative!

Draw a picture to accompany your story.

6.0 - Activity 1 - Outputs

6.1 - Academics + Other Councils Table - Variable Event: Geographic Connectivity

2030 Impacts

- More people moving to rural area for a better life / escape the heat and urbanisation. How to adapt the community/Council to climate migrants?
- Housing is less affordable - need to build more homes but sustainable
- Some coastal erosion - impact on local ecosystems + loss of housing
- Increasing health issues
- Algal bloom in the river from heat = biodiversity loss (impacts an important community feature - impacts on leisure and mental health)
- Die back
- Hire insurance premiums / uninsurability
- A need to find resources post-hazards
- Cost of rebuilding after hazards is increasing
- Community support each other
- Hazards disrupt transportation around the Valley
- Tourism may flourish (scenic beauty)
- More uncertainty and fear - more turbulent political environment
- Lingering smoke from bushfires - impacts peoples' health and wellbeing
- Infrastructure damage due to hazards
- Less, or more concentrated funding for the arts = less time and resources for community expression
- Agricultural production to be increased to fulfil demand and become independent
- More off-grid living
- More kids in childcare
- Outdoor and alternative education opportunities
- More activism, possibly more acts of sabotage (e.g. salmon farms), more opposition to polluting industries
- Increased connection with other councils to make it more resilient to being cut-off from the mainland
- Townships experiencing cut-offs/isolation due to concurrent weather events

2050 Impacts

- Economic disruption due to lack of export markets
- Need to shift agriculture to more local benefits (less orchards)
- Coastal townships face inundation and cutoff
- Alternative fuel and energy sources needed (e.g. hydrogen and biofuels)
- Agriculture produce to be used for longer-term preservation to fulfil consumption needs
- Interconnection with other parts of Tas to increase economy
- Regular and frequent inundation across all of Huon

- More pests and weeds = biosecurity risk
- More jobs/work as localised systems replace exports - but lots of people have to retrain
- Higher density living, or living in high-risk areas - land prices go crazy
- Need to rethink service delivery (e.g. waste collection) due to wind and storm frequency
- Strong locally-minded culture shift (trades and informal economies spring up)
- Decreased health outcomes from biodiversity loss
- People start joining cults
- Isolationist culture - at risk to more people from Hobart
- Political system breaking down - state level authoritarian
- Civil unrest as people suffer from hunger and economic collapse
- No more commercial aviation - families split up, people making risky crossings by boat
- Increased online escapism

2070 Impacts

- Rebalance of agriculture to prioritise domestic need (diversity)
- Unpredictable agricultural outputs
- Retreat from fires, floods and coasts in most areas
- Agriculture, produce and eating patterns may change (food security and diet impacts)
- Shared houses, more community living because of less space available - but is there more competition between small communities?
- Most homes are unliveable (no insulation, high risk areas, crumbling infrastructure)
- Different varieties of flora and fauna as conditions change
- System collapse through biodiversity loss (plant heat stress, ocean acidification destroys shellfish)
- Is learning still a priority for students? Or is there more emphasis on professionals/applied skills (e.g. agri)
- Research is still important but is there any funding for it? Or has it become more trial and error in the field?
- Fresh water scarcity
- An emphasis on degrowth due to the restricted export market
- Crocodiles in Launceston
- Major decrease in technology availability (health, comms, enviro planning)
- Use of 100% renewable energy
- No local government - regional coalitions

6.2 - Council Table 1 - Variable Event: Digital Connectivity

2030 Impacts

- Vulnerable isolated - individuals cut off
- TasAlert down - no online notification of events
- Thinking seriously about withdrawing from the river
- Impact on infrastructure - roads and sewerage inundation
- Jamming of alternate digital connections (e.g. Starlink)

- Move back to a cash and barter economy

2050 Impacts

- Increased urbanisation
- Increased growth in central jobs
- Increased population by 25% (150% climate refugees)
- Changing industries - increased wineries and decreased fish farms
- Changing flora - different fish and birds
- Shacks underwater, roads unusable - people living in insecure housing
- Withdrawal from some areas
- Increased gap between haves and have nots
- Our isolation / decreased reliance may benefit us - leapfrogging to new technologies
- Power and sewerage networks at risk

2070 Impacts

- Increased use of Huon River for transport
- Decreased reliance on human labour - risk to decreased human connection
- Increased underpayment and increased poverty
- A strain on community cohesion
- Increased competition for resources
- Coastal roads gone, withdrawn settlements from coast
- Agricultural land protected - high/new tech unreliable
- Increased security required
- Transport become active (bike, horse, walking)
- Centralisation - walkable, local
- Medium-density, considering various housing models away from democratic freehold
- Communities barter/local economy
- Increased creativity
- Local resources protected, planned development
- Move away from one leading industry/economy to a diverse economy that is not reliant on one industry

6.3 - Council Table 2 - Variable Event: Population Surge

2030 Impacts

- Power outages (risk to cold chain and food security)
- Road closures
- Less stable -> geographic isolation
- Increased resourcing requirements for disaster response
- Property damage
- Insurance will be unaffordable or unable to insure
- Farming damage (infrastructure + crops)

- Development prohibiting natural retreat of coastal water inundation. E.g. Burton's Reserve
- Water security for residents who are on tank water
- Increase in development for housing in Huon due to population growth
- Biodiversity loss impacts from development

2050 Impacts

- Higher density living - housing development. Population centres condensed - fear of living in high rise areas
- Increased demand for local services - health, schools, transport
- Demand for self-sufficiency in community
- Access to other regions' services are impacted
- Increased need for public transport
- Threats and opportunities to food security
- Changes to agricultural crops
- Housing retreat - relocation from uninhabitable houses = displaced people
- Major change to Huonville business district. Potential relocation of Council buildings.
- Assets requiring replacement before end of life because of increased impacts
- Biosecurity - increased change - e.g. warmer climate pests now survive
- Grief for a lost time

2070 Impacts

- Class divide
- Massive increase in population - climate refugees
- More costly to live in prime positions
- More pressure on food security from land use change
- Change to natural environment systems reducing air and water quality
- Road cut to Franklin
- Higher burden on health and mental health services
- More variation of crops to be grown

