Beckmans Road Upgrade Project (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road)

Application Number: **03459** Commencement Date: **21/05/2026** Status: **Locked**

1. About the project

1.1 Project details

1.1.1 Project title *

Beckmans Road Upgrade Project (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road)

1.1.2 Project industry type *

Transport - Land

1.1.3 Project industry sub-type

Road

1.1.4 Estimated start date *

01/03/2028

1.1.4 Estimated end date *

01/03/2030

1.2 Proposed Action details

1.2.1 Provide an overview of the proposed action, including all proposed activities. *

Purpose of proposed action

The existing Beckmans Road is a 3.5 kilometre (km) sub-arterial corridor, under Noosa Shire Council (NSC) control, providing a critical east-west connection between Cooroy-Noosa Road and Eumundi-Noosa Road. As one of only two major links between Tewantin and Noosa, it plays a vital role in supporting local accessibility and mobility.

The Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR), in collaboration with NSC, is proposing the Beckmans Road Upgrade Project (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road) to enhance transport infrastructure.

The key Project objectives include increasing capacity along the corridor to support future demand while improving road user safety (for road users, pedestrians, and other active transport users), alleviating congestion, and supporting the growing transport demands of the Noosa Shire and Sunshine Coast region by upgrading the existing route.

Under the Noosa Demaining Agreement 2000, TMR has committed to planning, designing and constructing an upgrade solution connecting Cooroy–Noosa Road and Eumundi–Noosa Road, subject to identified need. To meet this obligation, TMR are currently undertaking planning studies to assess potential upgrade options within the Beckmans Road corridor (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 2.1, pp. 3** for further detail).

The Project is located within the existing Beckmans Road corridor, approximately 2.5 km south of the Tewantin Town Centre. The Project covers a 1.7 km section of Beckmans Road (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road extending to the Rene Street intersection) and extends approximately 500 metres (m) down Eumundi-Noosa Road (Project footprint). The Project is bounded by urban development to the north, comprising low-density residential housing, educational facilities, and local retail centres. The Tewantin National Park directly adjoins the road corridor along the southern and western boundaries of the Project footprint. No works will occur within Tewantin National Park.

The Project footprint is defined as the maximum area of direct disturbance which consists of Project design (permanent impact from the Project) and the construction footprint (temporary impact during construction only). The Project footprint consists of the entire road corridor area. The Project will look to reduce the disturbance footprint as the detailed design is refined. The Project footprint is approximately 16.18 hectares (ha). It should be noted that approximately 57 per cent of the Project footprint includes already disturbed areas such as the existing Beckmans Road hardstand areas, managed road reserve and public utility easements (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 2.3, Figure 2.2, pp. 6** for further detail).

Proposed works

The scope of works for the Proposed Action as part of the EPBC Act referral includes:

- Upgrading (duplicating) the existing Beckmans Road between Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road
- Active transport provisions
- Direct property access (wider shoulders provided)
- Can be constructed in line, under traffic management without the requirement for bypass establishment
- Reduced vegetation clearing warranted within the corridor
- Public Utility Plant (PUP) relocations
- New intersection connecting Eumundi-Noosa Road and Beckmans Road
- Potential upgrades to Sea Eagle Drive intersection
- Opportunity to progressively sequence the duplication section
- Minimal redundant works associated with interim staging tie-ins.

To provide clarity on construction responsibilities, the Contractor's Environmental Management Plan (Construction) (EMP(C)) will be developed and will outline specific roles and obligations for actions under the relevant sections.

The Proposed Action includes the following construction activities:

- Demolition of structures, where required
- PUP relocations and tie ins associated with previously cleared/disturbed land
- Clearing and grubbing of vegetation within areas planned for clearing to support the Project design
- Site establishment, installation of erosion and sediment control devices and construction of temporary work areas, laydowns, and site compounds using existing disturbed areas where possible
- Topsoil stripping, management and stockpiling
- Treatment (or preloading) of soft soils, contaminated land and acid sulfate soils (if required) during earthworks
- Earthworks, including excavation and filling
- Upgrades to the existing stormwater network, including new and additional upgrade works
- Construction and upgrade of new and existing road infrastructure as per the Project design
- Installation of new culvert structures, signs, fencing and noise walls (if required)
- Installation of fauna movement infrastructure and treatment (signs, road painting if required)
- Installation of road and pedestrian street lighting
- Landscaping and revegetation
- Site de-establishment and finalisation of construction defects
- Rehabilitation and stabilisation of temporary disturbance areas following completion, including any site compounds, laydowns, or storage areas established in disturbed areas within the road corridor

All Project construction activities will be within the Project footprint.

Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 2.4, pp. 7-8**.

Potential impacts

Construction activities for the Proposed Action, such as clearing and grubbing of vegetation, excavation/earthworks, provision of new lanes, and drainage infrastructure, have the potential to result in the following direct impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES):

- Vegetation clearing and removal of conservation significant species habitat, including:
    - Australian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) (direct loss of up to 0.02 ha of breeding and foraging habitat)
    - Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting and dispersal habitat)
    - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (direct loss of up to 7.9 ha of foraging, dispersal and resting habitat and 3.5 ha of dispersal only habitat)
    - Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*) (direct loss of up to 0.02 ha of breeding and foraging habitat)
    - South-eastern glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, dispersal habitat)
    - Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) (direct loss of up to 0.02 ha of foraging habitat)
    - White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) (direct loss of up to 16.18 ha of aerial habitat)
    - Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting and dispersal habitat)
    - Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (direct loss of up to 7.9 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)
    - Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*) (direct loss of up to 16.18 ha foraging and dispersal habitat)
    - Oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)

    - Eastern osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of foraging, breeding, dispersal habitat).
- Fauna injury or mortality
- Habitat fragmentation.

Potential indirect impacts to MNES include:

- Introduction and spread of invasive fauna and flora species
- Localised and temporary change to surface water and to stormwater quality, such as from provision hardstand or redirection of runoff into stormwater treatment devices
- Disturbance of conservation significant fauna due to increase in noise, vibration, lighting and dust.

A range of management and mitigation measures, both general and MNES specific, are proposed to avoid, and then mitigate the potential impact of the Project through the detailed design and construction stages (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 7, pp. 76-85)**.

Additional works not included in the Project

The Project subject to this referral is limited to the construction phase only. Investigation works, including geotechnical investigations, contaminated land investigations, water quality monitoring, cultural heritage investigations and pavement and public utilities investigations are not the subject of this referral. As these works are minor in nature and are being undertaken in previously cleared/accessible areas, it has been concluded that these additional works will not have a significant impact on MNES. Additional SIAs have been prepared to demonstrate these investigation activities will not have a significant impact on MNES. The activities listed above will be managed with the implementation of appropriate management measures in a suitable site investigation Environmental Management Plan (EMP), in accordance with TMR's suite of technical specifications, including MRTS 51 Environmental Management and MRTS 52 Erosion and Sediment Control specifications

All operational activities will be limited to maintenance works within already disturbed areas (i.e. road corridors and assets) and will be managed by NSC Operational Plans. As such, it has been concluded that the Project's operational activities will not have a significant impact on MNES and are also excluded from the referral. Further potential vehicle strike during the operational phase is being minimised by the inclusion of road signage and speed limits.

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 2.4, pp. 7-8** for further details.

1.2.2 Is the project action part of a staged development or related to other actions or proposals in the region?

Yes

1.2.3 Is the proposed action the first stage of a staged development (or a larger project)?

Yes

1.2.5 Provide information about the staged development (or relevant larger project).

The Larger Action

Options Analysis for the Beckmans Road Upgrade identified that full duplication of the existing Beckmans Road Corridor is the preferred option for this road upgrade. However full duplication of Beckmans Road cannot commence prior to June 2028 to meet project delivery timeframes due to limited funding availability for further planning and delivery of the full duplication of Beckmans Road.

A business case is currently under development for the Beckmans Road (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road) section of the Beckmans Road Corridor (the referred action). This will include a staged upgrade strategy to inform a plan for further duplication of the Beckmans Road corridor and will recommend progressively sequencing across several projects between Sea Eagle Drive and Cooroy-Noosa Road (related actions), subject to need and availability of funding.

The staged duplication of Beckmans Road will commence in 2028 with the referred action. There is no timeframe, available funding or political commitment for further planning or delivery of the aforementioned related actions. The referred action can be delivered independently of the related actions and will allow traffic benefits to be realised by the local community on completion.

Referred action

The referred action, Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road) has been separated from the related actions associated with other stages of the Beckmans Road Upgrade for the following reasons:

- **A stand-alone action -** The referred action does not require the related actions to be taken before or after the proposed action for the referred action to be viable. Once constructed, this asset can operate independently (indefinitely) without delivery of the related actions. Therefore, it is a standalone action.
- **The referred action and related action(s) are not co-dependent -** The duplication of Beckmans Road is proposed to be progressively staged with the referred action able to be constructed and operated independently of other stages. The referred action is currently funded for delivery. Other stages of the duplication of Beckmans Road (the related actions) are unfunded and there is no timeframe committed for further planning or delivery of these stages. Delivery of the referred action will allow traffic benefits to be realised sooner by the local community on completion. As the referred action can operate independently (indefinitely) without the construction of the related actions, it cannot be said that the referred action and the related actions are co-dependent. A future separate assessment of the related actions is not anticipated to influence the potential environmental impacts considered in the referred action.
- **The timeframe between the referred action and the related action** - The timeframe between the referred action and the related actions is currently undetermined and largely subject to further funding commitments. Timeframes between the referred action and the related actions is therefore unknown and there is potential for a lengthy period of time between the actions.
- **Geographic relationship between the referred action and the related action** - The referred action and the related action would connect at Sea Eagle Drive. The referred action covers the Beckmans Road corridor area moving in an easterly direction from Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road while the related actions cover the remaining areas of the Beckmans Road corridor, moving in a westerly direction from Sea Eagle Drive to Cooroy-Noosa Road.
- **Authorisation of the actions** - The referred and related actions are not authorised by a single local government or state permit, license or other authorisation.
- **Funding source for the action -** The referred action is funded by the Queensland State Government. The current funding commitment is expected to support planning and delivery of the referred action only. Funding for the planning, design and construction of the related actions has not

been planned or committed. Additional funding for the related actions will be required to progress planning, design and construction.

