



10/50 VEGETATION CLEARING CODE OF PRACTICE

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Prepared by:

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1 Introduction

This Code of Practice is known as the 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Code of Practice for New South Wales (the 10/50 Code) and has been prepared in accordance with section 100Q of the *Rural Fires Amendment (Vegetation Clearing) Bill 2014*.

This 10/50 Code has been developed to provide for vegetation clearing work to be carried out in certain areas near residential accommodation or high risk facilities to reduce the risk of bush fire.

It permits landowners in the 10/50 vegetation clearing entitlement area to clear on their own land, vegetation that is adjacent to an external wall of a building containing habitable rooms that comprises or is part of residential accommodation or a high-risk facility.

This draft 10/50 Code is released for a 21 day public exhibition period and will commence on a date yet to be determined.

The Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service may review this 10/50 Code at any time.

2 Definitions

Expressions defined in Division 9 of the Rural Fires (Vegetation Clearing) Amendment Bill 2014 have the same meaning for this 10/50 Code.

A definition within the Rural Fires Act 1997 applies to this 10/50 Code, except where the terms defined in Division 9 of the Rural Fires (Vegetation Clearing) Amendment Bill 2014 apply.

For the purpose of this 10/50 Code the following definitions apply:

10/50 vegetation clearing entitlement area: land determined by the Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service to be a 10/50 vegetation clearing entitlement area, and is identified as such on a map published on the NSW RFS website;

External wall: see Section 6.2

Habitable room: See section 6.3

Tree: a perennial woody plant having:

- (a) a single stem or trunk
- (b) is 3 or more metres in height, and
- (c) the trunk, at a height of 1.3 metres above the ground, has a circumference of more than 0.3 metres.

A tree does not include a shrub, which is a small low growing woody plant with multiple stems, or a vine which is a woody plant that depends on an erect substrate to grow on.

3 Links

The following Acts, Instruments or other documents are referred to in this Code of Practice:

- > *Rural Fires Act 1997*
- > *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*
- > *Education Act 1990*
- > *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
- > *Local Government Act 1993*
- > *National Parks and Wildlife Act 197*
- > *Native Vegetation Act 2003*
- > *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997*

- > *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*
- > *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
- > *Threatened Species Conservation (Biodiversity Banking) Regulation 2008*
- > *Road Transport Act 2013*
- > Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan
- > Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*

4 Access to the 10/50 Code

The 10/50 Code of Practice is available from the NSW Rural Fire Service website at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au or as a hard copy from the local NSW RFS district office at no charge to any owner of land situated within the 10/50 Clearing Entitlement Area.

5 The 10/50 Code of Practice

5.1 Compliance and enforcement

If an owner of land in a 10/50 vegetation clearing entitlement area carries out vegetation clearing work for which an approval, consent or other authorisation is required, and the work is carried out without that approval, consent or authorisation and other than in accordance with the 10/50 Code, then offence provisions and any available remedies will apply, under relevant legislation.

Vegetation clearing that is carried out in accordance with this 10/50 Code is considered to be authorised clearing under NSW legislation.

5.2 Application of land to the 10/50 Code

Vegetation clearing under this 10/50 Code may only be undertaken on parcels of land that contain land mapped as 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Entitlement land. This may apply to public or private lands.

5.3 Determining if your land is mapped as 10/50

An online assessment tool is available on the NSW RFS website at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au and allows a landowner to conduct a self-assessment as to whether their land falls within the 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Entitlement Area and complies with the requirements of this 10/50 Code. *Note: this map will be available once the 10/50 Code is finalised.*

5.4 Landowners consent

The clearing of vegetation under this 10/50 Code can only be conducted with the consent of the landowner. It is not permissible to clear any land without the owner's consent:

- > Tenants must obtain approval from the landowner prior to commencing any clearing works.
- > Landowners may not clear adjoining land without the approval of the landowner

Where a single tree trunk occurs across two or more properties, the approval of all landowners is required for removal of the tree.

6 Buildings

6.1 Types of buildings to which the 10/50 Code applies

This 10/50 Code applies to vegetation adjacent to external walls of a building containing habitable rooms that comprises, or is part of, residential accommodation or a high-risk facility.