6.4 - Community Table 1 - Variable Event: Digital Connectivity

2030 Impacts

- Education in disarray
- Mental health, increased frequency with decreased clinicians
- Increased social unrest
- Increased unemployment
- Bleaching cinnamon tree syndrome
- Less students educated in STEM
- Difficulty getting feed for livestock
- Loss of homes = sad and distressed
- Emergency services - how secure/resilient are communication systems?
- Transport and access

- Loss of information services - difficulty in finding out what's happening - losing contact with community
- Huonville inundation likely
- Jesus loves you all and is coming back - armageddon Bible prophecy getting fulfilled

2050 Impacts

- Increased mental health issues
- Different disease patterns
- Stone fruit crops failing due to lack of sufficient frost
- Huonville Tip underwater causing pollution
- Difficulty moving around due to frequent flood closures
- Sewerage and waste services, recycling
- Loss of workforce due to mental distress
- Losing vegetation and habitat = more weeds and invasive species
- Loss of food production due to sea level rise and erosion
- Increased social disruption, increased violence
- Pastry shortage!
- Sewerage treatment plants overwhelmed due to rain events - Raw sewerage frequently entering the river
- Inequality, financial disparity
- Insurance premiums escalate
- Centralised health systems

2070 Impacts

- Football stadium!
- Huonville gone!
- Everything previous getting worse
- WW3 - Australia at risk
- Tribalism
- Everything uninsurable
- Collapse of aquaculture industry due to water warming
- Traditional crops no longer viable
- Increasing pandemics
- Better weather - able to produce better quality grains

6.5 - Community Table 2 - Variable Event: Population Surge

2030 Impacts

- Getting around difficult
- Increased real estate prices
- Increased planning and urbanisation

- Pressure on nature / deforestation
- Loss of agricultural land
- Who is moving in? Older/younger/rich?
- Water shortage
- Energy shortage
- Pressure on health services

2050 Impacts

- Climate refugees increase population
- Increased social issues and tension
- Sea level rise in Huonville and Cygnet impacts roads and all infrastructure
- Need for more local foodstuffs
- Increased need for health and hospital services
- Insurance premiums increase
- Existing houses too hot
- Industry - fish farms too hot in pens
- Tourism increase
- Impact on forestry industry
- More demand for education
- More demand for employment

2070 Impacts

- Affordability decreased for food and housing
- Population peak?
- Stress on infrastructure
- Social stratification - slums and closed communities
- Industries won't be extractive - they'll be manufacturing, food production, energy production and tourism

7.0 - Activity 2a - Current Capabilities & Strengths List

- Space
- Water
- Location/proximity to CBD
- Local knowledge = sound baseline
- Community resilience
- Strong identity
- Connectedness
- Desire
- Choice – flexibility for development
- Time
- Policy + planning
- Best Council in TAS
- Moderate climate/weather
- Smart + passionate people
- Diversity + creativity
- Education
- Food + beverages
- 400+ community organisations
- Waterways + environment
- Southernmost location
- Community halls (meeting spaces)

8.0 - Activity 2b - Actions & Adaptations

8.1 - Academics + Other Councils Table - Variable Event: Geographic Connectivity

2030 Actions

- Community landcare and regen projects
- Guidelines / strategy on place as climate change adaptation
- Networked services and organisations - find gaps, reduce competition
- Engagement with interdisciplinary groups while planning and implementing
- Community resilience hubs supporting each other
- Knowledge sharing in the community on impacts and shifts
- Micro grids + micro production networks
- Policy to not allow development in high-risk areas
- More incentives for community collaboration rather than individual preparedness
- Community arts and culture projects that build bonds between people and help foster a sense of place and pride
- Engagement between communities across Tasmania
- Develop a planned retreat policy
- Promote active and public transport - build resilient infrastructure for this
- Awareness and knowledge sharing preserving the native flora and fauna
- Support key skills and services - presence in local area
- Bringing new ideas through engagement as an intern/volunteer works in Council
- Intergenerational socialising - helping young people feel connected (community youth hubs)
- Build community support networks (food kitchen) + mutual aid networks
- Build community preparedness to hazards (info, education, connection)
- Embed climate into all of council to prevent political change issues
- Encourage immunisation and preventative health programs
- Sharing of seeds for food systems, sharing of agri-knowledge

2050 Actions

- Can the council reduce strong political divide to foster mutual aid?
- Co-op living supported to reduce risk to private owner maladaption
- Food sharing hub + food networks
- Maker workshops
- Support resilient moveable dwellings
- Nature-based creative workshops, nature-based knowledge sharing
- Emergency community centre to move during disaster
- Community repair workshops - ewaste, textiles, woodworking
- Reduce cost to retrofit to add solar to all homes
- Culture fair to engage diversified group
- Support retraining and skills libraries

- Sharing and circular economy
- Activate a river highway between townships
- More resources to Indigenous groups to capture and pass on culture and knowledge
- Coworking spaces to reduce travel and build networks

2070 Actions

- New engagement platforms to encourage participation
- Diversify Council positions
- Connection to nature and access to green spaces
- Nature-based solutions for most issues (e.g. stormwater / coastal erosion)
- Increased regional collabs (i.e. with councils and organisations)
- Forward-thinking transport/road planning (not reactive)
- Develop climate refugee plan/network
- Build meaningful engagement between community and council - codevelop decisions

8.2 - Council Table 1 - Variable Event: Digital Connectivity

2030 Actions

- Access to Starlink or similar for business continuity/access
- Strategic planning - long term pre-agreed activities/solutions
- Protecting agricultural land
- Regional issues
- Losing valuable soil to housing
- Transportation plan
- Coordination of social community groups
- Work with community needs to change -> communication information (respect, trust, collaboration)
- Coordination of infrastructure
- Streamlining council processes to enable economic growth
- Radio - analogue vs digital
- Community halls as connection points
- Value adding current assets
- Failsafe - things built to fail but with safety nets in place
- Community focussed culture
- Working party - Council + community (discuss limitations and possibilities - lead to actions community can take)
- Council enable and facilitate Liveability Framework