- **Ability to achieve the object of the EPBC Act** - No design, scope, footprint, or construction methodology exists for the related actions that would allow meaningful assessment at this time. Related actions of the Beckmans Road Upgrade will be required to assess impacts on protected matters once design, scope, footprint and construction methodologies have been defined for these related actions. Separate referral of the referred action and related actions would not result in inadequate consideration of impacts on protected matters.

1.2.6 What Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents are relevant to the proposed action, and how are they relevant? *

This section identifies the legislative requirements relevant to the Project. Further detail is provided in **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 3, Table 3.1, pp. 11-16**.

Commonwealth

- ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)**: This is the principal Commonwealth environmental legislation protecting MNES. Desktop investigations and subsequent field surveys, including searches of the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), identified the potential for MNES to occur within the Project footprint, including listed threatened species. This referral has been prepared in accordance with the *MNES Significant Impact Guidelines Version 1.1*.
- **Draft referral guideline for 14 birds listed as migratory species under the EPBC Act:** Significant Impact Assessments (SIAs) have been completed for those migratory species known to occur or considered to have a moderate or high likelihood of occurrence within the Project footprint following completion of a detailed desktop assessment and field surveys.
- ***EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (2012)**:* Outlines the Australian Government's approach to the use of environmental offsets for significant residual impacts to MNES. The Proposed Action will implement avoidance and mitigation measures to minimise significant impacts on MNES. The Proposed Action will comply with the *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy* (2012) for any significant residual impacts to MNES.
- **Species Recovery Plans, draft recovery plans and Conservation Advice**: Referenced Species Recovery Plans and Conservation Advice guide specific protective measures and management approaches for threatened and migratory species potentially affected by the Proposed Action. Implementation of these plans supports conservation outcomes in compliance with EPBC Act provisions and specifically include the following:
    - National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)
    - National Recovery Plan for the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus)*
    - National Recovery Plan for the wallum sedgefrog and other wallum-dependent frog species
    - National Recovery Plan for the Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus)*
    - National Recovery Plan for the Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*)
    - Draft National Recovery Plan for Greater Gliders *Petauroides minor* (northern) *Petauroides volans* (southern and central).
    - *Petauroides volans* (Greater glider (southern and central)) Conservation Advice
    - *Petaurus australis australis* (Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)) Conservation Advice
    - Conservation Advice for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory
    - Conservation Advice for *Hirundapus caudacutus* (White-throated needletail)
    - Conservation Advice for *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami* (South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo)
    - Conservation Advice for *Cherax robustus* (Sand yabby)
    - Conservation Advice for *Gallinago hardwickii* (Latham's snipe)
    - Conservation Advice for *Rostratula australis* (Australian painted snipe)
    - Conservation Advice *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Australasian bittern).
- **Threat Abatement Plans:** Threat abatement plans provide strategic frameworks for managing key threatening processes impacting MNES which may be impacted by the Proposed Action. The following have been reviewed specifically for the Proposed Action:
    - Threat abatement plan for disease in natural ecosystems caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*
    - Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats
    - Threat abatement plan for predation by the European red fox.
- **Native Title Act 1993 (NT Act):** A Native Title Assessment in accordance with TMR processes was undertaken in February 2026 (TMR reference NT-01361) and determined that Native

Title considerations are not required within the Project footprint.

- **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984:** The Proposed Action will ensure compliance with this Act by identifying and protecting any significant heritage sites or objects within the Project footprint.
- **Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986:** While this legislation primarily applies to movable objects, it is relevant to the Project if any significant artefacts or objects of historical heritage are discovered during construction. Any such discoveries will be managed in accordance with the Act's requirements, including consultation with the relevant authorities.
- **Australian Heritage Council Act 2003:** The Project will ensure that any identified heritage places are managed in accordance with the Council's advice and relevant legislative requirements.

Queensland State Legislation and Frameworks

- ***Nature Conservation Act 1992*** **(NC Act)**: The Proposed Action will comply with requirements for a species management program approval, including for endangered, vulnerable, near threatened and colonial breeding species. Further, as portions of the Project footprint are mapped as containing a 'high risk' trigger area for protected plants, a protected plant clearing permit or exemption clearing notification will also be required for the Project.
- ***Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*** **(Koala Plan):** Habitat for the Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory*)* was identified within the Project footprint during the field surveys and will require clearing. The Proposed Action will implement the relevant management measures from the Koala Plan within the Project footprint. This will include sequential clearing practices and clearing works to be conducted in the presence of a suitably qualified Koala spotter-catcher.
- ***Biosecurity Act 2014***: The construction contractor will implement the General Biosecurity Obligation during construction as detailed in the EMP(C). Identified pest species within or near the Project footprint will be managed through biosecurity measures incorporated in operational and environmental management protocols. Multiple restricted flora species and Weeds of National Significant (WoNS) were detected during the ecological field surveys within the Project footprint (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.2.5, pp. 39-41 and Figure 5.3** for further detail).

Management and mitigation measures and plans will be developed to avoid the spread of weed and pest species.

- ***Environmental Protection Act 1994*** **(EP Act)**: The construction contractor will implement the general environmental duty for the Project through the implementation of an EMP(C). Environmental management plans prepared for the Project will address construction and operational phase impacts in accordance with the EP Act's requirements.
- ***Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*** **(ACH Act):** Under the ACH Act all persons have a duty of care to take all reasonable and practical measures not to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. An initial Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment (CHRA) has been undertaken internally by TMR in 2025. This assessed the potential for the Proposed Action to contain tangible and intangible unknown or unlisted features, items, or places of cultural heritage significance in accordance with the Duty of Care Guidelines (Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, and Multiculturalism 2025) (DWATSIPM).
- **Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (QH Act):** The QH Act provides for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage by protecting places of historical, cultural, or architectural significance. The Act establishes the Queensland Heritage Register, which lists places of state heritage significance. A review of the Queensland Heritage Register has been undertaken to identify any heritage-listed places within or adjacent to the Project footprint. Where applicable, the Proposed Action will comply with the requirements of the QH Act, including obtaining necessary approvals for any works that may impact heritage-listed places.

- **Local Government Planning Schemes:** Local councils in Queensland administer planning schemes under the *Planning Act 2016*, which may include provisions for heritage protection, environmental management, and land use planning. These schemes often identify locally significant heritage places and require development applications to address potential impacts on these places. The Proposed Action will comply with the relevant local council's planning scheme, including obtaining development approvals where required and implementing measures to mitigate impacts on local heritage sites.
- **Local Laws for Heritage Protection:** Many local councils in Queensland have specific local laws that provide additional protections for heritage places and objects of local significance. These laws may require permits or approvals for activities that could impact locally significant heritage sites. The Proposed Action will ensure compliance with any applicable local laws, including consultation with NSC to identify and protect local heritage values.
- **Queensland Heritage Council:** The Queensland Heritage Council advises on heritage matters and oversees the Queensland Heritage Register. The Proposed Action will ensure compliance with any advice or requirements provided by the Heritage Council regarding heritage-listed places within the Project footprint.

Other

TMR's Heritage Management System: TMR's Heritage Management System aims to become an industry leader in the protection, preservation and management of cultural heritage. TMRs Cultural Heritage Organisational Policy and Process Manual details the ways in which TMR implements this commitment. TMR's Cultural Heritage Process Manual, is a reference for standards and a guide for managing Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Historical Cultural Heritage on TMR projects. Implementation across all aspects of our business is mandatory as per the ***Cultural Heritage Organisational Policy*** (TMR, 2020).

1.2.7 Describe any public consultation that has been, is being or will be undertaken regarding the project area, including with Indigenous stakeholders. Attach any completed consultation documentations, if relevant. *

Community engagement will be undertaken during the planning, design and construction phases of this Project. Recommendation of the Beckmans Road duplication solution was achieved by a collaborative engagement process where NSC and TMR Project teams undertook evidence-based options assessment.

During the planning phase, TMR will undertake public consultation when the Project has progressed sufficiently to assess and identify key features that community members and stakeholders can consider when providing their feedback.

Consultation aims to add value to decision making processes, reduce risk by identifying potential Project implementation issues, raise awareness of the Project and its status and provide engagement opportunities that meet the needs of community members and stakeholders. Consultation will gather feedback during the planning phase to inform the upcoming design and construction phases.

Communication planning has identified a comprehensive list of stakeholders, their interests and engagement needs. The identified key community issues include how the project reduces congestion and improves safety, intersection upgrades and modification details, active transport connectivity (including the location of crossings, shared paths and bike riding facilities), access to homes, schools, businesses and community organisations, retaining Noosa's coastal-hinterland character and construction timeframes. Environmental management is also a key issue, noting the Project location beside Tewantin National Park.

Communication collateral will be designed to assist community members and stakeholders to understand the road and transport issues in the Project footprint, key features of proposed treatments and how they address these issues.

A summary of expected consultation materials during the planning phase includes a Project flyer containing a planning layout with QR code linked to online feedback tools, TMR and NSC website project pages, direct engagement (letter/phone) with targeted properties and businesses in the road corridor, community information sessions, media statements, fact sheets, social media posts and phone and email contacts for the project team to receive comments and answer questions.

The Project team will evaluate consultation implementation to determine if new or modified engagement methods and material are required.

Community feedback will be summarised into a consultation report and shared via the TMR project website. Further consultation is expected to be undertaken during design and construction.

Cultural Heritage

The Proposed action is located on Kabi Kabi Country. The Kabi Kabi Native Title Determination Part A was recently determined, recognising the Kabi Kabi People's pre-existing rights and ongoing connection to country across 3,450 km2 of land and 202 km2 of waters, including areas within Gympie, the Mary River, Nambour, Buderim, Maroochydore and Caloundra.

Consultation with the Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation commenced in April 2026. The TMR Project team will continue to work with Kabi Kabi representatives to undertake initial consultation and Project familiarisation, an initial site walkover as well as any further investigations (such as test pits) pending recommendations from the Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation. This consultation will be led by TMR and undertaken collaboratively with NSC. Results from the investigations will feed into management recommendations, design where relevant, and contract specifications and agreements (such as a Cultural Heritage Field or Management Agreement). Engagement will continue through development and will help inform management requirements and future agreements.

1.3.1 Identity: Referring party

Privacy Notice:

Personal information means information or an opinion about an identified individual, or an individual who is reasonably identifiable.