This section does not apply to a building containing habitable rooms if there is no development consent or other lawful authority under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the use of those rooms as habitable rooms.

6.2 External walls

External walls refer to the external walls of a building containing habitable rooms and includes permanent fixed structures such as decks and garages that are attached to the building.

6.3 Habitable rooms

A building containing habitable rooms requires that:

- (a) For the purpose of residential accommodation (including tourist and visitor accommodation, caravans and manufactured homes):
 - > the building contain one or more rooms designated and approved as bedrooms for sleeping. Vegetation clearing is not provided under this 10/50 Code for associated adjoining buildings that do not contain habitable rooms.
- (b) For the purpose of a child care centre:
 - > the building contain one or more rooms designed and approved for the purpose of the supervision and care of children. Vegetation clearing is not provided under this 10/50 Code for associated adjoining buildings that do not accommodate children, such as external storerooms.
- (c) For the purpose of a school:
 - > the building contain one or more rooms designed and approved for the purpose of accommodating children. Vegetation clearing is not provided for under this 10/50 Code for associated adjoining buildings that do not accommodate children, such as external restrooms or storerooms.
- (d) For the purpose of a hospital:
 - > the building contain one or more rooms designed and approved for the purpose of accommodating patients, or providing sleeping facilities for hospital staff. Vegetation clearing is not provided for under this 10/50 Code for associated adjoining buildings that do not accommodate patients such as cafeterias or ancillary hospital buildings such as maintenance storerooms.

6.4 Residential accommodation

For the application of this 10/50 Code residential accommodation is accommodation that includes:

- > Residential accommodation
- > Tourist and visitor accommodation

- > Caravans installed or placed in caravan parks, and
- > Manufactured homes installed in manufactured home estates

within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan*. Further information is located at Attachment A.

6.5 High-risk facility

For the purpose of this 10/50 Code a high-risk facility includes:

- > Childcare centres
- > Schools, and
- > Hospitals

within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan*. Further information is located at Attachment A.

7 Vegetation clearing provisions

7.1 Clearing distance

A landowner may carry out the following vegetation clearing work on their own land:

- > the removal, destruction (by means other than fire) or pruning of any vegetation (including trees) within 10 metres; and
- > the removal, destruction (by means other than fire) or pruning of any vegetation, (except for trees) within 50 metres

of an external wall of a building containing habitable rooms that comprises or is part of residential accommodation for a high-risk facility.

It does not matter whether the residential accommodation or high-risk facility is located on the owner's land or adjoining land. The allowable distances apply irrespective of whose land the residential accommodation or high risk facility occurs on.

Note: a person may not clear adjoining land or any other land without the approval of the landowner.

7.2 The type of vegetation that can and cannot be cleared, including the types of trees

All types of vegetation may be cleared other than mangroves and salt marsh on public land.

7.3 The circumstances in which vegetation should be pruned and not entirely removed

Any vegetation may be pruned other than trees greater than 10 metres from the residence.

The pruning of trees must be undertaken in accordance with AS 4373-2007 *Pruning of Amenity Trees*.

7.4 Use of herbicides

Herbicides may only be used in accordance with the following conditions:

- > Only herbicides registered by the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (www.apvma.gov.au) may be used unless otherwise specified in a permit.
- > Users must read the label on the herbicide each time before using.
- > Users must not store, use or dispose of any herbicide that contravenes the instruction for that product.
- > Users must adhere to instructions on the herbicide label, unless otherwise specified in a permit.
- > Users must not, without a reasonable excuse, keep a herbicide in a container without an approved label attached to the container.
- > Users must not use a herbicide in a manner which risks injury to any other person or the property of another person.
- > Users must not use a herbicide in a manner which harms any non-target plant.
- > Users must not dispose of herbicide waste in a manner that risks injury to the environment, including water bodies.
- > Users must not allow herbicides to leak, spill or otherwise escape in a manner that risks injury to the environment including water bodies.