2050 Actions

- Policy - preserve critical services. Focus on local industry / resources - transport

- Control trend
- Planning system to manage population growth
- Jetties and floating pontoons
- Equity of access to planning systems
- Range of housing stock
- Activate community action
- Council shift from 'regulate' to 'facilitate' - from 'provider' to 'enabler'
- Diversify - boatmaking
- Plan non-preferred settlement pattern
- Liveability attribute workshops
- Honest, transparent communications with community about retreat and removal of assets
- Diversify transport options - walk, cycle, boat

2070 Actions

- Nil

8.3 - Council Table 2 - Variable Event: Population Surge

2030 Actions

- Ensuring we are implementing our Liveability Framework and taking action
- Ensuring our planning scheme reflects the future needs and risks
- Advocacy to state level to ensure fit-for-purpose
- Expanding and resourcing the scope of community groups like Landcare
- Asset-based community development - involve the community to develop agency to adapt and disaster preparedness
- Map Council and community assets
- Build community resilience networks
- Develop individual connections and supports
- Infrastructure upgrades to personal properties such as power / solar / increased water storage

2050 Actions

- Land use planning: retreat out of high-risk areas, prevent new development or limit in high-risk areas
- Ensure more common open space: Managing flood and storm water, building community resilience, reducing heat in higher density areas
- Mixed use development
- Facilitate coastal revegetation
- Local resource recovery where feasible, e.g. timber
- Productively seek funding for infrastructure upgrades and retreat - especially arterial roads
- Advocate to State and Federal governments for buy-backs in coastal communities

2070 Actions

- Build focus on community development
- Build ability and advocate to involve community voice to develop solutions and resources
- Local SAPs - managed by new version of local council
- Self-governing Indigenous Council with equal power
- Community batteries

8.4 - Community Table 1 - Variable Event: Digital Connectivity

2030 Actions

- Providing support for vulnerable parts of the community
- Research into alternative crops that will suit a warming climate
- Decentralised health services
- Increased mental health access
- Establish outreach - mental health support services
- River is an underused resource - can be used as a transport and energy solution
- Set up radio communications and establish better radio support systems
- Educate community in understandable language re: climate
- Create a cadet corp to manage physical changes
- Promote Huon River as a transport corridor
- Adapt planning schemes to allow houses to built that suit flood-prone areas (e.g. tiny houses on wheels, houses on stilts, houses that can be jacked up)
- Promote independence - decentralise
- Transport - sailing ships, bicycles, horses, horse carriages
- Council works with community to remove and smooth red tape at a local and state level to enable the community to carry out works for the benefit of the local community
- Flood and drought-resistant communities
- Define 'Huon-like' geography and review against current plans
- Start work on rehabilitating the Huon River
- Bring STEM back into the education system
- Educate community re: need for sustainable living, empowering people to be more self-sufficient
- Huon River should not be seen as a barrier
- Develop decentralised communication system
- Support local trade - farm stands. Support variety in food production to improve resilience
- Empower community to deal with disasters by making resources available
- Advocate for increased sewerage treatment standards

2050 Actions

- Move transport on rivers - add more jetties - ferry service across river

- Redundancy systems for emergency communication systems that will work locally
- Learn to live without money
- Tiny houses on wheels
- Dry composting toilets
- Constructed wetlands
- Permaculture
- Memorial forest
- Re-present data of climate impacts that is personally relatable

2070 Actions

- Move!
- Increasing land values = wealthier imports (people)
- Leave it to Michael!
- Decentralised living, small communities all over Tassie

8.5 - Community Table 2 - Variable Event: Population Surge

2030 Actions

- Build community resource buildings that are refuges for victims of impacts. These should be multi-purpose community buildings
- Form a community/Council working party to look at cooperative action
- Control our rates
- Prepare a pitch for federal gov funding to enable Huon Valley to become a climate change resilience project
- Plan for commercial and residential development that avoids flooding and sea level rise risk
- What is the bigger challenge for Huon Valley? A flood of water or a flood of people?
- Plan for new roads network that is invulnerable to flooding and sea level rise
- Council buys financial instruments to cover uninsured losses to help relocate displaced people into public housing built in safer places
- Make the fossil fuel industry pay for increased insurance costs (out of sphere of control)
- If you don't know where you're going, you'll end up someplace else - Where is Huon Valley going with respect to total population in 2070?
- Education re: climate change reality - Communication to the whole of society
- Integrated transport system
- Emission monitoring on land and water
- Planning to 'control' population in HV
- Environmental education at school
- Provide economic incentives to companies to solve environmental problems
- Set limits on the environmental impact of industry
- Impose taxes on industry that does not meet environmental requirements - and then invest that tax in environmental tech and research

- Any application for construction of a house or development to the council must include an environment impact assessment
- Ministry of Environmental Protection (aka Council)
- Council can determine what steps should be taken to reduce the impact on the environment and what steps should be taken to be prepared for extreme climate events
- Responsibility of the environmental review lies with the builder/land owner. The responsibility for the inspection lies with the Council

2050 Actions

nil

2070 Actions

nil

9.0 - Scenarios

9.1 - Community Table 1

Once upon a time in 2070... I am a 34-year-old woman, who lives in the Huon Valley area. I am overlooking the Huon Sea. This extends from Grove to the hills of Bruny Island. I am a bushfire engineer who works in Cradoc and I catch the ferry there each day. I am grateful for the previous community of the Valley for enabling our future in their attempts to mitigate climate hazards.

But one day... .. winds of up to 140 knots blew in, after severe drought. This took out many trees and blew our ferries ashore, damaging wharfs and docks. It was frightening, and my son was almost crushed by a tree! We as a community were stranded, lacking transport and communication. However, we were able to share food with our neighbours and water was plentiful due to the prior installed water tanks. Thankfully, we were able to maintain communication using our backup radio systems. Whilst many of the older houses were damaged, ours was built to later standards endorsed by the Council, and they survived just fine.