By completing and submitting this form, you consent to the collection of all personal information contained in this form. If you are providing the personal information of other individuals in this form, please ensure you have their consent before doing so.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department) collects your personal information (as defined by the Privacy Act 1988) through this platform for the purposes of enabling the department to consider your submission and contact you in relation to your submission. If you fail to provide some or all of the personal information requested on this platform (name and email address), the department will be unable to contact you to seek further information (if required) and subsequently may impact the consideration given to your submission.

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Alternatively, email us at privacy@dcceew.gov.au.

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1.3.1.1 Is Referring party an organisation or business? *

Yes

Referring party organisation details

ABN/ACN	54005139873
Organisation name	AURECON AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	25 King Street, Bowen Hills QLD 4006

Referring party details

Name	Gabby Singh
Job title	Manager - Environment and Planning
Phone	0420706556
Email	gabby.singh@aurecongroup.com
Address	25 King Street, Bowen Hills QLD 4006

1.3.2 Identity: Person proposing to take the action

1.3.2.1 Are the Person proposing to take the action details the same as the Referring party details? *

No

1.3.2.2 Is Person proposing to take the action an organisation or business? *

Yes

Person proposing to take the action organisation details

ABN/ACN	97969214121
Organisation name	NOOSA SHIRE COUNCIL
Organisation address	9 Pelican Street, Tewantin, QLD 4565

Person proposing to take the action details

Name	Shaun Walsh
Job title	Director Infrastructure Services
Phone	(07) 5329 6500
Email	Shaun.Walsh@noosa.qld.gov.au
Address	PO Box 141 Tewantin QLD 4565

1.3.2.14 Are you proposing the action as part of a Joint Venture? *

No

1.3.2.15 Are you proposing the action as part of a Trust? *

No

1.3.2.17 Describe the Person proposing the action's history of responsible environmental management including details of any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources against the Person proposing to take the action. *

NSC has no prior previously referred actions under the EPBC Act.

More than 50 years of environmental and community activism has resulted in a community that places a high value on the natural environment and a community that seeks to live sustainably in harmony with nature.

To this end NSC has a strong framework for environmental stewardship and compliance set primarily by the organisation's Corporate Plan (refer to link: corporate_plan_2023_2028.pdf).

The NSC Corporate Plan sets out Council's strategic priorities and actions for delivering services and making decisions on behalf of the community. It focuses on protecting Noosa's natural environment, maintaining its distinctive character and lifestyle, supporting a strong and sustainable local economy, and providing responsible governance. The plan guides how Council allocates resources, measures performance and works with the community to achieve long-term social, environmental and economic wellbeing for the Shire.

NSC is proud of our seven sustainability principles which underpin the Corporate Plan all that we do – from planning and decision making through to delivery of services and infrastructure. These principles have guided the development of Council's Corporate Plan and other strategy documents - to ensure consideration of sustainability across all areas of Council business.

Noosa's Seven Sustainability Principles are:

1. Resources are sustainably managed so that the lifestyle and wellbeing of the community is enhanced whilst safeguarding our natural systems and without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
2. Noosa's environment is protected, preserved, and managed in a manner that is nature positive, low carbon and climate resilient and respects our traditional owners spiritual and cultural connection to Country.
3. Noosa's economy is prosperous, resilient, circular, diverse, and protective of its unique environment, culture and heritage.
4. Noosa residents belong to a community that values and respects its diversity, accessibility, and affordability.
5. Noosa's community is inclusive, safe, connected, and resilient and encourages participation and involvement across all life stages.
6. Noosa's community benefits from quality places, good asset management, services and programs that enhance wellbeing, and support creative, active, and healthy lifestyles.
7. Good governance and policy is achieved through forward planning, effective, efficient and collaborative decision making, made in the interests of the community.

NSC has qualified staff within our Infrastructure Services Team and Environment Team that regularly oversee capital and civil construction works within environmentally sensitive areas. Noosa Council have active permits and approvals under State Legislation, including but not limited to Species Management Programs, construction and maintenance works authorisations within National Parks under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

NSC will be supported in this Project by the TMR and consultants to ensure compliance with all environmental standards is achieved.

1.3.2.18 If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework

NSC environment and planning framework documentation can be accessed via the attached link (Principles, Plans & Strategies | Noosa Shire Council)

All documents are cognisant and reflective of the Shire's long-held rich environmental and cultural values along with its designation as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Pertinent to the environmental performance of the subject proposal, are the following Plans:

Noosa Council Environment Strategy (currently in review – expected finalisation Q3 2026) - (refer attached link)

The Noosa Council Environment Strategy sets out Council's long-term commitment to protecting and enhancing the Shire's outstanding natural environment. It focuses on conserving biodiversity, improving the health of waterways, coastal and marine systems, reducing climate change impacts, and supporting sustainable land and resource management. The strategy emphasises collaboration with the community, Traditional Owners, landholders and other levels of government to build resilience, protect natural assets and ensure Noosa's environment continues to support its lifestyle, economy and wellbeing into the future.

Noosa Council Transport Strategy - (refer attached link)

The Noosa Council Transport Strategy provides a long-term framework for managing transport in a way that supports Noosa's liveability, environmental values and unique character. It prioritises walking, cycling and public transport over reliance on private cars, particularly in activity centres and high-demand areas. The strategy focuses on improving safety, accessibility and connectivity, reducing traffic congestion and transport emissions, and integrating land-use and transport planning. Overall, it aims to deliver a balanced, efficient and sustainable transport system that supports the community, economy and environment.

Noosa Design Principles - (refer attached link)

The Noosa Design Principles provide guidance to ensure development protects and enhances Noosa's distinctive coastal, village and hinterland character. It emphasises low-scale, site-responsive design that works with natural landforms, vegetation, streetscapes and climate, rather than dominating them. Key themes include subtropical architecture, human-scaled buildings, generous landscaping, protection of views and amenity, and high environmental performance.

Noosa Biosecurity Plan (in review – expected finalisation Q2 2026) - (refer attached link)

The Noosa Council Biosecurity Plan provides a framework for preventing, managing and reducing the impacts of invasive plants, animals and diseases that threaten Noosa's natural environment, agriculture and community wellbeing. It focuses on early detection, coordinated control programs, compliance with state biosecurity laws, and partnerships with landholders, community groups and other agencies. The plan aims to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and local livelihoods by promoting shared responsibility and proactive, risk-based biosecurity management across the Shire.

1.3.3 Identity: Proposed designated proponent

1.3.3.1 Are the Proposed designated proponent details the same as the Person proposing to take the action? *

Yes

Proposed designated proponent organisation details

ABN/ACN	97969214121
Organisation name	NOOSA SHIRE COUNCIL
Organisation address	9 Pelican Street, Tewantin, QLD 4565

Proposed designated proponent details

Name	Shaun Walsh
Job title	Director Infrastructure Services
Phone	(07) 5329 6500
Email	Shaun.Walsh@noosa.qld.gov.au
Address	PO Box 141 Tewantin QLD 4565

1.3.4 Identity: Summary of allocation

Confirmed Referring party's identity

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	54005139873
Organisation name	AURECON AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	25 King Street, Bowen Hills QLD 4006
Representative's name	Gabby Singh
Representative's job title	Manager - Environment and Planning
Phone	0420706556
Email	gabby.singh@aurecongroup.com
Address	25 King Street, Bowen Hills QLD 4006

Confirmed Person proposing to take the action's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	97969214121
Organisation name	NOOSA SHIRE COUNCIL
Organisation address	9 Pelican Street, Tewantin, QLD 4565
Representative's name	Shaun Walsh
Representative's job title	Director Infrastructure Services
Phone	(07) 5329 6500
Email	Shaun.Walsh@noosa.qld.gov.au
Address	PO Box 141 Tewantin QLD 4565

Confirmed Proposed designated proponent's identity

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

1.4 Payment details: Payment exemption and fee waiver

1.4.1 Do you qualify for an exemption from fees under EPBC Regulation 5.23 (1) (a)? *

No

1.4.3 Have you applied for or been granted a waiver for full or partial fees under Regulation 5.21A? *

No

1.4.5 Are you going to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under EPBC Regulation 5.21A?

No

1.4.7 Has the department issued you with a credit note? *

No

1.4.9 Would you like to add a purchase order number to your invoice? *

No

1.4 Payment details: Payment allocation

1.4.11 Who would you like to allocate as the entity responsible for payment? *

Referring party

2. Location

2.1 Project footprint

Project Area: 16.22 Ha **Disturbance Footprint:** 16.22 Ha

2.2 Footprint details

2.2.1 What is the address of the proposed action? *

Beckmans Road, Tewantin, QLD 4565

2.2.2 Where is the primary jurisdiction of the proposed action? *

Queensland

2.2.3 Is there a secondary jurisdiction for this proposed action? *

No

2.2.5 What is the tenure of the action area relevant to the project area? *

The Project is located within the existing Beckmans Road corridor, a local Government road within the NSC Local Government Area, located approximately 2.5 km to the south of the Tewantin Town Centre. The Project footprint covers a 1.7 km section of Beckmans Road (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi-Noosa Road and east to Rene Street intersection) and extends south approximately 500 m down Eumundi-Noosa Road. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 2.3, Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2, pp. 5-6**.

The road corridor is currently controlled by NSC. The Proposed Action is unzoned and borders Environmental management zones under the Noosa Plan 2020.

3. Existing environment

3.1 Physical description

3.1.1 Describe the current condition of the project area's environment.

The Project is located within the NSC Local Government Area, in the suburbs of Tewantin and Noosaville. The surrounding environment is characterised by a mosaic of suburban development to the north and ecologically significant protected areas to the south and west, notably Tewantin National Park. The Project footprint lies within a State biodiversity corridor buffer zone, providing connectivity to extensive habitat in the adjoining Tewantin National Park.

The primary, current land use within the Project footprint is as a sub-arterial road corridor for Beckmans Road / Eumundi-Noosa Road. The Project footprint encompasses approximately 16.18 ha of mixed land comprising 57 per cent of previously disturbed areas such as road hardstand, managed road reserves, and public utilities. The remaining area consists mostly of remnant and regrowth eucalypt woodlands and forests.

Specifically, vegetation within the Project footprint primarily comprises remnant and regrowth eucalypt woodlands and open forests, dominated by species including *Eucalyptus racemosa, Corymbia intermedia* and *Eucalyptus pilularis*. Mature trees with hollows are present throughout the remnant and regrowth vegetation within the Project footprint. Limited wetland areas of freshwater habitats dominated by *Melaleuca* spp. and *Gahnia* spp. were observed along the western boundary of Project footprint, down Eumundi-Noosa Road.

