



# White Patch Causeway Reconstruction

Options Analysis Report

Moreton Bay Regional Council

Revision A



17 August 2022 Red Fox Advisory

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## **Document Control**

Project			
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## **Issue Summary**

Revision	Date	Issue Description	Distribution
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В			
С			



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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Scope of Project

The project location is situated at White Patch Esplanade, Bellara with the structure crossing Wrights Creek. The site is located on the North-western side of Bribe Island, North of the Bribie Island township.

The proposed upgrade will see the existing crossing demolished and replaced with an option that is selected through the following planning and options analysis. White Patch Esplanade is the only formalised road link that connects Bribie Island west of Banksia place to the main community. This road services approximately 75 residential dwellings as well as being the access to many 4x4 tracks on Bribie Island.



Figure 1 - Project location (Google Maps)

## 1.2 Purpose of the Report

This document has been prepared to summarise the assessment of the options that were developed for White Patch Esplanade Causeway Reconstruction project. Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) have commissioned Red Fox Advisory (RFA) to undertake planning and design of the White Patch Esplanade Causeway Reconstruction including all necessary associated works and approvals in accordance with the Specification for Services.

The works include rectification of the existing causeway structure that has been washed away during 2 separate flood events in the past 15 years. The most recent was in February 2022, which completely washed out the centre of the bridge. Under State and Local Authority schemes, build back from natural disaster is to be completed within 24 months of the event occurring, which has driven the compressed timeline to undertake design and approvals for the project.

The purpose of the Options Analysis report is to document the design options that were considered to address the project objectives. The report also documents the selection of the preferred option through a process of Multi-Criteria Assessment (MCA) Workshop in collaboration with RFA and MBRC.



The Project Objectives as outlined in the Specification of Services (refer Appendix A) are listed below:

- Improve road safety for the community
- Improve reliability of road network
- Increase resilience to natural conditions
- Minimise impact to environmental corridors and waterways
- Reduce ongoing maintenance requirements for local authority



# 2 Options to be Assessed

The options to be assessed were developed to specifically achieve the project objectives defined in Section 1 of this report. Each option is required to increase the resilience of the existing causeway while minimising the impact to the environmental corridors and waterways.

The options development considered the following key constraints:

- Highly sensitive environmental conditions identified in the project area including adjacent mangroves and fish passages within the Pumicestone Passage to Wrights Creek. Options developed must limit unnecessary disturbance to these areas.
- Each option must provide connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists travelling across Wrights Creek.
- Options are to consider constructability requirements including staging, temporary side tracks, temporary drainage structures, plant requirements and potential need to install cofferdams.
- Hydraulic implications associated with each option due to raising the immunity level such as afflux, outlet velocities and velocities at the causeway during overtopping events.

The development of horizontal alignment options to manage negative impacts to the key constraints identified two feasible horizontal alignments. These options include an 'online' alignment which maintains the horizontal placement of the crossing at the existing location and an 'offline' option which relocates the crossing south of the existing, transitioning back to the existing road immediately west and east of the crossing. Following the identification of the two horizontal alignment options, four design options were identified to progress to assessment.

The options developed included:

- Option 1 Online Culvert, full reuse of the existing road alignment, upgrading the existing causeway with new culverts and improved flood immunity. Significant temporary works required.
- Option 2 Online Bridge, full reuse of the existing road alignment, upgrading the existing
  causeway with a bridge structure and improved flood immunity. Significant temporary works
  required.
- Option 3 Offline Culvert, horizontal shift in the crossing location to the south, upgrading the existing causeway with new culverts and improved flood immunity. New permanent formation with demolition of existing causeway.
- Option 4 Offline Bridge, horizontal shift in the crossing location to the south, upgrading the existing causeway with a bridge structure and improved flood immunity. New permanent formation with demolition of existing causeway.

For the Basis of Design Report refer to Appendix B. For design drawings of the options progressed for analysis, refer Appendix C.



# 3 Options Analysis including MCA

The options were assessed using a Multi Criteria Assessment (MCA) framework. The assessment criteria were established to consider the key distinguishable features across the developed options. The primary considerations were Environmental and Cultural Heritage impacts, Constructability, Value for Money, Stakeholder / Community impacts and the ability to meet identified Project Milestones.

In order to rank the solutions being assessed, it was necessary to assign a score to each of the primary considerations and a relative weighting for each score. The weighting the scores received were reflective of the relative importance to the achievement of the project objectives.

A summary of the criteria and the weighting assigned to the criteria is detailed in Section 3.1 of this report.

Once the options were documented and the MCA framework was established, a workshop was held between key RFA and MBRC team members to collaboratively agree on the outcome of each option. For a summary of the outcomes of this workshop refer Appendix E.

#### 3.1 Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Weighting 20%			
Value for Money	20%			
Constructability	25%			
Environment & Cultural Heritage	25%			
Stakeholder and Community	15%			
Meeting Project Milestones	15%			

#### 3.1.1 Value for Money

Value for Money was divided into 5 sub-elements

#### Cost

- > Objective: Lowest overall cost including risk
  - This included the high-level construction estimates of certain elements associated with each
    of the four options, i.e., causeway embankment, bridge/culvert, scour protection, temporary
    side tracks, and coffer dams. Infrastructure items that were similar across each option
    were not included, i.e., general earthworks, pavement, drainage, signs and lines, lighting,
    public utility and plant.



#### > Summary

 While the offline culvert option was the lowest comparative cost, subsequent feedback from regulatory agencies was that it was highly unlikely that they would accept the culvert option with the currently proposed waterway opening. The costs are indicative and only developed for comparison only.

#### Improved asset

- > Objective: Improved road user safety and functionality
  - This element relates to an improvement of sub-standard items, i.e., horizontal geometry, and shared path connectivity. It is also considered the safe operational use for all future users during and after construction completion.

#### > Summary

All options will improve road safety because of the increased roadway widths, horizontal geometry and pedestrian/ cyclist separation. They will also increase the asset functionality due to the separate cyclist/pedestrian path across the causeway and the greater flood immunity and resilience of the causeway to flood damage. Both offline options also have the potential to have a safer road user environment due to an improved horizontal alignment on the northern end of the project.

#### Funding

- > Objective: Best alignment to funding guidelines.
  - Primarily this refers to the reconstructed essential public asset to be eligible for cost assessment and payment. Both Federal and State funding guidelines require the asset to provide Value for Money.

#### > Summary

 All options align to the MBRC planning scheme policy. This conforms to the QRA funding guideline of restoring the asset to current engineering guidelines and therefore fully eligible for DRFA.

#### • Infrastructure Damage in Major Event

- > Objective: Sustainability of the permanent solution
  - The resilience of the new asset to withstand future major flood events.

#### > Summary

- The whole causeway will be designed with erosion protection to withstand a major flooding event
- The abutment protection works in an extreme event will also be less liable to damage because of the clearer waterway area.



#### • Long-term Maintenance Requirement

- > Objective: Minimise longer-term maintenance needs
  - The future maintenance regime of the asset is evaluated, i.e., bridge superstructure, and culvert siltation.

#### > Summary

 All options will have a lower maintenance requirement as they will be built to current engineering standards. The bridge option will likely require less maintenance than the culvert option due to sedimentation and scour issues.

#### 3.1.2 Constructability

#### Wet Weather Risk

- > Objective: Lowest risk in waterway
  - Construction activities that increase the duration of the works in the waterway are scored lower, i.e. culvert base slab, scour protection, and side tracks.

#### > Summary

Both culvert options will have a high risk of wet weather damage and delay due to the construction of the base slab being under the standing water level in all tides. The online option will also be a higher risk due to the need to construct a full side track as well as fully reconstruct the existing embankment in the waterway.

#### Ensure all weather access for residents

- > *Objective:* Minimise risk to residents
  - Access across Wrights Creek must be maintained at all times

#### > Summary

With a fit-for-purpose side track specified and constructed for the online options, all options
provide a high degree of certainty of access for residents except in an extreme event.

#### Limit Early Works

- > Objective: Maximise efficiency of works
  - Activities performed prior to the main construction works in particular, geotechnical ground investigation.

#### > Summary

- As currently proposed no option will require early work prior to the Principal Contractor being established on site due to the approach proposed for the geotechnical investigation. It is proposed to use small spud leg barge and appropriately sized drive on a drilling rig which could be loaded at a nearby boat ramp.



#### Supply chain issues during construction

- > Objective: Minimise delays during construction
  - This evaluates the availability of precast concrete elements, specialist contractors and other materials.

#### > Summary

All options will have some supply chain issues in the current supply industry environment.
 They may be mitigated utilising an Early Contractor Involvement form of contract or Client Supplied Materials.

#### Worker Safety

- > Objective: Amount of exposure to risk
  - The exposure can be reduced by limiting the construction time within the waterway and heavy cranage operations.

#### > Summary

- Both online options will be safer due to limited interaction with road traffic. The bridge option also should provide for safer cranage operations.

#### 3.1.3 Environment & Cultural Heritage

#### • Minimum Footprint of Construction & Storage Areas

- > Objective: Minimise approvals required and minimise remedial works
  - Significant temporary works requirements, such as large volumes of rock fill for a side track may require more area to stockpile materials. Both online and offline options are likely to have similar footprints.

#### > Summary

 The offline options will require less project footprint due to a new side track to be constructed and removed. The new side track will probably be wider than the existing causeway and may need some temporary stockpiling on site when being constructed and removed.

#### Environmental and Cultural Heritage Approvals

- > Objective: Time required for approvals and conditions from approvals
  - Regulator requirements prefer bridge over culvert structures. A culvert structure could result in longer approval and review periods and more onerous conditions.

#### > Summary

Both bridge options are favoured by the regulators due to the clearer waterway for the
movement of fish and other marine animals. The offline options are also favoured due to the
lower likelihood of sediment discharge into the Moreton Bay Marine Park due to only
having to construct one embankment.



#### • Environmental and Cultural Heritage Impact

- > Objective: Risk of environmental and cultural heritage damage during construction and longterm adverse effects to the ecosystem
  - Influenced by the duration of the works within the waterway and whether the solution has benefits for the environment.

#### > Summary

- The offline bridge option enables the least working time in the waterway resulting in a lower risk of discharge and could cause less scour and changes to the waterway over time.

#### 3.1.4 Stakeholder and Community

#### • Contractor Performance during Construction

- > Objective: No delays or major issues
  - Assesses the ability for the works to be delivered as per the final contract documentation.

#### > Summary

 The preferred option gives the contractor the best opportunity to achieve this objective through competent and effective project delivery. It is recommended for these criteria to be incorporated into the construction works procurement process.

#### Stakeholder Expectations (preconstruction and construction)

- > Objective: Meet Stakeholder expectations (State, MBRC, Utility authorities, other groups).
  - Assesses the ability of the works to deliver a solution that meets the needs required by all relevant stakeholders.

#### > Summary

- The bridge options are seen as an improved option by all stakeholders and the offline option is seen as a less complex and lower risk option by the regulators.

#### Community expectations

- > Objective: Meet community expectations (road safety, connectivity, final solution)
  - Defined by a solution that provides a positive community outcome. Understanding the community expectations of the selected option. Reduces impact on the community, i.e. construction traffic through the local road network, noise, and pedestrian connectivity.

#### > Summary

- The community will expect to see a different solution to that which has been substantially damaged a number of times previously resulting in loss of all access for a number of days.
- The offline options will also create the least increase in construction traffic due to having to build and fully remove the side track and fully rebuild the existing embankment in the online option.