So then... due to the preparedness through education and advocacy, and the support of the national volunteer service, our community was ready for such an event. All able-bodied community members assisted in the enduring, supporting and cleanup of the incident. These members are well-trained to manage environmental hazards. Furthermore, the local revamped health centre was well equipped to act independently and ensure no unforeseen consequences or effects came from these events.

Because of that... the houses developed to Council standards survived the situation, and cleanup was quick and efficient due to the community assistance. Thus, we were able to continue living in our house, supplying power to our neighbours through our off-river pumped hydro in combination to the battery on our electric boat. The experience was unnerving but we survived in good spirits. Although the ferry system was damaged, our local sailing clubs were able to come to the rescue.

And ever since then... our community strives to further mitigate the effects of such an event. This is in spite of the fact that our two children were trapped at school due to the winds. As a consequence of this, the ferries have been upgraded and reinforced to prevent such incidents going forward.

9.2 - Community Table 2

Once upon a time in 2070... I am a 65-year-old man. I have watched the Huon Valley evolve from a population of 20,000 to 100,000. This was far beyond the expectations of government modelling. Despite the influx of people, our community has adapted and changed. I now wake up to the ecological walls flourishing with plants. We have succeeded in preserving biodiversity as exemplified by all the wildlife that can be observed throughout the Valley. The Huon Valley is a thriving community.

But one day... it snowed for 2 days out west. 1 metre of snow covered everything. Beautiful but weird. Then the next day a massive rain storm: 400mm in 12 hours. That never happens anymore! You should have seen the river. Like cockroaches moving to higher ground.

The bridges were washed out, and low-lying buildings flooded. Power lines experienced brown or black outs for those on the grid. Food supplies at the local IGA were running short. Water supply was interrupted.

Forward planning identified the need for independent power supplies, flood-safe transport routes and housing standards that enabled mobile housing. There was sufficient food production and storage in the Valley to meet emergency needs.

I was living in a community that anticipated this possibility. My home was not impacted by the flooding and provided temporary housing for a couple of friends who were flooded out. Huon Valley Council sent people out to ensure we had food, water and shelter.

And ever since then we have slowly begun rebuilding what was destroyed by the floods. With the flooding the soil was greatly impacted and therefore we are experiencing issues with cultivating crops. Housing is beginning to return to normal, although it will take some time.

9.3 - Council Table 1

Once upon a time in 2070... ... there was a 7-year-old boy named Jimmy. His life is great! He lives in a medium-density community village. There are education, recreation and support facilities all available within walking distance. The multigenerational influence is readily available. His dad works on the ferry from Franklin to Cradoc. His mum is an educator within the community village.

But one day... ... there's a heatwave. Luckily, little Jimmy's forebears anticipated some climate change effects and had planted shady trees, implemented passive house design and solar power was available for the village's citizens. They all met regularly in the community hall to build resilience against global shocks. The air conditioned community hall (using micro-grid power) provided refuge for his gran, who was unwell at the time.

So then... ... there was no feeling of anxiety when the heatwave occurred. Everyone was prepared and knew what to do. All looked out for each other, and for little Jimmy, this was a non-event. But he did wonder why he got two icy poles that afternoon, made available by the community cool room. Community members opened up the air conditioned hall to those who needed it.

Because of that... ... the outcome was the community was well-prepared to manage the events... with the hall being a refuge for day visitors and those outside the village. For Jimmy, it was a normal day, but he did wonder why his soccer training was cancelled for the day (due to the heat).

And ever since then... Jimmy's village returned to 'normal' easily enough... with little to no disruption. However, over in Cradoc, their lesser prepared villages learnt about Jimmy's village's success and came across to learn about the successful model. Jimmy's dad had brought them across on the ferry, as Cradoc's power had failed under the extra load.

9.4 - Council Table 2

Once upon a time in 2070... ... I am a 34-year-old man named Zen. I have a partner, but we have no children by choice because of the uncertain future. We live in a tiny home in an intentional community. I work from home with the tech industry. I love the natural environment that surrounds me. I enjoy being part of the community I live in. We grow veggies in the community garden, keep chickens and do sunrise yoga in the pavilion in the common area. This sense of community, access to high quality internet services and health and wellbeing is important to me.

But one day… … an intense storm hits. A storm warning comes through my TasAlert app. I then assisted in activating my emergency plan. I checked on my vulnerable neighbours to ensure they were ok. I checked the community battery and hunkered down. The storm hit, but we didn't lose power. The main roads were closed due to some damage, and there was a brief internet outage.

So then… We didn't lose power because we were not dependent on the main grid. We are self-sufficient with a community battery, which was well protected during the storm. The closing of our community space ensured our community had minor damage; however, nothing serious. We had both individual and community disaster-ready plans, and risk mitigation measures were included in the original property and property design.

Because of that… I felt very calm and assured that I have the tools in my kit to deal with the situation and to support my community. My community are like family and will support me if needed. Due to the level of preparedness, me and my community experienced only minor impacts, such as debris and minor water damage to the grounds. Although, I couldn't work for 24 hours due to the internet loss, good work arrangement meant this had minimal impact.

We had a community debrief with the other residents, and reviewed and updated our emergency response plan for future events. We organised a working bee to clean up and plan to restore the damage to the veggie patch. I communicated with residents in a similar community nearby, once the internet was back on (though we were still cut off by road closures). As a community, we feel more connected after having been through this together. It has strengthened our relationship with nearby communities through a shared experience.

9.5 - Academics / Other Councils Table

Once upon a time in 2070… … there was a 65-year-old woman named Olivia. She worked at a community farm, lives in a transportable community. On her days off she volunteers at the repair cafe. She lives an active life, riding her bike each day. She relishes her role in passing down knowledge to the next generation through her nieces and nephews.

But one day… an intense storm hit, following months of drought. The flood destroys her farm.