Introduced flora species, including some WoNS and restricted invasive species, were found mainly along disturbed edges.

Water features within or adjacent to the Project footprint are minor and ephemeral, with no mapped permanent waterways intersected by the Project footprint.

The current condition of the Project footprint's environment is moderately disturbed, with significant ecological values retained in patches of remnant vegetation and north-south and east-west connectivity provided by existing minor culverts and canopy connection across the existing road network.

The existing environment is described in further detail in **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5, pp. 33-66.**

3.1.2 Describe any existing or proposed uses for the project area.

Existing Land Use

The dominant land use within the Project footprint is a sub-arterial road corridor for Beckmans Road / Eumundi-Noosa Road, within a moderately disturbed environment. Beckmans Road provides a critical east-west connection between Cooroy-Noosa Road and Eumundi-Noosa Road. As one of only two major links between Tewantin and Noosa, it plays a vital role in supporting local accessibility and mobility.

The existing Beckmans Road traverses a largely suburban environment consisting mainly of single dwellings and community facilities (Noosaville State School and Saint Teresa's Private School), interspersed by open recreation areas dominated by environmental reserves/parklands, including the Tewantin National Park. The Project is bounded by urban development to the north and east, comprising low-density residential housing, educational facilities, and local retail centres. The Tewantin National Park directly adjoins the road corridor along the southern and western boundaries of the Project footprint and is managed by Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) through Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. The area supports a range of protected flora and fauna species and plays an important role in the region's biodiversity and environmental resilience.

Proposed Land Use

The proposed use for the Project footprint is as a sub-arterial road and is consistent with the current use. The Project will not alter the current functional use of the road or adjacent land uses.

3.1.3 Describe any outstanding natural features and/or any other important or unique values that applies to the project area.

The Project footprint is characterised as a moderately disturbed environment; however, it is uniquely positioned within a landscape of significant natural value. The Project footprint is directly bordered to the south and west by Tewantin National Park, a high-value conservation area that serves as a vital ecological corridor, enabling both north-south and east-west connectivity across the broader landscape. Tewantin National Park supports a diverse array of protected flora and fauna species, playing a crucial role in maintaining regional biodiversity and environmental resilience. This ecologically significant park is managed by DETSI through Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. Mature trees with hollows are present throughout the remnant and regrowth vegetation within the Project footprint.

Beyond Tewantin National Park, the Project area is encompassed by a broader network of protected reserves, including the Great Sandy, Noosa, and other National and Conservation parks, all of which contribute to the high natural environmental value of the surrounding landscape, Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.1, Figure 5.1, pp. 33-34** for further details.

3.1.4 Describe the gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area) relevant to the project area.

The Project footprint is generally elevated, with slopes ranging from 13 metres (m) Australian Height Datum (AHD) to 29 m AHD. The lowest point (13 m AHD) is situated east of the Eumundi-Noosa Road and Beckmans Road intersection, within a depression surrounded by remnant vegetation. North of this depression, outside of the Project footprint, is an unmapped waterway that drains northward towards Lake Doonella. The highest elevation (29 m AHD) is between the intersections of Sea Eagle Drive and Swanbourne Way, positioned on a rise or ridge extending from an area of rise within Tewantin National Park. Most of the Project footprint lies between 15 m and 25 m AHD.

The Project footprint is not located within a marine environment.

3.2 Flora and fauna

3.2.1 Describe the flora and fauna within the affected area and attach any investigations of surveys if applicable.

The Project footprint is a moderately disturbed environment, containing existing road infrastructure and transmission line corridors, with some areas of remnant and regrowth native vegetation. Approximately 6.8 ha of native vegetation is present within the Project footprint, comprising a mosaic of ecosystem types.

The existing ecosystems within the Project footprint include open eucalypt woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus racemosa* with *Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus microcorys* and occasional *Eucalyptus pilularis*, as well as closed eucalypt woodland and open forest with a canopy dominated by *Eucalyptus racemosa*, *Corymbia intermedia*, and *Eucalyptus pilularis*. The sub-canopy in these areas includes *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* species. Wetland habitats characterised by *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and *Gahnia* species occur in low-lying depressions with limited areas of seasonally waterlogged soils. Additionally, small areas of the Project footprint have exotic species influence, mainly at ground level occurring along roadsides. These ecosystems provide critical habitat functions for conservation significant species, including areas for foraging, breeding, resting and dispersal. Although limited, wetland areas also contribute to potential dispersal and foraging habitat to support semi-aquatic species.

The likelihood of occurrence assessment (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Appendix B**) identified several fauna species that are known to occur, or considered to have a high or moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Project footprint, and are as follows:

Known to occur:

- Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) - Endangered (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.2, pp. 94-101**)
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) – Endangered (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.3, pp. 101-108**)
- Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) – Vulnerable (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.5, pp. 133-137**).

High likelihood of occurring:

- South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*) – Vulnerable (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.1, pp. 114-119**)
- White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) – Vulnerable, Migratory (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.3, pp. 123-126**).

Moderate likelihood of occurring:

- Australian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) – Endangered (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.1, pp. 90-94**)
- Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) – Vulnerable, Migratory (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.2, pp. 119-122**)
- Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*)– Endangered (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.4, pp. 108-113**)
- Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) – Vulnerable (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.4, pp. 126-132**)
- Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus)* – Migratory (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.3, pp. 147-149**)
- Oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*) – Migratory (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.3, pp. 147-149**)
- Eastern osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*) – Migratory (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.3, pp. 147-149**).

Listed threatened species of a low likelihood of occurrence where there is no habitat directly within the Project footprint, but habitat is present immediately adjacent to the Project footprint and there is potential for indirect impacts (e.g. changes to hydrology, water quality or ecological processes) to occur:

- Wallum sedge frog (*Litoria olongurensis*) – Vulnerable (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.6, pp. pp. 137-142**).
- Sand yabby (*Cherax robustus*) – Vulnerable (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.7, pp. 143-147**).

Field ecology surveys were undertaken by suitably qualified ecologists from Aurecon in 2025 and 2026. Full survey methodologies and effort are detailed in **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4, pp. 21-31** and summarised in **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Table 4.5, pp. 30-31.**

Flora surveys

Flora surveys were undertaken across multiple seasonal periods to maximise detectability of threatened species and vegetation communities, including:

April 2025:

- Quaternary vegetation assessment and Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) verification (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4, pp. 21-22**)

August 2025:

- Targeted threatened flora and orchid surveys (aligned with flowering periods) (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4, pp. 22**)

No TECs were confirmed within the Project footprint and no conservation-significant flora species were identified within the Project footprint despite targeted flora surveys or the likelihood of occurrence assessments undertaken for the Project (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.2.2 and 5.2.3, pp. 38 and Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Appendix B**).

Fauna surveys

A multi-method fauna survey program was undertaken targeting species with a moderate to high likelihood of occurrence identified during the desktop assessment. Survey efforts were aligned with Commonwealth and State survey guidelines (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 25-28**) and species-specific survey efforts are described in **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8, pp. 86-147 (**as they relate to each species), and included:

April 2025:

- Diurnal habitat assessments (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 25**)
- Scat and sign searches (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 26**)
- South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo feed tree (orts) surveys (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 27**)

October 2025:

- Nocturnal spotlighting and call playback surveys targeting arboreal mammals, including Koala and Greater glider (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 26**)
- Scat and sign searches (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 26**)
- South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo feed tree (orts) surveys (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Appendix B, Section 4.4.4, pp. 27**)

November–December 2025:

- Targeted Koala and Greater glider detection dog surveys undertaken by Detection Dogs for Conservation and validated by the University of the Sunshine Coast (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Appendix C** for the full report and **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 28** for a summary).

February 2026:

- Targeted frog surveys, including Wallum sedge frog (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 4.4.4, pp. 27-28**).

No EPBC Act-listed threatened fauna species were directly observed within the Project footprint during standard or targeted survey efforts (Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Appendix B** and **Appendix D**).

Koala presence was verified through scat detection by trained detection dogs within core and locally refined habitat areas, and Greater glider scats were also detected directly within the Project footprint during dog detection surveys. Additionally, the Wildwatch Noosa Public dashboard reported Koala presence within the Project footprint as recently as August 2025. A Grey-headed flying fox roost was observed during the August 2025 surveys, located approximately 1.7 km north-east of the Project footprint.

Introduced flora, including several WoNS and restricted invasive species, were predominantly found along the edges of native vegetation disturbed by road infrastructure, the transmission line corridor and areas cleared for walking tracks, while remnant vegetation interiors remained dominated by native species.

Further details are provided in **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.2 and 5.3, pp. 35-66**.

3.2.2 Describe the vegetation (including the status of native vegetation and soil) within the project area.

The Project footprint is situated within a moderately disturbed environment dominated by an existing road corridor, with approximately 57 per cent of the 16.18 ha footprint already disturbed by road infrastructure, hardstand areas, and managed road reserves. The Project footprint is located within South East Queensland, in the suburbs of Tewantin and Noosaville, bordered by Tewantin National Park. It lies within the Southern Coastal Lowlands sub-bioregion, characterised by diverse eucalypt woodlands and associated habitats.

Vegetation was ground-truthed during ecological field surveys and approximately 6.8 ha of native vegetation is present within the Project footprint, consisting of three Regional Ecosystems (REs) mapped under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999:*

- RE 12.5.3 (*Eucalyptus racemosa* woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces, Endangered, 4.0 ha)
- RE 12.9-10.4 (*Eucalyptus racemosa* woodland on sedimentary rocks, Least Concern, 1.4 ha)
- RE 12.9-10.14 (*Eucalyptus pilularis* tall open forest on sedimentary rocks, Least Concern, 1.4 ha).

Vegetation structures range from open to closed eucalypt woodland and open forest, with canopy heights generally between 15 and 25 m. Dominant tree species include *Eucalyptus racemosa, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus pilularis*, and *Eucalyptus microcorys*, with a sub-canopy of *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* species and a substantial presence of mature, hollow-bearing trees. The understorey varies from sparse to moderately dense, including native shrubs and she-oak species.

Most of the native vegetation within the Project footprint is remnant in status, with some areas of regrowth RE 12.5.3 towards the western end of the Project footprint. Approximately 9.2 ha of non-remnant areas are within the Project footprint, which comprises of existing roads, hardstand, and disturbed land. Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.3.1, Figure 5.4, p. 48** for field verified habitat types.