7.5 Managing soil erosion and landslip risks

To manage soil erosion and landslip risks:

- > there is to be no disturbance of the soil profile
- > all topsoil must remain on the soil surface, and
- > the use of graders, ploughs and dozers to clear land under this 10/50 Code is not permitted.

In addition, tree removal is not permitted on slopes greater than 18° within areas identified as State Vulnerable Land, except in accordance with conditions identified in a Geotechnical Engineer Assessment Report undertaken for that purpose.

Pruning of trees is only permitted on slopes greater than 18° (within areas identified as State Vulnerable Land) if at least 75% of the original canopy cover is retained, except in accordance with conditions identified in a Geotechnical Engineer Assessment Report undertaken for that purpose.

7.6 Protection of riparian buffer zones

The clearing of vegetation is not allowed within 10 metres of a Prescribed Stream as identified by the Office of Environment and Heritage.

The distance (metres) is measured from the highest bank or tidal limit if there is no defined high bank. This applies to either side of the Prescribed Stream.

7.7 Protection of Aboriginal and other cultural heritage

Clearing may not be carried out within areas identified by the Office of Environment and Heritage as containing Aboriginal or other cultural heritage, except in accordance with conditions provided by the Office of Environment and Heritage for that purpose.

7.8 Protection of vegetation to which a legal obligation exists to preserve that vegetation by agreement or otherwise

Vegetation may not be cleared if the owner of the land on which vegetation clearing work may be carried out is under a legal obligation to preserve that vegetation by agreement or otherwise.

Clearing under this 10/50 Code cannot be inconsistent with any of the following (but not limited to) land management agreements that have been entered into and that apply to:

- > any conservation agreement entered into under Division 12 of Part 4 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*,
- > any property agreement entered into under Part 5 of the *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997*,
- > any Trust Agreement entered into under Part 3 of the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*,
- > any property management plan approved by the Director-General of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service under section 91 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, or
- > any Property Vegetation Plan agreement entered into under Part 4 of the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*, or
- > any Biobanking Agreement entered into under Part 3 of the *Threatened Species Conservation (Biodiversity Banking) Regulation 2008*.

ATTACHMENT A

Additional information regarding residential accommodation and high-risk facilities

The following information is provided to assist users of this 10/50 Code identify whether their particular building constitutes residential accommodation, tourist and visitor accommodation, caravan within a caravan park, manufactured home within a manufactured home estate, child-care centre, school, or a hospital.

It is taken from the Dictionary of the Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan and is current for 1 July 2014. It is provided as a guide only and users should refer to the Instrument at

http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_reg/silep531/ or

<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/epi+155a+2006+cd+0+N>

to ensure the information is the most current version.

Residential Accommodation includes:

1. Residential accommodation within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan* including:
 - attached dwellings
 - boarding houses
 - dual occupancies
 - dwelling houses
 - group homes
 - hostels
 - multi dwelling housing
 - residential flat buildings
 - rural worker's dwellings
 - secondary dwellings
 - semi-detached dwellings
 - seniors housing, and
 - shop-top housing.
2. Tourist and visitor accommodation within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan* including:
 - backpackers' accommodation
 - bed and breakfast accommodation
 - farm stay accommodation
 - hotel or motel accommodation, and
 - serviced apartments.
3. Caravans installed or placed in caravan parks within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan*.
4. Manufactured homes installed in manufactured home estates within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993* and defined as a self-contained dwelling (that is, a dwelling that includes at least one kitchen, bathroom, bedroom and living area and that also includes toilet and laundry facilities), being a dwelling:

- that comprises one or more major sections
- that is not a motor vehicle, trailer or other registrable vehicle within the meaning of the [Road Transport Act 2013](#), and
- includes any associated structures that form part of the dwelling.