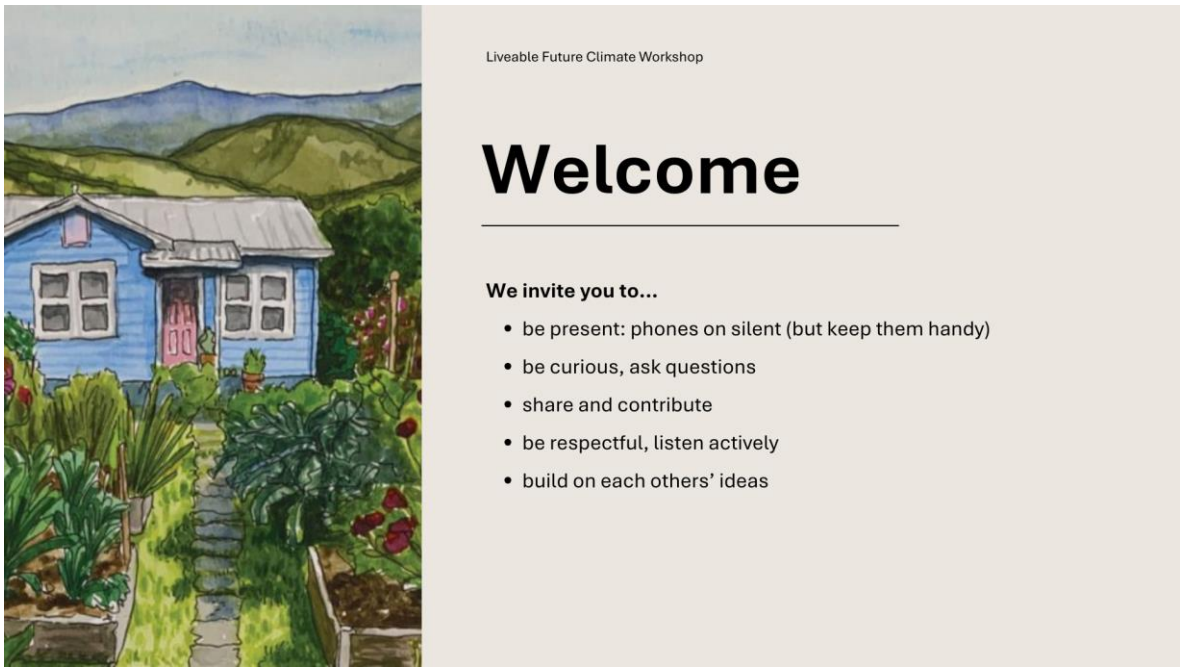
She was able to bring in some animals, but had to set others free. She lost her seed stock. A tree hit her shed. She was injured during the storm. But she was able to protect the main farm building, though her house was destroyed.

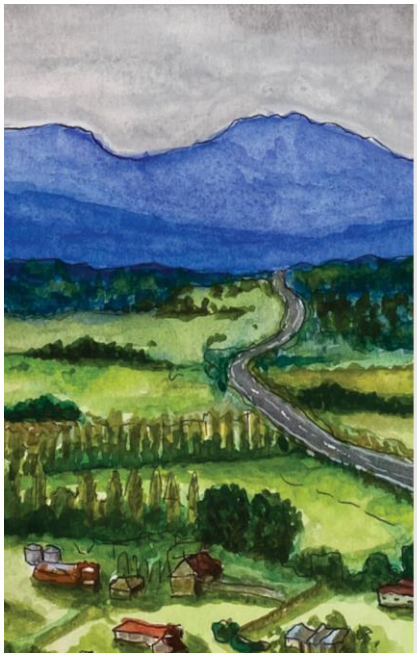
So then… the local Community Resilience Hub was able to come and help house her animals. The local micro-grid stayed operating, and Olivia was able to check that her nieces and nephews were safe. The local seed bunker/bank was able to give her enough seeds to restart her crop. Olivia was able to stay with her neighbours while she built a new home.

Because of that… .. Olivia felt supported and connected with the community. She felt fatigued as she had experienced many storms since 2025, but she was well-prepared. Her favourite cow, Betty, drowned in the floodwater. She felt relieved that the seed bank held, so she would be safe and resilient for the next storm. Because of their greywater ponds, they were able to capture enough water to survive the drought. Olivia was able to channel her grief into helping her community.

And ever since then... Olivia helped expand the seed bank to provide relief after the next disaster. Olivia planned for more high-ground points to protect more animals. She embraced loss acceptance, knowing that she could not prevent every disaster but could be resilient. Huon Valley saw how well the Resilience Hub worked and encouraged it across other towns.

10.0 - Workshop Presentation



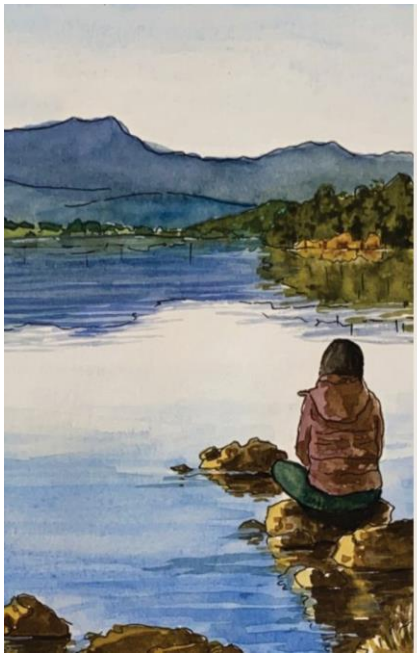


Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Melukerdee people of the Huon River and the Lyluequonny people of the Far South

They are the Traditional Custodians of the lands where we gather. We also want to recognise them as the original storytellers, and innovators as we embark on a time-travelling, storytelling journey together today.