REs are used in Queensland to provide information on habitat and the presence of TECs. Corresponding REs are generally listed in the Conservation Advice for TECs. Although the PMST search identified five TECs with the potential to occur within the Project footprint, field surveys confirmed that there were no REs analogous to TECs within the Project footprint that met the key diagnostic criteria for TECs (DAWE 2021a). Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.2.2, pp. 38** for further information on TECs**.**

Additionally, no conservation significant flora species were detected despite targeted surveys. Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.2, pp. 35-38** for further information on native vegetation.

The dominant soil type within the Project footprint is dermosols, being red, brown, yellow, grey, or black soils with loam to clay textures, associated with level to undulating plains and minor hills. Geological formations underlying the area include Tiaro Coal Measures and a small central area of Ti-SEQ, consisting mainly of weathered lithofeldspathic labile to quartzose sandstone, siltstone, shale, coal, and ferruginous oolite markers. Limited wetland areas within the Project footprint feature sandy, seasonally waterlogged soils dominated by *Melaleuca* and *Gahnia* species.

3.3 Heritage

3.3.1 Describe any Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas or other places recognised as having heritage values that apply to the project area.

Searches of the following historical heritage databases have been undertaken:

- UNESCO World Heritage List
- National Heritage List
- Register of the National Estate
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- Australasian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database
- National Trust of Australia (Queensland)
- Queensland Heritage Register
- Queensland WWII Historic Places
- Frontier Conflict and the Native Mounted Police in Queensland Database
- Noosa Shire Council Planning Scheme and Heritage Overlay.

National (Australian) heritage: There are no national heritage places located in or adjacent to the Proposed Action area.

Queensland (State) heritage: A review of the Queensland (State) heritage registers identified no State-listed places in or adjacent to the Proposed Action area.

Local (Noosa Shire Council) heritage: A review of the Noosa Shire Council Planning Scheme 2014 identified no locally-listed heritage places located in or adjacent to the Proposed Action area.

Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment: The Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment for Project identified no local, State or Commonwealth listed historic heritage places, within or immediately adjacent, to the Project footprint.

A review of the Commonwealth heritage places overseas list did not identify any places of Indigenous, historic and natural heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government that are near the Project footprint or that are likely to be impacted by the Proposed Action.

Planned and continued consultation with the Kabi Kabi Peoples will identify any unregistered or unknown places or sites of intangible/tangible Indigenous heritage within the Project footprint.

3.3.2 Describe any Indigenous heritage values that apply to the project area.

The Project lies within the Kabi Kabi First Nation Traditional Owners' Native Title area (QC2018/007). There are no existing Cultural Heritage Management Plans/Agreements with Aboriginal Party(ies) over any part of the Project footprint with TMR. The Kabi Kabi People are recognised as a key stakeholder.

No registered Aboriginal heritage sites were identified within the Project footprint or 500 m buffer, and no cultural heritage places or objects were observed during the 2025 TMR site visit.

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) provides a heritage duty of care requirement which will be implemented by the Proposed Action. This Act provides for the recognition, protection, and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the State. The Duty of Care Guidelines (Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism (DWATSIPM), 2025) made under this Act establish the requirements for anyone undertaking an activity to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.

A Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment (CHRA) has been undertaken in 2025 to identify and assess the Duty of Care categories, defined under the Duty of Care Guidelines. These included Category 3 (low risk) and Category 5 (high risk). A search of the DWATSIPM Cultural Heritage Database and Register was undertaken to inform the Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment. The site was assessed by TMR Cultural Heritage specialist due to the presence of remnant and regrowth vegetation.

Results from the DWATSIPM Cultural Heritage Database search report (Reference Number 186095) indicated no registered Kabi Kabi cultural heritage within the Project footprint.

Mature and/or remnant vegetation is present where the works are proposed, and it is known that the Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation consider environmental impact, impact to the connectivity of the cultural landscape and their heritage. Further ground assessment (including a cultural heritage survey and monitoring) by Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation is to be undertaken to map and mitigate the risk during Q2 2026. Engagement with Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation has commenced.

No Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs), designated landscape area or registered cultural heritage study area or National Heritage area (Indigenous values) were identified in, or adjacent, to the Proposed Action area.

Management of extant and unexpected heritage for the Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation will be discussed through consultation.

As the Proposed action area has been identified to have the potential to impact on areas that contain Aboriginal heritage values, the following is proposed, subject to consultation with the Kabi Kabi Peoples Aboriginal Corporation to:

- Undertake site investigation works (e.g., cultural heritage field surveys)
- Confirm cultural heritage sites, items, places and values with any necessary cultural heritage management requirements (e.g., agreements, on-site monitoring, etc)
- Explore avoidance/minimisation/mitigation and design treatments to recognise the cultural values of the Proposed action area and agree protocols for the sharing of culturally sensitive information.

3.4 Hydrology

3.4.1 Describe the hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area and attach any hydrological investigations or surveys if applicable. *

Catchment

The Project footprint is located within the Mary Basin Catchment in South East Queensland. The sub catchments of the Mary Basin Catchment are Maroochy River, Noosa River and Upper Mary River. The Mary Basin Catchment covers approximately 15,700 square kilometres (km2) in South East Queensland.

The Project footprint is situated within the Noosa River sub catchment. This catchment covers approximately 860 km2 and falls almost entirely within the NSC Local Government Area. This sub catchment originates in the Cooloola section of the Great Sandy National Park and flows through a series of lakes, including Lake Cooloola, Lake Como, Lake Cootharaba, Lake Cooroibah, and Lake Weyba. The catchment is governed by the Queensland Government's Water Plan (Mary Basin) 2024 under the *Water Act 2000*, which regulates water use for the Mary, Burrum, Noosa, Maroochy, and Mooloolah Rivers.

Surface water hydrology characteristics

Within the Project footprint, there are no significant or permanent water bodies identified under the Queensland State *Water Act 2000* or *Fisheries Act 1994* (refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.4, Figure 5.18, p. 67**). The closest mapped water feature is east of Sea Eagle Drive, approximately 25 m north of the Project footprint, and is an ephemeral drainage line where a culvert is present but does not facilitate substantial fish passage. The Project footprint lacks defined watercourses or streams, containing only minor ephemeral drainage lines that function as dry drainage channels flowing solely in response to rainfall events.

Flood hazard mapping under the Noosa Plan 2020 indicates that the Project footprint is immune to the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event under current climatic conditions.

Hydraulic assessments will be completed in future Project phases to verify that the existing flood regime and ensure flood immunity are preserved, incorporating design measures such as culvert upgrades and stormwater treatment within the Project footprint to effectively manage runoff and maintain water quality.

Adjacent to and surrounding the Project footprint are wetland areas associated with RE 12.3.13, characterised as closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains typically near the coast (Palustrine wetlands). These wetlands are located south of the Project footprint within Tewantin National Park and north near Lake Doonella, both designated as Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) protected areas. The Project footprint does not intersect any MNES Ramsar wetlands; the nearest Ramsar sites are the Great Sandy Strait approximately 45 km north and Moreton Bay about 45 km south. The Noosa River Wetlands, listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia as nationally important, lies roughly 700 m north of the Project footprint and serves as the receiving waters for part of the Project area.

Hydrologically, the Project area is typified by coastal sand plain landscapes featuring low-lying depressions prone to seasonal waterlogging. Vegetation communities within these depressions include *Melaleuca* and *Gahnia* species wetlands, which provide critical habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna.

In-situ water quality surveys were undertaken at eight locations along Beckmans Road and Eumundi-Noosa Road to characterise water conditions relevant to aquatic ecological values near the Project footprint. These sites were selected based on observed pooled water during field surveys in October 2025. Measurements were collected using a YSI multiparameter water quality meter, recording temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, and dissolved oxygen. Results were typical of coastal wetland systems and indicated generally acidic water conditions, with all pH values below 7.5.

Groundwater hydrology characteristics

The Project footprint does not intersect any potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) aquifers. However, potential GDEs are mapped to the north and south of the Project footprint. High confidence surface expression GDEs (81-100% derived) are located approximately 250 m north of the Eumundi-Noosa Road and Beckmans Road intersection, associated with the coastal sand masses near Lake Doonella.

Moderate confidence surface and terrestrial GDEs (81-100% derived) linked to riverine regional ecosystem vegetation fringing alluvial channels within Tewantin National Park are mapped approximately 150 m south of the southern end of the Project footprint, along Eumundi-Noosa Road.

A review of registered water bores via Queensland Globe indicates no bores are intersected by the Project footprint. Three operational registered bores (RN191112, RN185417, and RN185418) exist within 200 m of the Project footprint. Groundwater depth data is limited; only bore RN191112 has a recorded standing water level of 4 m below ground level, as measured in 2020.

4. Impacts and mitigation

4.1 Impact details

Potential Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) relevant to your proposed action area.

EPBC Act section	Controlling provision	Impacted	Reviewed
S12	World Heritage	No	Yes
S15B	National Heritage	No	Yes
S16	Ramsar Wetland	No	Yes
S18	Threatened Species and Ecological Communities	Yes	Yes
S20	Migratory Species	Yes	Yes
S21	Nuclear	No	Yes
S23	Commonwealth Marine Area	No	Yes
S24B	Great Barrier Reef	No	Yes
S24D	Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas	No	Yes
S26	Commonwealth Land	No	Yes
S27B	Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas	No	Yes
S28	Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency	No	Yes

4.1.1 World Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.1.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.1.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

There are no World Heritage Properties that are intersected or within proximity of the Project footprint. The closest World Heritage Property is K'gari, located approximately 68 km north of the Project footprint.

Direct and indirect impacts as a result of the Proposed Action are unlikely.

4.1.2 National Heritage

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.2.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.2.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

There are no National Heritage Places that are intersected by or in proximity of the Project footprint. The closest National Heritage Place is the Glass House Mountains National Landscape, located approximately 55 km south of the Project footprint.

Direct and indirect impacts as a result of the Proposed Action are unlikely.

4.1.3 Ramsar Wetland

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

—

4.1.3.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.3.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

There are no nationally important Ramsar wetlands that are intersected by or in proximity to the Project footprint. The closest nationally important Ramsar wetlands are the Great Sandy Strait located approximately 45 km north and Moreton Bay located approximately 45 km south of the Project footprint. The Proposed Action is within the Noosa sub-catchment which does not drain into any of these Ramsar wetland areas.