High-risk facility includes:

1. Child-care centres within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan*, are defined as a building or place used for the supervision and care of children that:
 - provides long day care, pre-school care, occasional child care or out-of-school-hours care, and
 - does not provide overnight accommodation for children other than those related to the owner or operator of the centre,

but does not include

- a building or place used for home-based child care
 - an out-of-home care service provided by an agency or organisation accredited by the Children’s Guardian
 - a baby-sitting, playgroup or child-minding service that is organised informally by the parents of the children concerned
 - a service provided for fewer than 5 children (disregarding any children who are related to the person providing the service) at the premises at which at least one of the children resides, being a service that is not advertised
 - a regular child-minding service that is provided in connection with a recreational or commercial facility (such as a gymnasium), by or on behalf of the person conducting the facility, to care for children while the children’s parents are using the facility
 - a service that is concerned primarily with the provision of:
 - lessons or coaching, or providing for participation in, a cultural, recreational, religious or sporting activity, or
 - private tutoring
 - a school, or
 - a service provided at exempt premises (within the meaning of Chapter 12 of the [Children and Young Persons \(Care and Protection\) Act 1998](#)), such as hospitals, but only if the service is established, registered or licensed as part of the institution operating on those premises.
1. Schools within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan*, are defined as a government school or non-government school within the meaning of the [Education Act 1990](#).
 2. Hospitals within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environment Plan* are defined as a building or place used for the purpose of providing professional health care services (such as preventative or convalescent care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment, psychiatric care or care for people with disabilities, or counselling services provided by health care professionals) to people admitted as in-patients (whether or not out-patients are also cared for or treated there), and includes ancillary facilities for (or that consist of) any of the following:
 - day surgery, day procedures or health consulting rooms
 - accommodation for nurses or other health care workers
 - accommodation for persons receiving health care or for their visitors

- shops, kiosks, restaurants or cafes or take away food and drink premises
- patient transport facilities, including helipads, ambulance facilities and car parking
- educational purposes or any other health-related use
- research purposes (whether or not carried out by hospital staff or health care workers or for commercial purposes)
- chapels
- hospices, and
- mortuaries.

Mark Beharrell, Manager - Natural Environment & Education
8am to 5:30pm Mon - Thurs, 8am to 5pm Fri
Phone 9970 1368 Mobile 0438 265 769

16 July 2014

Manager Community Planning
Locked Bag 17
Granville
NSW 2142

Dear Sir

Re: Submission on the Proposed 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Code of Practice

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission regarding the proposed 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Code of Practice. Pittwater is defined by large areas of remnant urban forest and bushland, particularly its coastline featuring vegetated headlands and treed escarpments. It is difficult to predict the potential impact and change to the character of the area from the removal of tree removal and clearing restrictions, particularly as there has been no indication of the location of 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Entitlement Area.

Pittwater Council currently has approximately 1235 Ha of land identified as bushfire prone land much of this associated with the Ku-ring-gai National Park and peri-urban areas around Ingleside. However, there is also a significant number of properties identified via the Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping guidelines in urban areas where are large bush land reserves. Obviously there are large areas of the Pittwater Local Government Area that have a high bush fire risk and have been impacted over the years.

There are numerous issues which are inconsistent across the bushfire planning system particularly in urban and peri-urban areas. The code compounds current issues with the Bushfire Prone Land Mapping process which imposes generic rules on the mapping process. This mapping ignores aspect, slope and location in the landscape, particularly on the coastal fringe where the current mapping potentially overestimates the actual bush fire risk, particularly in largely urban areas.

Depending of the location of 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Entitlement Area and the level of uptake there is likely to be a significant impact of the natural environment. There is significant potential for impacts on threatened species and endangered ecological communities for example Pittwater Spotted Gum Forest which is mainly located on private land and mainly present as mature trees. Additionally, is there is significant potential to change the character of the Pittwater Local Government Area through removal of large section of the current urban forest.

There has been no appreciation or consideration of how the code will interact with new development assessment particularly environmental assessments. Development assessment will need to consider blanket removal of vegetation below 3m for lots for new homes in urban forests on standard suburban lots.

The code itself is simplistic with many issues that need to be addressed. These include:

- In section 7.5 it details soil erosion and landslip around slopes greater than 18 degrees as identified by the state vulnerable land maps. These maps are very unclear in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. Pittwater Council's current geotechnical risk policy contains significant, mapping of risk areas, will the code override or recognise this mapping? Previous geotechnical assessments undertaken by Council in relation to hazard reduction have indicated that landslip risk is exacerbated by removal of the ground cover vegetation more so than trees.