#### 3.1.5 Meeting Project Milestones

#### • Funding Milestones -

- > Objective: Meet Stage 1 & 2 QRA milestones.
  - Considers the pathway for environmental approvals, contractor engagement, and temporary works.

#### > Summary

 The preferred option has the greatest potential to meet the approvals schedule to allow the funding submission to be submitted to QRA by the March 2023 phase 1 milestone deadline.
 The offline bridge option has been assessed as having the least construction risk that could delay the project completion beyond the June 2024 QRA phase 2 project completion milestone.

#### Approval Milestones

- > Objective: Achieve required statutory approvals in preconstruction phase.
  - The ability for the solution to achieve all approvals prior to Contractor engagement.

#### > Summary

 The bridge options are strongly favoured by the regulatory and approval authorities due to the clear waterway flow area and how these options enable the better environment and ecosystem outcomes. The offline bridge option enables the least amount of construction time in the waterway area resulting in less risk of sediment discharge in the Moreton Bay Marine Park.

## 3.2 Options Cost Comparison

A cost comparison of the developed options was conducted as part of the multi-criteria assessment and the results were presented at the options analysis workshop. The costings were based on conceptual design information and early feedback from most approval agencies. Due to the limited available level of design detail and data consistent with conceptual designs, RFA agreed to develop relative difference costings, which excluded permanent approach embankment works, pavements and surfacing, road furniture and cycle/pedestrian facilities on the approaches to the crossings. The costings were developed using historical unit rates and similar schedule items sourced from similar projects.

#### 3.2.1 Cost Comparison Assumptions

The assumptions made in the relative costings were as follows:

- The bridge options were developed assuming a plank bridge, driven piles and a single 17m span.
- The culvert options were developed assuming 4 cell 2.4m x 1.2m RCBCs.
- Allowance made for complete removal of the side track in both online options.
- Allowance made for complete removal of the existing crossing in the damaged area and removal to a depth of lowest astronomical tide level for the remainder of the waterway in the offline options.
- Additional temporary culverts required for both the offline and online culvert options. This is due to
  the waterway opening at the proposed culvert locations likely being blocked during construction by
  a cofferdam.



Guidance received from the pre-lodgement meeting with SARA indicated that all culvert options
would require culverts to span across the majority of the waterway, resulting in a large quantity of
culverts being necessary to satisfy requirements. This condition had a significant relative cost
impact for the culvert options, which resulted in both options being unviable from a cost
perspective.

#### 3.2.2 Cost Comparison Work Items

The work items that were costed in order to develop the cost differential for the developed options were as follows:

- Permanent Works
  - > Causeway earthworks
  - > Bridge structures
  - > Culvert structures
  - > Scour protection
  - > Removal of existing causeway
- Temporary Works
  - > Construct side track and drainage
  - > Removal of side track and drainage
  - > Coffer dam (sheet piles)
  - > Utilities diversion into side track
  - > Additional temporary drainage



# 4 Options Analysis Outcomes

The Options Analysis Workshop was held on the 15<sup>th</sup> of July 2022 at RFA offices in Brisbane City. Attendees included:

Table 4.1 - MCA Workshop Attendees

Name	Role	Contact Information
Joel Chapman	Project Director	
Sarah Carroll	Project Manager	sarah.carroll@moretonbay.qld.gov.ar
Andrew Schoenmaker	Coordinator Program Management & Delivery	andrew.schoenmaker@moretonbay.qld.gov.au
<b>Boyan Trifonov</b>	Planning - Principal Engineer	poyan.trifonov@moretonbay.qld.gov.at
Sam Carlile	Program Manager	sam.carlile@moretonbay.qld.gov.au
Alex Wisniowiecka	Cultural Heritage Planning Officer	ilex.wisniowiecka@moretonbay.qld.gov.ac
Michael Price	Project Director	m.price@redfoxadvisory.com
Miles Vass	Project Lead	m.vass@redfoxadvisory.com
Michael Dixon	Environmental	mdixon@basecg.com.au
Peter Kastrup	Structural	peter.kas @shorelinecmc.co u

The purpose of the workshop was for attendees to collaboratively discuss the options developed by RFA and assess the options against the defined criteria, resulting in a quantitative score assigned for each element. The initial proposed weightings which would be applied to the element scores were also assessed and were updated as a result of discussions.

Refer to Appendix E for the outcomes of the Options Analysis workshop including updated MCA weightings, scores and commentary. The outcomes of the workshop were then used to determine the preferred option which would progress to Preliminary Design.

Refer Table 4.2 for a summary of the outcomes from the Options Analysis Workshop.



				Option 1 - Online Culvert		Option 2 - Online Bridge		Option 3 - Offline Culvert		Option 4 - Offline Bridge	
Criteria	Element	Objective	Weighting	Criteria Score	Element Score	Criteria Score	Element Score	Criteria Score	Element Score	Criteria Score	Element Score
Value for Money	Cost	Lowest cost of selected elements (structure, scour protection, coffer dams, side track, causeway rock fill). This is not the total cost.	20%		3	3.60	2	3.80	5	4.20	4
	Improved asset	Improved road user safety and functionality		3.20	3		3		4		4
	Funding	Best alignment to funding guidelines			4		4		4		4
	Infrastructure Damage in Major Event	Sustainability of the permanent solution			3		5		3		5
	Longterm Maintenance Requirement	Minimise longer term maintenance needs			3		4		3		4
Constructability	Wet Weather Risk	Lowest risk in waterway	25%		1	3.40	2	2.40	2	3.60	4
	Ensure all weather access for residents	Minimum risk		2.40	3		4		3		4
	Limit Early Works	Maximise efficiency of works			4		4		3		3
	Supply chain issues during construction	Minimise delays during construction			2		3		2		3
	Worker Safety	Amount of exposure to risk			2		4		2		4
	Minimum Footprint of Construction & Storage Areas	Minimise approvals required	25%	l	2		2	2.50	3	4.17	3
		Minimise remedial works		1.33	1	2.67	2		3		4
Environment & Cultural Heritage	Environmental and Cultural Heritage Approvals	Time required for approvals			1		3		2		5
outeurur memuage		Conditions from approvals			1		3		2		5
	Environmental and Cultural Heritage Impact	Risk of environmental and cultural heritage damage during construction			1		2		3		4
		Longterm adverse effects to the eco system			2		4		2		4
	Contracted Performance during Construction	No delays or major issues	15%		1	3.00	3	1.67	1	4.33	5
Stakeholder and Community	Stakeholder Expectations (preconstruction and construction)	Meet Stakeholder expectations (State, MBRC, Utility authorities, other groups).		1.33	2		4		2		4
	Community expectations	Meet community expectations (road safety, connectivity, final solution)			1		2		2		4
Meeting Project Milestones	Funding Milestones	Meet Stage 1 & 2 QRA milestones.	15%	2.00	2	3.00	4	2.50	2	4.00	4
	Approval Milestones	Achieve required statutory approvals in preconstruction phase			2		2	2.30	3 4.00	4	
			Option Rating	2.07		3.14		2.61		4.03	

Table 4.2 - MCA Workshop Outcomes Summary



## 5 Recommendation

The developed options assessed each have their advantages and disadvantages. The primary disadvantage of the online options was the requirement to construct two embankments, for the side track and reconstructing the existing embankment. This condition was determined following a technical assessment whereby RFA agreed the existing embankment could not be incorporated into the proposed online embankment due to the limited detailed As-Constructed information. Both culvert options have the issue of having to construct a waterproof cofferdam together with the associated high level of risk. The culvert options also require an additional set of temporary culverts to be installed to allow the tidal flow and movement of marine animals during construction. They culverts are also less favoured by regulatory authorities for ease of maintaining an effective fish passage. A key regulatory authority also advised RFA during a subsequent pre-lodgement meeting that if a culvert option were to be proposed, it would need to be three to four times longer than that proposed in the options analysis, therefore removing any cost advantage over a bridge. The offline bridge option is the safest and lowest risk during construction, most favoured by stakeholders and community and is also the most effective long-term option.

Based on the outputs of the constructability workshop, the Options Analysis workshop including the MCA comparative scoring and the feedback to date from the regulatory and approval authorities, the recommended option to proceed through to the preliminary design phase is the Offline Bridge option with a single span structure.



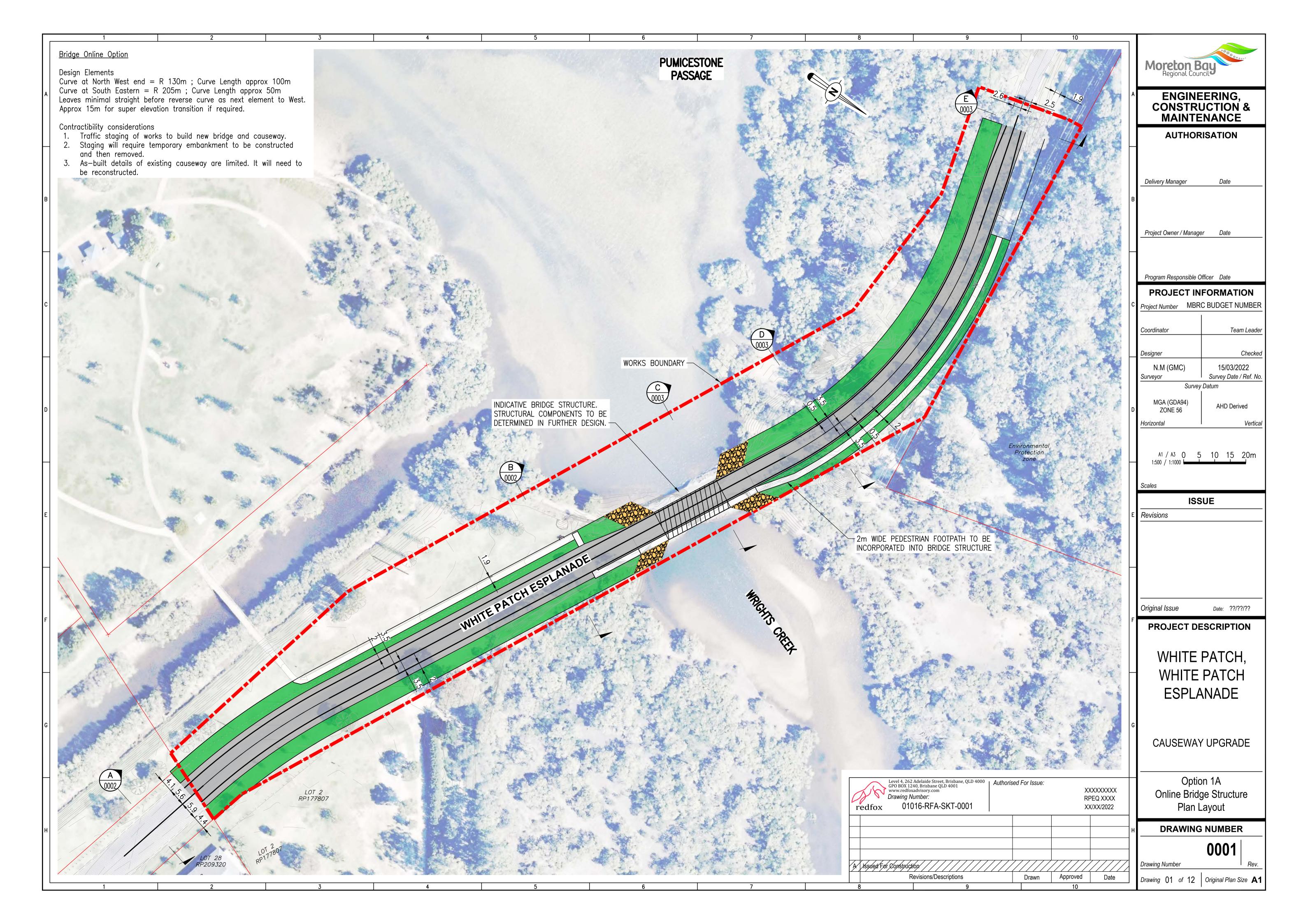
# Appendix A – MBRC Specification for Services