Direct and indirect impacts as a result of the Proposed Action are unlikely.

4.1.4 Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Threatened species

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Acacia attenuata	
No	No	Acronychia littoralis	Scented Acronychia
No	No	Allocasuarina emuina	Emu Mountain Sheoak, Mt Emu She-oak
No	No	Allocasuarina thalassoscopica	
No	No	Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater
No	No	Archidendron lovelliae	Bacon Wood, Tulip Siris
No	No	Ardenna grisea	Sooty Shearwater
No	No	Argynnis hyperbius inconstans	Australian Fritillary
No	No	Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy-joint Grass
No	No	Baloghia marmorata	Marbled Balogia, Jointed Baloghia
No	No	Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart
Yes	Yes	Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
Yes	Yes	Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo
No	No	Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle
No	No	Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle
No	Yes	Cherax robustus	Sand Yabby
No	No	Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern)

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Coeranoscincus reticulatus	Three-toed Snake-tooth Skink
No	No	Cryptocarya foetida	Stinking Cryptocarya, Stinking Laurel
No	No	Cryptostylis hunteriana	Leafless Tongue-orchid
No	No	Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's Fig-Parrot
No	No	Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu]
No	No	Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population)
No	No	Delma torquata	Adorned Delma, Collared Delma
No	No	Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth
No	No	Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross
No	No	Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni	Gibson's Albatross
No	No	Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross
No	No	Epinephelus daemelii	Black Rockcod, Black Cod, Saddled Rockcod
No	No	Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle
No	No	Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk
No	No	Eucalyptus conglomerata	Swamp Stringybark
No	No	Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon
No	No	Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake
Yes	Yes	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
Yes	Yes	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot
No	No	Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle
No	No	Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian Dowitcher
No	No	Limosa lapponica baueri	Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit
No	Yes	Litoria olongburensis	Wallum Sedge Frog

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak
No	No	Macadamia ternifolia	Small-fruited Queensland Nut, Gympie Nut
No	No	Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel
No	No	Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel
No	No	Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi	Pineapple Zamia
No	No	Mixophyes fleayi	Fleay's Frog
No	No	Mixophyes iteratus	Giant Barred Frog, Southern Barred Frog
No	No	Nannoperca oxleyana	Oxleyan Pygmy Perch
No	No	Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Orcaella heinsohni	Australian Snubfin Dolphin
No	No	Pachyptila turtur subantarctica	Fairy Prion (southern)
Yes	Yes	Petauroides volans	Greater Glider (southern and central)
Yes	Yes	Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern)
No	No	Phaius australis	Lesser Swamp-orchid
Yes	Yes	Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT)	Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory)
No	No	Planchonella eerwah	Shiny-leaved Condoo, Black Plum, Wild Apple
No	No	Potorous tridactylus tridactylus	Long-nosed Potoroo (northern)
No	No	Pristis zijsron	Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish
No	No	Pseudomugil mellis	Honey Blue Eye, Honey Blue-eye
Yes	Yes	Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox
No	No	Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native Guava
No	No	Romnalda strobilacea	
Yes	Yes	Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe
No	No	Samadera bidwillii	Quassia
No	No	Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii	Ravine Orchid
No	No	Sousa sahulensis	Australian Humpback Dolphin
No	No	Sphyrna lewini	Scalloped Hammerhead
No	No	Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail
No	No	Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern
No	No	Syzygium hodgkinsoniae	Smooth-bark Rose Apple, Red Lilly Pilly
No	No	Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross
No	No	Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax, Toadflax
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank
No	No	Triunia robusta	Glossy Spice Bush
No	No	Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted Button-quail
No	No	Xeromys myoides	Water Mouse, False Water Rat, Yirrkoo

Ecological communities

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community
No	No	Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Ecological community
No	No	Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia
No	No	Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh
No	No	Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions

4.1.4.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.4.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

The Proposed Action involves several construction activities that have the potential to directly or indirectly impact on EPBC Act listed threatened species. The potential direct and indirect impacts from the Project are described in **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 6, pp. 68-75**.

Field surveys confirmed that there were no TECs present within the Project footprint (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.2.2, pp. 38**). Additionally, no conservation significant flora species were detected within the Project footprint despite targeted surveys (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.2.3, pp. 38**).

Impacts to TECs and threatened flora as a result of the Proposed Action are not anticipated.

Nine threatened fauna species are considered known or to have a high or moderate likelihood of occurrence (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Appendix B**) within the Project footprint based on the desktop and field-based assessments.

Potential direct ecological impacts due to clearing works during construction include:

- Direct removal of habitat for threatened fauna (refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 6.1.1, pp. 69-70**), including:
    - Australian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) (direct loss of up to 0.02 ha of breeding, foraging habitat)
    - Greater glider (southern and central) (*Petauroides volans*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting, dispersal habitat)
    - Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (direct loss of up to 7.9 ha of foraging, dispersal and resting habitat and 3.5 ha of dispersal habitat only)
    - Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*) (direct loss of up to 0.02 ha of breeding, foraging habitat)
    - South-eastern glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat)
    - Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) (direct loss of up to 0.02 ha of foraging habitat)
    - White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) (direct loss of up to 16.18 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)
    - Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) (*Petaurus australis australis*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting, dispersal habitat)
    - Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (direct loss of up to 7.9 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)
    - Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*) (direct loss of up to 16.18 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)
    - Oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)
    - Eastern osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*) (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat.

No individual EPBC Act-listed threatened fauna species were directly observed within the survey area during ecological field surveys, however indirect evidence of species presence was recorded, including detection of scats attributed to Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and Greater glider (*Petauroides volans*) during detection dog surveys validated by the University of the Sunshine Coast (Refer **Att 1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Appendix C** for the full report). These records confirm both species are known to occur within the Project footprint. In addition, areas of habitat for several threatened fauna species were identified. Where there are no species occurrence records but habitat is present, i.e. Yellow-bellied glider (*Petaurus australis australis*), a precautionary approach has been adopted. In accordance with this approach, the maximum extent of suitable habitat has been assumed to be occupied for the purpose of impact assessment.

Potential indirect impacts prior to mitigation measures to MNES threatened species include:

- Displacement of fauna from construction area, affecting a temporary reduction in fauna diversity and/or local populations
- Reduction in connectivity and fragmentation of habitat for fauna species
- Altered water quality, sedimentation and hydrology from construction activities
- Minor alterations to surface water flow and stormwater flow
- Introduction and spread of invasive fauna and flora species
- Increasing edge effects resulting in changes to the species composition of woody vegetation communities
- Disturbance of conservation significant fauna due to increase in noise, vibration, and light pollution
- Dust deposition impacting upon vegetation through reduction in photosynthetic processes.

There is potential for indirect impacts (e.g. changes to hydrology and water quality) to affect the following species due to habitat being present immediately adjacent to the Project footprint:

- Wallum sedge frog (*Litoria olongurensis*)
- Sand yabby (*Cherax robustus*).

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.3, Table 5.4, pp. 49** for habitat area calculations and **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.3, Figure 5.5 to Figure 5.13, pp. 50-58** for habitat mapping.

4.1.4.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact? *

Yes

4.1.4.5 Describe why you consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

The current Project design has been developed to maximise use of existing disturbed areas (i.e. built as close to the existing Beckmans Road alignment) and minimise vegetation clearing. Where avoidance is not possible, due to engineering, geometric design or safety constraints, the design and construction footprint will be minimised during detailed design, particularly in areas of higher ecological value. The Project footprint is approximately 16.18 ha (including existing Beckmans Road and other hardstand areas) and includes both the permanent design footprint and temporary construction footprint. It represents the maximum disturbance area for the Proposed Action, including all land within the road corridor potentially subject to clearing or ground disturbance. This footprint will be refined during detailed design to reduce impacts.

SIAs were undertaken for each of the threatened species considered known, or to have a high or moderate likelihood of occurring within the Project footprint or where habitat for an MNES is located directly adjacent to the Project footprint, where there is a likelihood that these areas may be subject to indirect impacts. SIAs were undertaken in accordance with the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance* and the *EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21 – Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species*. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report**, **Section 8, pp. 86-147.**

The Proposed Action is considered likely to significantly impact on the following species:

- Greater glider (*Petauroides volans*)
- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)
- South-eastern glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*)
- Yellow-bellied glider (*Petaurus australis australis*)
- Grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)

Greater glider (*Petauroides volans*) – Endangered

Approximately 6.8 ha of habitat critical to the survival of the species is present within the Project footprint. This habitat is considered critical because it comprises contiguous eucalypt woodland and closed eucalypt woodland/open forest containing mature hollow-bearing trees, which are essential for denning, shelter, and breeding. Removal of up to 6.8 ha of critical habitat, including hollow-bearing trees critical for breeding, will disrupt the species' reproductive cycle and the widening of Beckmans Road will cause habitat fragmentation due to the severance of currently traversable canopy connections.

The following significant impacts are anticipated:

- Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population of the species
- Fragment an existing population into two or more populations
- Adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of the species
- Disrupt the breeding cycle of a population

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.2, pp. 94-101**

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) – Endangered

The Project could remove up to 7.9 ha of foraging, dispersal and resting habitat and 3.5 ha of dispersal only habitat. This habitat contains essential food trees, shelter, and canopy connections necessary for the continuation of local Koala populations. A known Koala population exists within the Project footprint, supported by documented species records (Noosa Wildwatch Dashboard) and continuous usage confirmed through dog detection surveys.

The following significant impacts are anticipated:

- Leading to a long-term decrease in the size of a population
- Reducing the area of occupancy of the species

- Fragment an existing population into two or more populations
- Adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of the species

An area of 2.7 ha of road infrastructure (hardstand areas) has been identified as potential dispersal habitat for the Koala. As none of this area will be removed by the Proposed Action, and no additional barriers will be introduced, existing road infrastructure will retain its dispersal function. Accordingly, there will be no net loss of Koala dispersal habitat associated with road infrastructure within the Project footprint. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.3, pp. 101-108.**

South-eastern glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*) – Vulnerable

The Project could remove up to 6.8 ha of critical habitat used for dispersal, breeding, and foraging. This includes closed eucalypt woodland and open forest with preferred feed trees (*Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina* species, including *Allocasuarina littoralis*) in low to moderate density, and an abundance of mature, hollow-bearing eucalypt trees suitable for breeding.