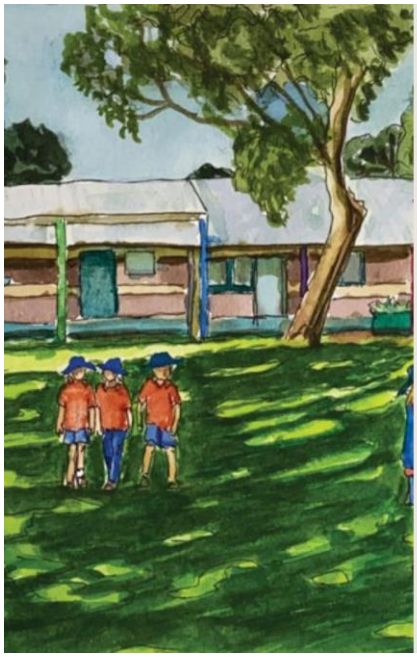


Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Agenda

Our workshop

10:15 am	Set the scene
10:45 am	Icebreaker
11:00 am	Activity 1 - Time travel to 2070
12:30 pm	Lunch break
1:00 pm	Activity 2 - Practical actions
2:45 pm	Afternoon tea break
2:55 pm	Activity 3 - Story writing
3:35 pm	Reflections & feedback
4:00 pm	Close workshop



Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Quick Poll

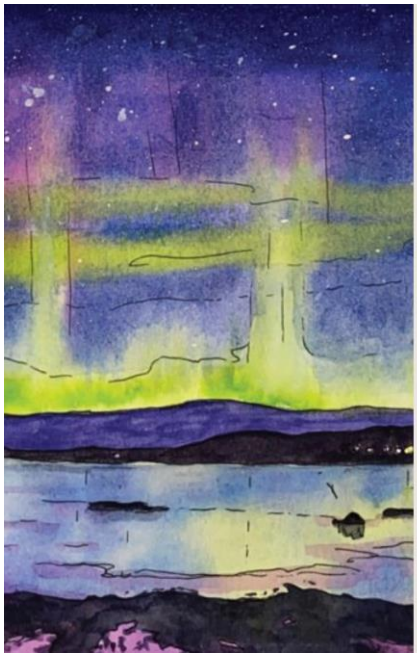
What's been your experience?

Grab your phone...

In your browser, go to **www.menti.com**

Enter the code: **4159 5535**

Or scan the QR code

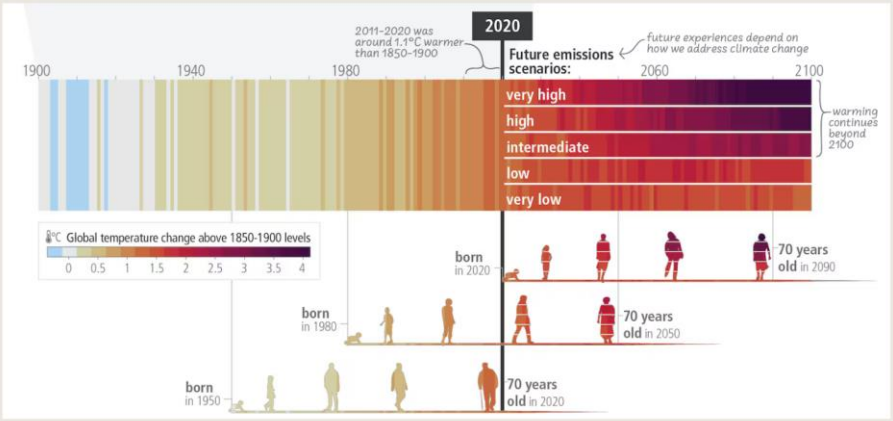


Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Scene-setting

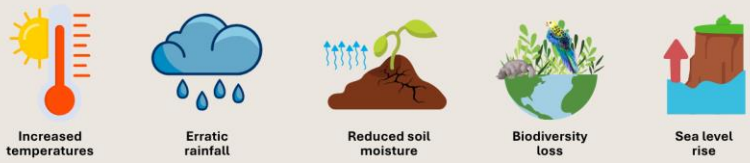
Dr Malcolm Johnson
Manager Environmental Sustainability
Huon Valley Council

Impact of emissions scenarios on future generations



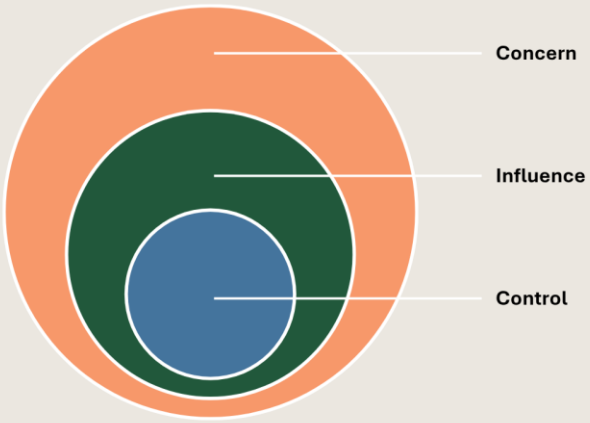
Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

What we're preparing for...



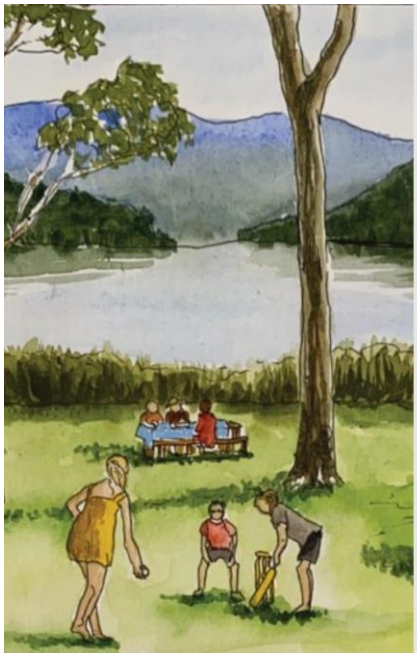
What we're preparing for...