The slope issue is a significant anomaly where a property above vegetation with a high potential bush fire risk may be precluded from the code whilst a property with a much lower risk downslope can readily utilise the code. The issue of slope is also a fundamental problem with the development of bush fire prone land mapping.

- The Definition of a tree is inconsistent within other NSW state government legislation and there are also numerous multi stemmed tree species which is at odds with the definition.
- Who is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the code? The code makes reference to being authorised clearing under NSW Legislation. Will this be the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*? Therefore including many Councils Tree Preservation Orders and ultimately making Council responsible for compliance?
- Section 7.2 "all types of vegetation may be cleared other than mangroves and salt marsh on public land". Does this infer: that other vegetation on public land can be cleared; and that mangroves and saltmarsh on private lands can be cleared?
- Is it wise to allow the use of herbicide particularly given the potential management issues from broad acre application herbicide use, particularly in relation to spray drift, non-label uses, effect on non-target species, training requirements for broad acre use, etc. Large areas of herbicide treated vegetation left in situ to decompose are likely to be a significant bushfire risk.
- Section 7.8 does not include those properties where development conditions have been used as a legal obligation to preserve vegetation or other conservation measures.
- The code does not address the issue of ember attack which has been shown to be one of the most important issues associated with bush fire risk management.

Pittwater Council and the NSW Rural Fire Service expend considerable effort to mitigate and manage bush fire risk through development planning and hazard reduction. The issue of landowner preparedness has always been a problem. The hazard reduction certificates process could provide an appropriate system of managing risks on existing development. This could not only include similar measures to the code proposal but also incorporate other property preparedness issues such as fuel reduction and basic structural inadequacies of properties. This process would also negate the potential compliance conflicts and potentially address some of the ember attack issues.

If you have any queries regarding these issues please contact me to discuss.

Yours sincerely

Mark Beharrell
MANAGER NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND EDUCATION

C10.3	Tender T06/14 - Provision of Consultancy Services for the McCarrs Creek, Mona Vale & Bayview Flood Study Review
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Meeting: Natural Environment Committee

Date: 4 August 2014

STRATEGY: Economic Development
Disaster, Emergency and Risk Management
Land Use and Development

ACTION: Establish a program of effective cost reduction through continuous monitoring of costs and sustainable purchasing
Develop plans to mitigate/control, wherever possible, risks associated with hazards
Progress and implement program for flood risk management studies
Implement and periodically review plans to mitigate/control wherever possible, risks associated with natural hazards

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To consider in accordance with Clause 177 of the Local Government (General) Regulation, the Tender Evaluation Panel's (TEP) recommendations following its assessment of the tenders received for Tender T06/14 - Provision of Consultancy Services for the McCarrs Creek, Mona Vale & Bayview Flood Study Review.

Note: Reports to Council for Tenders are in two components:

- The open report provides an outline of the tender and the process
- The detailed assessment of the tenders is 'commercial in confidence' in accordance with Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act and as such is included as a confidential attachment – see Confidential Section of this Agenda

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Pittwater Council is undertaking the McCarrs Creek, Mona Vale and Bayview Flood Study Review for all flood affected land in the suburbs of Mona Vale, Bayview, Church Point and Ingleside. The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) is also involved in the project through the provision of technical and financial assistance. The flood study review is a comprehensive technical investigation of flood behaviour and determines flood levels, depths and extents for a range of flood events.

In the past, mainstream flooding within the Mona Vale/Bayview catchment has caused property damage and created a risk to residents living in close proximity to watercourses, drainage channels and in the low lying areas. Previous studies for the area have identified approximately 400 mainstream flood affected properties through the Mona Vale/Bayview Flood Study (adopted by Council in 2002) and the draft Mona Vale/Bayview Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan (which was commenced in 2004 but was later put on hold due to the priority to investigate sea level rise impacts on the Pittwater Estuary).

Pittwater Council has also recently completed the Pittwater Overland Flow Mapping and Flood Study (Cardno, 2013) that encompassed the whole Pittwater LGA. The Pittwater Overland Flow Mapping and Flood Study newly identified the McCarrs Creek catchment as an area subject to potential overland flow paths commencing in the steep and predominantly rural suburb of Ingleside and through residential and bushland areas to the Pittwater Estuary.