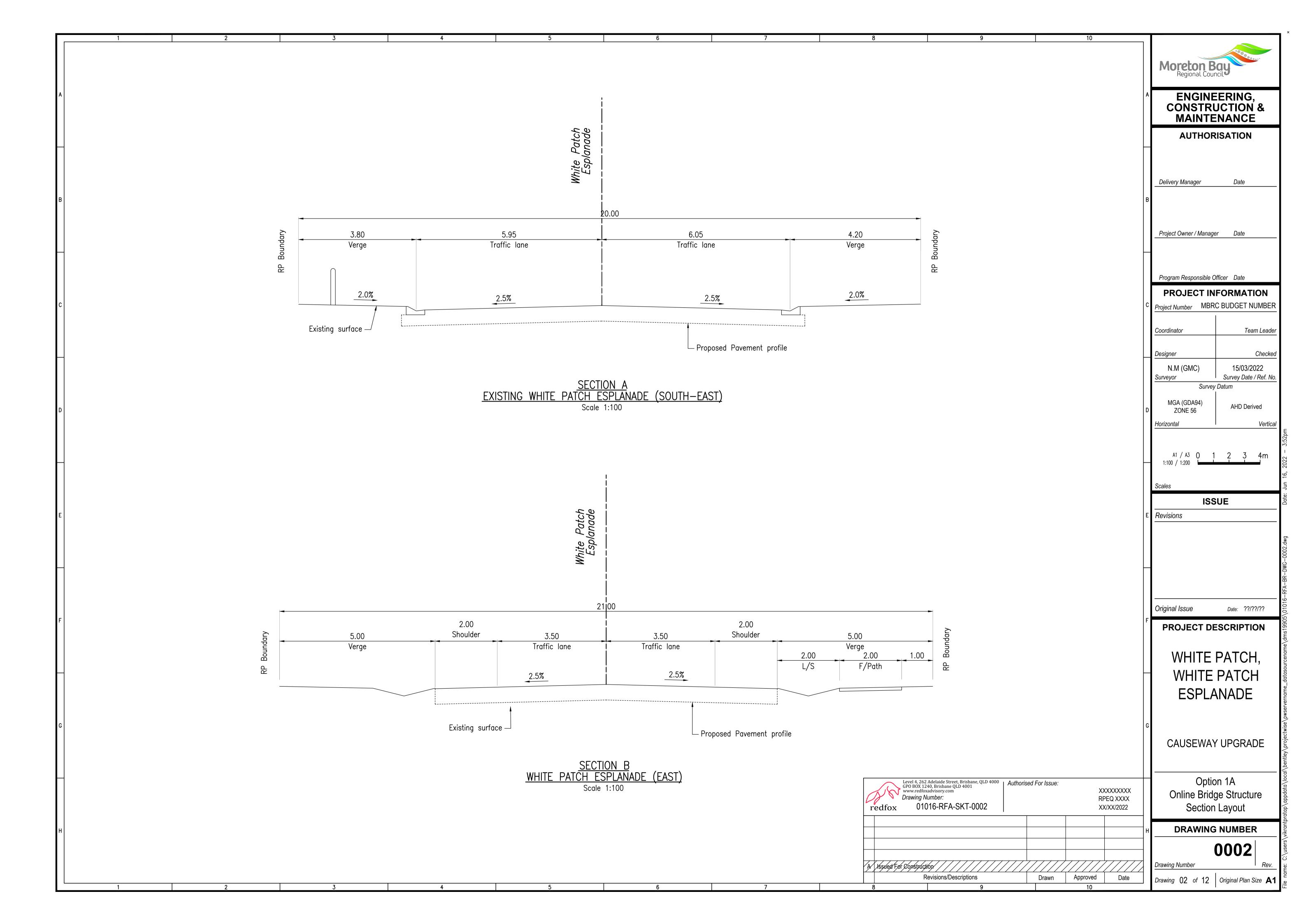


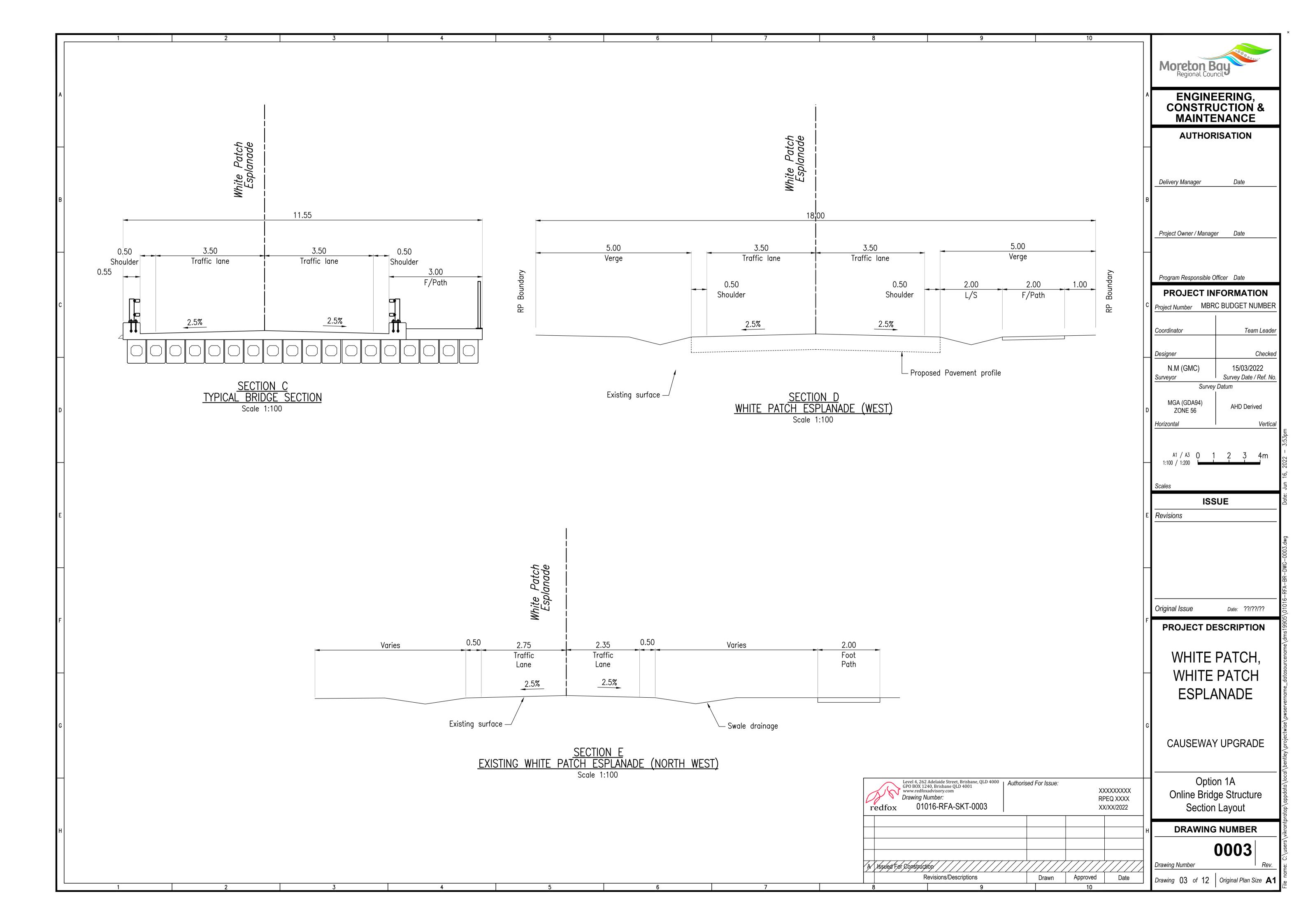
# Appendix B – Basis of Design Report

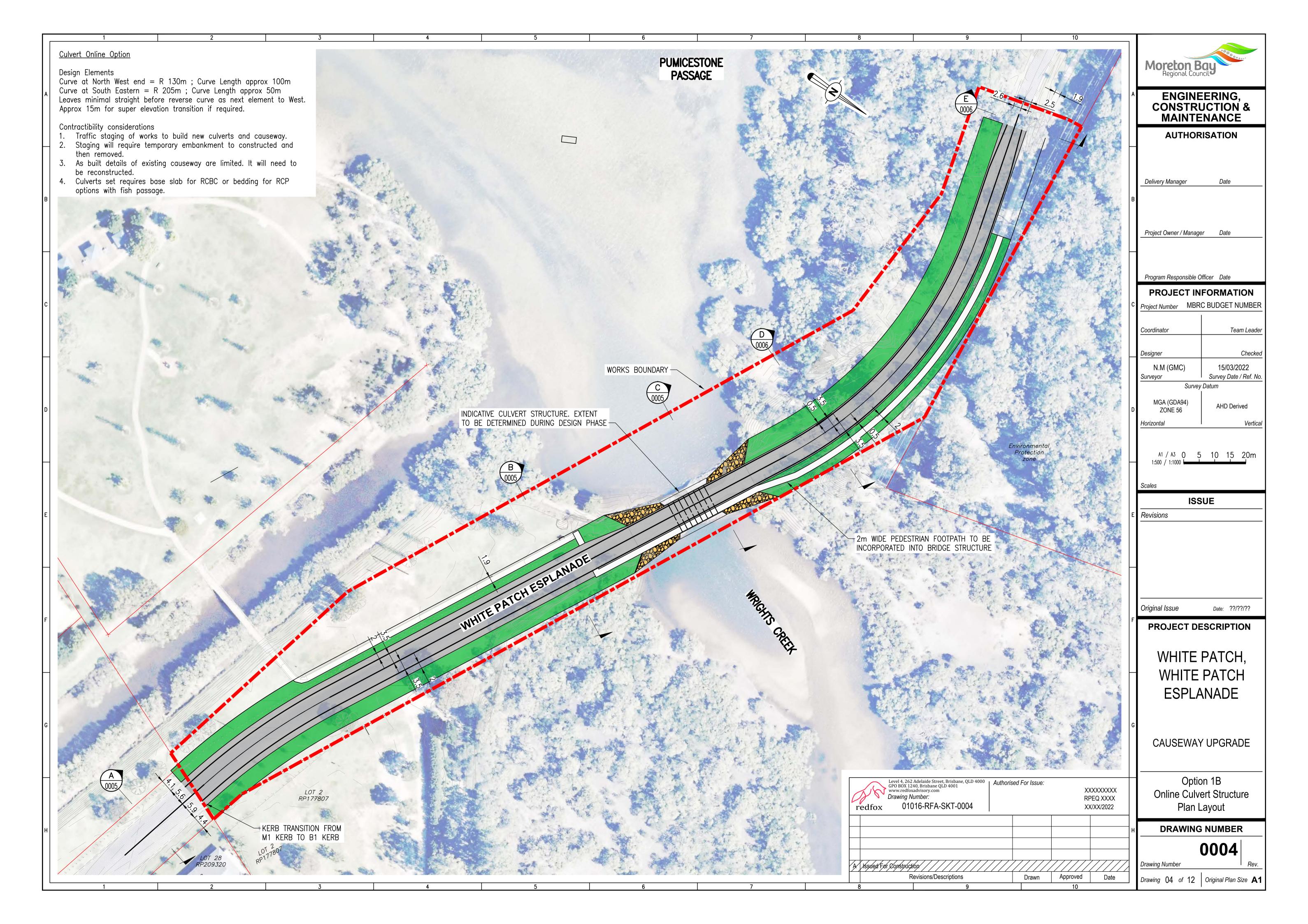


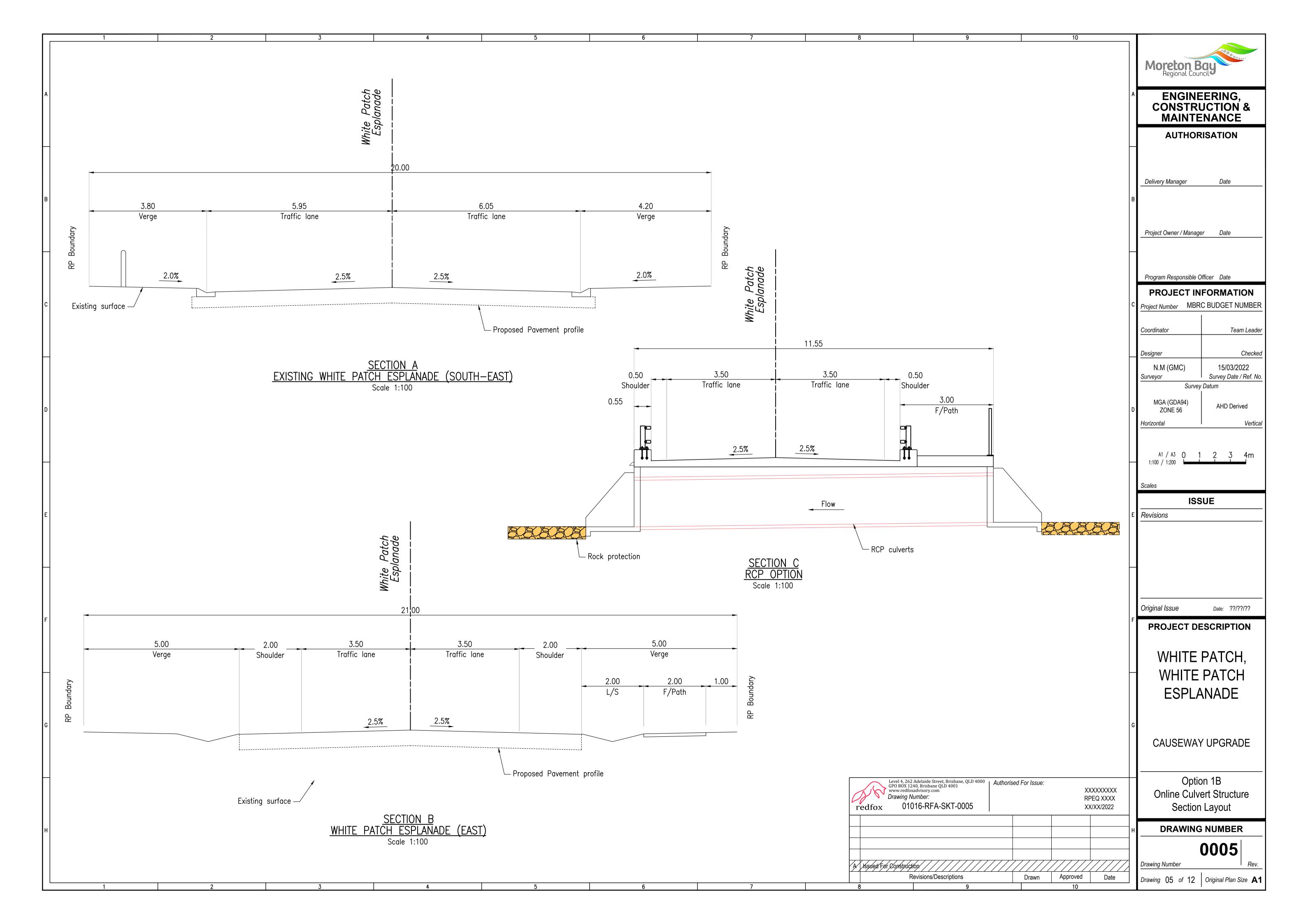
# Appendix C – Design Options Drawings

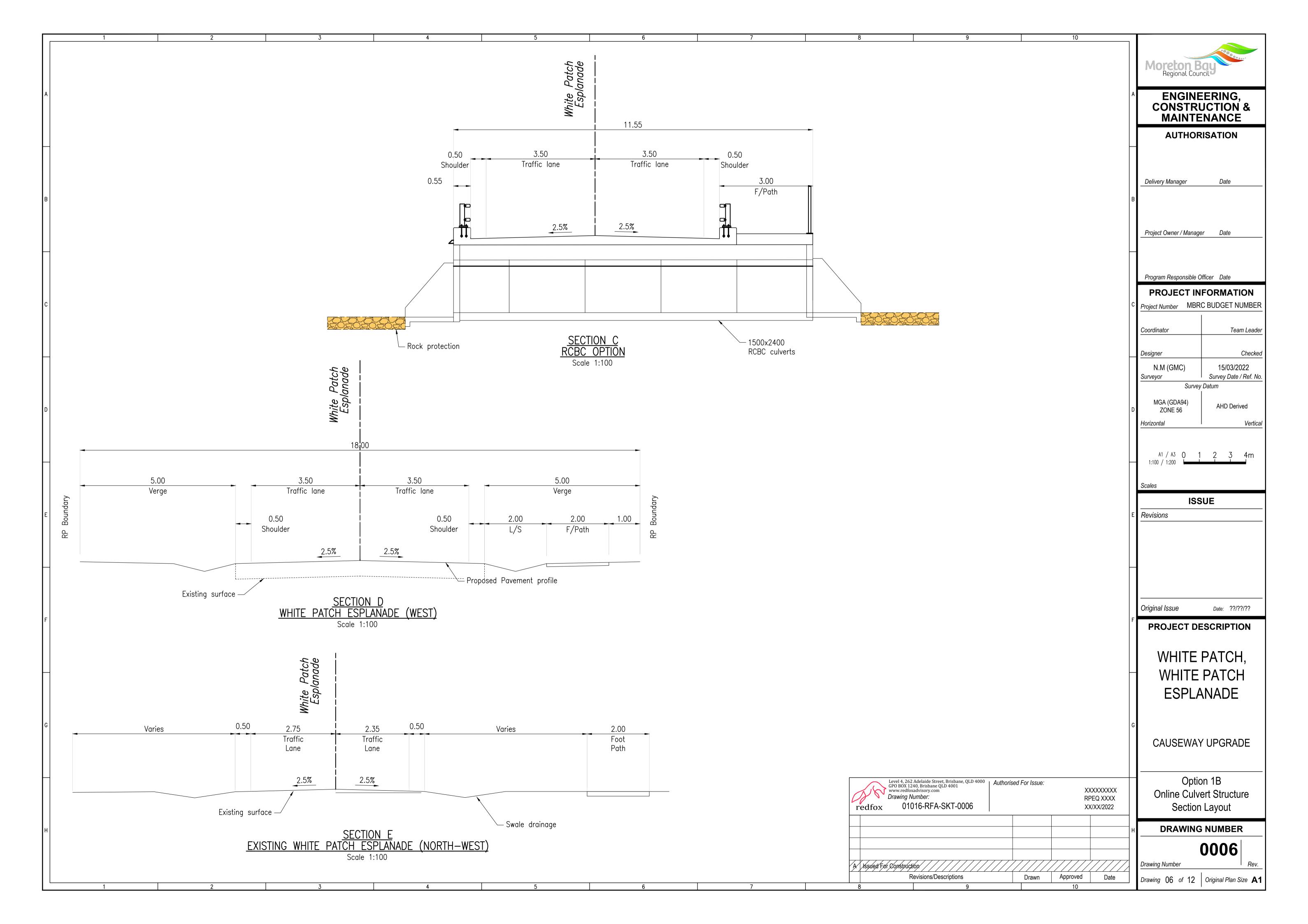


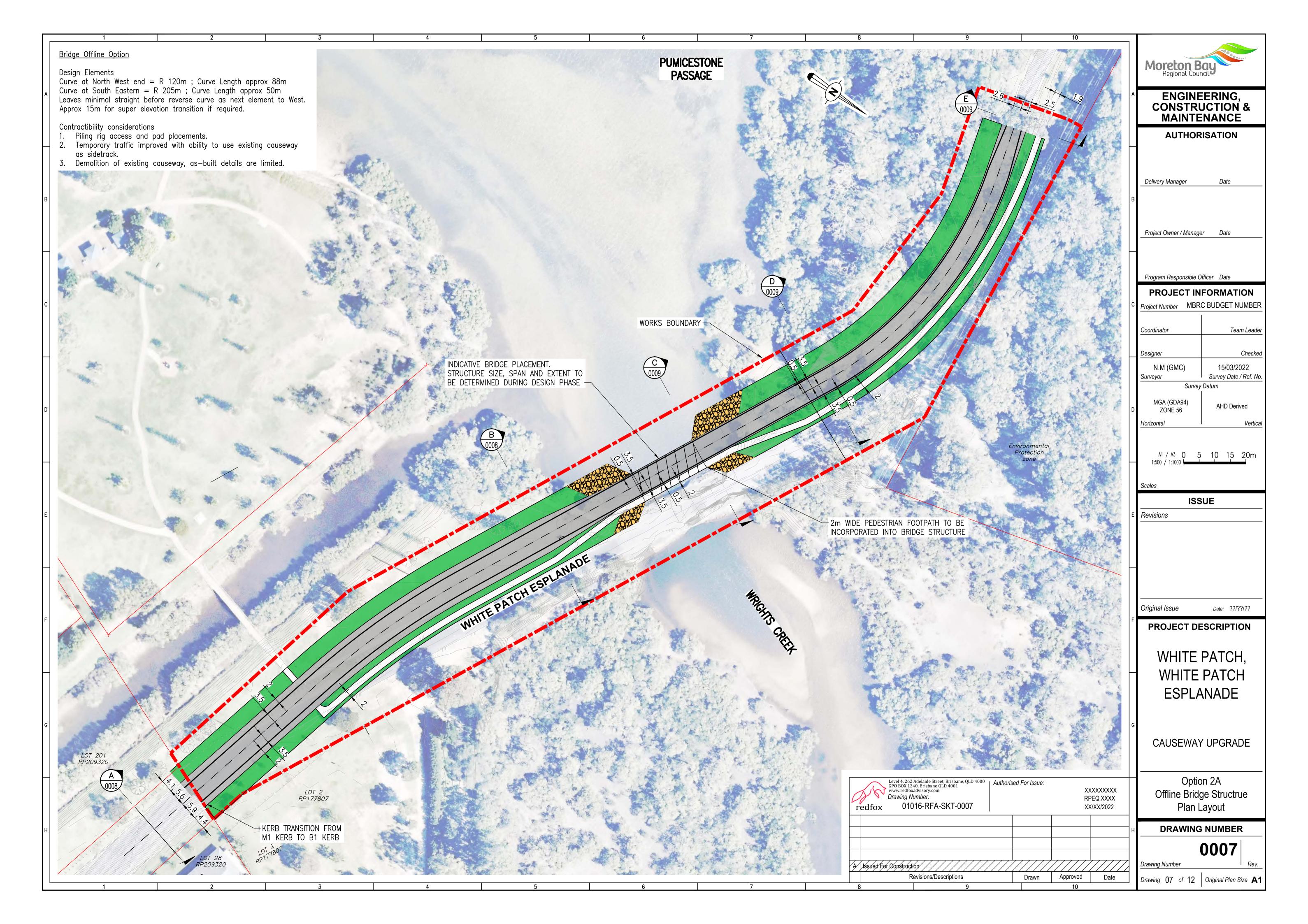