Sphere of Control, Influence and Concern



> **Storytelling is the most powerful way to put ideas into the world.**
>
> Robert McKee

> **The stories we tell literally make the world. If you want to change the world, you need to change your story.**
>
> Michael Margolis



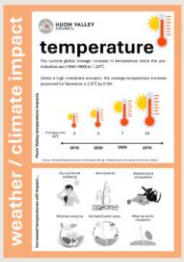
Liveable Future Climate Workshop — Icebreaker

Find common ground

- Share your name and where you live
- Share your favourite thing about living in the Huon Valley
- Discover how many of those things you have in common with those at your table

Your briefing pack

5 x Weather / Climate Impacts



See how these impacts will compound over time

7 x Hazards

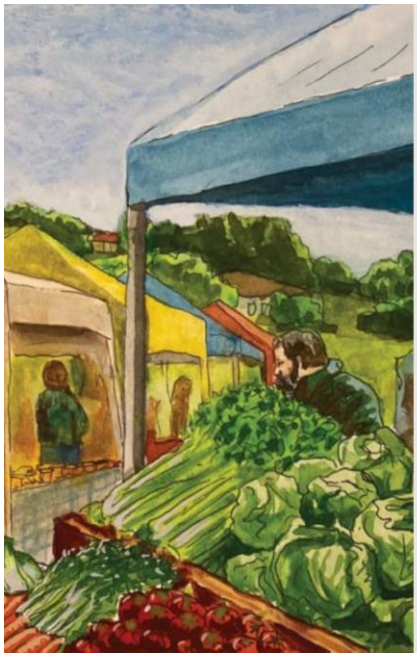
Remind you of the events that will come with increased impacts

10 x Systems

Create connections to how our way of life will be affected

1 x Variable Event

An additional, non-climate event to stretch your imagination



Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Activity 1

Time-travelling into the future

- Stopping at 2030, 2050 and 2070
- 20 minutes at each

Your task:

- On your timeline, document what implications of what we will see happening
- Use your briefing pack to guide your response

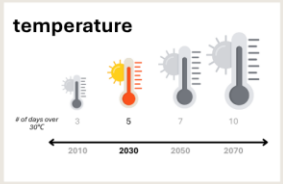
It’s 2030...

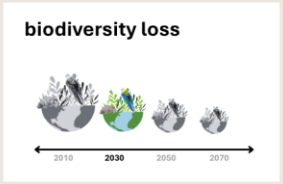
Anyone born in 2020 is now 10 years old.

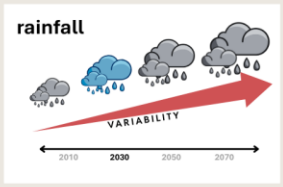
Taylor Swift just turned 41.

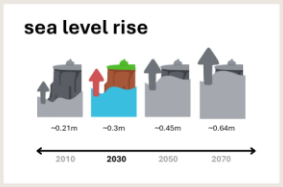
If Back to the Future 2 was made today, Marty would travel back to the year 2000 (instead of 1955).

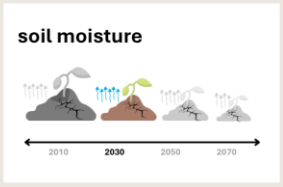
The FIFA World Cup is happening, it’s the centenary of the first ever World Cup held in 1930.











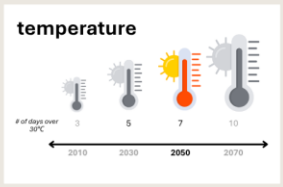
It’s 2050...

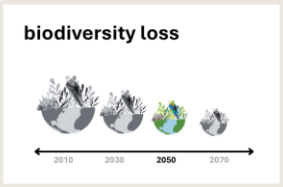
Anyone born in 2020 is now 30 years old.

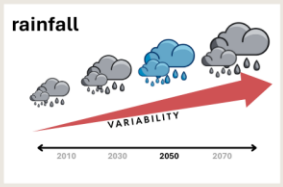
It’s been 50 years since the Olympics were held in Sydney.

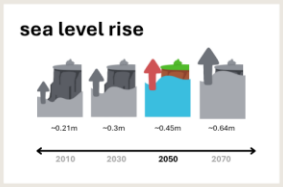
If “That 70s Show” were made today it would be “That 20s Show” (set in the 2020s).

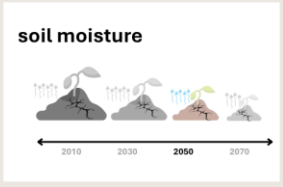
Teenagers of our time are now leaders in the community.











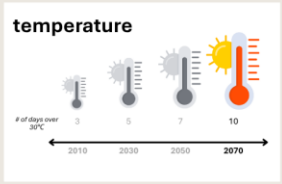
It's 2070...

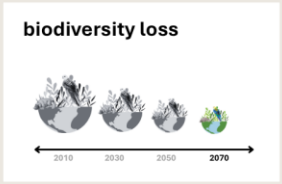
Anyone born in 2020 is now 50 years old.

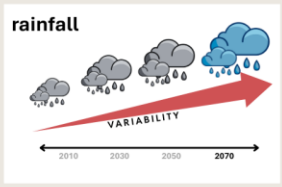
It's been 101 years since the moon landing.

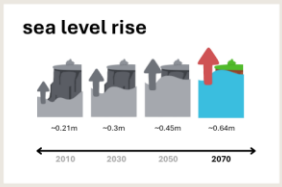
The COVID pandemic first hit 50 years ago.

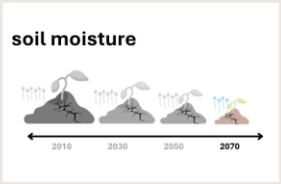
Many of you here could still possibly bump into your future self...











Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Quick Poll

How do you feel after Activity 1?

Grab your phone...

In your browser, go to **www.menti.com**

Enter the code: **4159 5535**

Or scan the QR code

Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Activity 2a

What can we work with to adapt to change?

- Strengths
- Capabilities
- Resources
- Skills
- Advantages
- Networks and organisations

Liveable Future Climate Workshop Activity 2b

Practical actions for a liveable future

Your task:

- On your timeline, plan the **actions** to help our community *adapt* and *thrive*
- Build on what Huon Valley already does well
- Don't forget the Sphere of Control & Influence
- Use your briefing pack to help

Liveable Future Climate Workshop Quick Poll

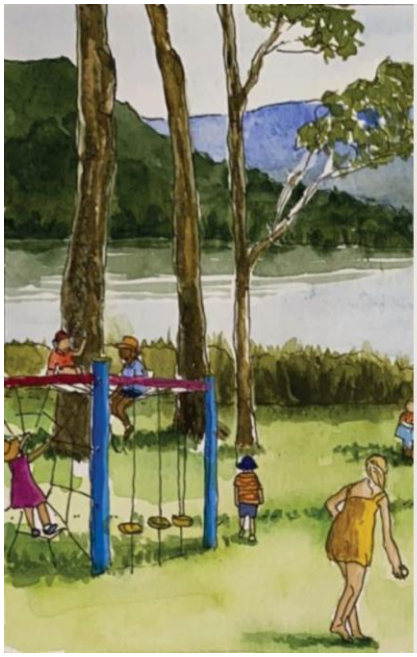
How do you feel after Activity 2?