The McCarrs Creek, Mona Vale and Bayview Flood Study Review will provide an opportunity to update the Mona Vale/Bayview Flood Study with the assessment of current and future flooding impacts (including climate change) and provide further detail of flooding mechanisms in the McCarrs Creek area.

2.0 ISSUES

2.1 Tender Process and Assessment

The tender process was facilitated by Pittwater Council and was via an open invitation. Tenders were called in accordance with Section 55 of the Local Government Act and Clauses 168 and 177 of the Local Government Regulation. Tender documentation included the Conditions of Tender, Schedules, the Product Specification, General Conditions of Contract and Special Conditions of Contract.

2.2 Call for and receipt of tenders

Tender Advertising and Closing date

The Tender was released via the Pittwater Council Tenderlink website on the 10 June 2014. The tender was also advertised in the Sydney Morning Herald on 10 June 2014 and the Manly Daily on 7 June 2014. The closing date was 11am, 10 July 2014.

2.3 Receipt of Tenders

As per the call for tenders, the tenders could be received via Council's Tender Box located at Mona Vale or via Council's Tenderlink portal prior to the specified tender closing time/date of 11am, 10 July 2014.

2.4 Tender Opening & List of Tenders Received

At the specified tender opening time, five (5) tenders were received via Tenderlink and were duly registered by Council. Tenderers are listed in no particular order, as follows:

Tenderers

- WMA Water
- Royal Haskoning
- NSW Department of Finance and Services (MHL)
- Cardno (NSW/ACT) Pty Ltd
- Henry & Hymas

2.5 Outline of Tender evaluation process

Tenders contain commercial in confidence information. As such under Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act the detailed assessment of tenders is included in the confidential section of this Agenda.

A Tender Evaluation Panel (TEP) was specifically formed to confidentially assess the tenders received. The TEP has provided a confidential assessment with covering report and recommendations for formal consideration by Council. The TEP takes into consideration the following steps as part of its confidential assessment:

- Probity checks including a declaration as to any conflict of interest or pecuniary interest associated with the tender.
- Initial assessment & cull – this assesses compliance with the call for tender requirements, any company not conforming is culled (not considered further) from the next stages of the tender assessment process
- Detailed assessment of remaining tenders then takes place, including performance against the tender evaluation criteria. The tender was assessed using the following criteria:

Mandatory Criteria

Criteria - Mandatory	Pass/Fail
Compliance with conditions of tender and submission of all documentation required by the request for tender - Submission of all forms	Pass/Fail
Insurance from Insurance company (not broker)	Pass/Fail

Scored Criteria

Criteria - Scored	Weighting
Project/Proposed methodology and statement of study understanding	Weighted
Skills of study team in undertaking similar work/modelling	Weighted
Relevant past experience in undertaking similar work/modelling	Weighted
Resourcing and timeframe of project including draft project plan	Weighted
Cost (lump sum) & Cost Schedule (Attachment C)	Weighted

3.0 SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Supporting & Connecting our Community (Social)

3.1.1 The overarching aims of the McCarrs Creek, Mona Vale & Bayview Flood Study Review will be to:

- define the flood behaviour under historical and existing floodplain conditions in the Study Area while addressing possible future variations in flood behaviour due to climate change and provide information for its management.

3.2 Valuing & Caring for our Natural Environment

3.2.1 The tender documentation also included a questionnaire covering aspects of environmental sustainability. Tenderers provided information relating to products used, waste management, energy and water efficiency as well as recycling and were scored accordingly.

3.3 Enhancing our Working & Learning (Economic)

3.3.1 This tender supports the Council and the community's economic outcomes by providing a competitive opportunity to provide products and services to Pittwater.