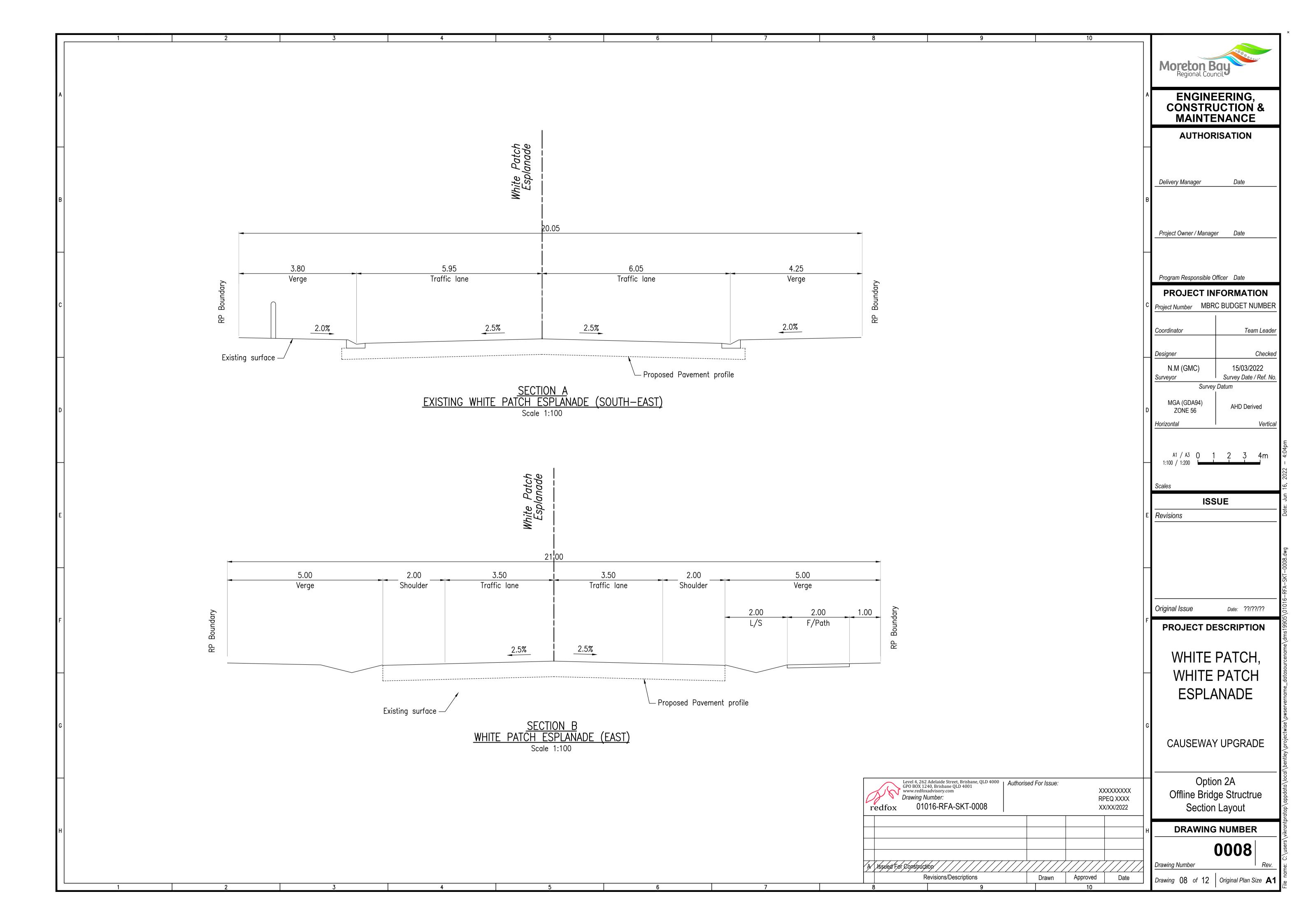


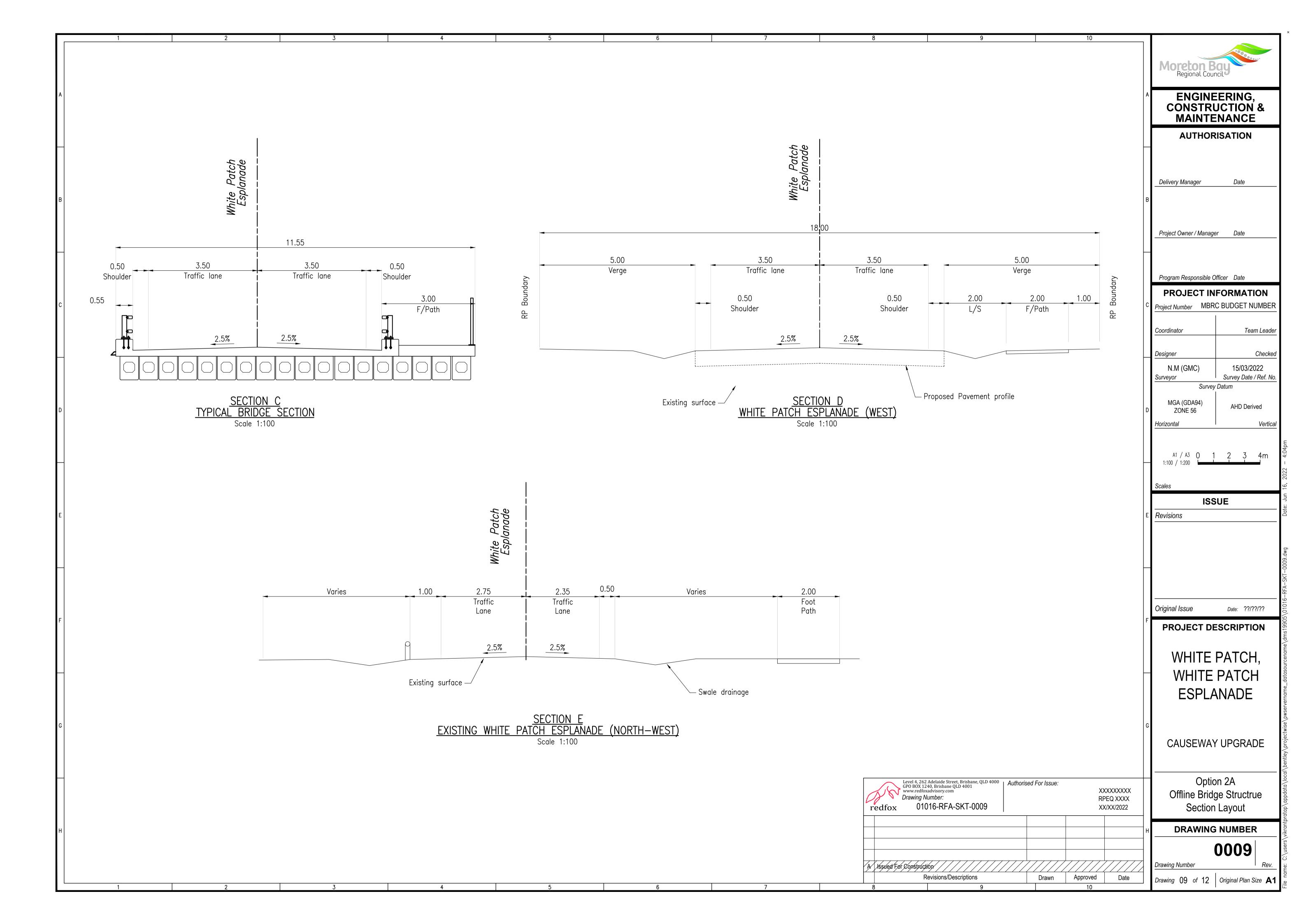


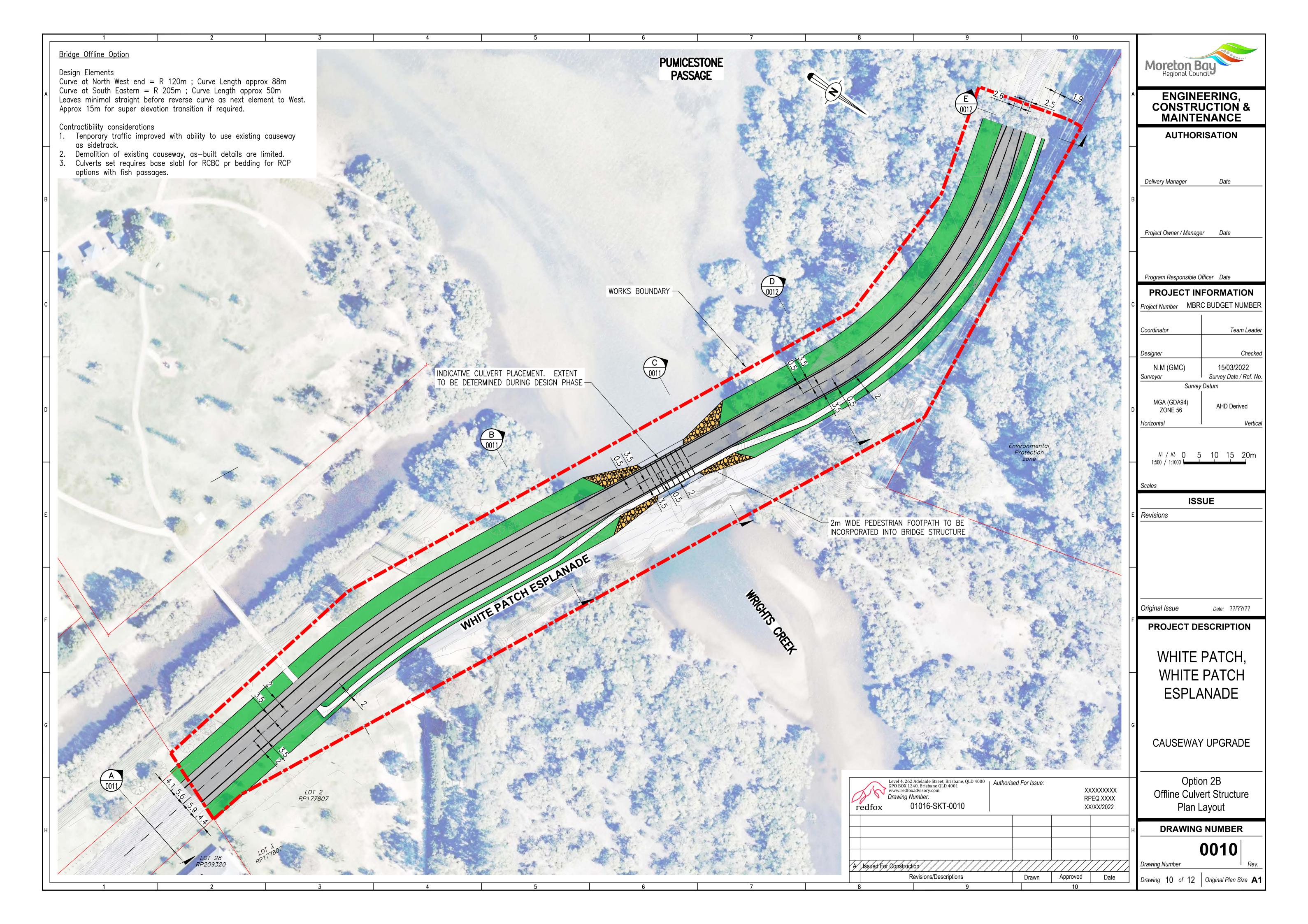


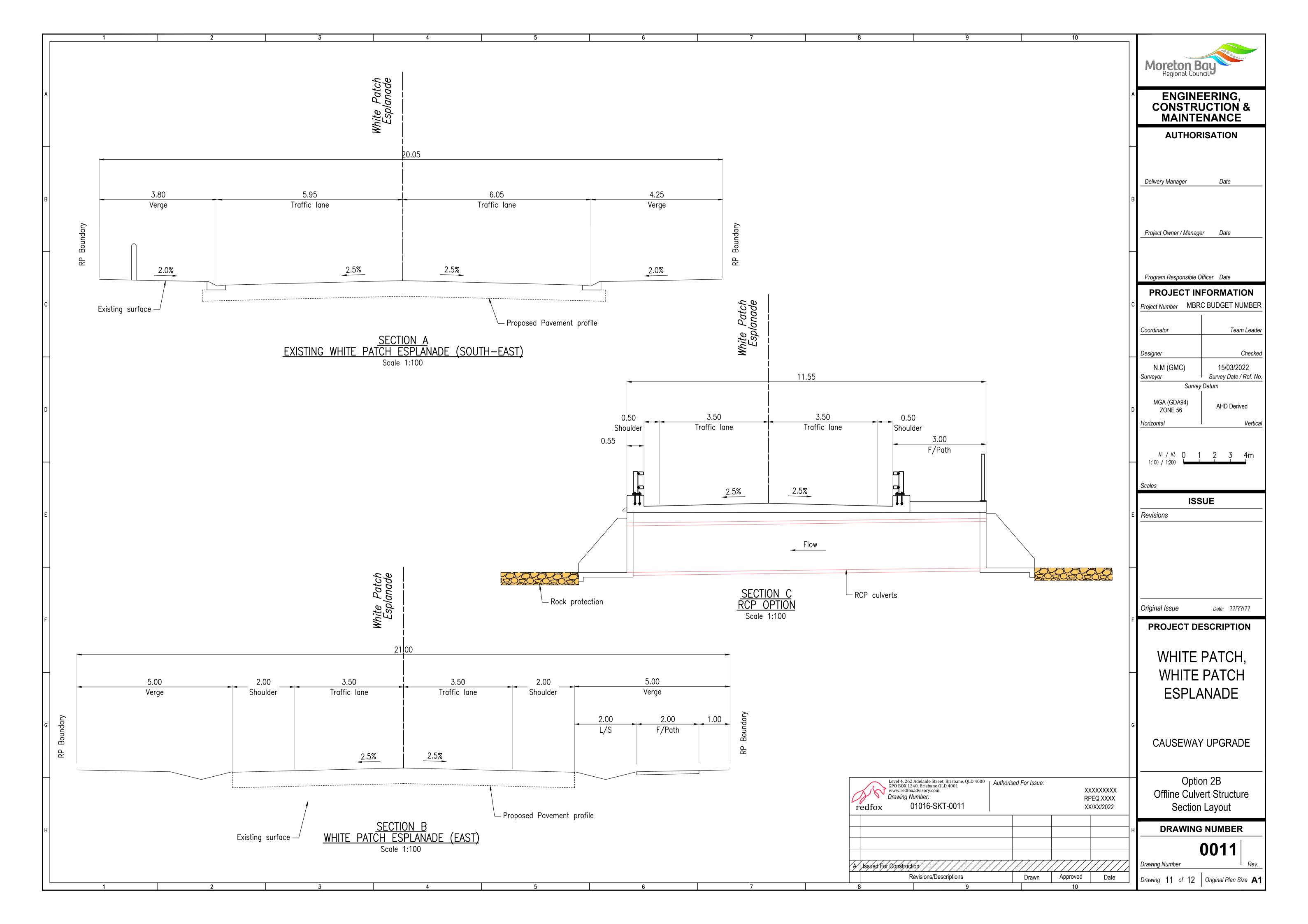


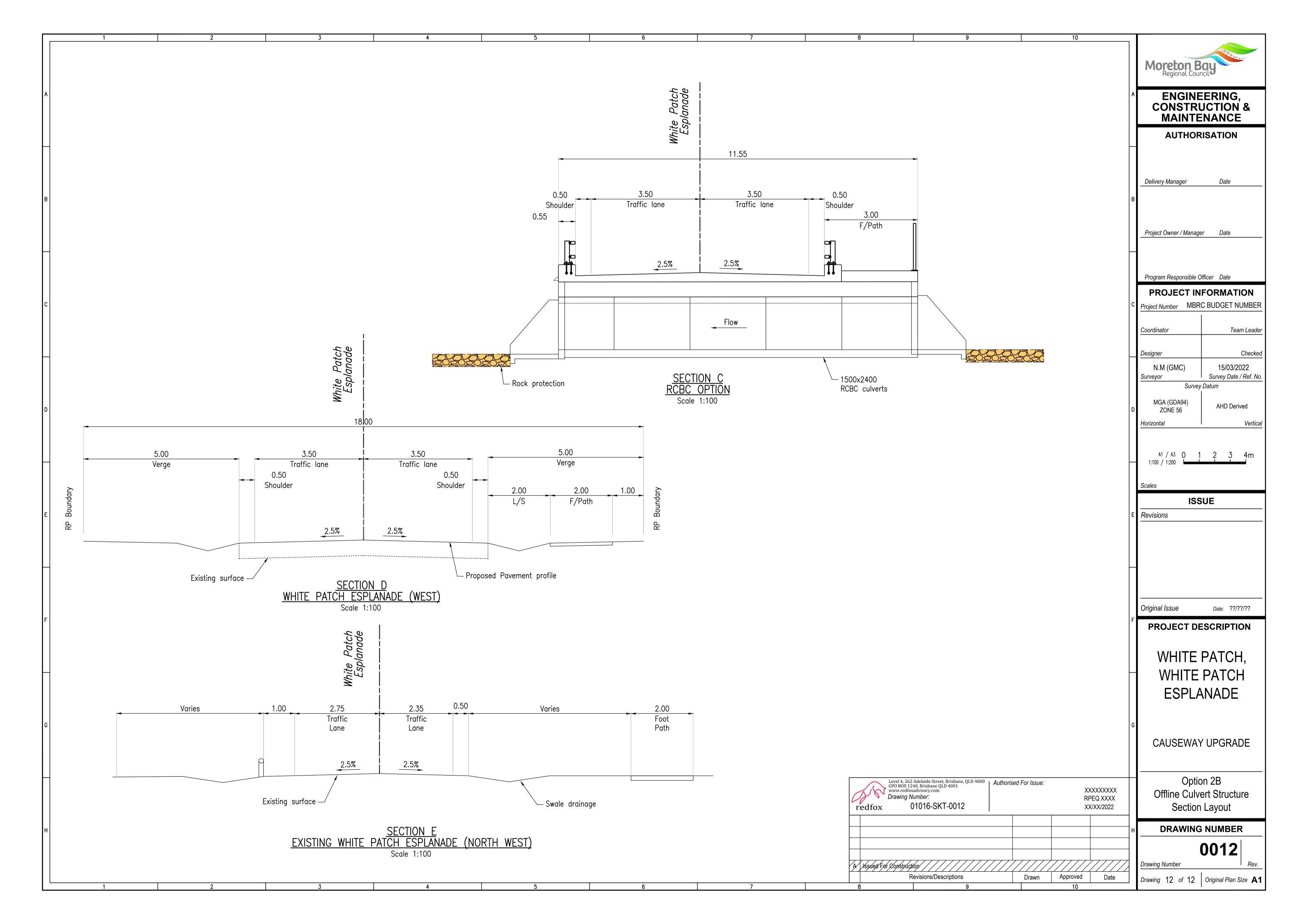














# Appendix D – Outputs of Constructability Workshop



# Whitepatch Causeway Reconstruction

Constructability and Design Update 07/07/2022