The following significant impacts are anticipated:

- Adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of the species
- Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.1, pp. 117-119.**

Yellow-bellied glider (*Petaurus australis australis*) - Vulnerable

The Project could remove up to 6.8 ha of critical habitat essential breeding, foraging, resting, and dispersal. Additionally, the widening of Beckmans Road will result in habitat fragmentation by severing traversable canopy connections, which disrupts the species' ability to move across the landscape.

The following significant impacts are anticipated:

- Adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of the species
- Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline
- Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.4, pp. 129-135.**

Grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) – Vulnerable

The Project could remove up to 7.9 ha of critical foraging and dispersal habitat near a Nationally Important Camp. Habitat within the Project footprint consists of abundant fodder species including *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Euclayptus pilularis, Corymbia intermedia* and *Banksia integrifolia* across forest and swamp habitats. As the species is considered known within the Project footprint, and within 2 km of a Nationally Important Camp, the removal of up to 7.9 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat is likely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species.

The following significant impacts are anticipated:

- Adversely affecting habitat critical to the survival of the species

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.5, pp. 136-140.**

The Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the following species with a high or moderate likelihood of occurrence:

- Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) – Endangered: Up to 0.02 ha of habitat could be removed by the Project, however the extent, quality, and functional value of the affected habitat are very limited. Given the scale of direct habitat removal and considering the available habitat surrounding the Project footprint, the Proposed Action is unlikely to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival

of the Australasian bittern. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.1, pp. 93-97.**

- Australian painted snipe (*Rostratula australis*) – Endangered: Up to 0.02 ha of critical foraging habitat may be removed as a result of the Project. However, given the scale of the proposed habitat removal, and considering the available habitat surrounding the Project footprint the impact to habitat critical is unlikely to be significant. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.1.4, pp. 111-116.**
- Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) - Vulnerable, Migratory: The Project may remove critical foraging habitat, however, as the Project may only impact 0.02 ha of this habitat, the impact to habitat critical is unlikely to be significant. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.2, pp. 122-125.**
- White-throated needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) - Vulnerable, Migratory: As this species is an aerial species and rarely lands, no habitat critical will be removed by the Project. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.3, pp. 126-129.**

The SIAs found the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on the following species which are considered to have a Low likelihood of occurring within the Project footprint:

- Wallum sedge frog (*Litoria olongburensis*) - Vulnerable
- Sand yabby (*Cherax robustus*) – Vulnerable

As the Project footprint is largely comprised of open to closed eucalypt woodland / open forest and does not provide significant, connected areas of acidic wallum heathland or any areas of perennial watercourses which are required for the perseverance of both species, it is unlikely the Proposed Action will directly impact either species. Based on the field surveys, there is no evidence that either species is present within the Project footprint, however an important population of Wallum sedge frog (*Litoria olongburensis*) is assumed to be present in adjacent habitat within Tewantin National Park based on species occurrence records, and habitat presence. Potential impacts are limited to indirect effects on this adjacent habitat (e.g. changes to hydrology and water quality (including pH)). With the implementation of targeted design and management measures to maintain hydrological regimes and water quality, the Proposed Action is not expected to reduce population size, fragment populations, disrupt breeding, or adversely affect habitat critical to the species' survival or recovery for either species (Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.6, pp. 140-145** for information on the Wallum sedge frog (*Litoria olongburensis*) and **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.2.7, pp. 146-150** for information on the Sand yabby (*Cherax robustus*)).

4.1.4.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

Yes

4.1.4.8 Please elaborate why you think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

The Project involves maximising the potential of existing transport corridor infrastructure and utilising already disturbed/fragmented land through upgrading an existing sub-arterial road largely within the existing Beckmans Road corridor.

The Project footprint will be refined with opportunities to reduce disturbance footprints to be identified through design development and detailed construction planning. The Project's specification will include requirements to minimise vegetation clearing.

Despite the implementation of a range of management and mitigation measures (Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report**, **Section 7, pp. 76-85)** the Proposed Action is likely to be a controlled action due the likelihood of significant impacts to the following:

- Greater glider (southern and central) habitat (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting and dispersal habitat)
- Koala habitat (direct loss of up to 7.9 ha of foraging, dispersal and resting habitat and 3.5 ha of dispersal only habitat)
- South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo habitat (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat)
- Grey-headed flying-fox habitat (direct loss of up to 7.9 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)
- Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) habitat (direct loss of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting and dispersal habitat).

4.1.4.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

The Proposed Action has followed the hierarchy of avoidance, minimisation, mitigation, and offsetting as a last resort for impacts to MNES protected under the EPBC Act (Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report**, **Section 7, pp. 76-85**).

Avoidance and minimisation

Avoidance has been prioritised by refining the Project design to maximise the use of previously disturbed areas, including existing road hardstands and managed road reserves, thereby limiting additional clearing to the minimum area necessary for the safe development and construction of the Project. The design process also incorporates guidance from the TMR (2024) *Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery Manual* to support the design, construction, and maintenance of the road in a manner that better accommodates fauna needs. Additionally, the *Koala-Sensitive Design Guideline* has been used to reduce the risk of fauna mortality and injury associated with the Project.

The current Project design has been developed and refined to maximise use of existing disturbed areas (i.e. built as close to the existing Beckmans Road alignment as possible) and to minimise vegetation clearing wherever possible. The design and construction footprint will be minimised to the greatest extent possible, particularly in ecological sensitive areas.

The Project footprint is approximately16.18 ha area, with approximately 57 per cent of the Project footprint already disturbed, reducing the extent of existing habitat loss. Further the Project team is committed to further reducing impacts to MNES through ongoing design refinement. Following the referral, additional refinement during the preliminary and detailed design stages, as well as during construction planning, will focus on avoiding and minimising impacts to MNES wherever practicable.

The Project has undergone an extensive options analysis phase when identifying the preferred option. The preferred design option is still undergoing engineering reviews and refinements.

Mitigation measures

Where avoidance is not feasible due to engineering and safety constraints, the Project will implement minimisation and mitigation measures during detailed design and construction phases. These include:

- Upgraded drainage design to capture and treat of runoff from the road and Tewantin National Park, to minimise potential impacts on water quality and downstream MNES habitats
- Clear demarcation of clearing boundaries and no-go zones onsite using flagging tape and detailed design drawings to protect significant trees and habitats
- Limit vegetation clearing to the minimum extent necessary to facilitate works
- Avoid direct impacts to waterways by remaining outside existing drainage systems where possible and implement clean water diversions during construction activities
- Sequential clearing practices, particularly for Koala habitats, conducted under the supervision of qualified fauna spotter-catchers to prevent injury or mortality of native fauna
- Undertake controlled lowering of habitat trees and engage a certified fauna spotter-catcher, holding a Rehabilitation Permit (spotter-catcher) issued by DETSI, to inspect the Project footprint within 48 hours prior to, and during, any vegetation clearing including habitat trees
- Implementation of a Species Management Program to authorise and manage interference with animal breeding places, ensuring compliance with Queensland's *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*
- Landscaping and revegetation plans incorporating endemic plant species that provide foraging habitat for key species such as the Grey-headed flying fox, while considering safety and maintenance requirements to ensure sustainable habitat provision
- Consideration to the design and installation of fauna connectivity infrastructure, including glider poles and canopy rope bridges aligned with known fauna movement pathways to maintain connectivity for arboreal mammals like Greater gliders and Koalas

- Installation of nest boxes to compensate for the loss of hollow-bearing trees critical for breeding of gliders and cockatoos
- Investigation of speed reduction measures, signage, and road stencilling to reduce vehicle strike risks for fauna, particularly Koalas
- Lighting design following the *Principles of Best Practice Lighting Design* and *National Light Pollution Guidelines* to minimise disturbance to nocturnal fauna, using directional lighting to avoid spill into vegetation and waterways
- Water quality protection through upgraded drainage design, stormwater treatment devices (e.g. swales, sediment basins subject to detailed design), and erosion and sediment control plans developed and implemented in accordance with TMR technical specifications
- Biosecurity management, including vehicle inspections, washdown procedures, and control of weed and pest species to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species such as *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and Cane toads
- Environmental management plans (EMP(C)) encompassing soil resource management, fauna and flora management, Biosecurity management, water quality, pest and weed management, hazardous materials and waste management, plant and equipment management and emergency response protocols
- Engagement of an Environmental Representative to oversee environmental compliance during construction and to ensure timely reporting and management of environmental incidents
- Staff environmental inductions and training to ensure awareness of MNES values, clearing protocols, and fauna handling procedures
- Use of previously disturbed areas for site compounds, stockpiles, and access tracks to minimise new disturbance
- Fuel and chemical storage facilities will be bunded and designed to provide sufficient buffer zones and limited pathways to adjoining terrestrial and aquatic environments
- Any waste storage facilities associated with the Project are to be designed and located to restrict fauna access. Ensure all contractors are aware that all waste must be discarded in suitable waste receptacles that cannot be accessed by wildlife
- Stockpile sites, parking areas and storage of machinery, materials or equipment will be within designated areas that have already been disturbed and outside of the drip zone of any trees.

Application of these mitigation measures will result in avoidance and minimisation of indirect impacts to the area proximate to the Project. In addition, these mitigation measures will also directly minimise the potential magnitude of impacts to the identified MNES.

For further detail refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 7, pp. 76-85.**

4.1.4.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

The Proposed Action will comply with legislative requirements for any significant residual impacts to MNES.

Anticipated offsets and impact amounts are as follows:

- Greater glider (southern and central) habitat (removal of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting and dispersal habitat)
- Koala habitat (removal of up to 7.9 ha of foraging, dispersal and resting habitat and 3.5 ha of dispersal only habitat)
- South-eastern glossy black-cockatoo habitat (removal of up to 6.8 ha of foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat)
- Grey-headed flying-fox habitat (removal of up to 7.9 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat)
- Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern) habitat (removal of up to 6.8 ha of breeding, foraging, resting and dispersal habitat).

An Environmental Offsets Strategy will be developed for the Proposed Action. The Environmental offsets strategy will address requirements set out in the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. Specifically, the strategy will outline:

- The proposed offset delivery approach and timeframes for future tasks in the offset program
- Information on the proposed offset site currently under investigation in relation to its suitability to provide the necessary offsets for the Project
- Proposed habitat scoring methodologies for MNES values to be offset
- For each MNES value to be offset, a description of the final conservation outcomes being sought, progressive milestones to be achieved to demonstrate advancement towards these final outcomes and high-level management measures proposed to achieve the progressive milestones and final conservation outcomes.