3.4 **Leading an effective and Collaborative Council (Governance)**

- 3.4.1 Council provides a range of services for the community and resources these through a combination of internal and external providers
- 3.4.2 The tender process enables Council to seek competitive prices from the market to resource its external providers of the supply of goods and services.
- 3.4.3 The calling for and assessment of Tenders is in accordance with Section 55 of the Local Government Act and the Local Government (General) Regulation.
- 3.4.4 Members of the Tender Evaluation Panel (TEP) are required to make a declaration in regard to any conflict or pecuniary interest
- 3.4.5 The tenders received are assessed by a specifically convened Tender Evaluation Panel against the pre-determined mandatory and weighted criteria
- 3.4.6 The Tender assessment and recommendations are reported to Council for formal consideration and are assessed against organisational and product information, systems, policy, capacity to deliver and experience.

3.5 **Integrating our Built Environment (Infrastructure)**

- 3.5.1 The McCarrs Creek, Mona Vale & Bayview Flood Study Review will identify flood levels, depths and extents for a range of flood events. This will then be utilised in the next step of the Floodplain Risk Management Process – The Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan that will identify and determine mitigation and management options such as development controls which can be implemented to ensure new development is compatible with the flood behaviour and subsequent risks that this flooding poses.

4.0 **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- 4.1 Pittwater Council prepared a Request for Tender
- 4.2 Five (5) Tender submissions were received from:
 - WMA Water
 - Royal Haskoning
 - NSW Department of Finance and Services (Manly Hydraulics Laboratory)
 - Cardno (NSW/ACT) Pty Ltd
 - Henry & Hymas
- 4.3 The Tender Evaluation is presented to Council for consideration in the confidential section of this Agenda.

RECOMMENDATION

That the recommendation contained in the Confidential Tender Assessments for T06/14 (Provision of Consultancy Services for the McCarrs Creek, Mona Vale & Bayview Flood Study Review) be adopted.

Report prepared by
Melanie Schwecke – A/Principal Officer – Floodplain Management

Jennifer Pang
MANAGER – CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

C10.4 Minutes of the Sydney Coastal Councils Group Ordinary Meeting of 14 June 2014

Meeting: Natural Environment Committee

Date: 4 August 2014

STRATEGY: Beach & Coastal Management

ACTION: Partner with SCCG and relevant State agencies to develop appropriate projects, programs and educational tools to conserve marine biodiversity in the Sydney Metro area, in particular in the Northern Beaches.

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To advise Council of the Minutes of the Sydney Coastal Councils Group (SCCG) Ordinary Meeting held on 14 June 2014 that was hosted by City of Sydney.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 The SCCG is a forum to promote cooperation by the 15 member Councils, and co-ordination of actions, on issues of regional significance concerning the sustainable management of the urban coastal environment.

2.0 ISSUES

2.1 Item 7.1 – Presentation – Coastal Vulnerability to Multiple Inundation Sources Project (COVERMAR)

Dr Filippo Dall’Osso provided delegates with a presentation on the Coastal Vulnerability to Multiple Inundation Sources Project (COVERMAR) research, undertaken by SCCG in partnership with the University of New South Wales – Pacific Tsunami Research Centre & Natural Hazards Research Laboratory, which analysed coastal vulnerability to multiple inundation sources.

The aim of the COVERMAR project was to develop a multi-hazard tool to assess the vulnerability of buildings and critical infrastructure to extreme marine inundations caused by both storm surges and tsunamis. The methodology for the COVERMAR project aligned with the current NSW legislation on coastal risk and the case study of Botany Bay was presented. A hazard assessment was undertaken that reviewed extreme inundations from storm surge and tsunamis. Data for the storm surge hazard assessment was used from the joint SCCG-CSIRO project “Mapping and Responding to Coastal Inundation”. The tsunami hazard assessment built on the PhD research work by Dr Dall’Osso and incorporated the location source, annual probability, initial sea level (from 2010) and tides. There were 72 tsunami inundation maps that were produced that displayed the maximum water depth in relation to the 2010 shoreline. A vulnerability assessment was undertaken that used both a remote sensing survey and field validation. The damage to buildings was calculated by using both a qualitative tool that provided a vulnerability assessment rating of 1-5; and a quantitative tool designed by Geoscience Australia that calculated the percentage of the building likely to be damaged. The economic loss of building damage or loss was calculated using the results from the hazard and vulnerability assessments.