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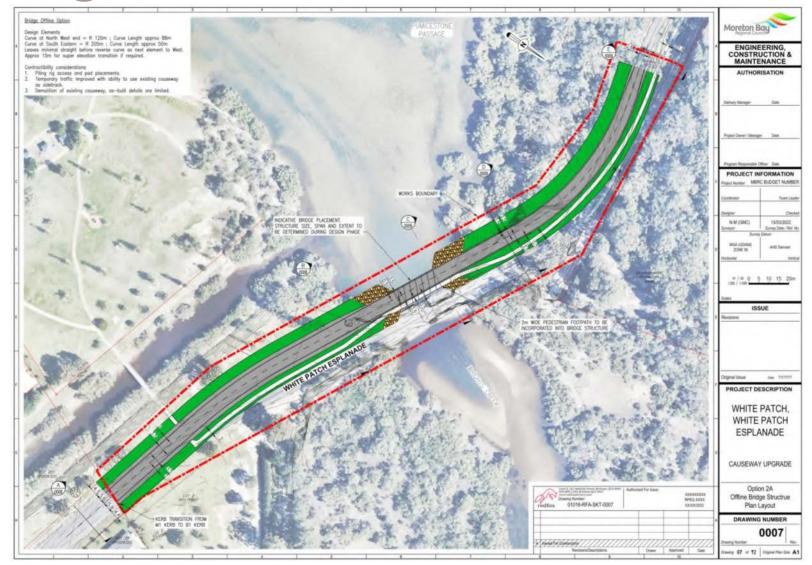


# Agenda

- Basis of Design
- Environmental Update
- Constructability Workshop Outcomes
- Options Analysis Criteria

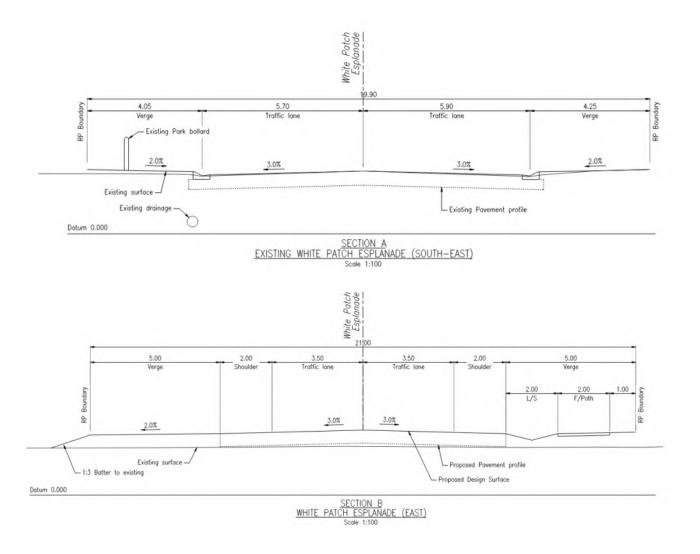


# BoD - Alignment



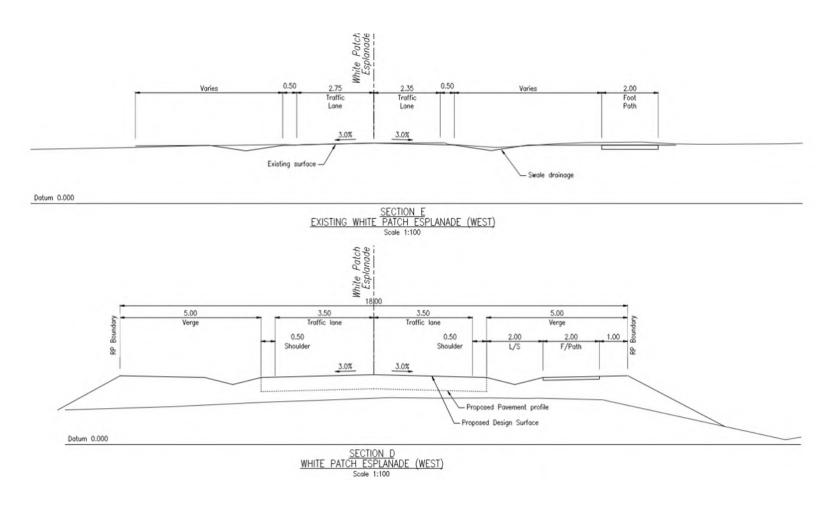


# BoD – Road Alignment (east)





# BoD - Road Alignment (west)





### BoD - Structure and Scour Protection

- 1% AEP passing through
- 0.05% AEP ultimate limit state
- Bridge Structure 100yr design life
- Traffic Load SM1600 with HLP400
- BEDC to be nominated by MBRC
- Climate Change 0.8m
- Exposure Classification C2