Grab your phone...

In your browser, go to **www.menti.com**

Enter the code: **4159 5535**

Or scan the QR code

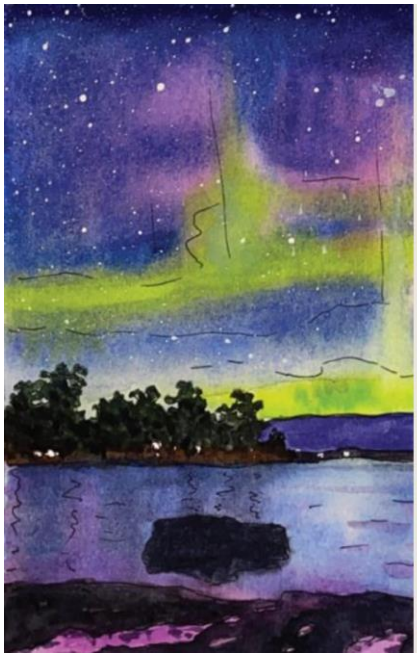


Liveable Future Climate Workshop Activity 3

Write the story of life in the Huon in 2070

- Refer back to Activity 1 & 2
- Fill out the 5 story sections provided
- 6 mins for each section
- Use bullet points
- Get creative at the end!

OFFICIAL



Liveable Future Climate Workshop

Quick Poll

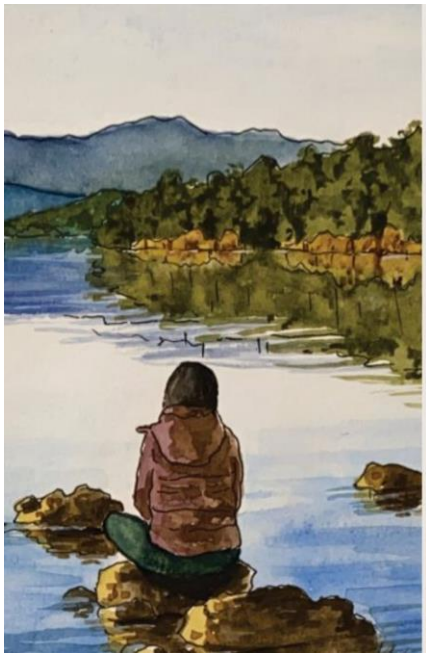
What are your reflections?

Grab your phone...

In your browser, go to **www.menti.com**

Enter the code: **4159 5535**

Or scan the QR code



Liveable Future Climate Workshop Resources

be calm
in a changing climate

Headspace.org.au: phone, web chat, or online

A Tasmanian Lifeline: 1800 98 44 34

Access Mental health: 1800 33 23 88

SANE Australia: 1800 187 263

Lifeline.org.au: or call 13 11 14

HUON VALLEY COUNCIL

Liveable Future Climate Workshop Resources

Inspiration

TRANSITION TOGETHER

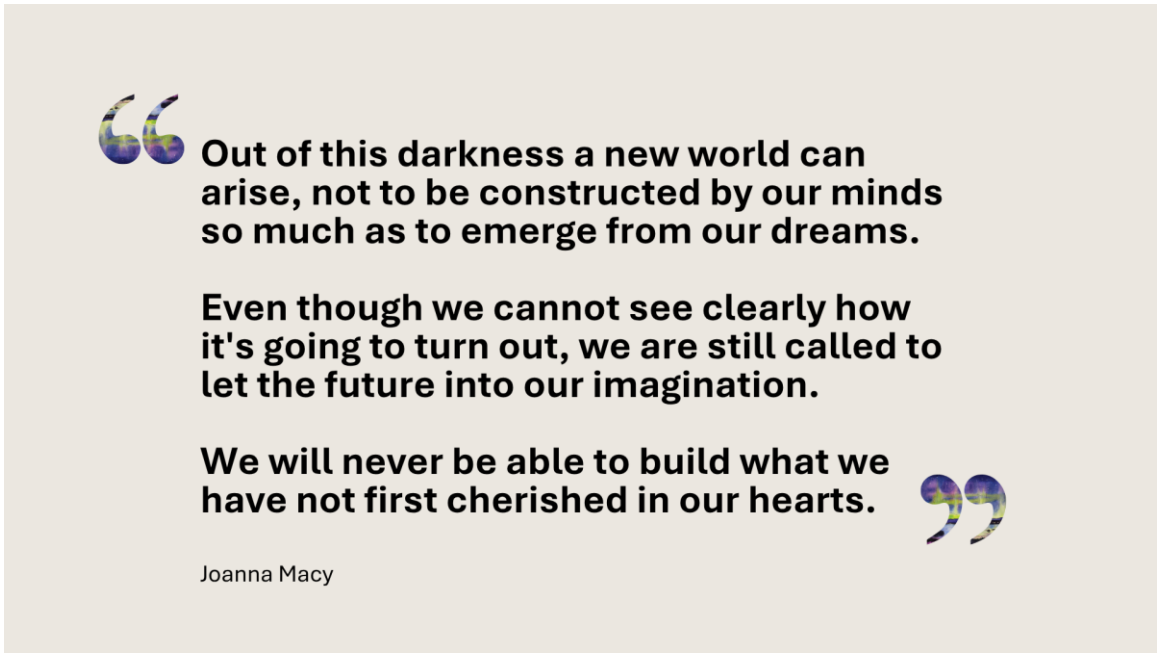
transitiontogether.org.uk

Transition Network international

transitionnetwork.org

DOUGHNUT ECONOMICS ACTION LAB

doughnuteconomics.org



Stakeholder List/Representation

Workshop attendee representation (deidentified)

Community members x 12

Huon Valley Council staff x 11

Other Council staff x 2

UTAS representatives x 4

Reference List

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