### BoD - Structure and Scour Protection

#### Storm Surge – from 2018 Cardno Report

Parameter	ULS (1000/2000 Year ARI)	SLS (20 Year ARI)				
Storm Surge Level	+2.44 m AHD	+1.70 m AHD				

• Water and Tidal Levels – Maritime Safety Qld (Toorbul)



### BoD - Geotechnical

Unitywater – underbore ground investigation

- Medium to dense alluvial sands to cemented coffee rock
- ASS present, treatment required
- Scoping up further investigation



## Environmental Update

- Moreton Bay Marine Park prelodgement held 22<sup>nd</sup> June
- SARA, DAF, Dept of Env prelodgement meeting 19<sup>th</sup> July
- REF Comments received and working through
- EPBC self assessment close to complete

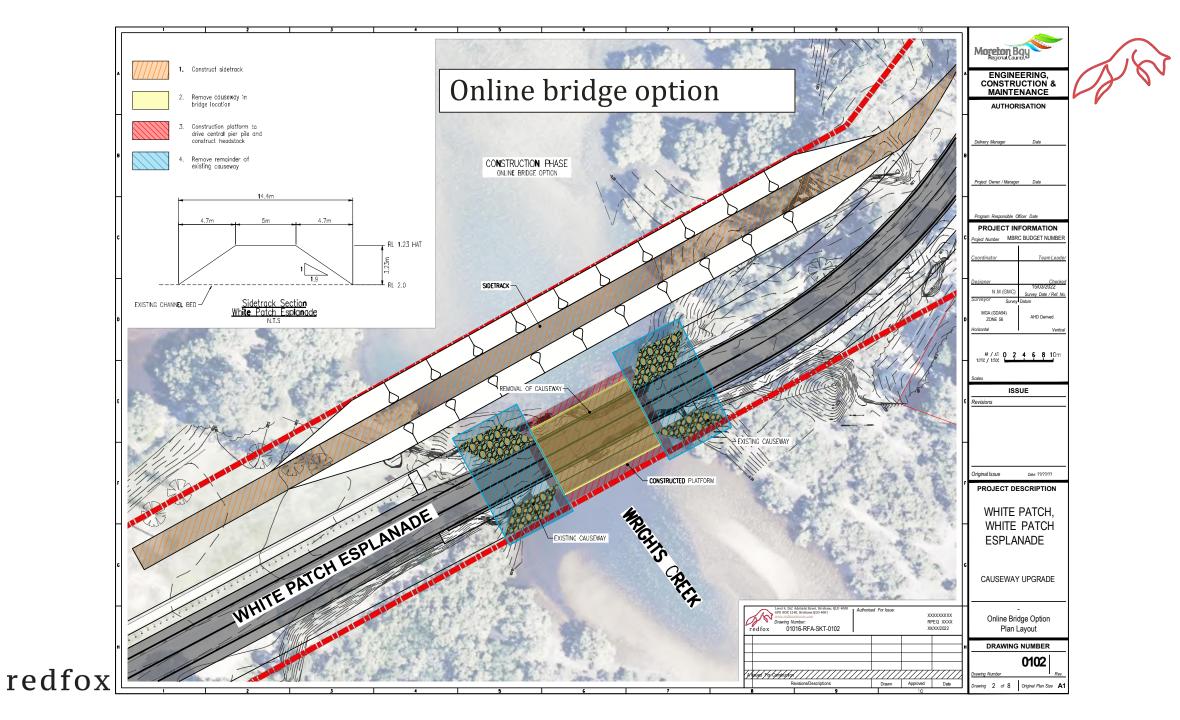


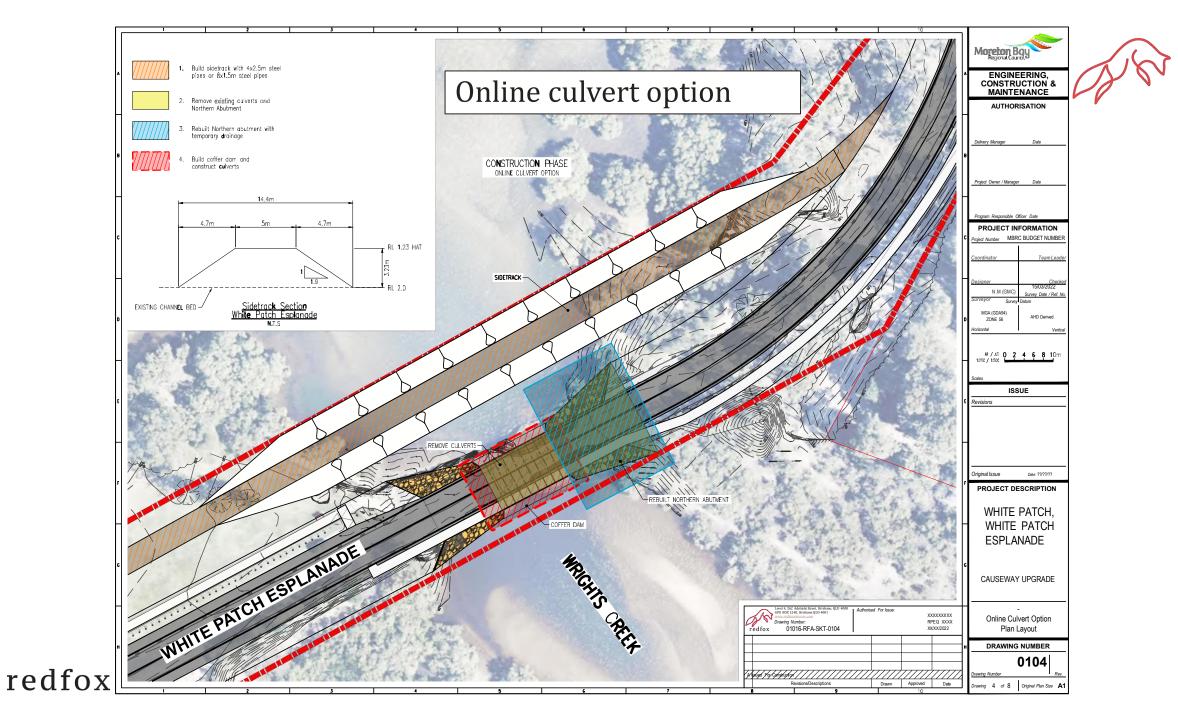
# Constructability Workshop

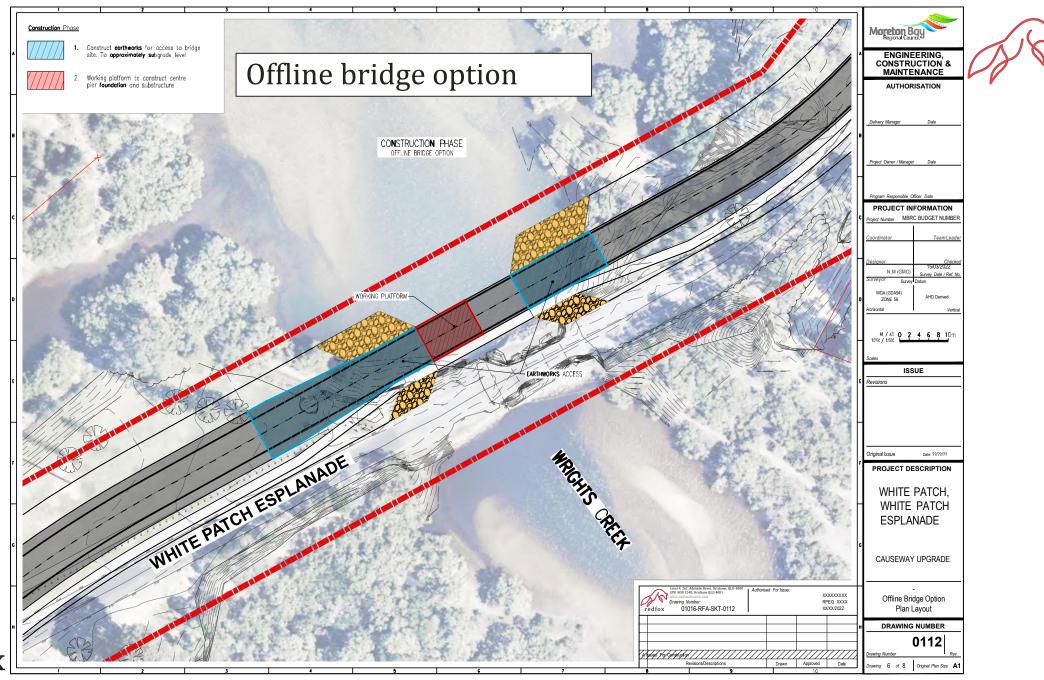


## Key Site Issues

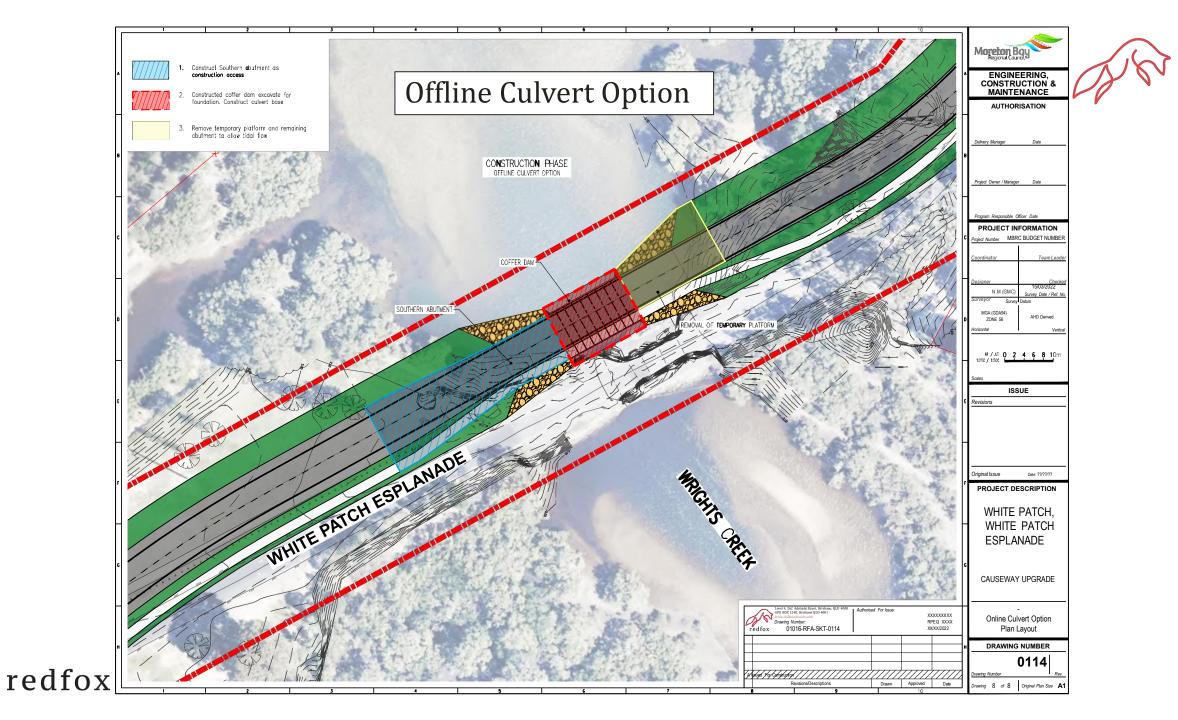
- Probability of flooding during construction
- Flood damage during construction is not insurable
- 18 tonne limit on causeway which could be a major issue during construction
- Extent of laydown area and works required for environmental approvals
- Quality information required as early as possible for approval engagement with relevant authorities
- Sustainability of temporary works during construction
- Reputational risk of reinstating with previously constructed solutions and the approach during construction
- Managing runoff and sedimentation during construction







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## Project options for discussion

- Similar footprint for all options
- Not able to build online without constructing high standard sidetrack
- Quality of existing causeway construction is unknown and not able to be relied on as part of any permanent works.
- The offline option may result in a slightly better horizontal alignment
- Could look at alternative geotechnical testing options as well as on water sampling options
- The sidetrack would need to include existing services for the online option
- Given the lack of engineering knowledge of the existing causeway there is a high probability that the existing causeway would need to be removed and reconstructed in an online option



### Recommendations

- Proving value for money will be a key attribute to the recommended option.
- Construction completion by June 2024 is a mandatory requirement.
- Key difference between online and offline options is that the online option will most likely require construction of 2 embankments (one temporary and one permanent) in water which results in a higher level of risk.
- The construction time spent in the tidal zone should be minimised as far as possible.
- The general view was that the offline bridge option showed the least risk during construction and best able to meet the project criteria that were discussed.



## Options Analysis Criteria

#### **Constructability criteria:**

- Construction weather risk in the creek
- Minimum footprint to construction and holding/storage areas
- Ensuring all weather access across causeway for local residents at all times
- Timing for environmental and other approvals to meet funding approval milestones
- Community impact of construction
- Resilience of temporary works during construction
- Limit early works

#### The other criteria for the options analysis that were proposed were:

- Value for Money
- Resilience
- Reputation
- Environment
- Customer and stakeholder expectations
- Ability to meet approval and funding milestones

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## Appendix E – Options Review Workshop



Longterm I Wet Weath Ensure all t Limit Early Supply cha Worker Sal Minimum I Areas Environment & Cultural Heritage	<b>Element</b> ved asset	Objective  Lowest cost of selected elements (structure, scour protection, coffer	Measurement	Weighting	Criteria	Element		Criteria	Element		Criteria					Option 4 - Offline Bridge		
Value for Money  Funding  Infrastruct  Longterm I  Wet Weath  Ensure all t  Limit Early  Supply cha  Worker Sal  Minimum I  Areas  Environment & Cultural Heritage	ved asset	(structure, scour protection, coffer			Score	Score	Comments	Score	Score	Comments	Score	Element	Comments	Criteria Score	Element	Comments		
Value for Money  Funding  Infrastruct  Longterm I  Wet Weath  Ensure all v  Limit Early  Supply cha  Worker Sal  Minimum I  Areas  Environment &  Cultural Heritage	ved asset	dams, sidetrack, causeway rock fill). This is not the total cost.	s		3.20	3	\$1.4M difference	3.60	2	\$1.9M difference	3.80	5	\$700k difference	Score	4	\$1M difference		
Environment & Cultural Heritage		Improved road user safety and functionality	RSA	20%		3	Improved from existing		3	Improved from existing		4	Improved from existing. Better horiz. Geometry.		4	Improved from existing. Better horiz. Geometry.		
Longterm I Wet Weath Ensure all t Limit Early Supply cha Worker Sal Minimum I Areas Environment & Cultural Heritage	g	Best alignment to funding guidelines	Assessment against QRA			4	All options as per MBRC planning scheme policy and eligible.		4	All options as per MBRC planning scheme policy and eligible.		4	All options as per MBRC planning scheme policy and eligible.	4.20	4	All options as per MBRC planning scheme policy and eligible.		
Wet Weath Ensure all V Limit Early Supply cha Worker Sal Minimum I Areas Environment & Cultural Heritage	ructure Damage in Major Event	Sustainability of the permanent solution	Assess			3	Similar solution to pre-existing that was damaged.		5	Larger open with bridge, ability to reduce upstream hydrualic loads. JC - consider constructability		3	Same solution as existing which washed away previously.		5	Larger open with bridge, ability to reduce upstream hydrualic loads.		
Constructability  Limit Early Supply cha Worker Sal  Minimum I Areas  Environment & Cultural Heritage	rm Maintenance Requirement	Minimise longer term maintenance needs	\$			3	Sedimentation of culverts. Scour and apron repairs.		4	Bridge will require regular inspection and maintenance.		3	Sedimentation of culverts		4	Bridge will require regular inspection and maintenance.		
Constructability  Limit Early Supply cha Worker Sal  Minimum I Areas  Environment & Cultural Heritage	eather Risk	Lowest risk in waterway	Risk score	25%	2.40	1	Most time in waterway	3.40	2	Less time in waterway when compared to option 1.	2.40	2	Improved on option 2, but with culvert base slab there would still be a considerable time in the waterway. Still have coffer dams		4	New causeway embankment could be constructed upto abutments, piled.		
Limit Early Supply cha Worker Sal Minimum I Areas  Environment & Cultural Heritage	all weather access for residents	Minimum risk	Risk score			3	With a sidetrack this would mitigate this risk		4	With a sidetrack this would mitigate this risk		3	Existing causeway used for access		4	Existing causeway used for access		
Worker Sal  Minimum I Areas  Environment & Cultural Heritage	Early Works	Maximise efficiency of works	Assess			4	No requirement for embankment works for GI		4	No requirement for embankment works for GI		3	May need temporary works for GI	3.60	3	May need temporary works for GI		
Minimum I Areas  Environment & Cultural Heritage	chain issues during construction	Minimise delays during construction	Assess			2	Marine class culverts are special orders		3	Engagement of piling contractors		2	Marine class culverts are special orders		3	Engagement of piling contractors		
Areas  Environment & Approvals  Cultural Heritage	r Safety	Amount of exposure to risk	Assess			2	More works in waterway, dealing with existing causeway		4	Improved on option 1.		2	Similar to option 1, however less time in creek with reduced temporary works and staging.		4	Least work in waterway, working from new causeway platform.		
Environment & Cultural Heritage	um Footprint of Construction & Storage	Minimise approvals required	Number	- 25% 1.33		2	Approvals pathway could be longer		2	Impoved on option, still has sidetrack which may not been seen as favourable with regulators.	2.50	3	No sidetrack. Culverts may be seen as less favourable than bridge. Would require fish passage.		3	No sidetrack. Solution seen as most favourable with regulators. Improved long term environmental benefits.		
Environment & Cultural Heritage		Minimise remedial works	Cost			1	Reconstruction of existing causeway and new sidetrack required,		2	Reconstruction of existing causeway and new sidetrack required,		3	Existing causeway not used in permanent solution.		4	Existing causeway not used in permanent solution.		
Cultural Heritage	nmental and Cultural Heritage vals	Time required for approvals	Days			1	Less favoured by DAF, fish passage required. Demonstrate that risk is managed, more detail and cycle	2.67	3	Improved on option 1, but with sidetrack it may not been seen favourably with regulators.		2	No sidetrack. Culverts may be seen as less favourable than bridge. Would require fish passage.	4.17	5	No sidetrack. Solution seen as most favourable with regulators. Improved long term environmental		
Environme		Conditions from approvals	Complexity		1.33	1	through information requests.  Less favoured by DAF, fish passage required.		3	Still reasonably complex with sidetrack		2	Culverts may attract more conditions.		5	benefits. Bridge with no sidetrack may attract less conditions.		
	nmental and Cultural Heritage Impact	Risk of environmental and cultural heritage damage during construction	Assess			1	More time in waterway, greater chance of damage during construction. More invasive works with coffer dam and scour protection.		2	Still a long time in waterway with reconstruction of existing causeway.		3	More time in waterway, greater chance of damage during construction. More invasive works with coffer dam and scour protection.		4	Most efficient program, less chance of damage.		
		Longterm adverse effects to the eco system	Assess			2	Scour holes would remain		4	Likely will ultimately provide improve benefit with larger opening.		2	Scour holes would remain		4	Greater opening may remove scour holes and revert back to existing channel profile.		
Contracted	cted Performance during Construction	No delays or major issues	Assess risk	15%	1.33	1	Longest construction time. Need to construct sidetrack and divert services prior to main works.	3.00	3	Less time in waterway when compared to option 1. Lead times for pre-cast bridge elements to be considered.	1.67	1	Long construction time. Improved on option 1 with slightly less construction duration.		5	Improved on option 2. Lead times for pre-cast bridge elements.		
Stakeholder and Community	older Expectations (preconstruction and uction)	Meet Stakeholder expectations (State, MBRC, Utility authorities, other groups).	Assess			2	Most complex and unlikely to meet expectations, ie time, cost. Sidetrack construct then removal would be seen as waste.		4	A bridge is an improved solution, the methodology may not.		2	Improved on option 1 with no sidetrack.	4.33	4	Bridge is an improved solution. Offline is better methodology.		
Communit	unity expectations	Meet community expectations (road safety, connectivity, final solution)	Survey			1	Greatest impact on community. Increase volume of construction traffic (to build sidetrack) through community impacting local roads (noise, safety, degradation of pavement)		2	Improved on option 1		2	Same solution as existing which washed away previously.		4	Improved solution for stakeholders. Constructed offline with no sidetrack would be seen as a better solution than option 2.		
	ig Milestones	Meet Stage 1 & 2 QRA milestones.	Dates	15% 2.00		2	Approvals pathway could be longer, wet risk and delays could impact construction completion.	3.00	4	Less cofferdam works and improved construction program. Assume single span bridge, multi-span might score lower.	2.50	2	Culvert approval pathway could be longer, more time in tidal zone.		4	Improved approvals pathway with no sidetrack.		
Meeting Project Milestones Approval M	val Milestones	Achieve required statutory approvals in preconstruction phase	Dates		2.00	2	Approvals pathway could be longer, wet risk and delays could impact construction completion. Fish passage with temp culverts. Contractor may change side track solution.		2	Approvals pathway could be longer, wet risk and delays could impact construction completion.		3	Approvals pathway could be longer, wet risk and delays could impact construction completion.	4.00	4	Regulators may see this solution as most favourable with minimal info requests.		
Post Workshop Option Rating							2.07	3.14			2.61			4.03				

 $Workshop\ scoring\ prior\ to\ combining\ criteria,\ elements\ and\ objectives\ and\ revising\ weightings$ 

2.26

3.22

2.82

4.09



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