NSC is investigating offset options and will consider the following in the offset provision:

- Size of available area
- Connectivity to other habitats
- Proximity to impact area (as close as possible)
- Surrounding land uses.

4.1.5 Migratory Species

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper
No	No	Anous stolidus	Common Noddy
Yes	Yes	Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift
No	No	Ardenna grisea	Sooty Shearwater
No	No	Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot
No	No	Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper
No	No	Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper
No	No	Calonectris leucomelas	Streaked Shearwater
No	No	Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle
No	No	Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover
No	No	Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle
Yes	Yes	Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo
No	No	Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth
No	No	Diomedea antipodensis	Antipodean Albatross
No	No	Diomedea exulans	Wandering Albatross
No	No	Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle
No	No	Fregata ariel	Lesser Frigatebird, Least Frigatebird
No	No	Fregata minor	Great Frigatebird, Greater Frigatebird
Yes	Yes	Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe
Yes	Yes	Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail
No	No	Lamna nasus	Porbeagle, Mackerel Shark
No	No	Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive Ridley Turtle, Pacific Ridley Turtle

Direct impact	Indirect impact	Species	Common name
No	No	Limnodromus semipalmatus	Asian Dowitcher
No	No	Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit
No	No	Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-Petrel, Southern Giant Petrel
No	No	Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel
No	No	Mobula alfredi	Reef Manta Ray, Coastal Manta Ray
No	No	Mobula birostris	Giant Manta Ray
No	No	Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle
No	No	Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew
No	No	Orcaella heinsohni	Australian Snubfin Dolphin
Yes	Yes	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey
No	No	Phaethon lepturus	White-tailed Tropicbird
No	No	Pristis zijsron	Green Sawfish, Dindagubba, Narrowsnout Sawfish
No	No	Sousa sahulensis	Australian Humpback Dolphin
No	No	Thalassarche cauta	Shy Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche impavida	Campbell Albatross, Campbell Black-browed Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche salvini	Salvin's Albatross
No	No	Thalassarche steadi	White-capped Albatross
No	No	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank

4.1.5.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

Yes

4.1.5.2 Briefly describe why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on these protected matters. *

The Proposed Action involves several construction activities that have the potential to directly or indirectly impact migratory species.

Three migratory species (Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*), Oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus optatus*) and Eastern osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus)*) are considered known or to have a high or moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Project footprint based on the desktop and field-based assessments.
The potential direct and indirect impacts from the Project on these listed migratory species are described in **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 6, pp. 68-75** and are summarised below.

Migratory species which are also listed as conservation significant species (i.e. White-throated needletail and Latham's snipe) have been assessed in the relevant section above pertaining to listed threatened species status.

The direct impact to important habitat for migratory species is as follows:

- Fork tailed swift: aerial over entire Project area
- Oriental cuckoo: direct removal of up to 6.8 ha of foraging and dispersal habitat
- Eastern osprey: direct removal of up to 6.8 ha of foraging, breeding and dispersal habitat

Other potential direct impacts include:

- Direct injury or mortality of individual birds from construction machinery
- Temporary loss of suitable breeding, foraging, and dispersal habitat as a result of temporary construction related infrastructure.

Potential indirect impacts for all migratory species include:

- Habitat degradation from increased dust, run-off and sedimentation during construction activities
- Displacement from water quality, sedimentation, and hydrology alteration during construction activitie s
- Increased noise, light, dust, and vibration during temporary construction activities which reduces habitat quality.

Potential threats from the Project will be appropriately managed through the EMP(C).

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.3.2, Table 5.5, pp. 59** for habitat area calculations and **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 5.3.2, Figure 5.14 to Figure 5.16, pp. 60-62** for habitat mapping

4.1.5.4 Do you consider this likely direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact? *

No

4.1.5.6 Describe why you do not consider this to be a Significant Impact. *

A consolidated SIA was undertaken for the three migratory species identified as having a moderate likelihood of occurrence within the Project footprint. These species were assessed together due to their shared ecological traits and similar habitat use, particularly regarding critical habitat for foraging and dispersal within the Project footprint. Migratory species which are also a EPBC Act listed threatened species have been assessed against the relevant SIA criteria for the species conservation status (i.e. the SIA for White-throated needletail and Latham's snipe has been completed as an assessment for threatened species as these species are also listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act).

Overall, assessment against *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines: Matters of National Environmental Significance* identified the Project was unlikely to have a significant impact to migratory species. Further, the extent of habitat present within the Project footprint does not meet the thresholds suggested to lead to a significant impact to migratory species.

Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.3, pp. 147-149** for the SIA for migratory species.

Oriental cuckoo

Potential important habitat for Oriental cuckoo is present within the Project area (i.e. Eucalypt forest and riparian vegetation). The 6.8 ha of predicted habitat considered important for woodland migrants that occurs within the Project area is below the guideline threshold (i.e. 25,000 ha) for all species. Therefore, such habitat will not be substantially modified, destroyed or isolated.

Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*)

As this species is a highly mobile aerial species and rarely lands, no important habitat for the Fork-tailed swift will be removed as a result of the Project. Therefore, no significant impact is anticipated as a result of the modification, destruction or isolation of important habitat. No direct or indirect mortality of individuals is expected as a result of the Project. Given the nature of works, the Project is not likely to seriously disrupt the lifecycle of an ecologically significant proportion (i.e. 100 individuals) of the Fork-tailed swift.

Eastern osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus)*

The Eastern osprey has been recorded utilising artificial structures and large stags within the Project footprint for breeding, which provide perching or opportunistic nesting habitat. However, the Project footprint does not contain extensive or high-quality roosting habitat for this species located near suitable foraging habitat, being coastal/marine area. Given the highly mobile nature of this species, the limited extent and quality of important habitat within the Project footprint, and the availability of preferred coastal/estuarine habitat in the surrounding landscape, the quantum of important habitat loss is below thresholds considered likely to result in significant impact.

4.1.5.7 Do you think your proposed action is a controlled action? *

No

4.1.5.9 Please elaborate why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action. *

The Project is not considered a controlled action for impacts to migratory species as it is unlikely to result in a significant impact, based on the results of the SIAs
undertaken in accordance with the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance*. Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 8.3, pp. 147-149** for the SIA for Migratory species.

No potential networks of roosting or foraging sites were identified within the Project footprint, or considered likely to be indirectly impacted by the Proposed Action, therefore the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on migratory species (including those listed as threatened). No important populations or important habitat for migratory bird species were observed or considered likely to be present within the Project footprint. In addition, due to the relatively small amount of potential migratory terrestrial bird foraging habitat being impacted by the Project, and the large extent of higher quality suitable foraging habitat in the broader landscape, the Project is unlikely to have a significant impact on migratory terrestrial bird species.

4.1.5.10 Please describe any avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action and attach any supporting documentation for these avoidance and mitigation measures. *

The Project has included avoidance and mitigation measures to avoid and minimise impacts to migratory species (Refer **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report**, **Section 7, pp. 76-85**).

- Avoidance has been prioritised by refining the Project design to maximise the use of previously disturbed areas, including existing road hardstands and managed road reserves, thereby limiting additional clearing to the minimum area necessary for the safe development and construction of the Project.
- The Project is likely to result in a temporary increase in artificial sources of light, noise and vibration. These impacts will be managed through implementation of a Project specific EMP(C). The Project's temporary and permanent lighting will be designed in accordance with the *Principles of Best Practice Lighting Design,* including the *National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife*, to minimise disturbance to fauna species, including MNES species.
- Design lighting according to best practice principles to minimise light spill. Further investigation is required to ensure lighting spill is aimed to focus on the road and adjacent active transport infrastructure, with minimal light spill into environmental areas.
- Development of EMP(C) in accordance with TMR technical specification MRTS 51 containing specific measures for migratory birds such as erosion and
  sediment control measures, sequential clearing requirements, artificial lighting requirements and pest and weed management.
- Where night construction works are required, directional lighting will be used to ensure lighting is not directed into waterways and vegetation, wherever possible.
- Implementation of TMR standards and technical specifications for noise and vibration during construction.
- Minimise clearing critical foraging habitat where possible (i.e. woodland).
- Implement habitat restoration and enhancement programs post-construction.
- Employ noise reduction techniques to reduce disturbance in line with TMR standards and technical specifications.
- Implement landscaping and revegetation plans whereby disturbed areas will be rehabilitated as soon as practicable.
- Establish exclusion zones and buffer areas around sensitive habitats if works extend into these areas.
- All personnel involved in construction activities will be required to complete a site-specific environmental induction prior to the commencement of works, including training on vegetation clearing protocol and wildlife awareness and handling protocols.
- Engage a certified fauna spotter-catcher, holding a Rehabilitation Permit (spotter-catcher) issued by DETSI, to inspect the Project footprint within 48 hours prior to, and during, any vegetation clearing.
- Implement dust suppression measures such as water spraying and covering stockpiles.
- Schedule earthworks during favourable weather conditions to minimise dust.
- Use sediment and erosion control measures to prevent habitat contamination.
- All construction activities will comply with the Arrive Clean, Leave Clean Guidelines to help prevent the spread of invasive plant diseases and weeds threatening our native plants, animals and ecosystems, which includes plant pathogen hygiene measures.
- Restricted matter plants and other environmental weeds are to be treated within the project footprint within appropriate timeframes to establish successful treatment prior to construction works in accordance with the relevant Qld Department of Primary Industries (DPI) factsheets or equivalent.

General and Project-specific mitigation measures are detailed in **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 7, pp. 76-85**.

4.1.5.11 Please describe any proposed offsets and attach any supporting documentation relevant to these measures. *

Offsets are not proposed as the Project will not have a significant residual impact on migratory species.

4.1.6 Nuclear

4.1.6.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.6.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The Proposed Action involves upgrades to roads and does not involve any nuclear actions or impacts to nuclear actions, as defined in Section 22 of the EPBC Act.

4.1.7 Commonwealth Marine Area

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.7.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.7.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The Proposed Action is not within or in proximity to any Commonwealth Marine Area. The nearest mapped Commonwealth Marine Area is approximately 13 km from Project footprint, and the Proposed Action is terrestrial. Direct and indirect impacts as a result of the Proposed Action are unlikely.

4.1.8 Great Barrier Reef

4.1.8.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.8.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is not intersected by or in proximity to the Project footprint and is mapped approximately 220 km north from the Project footprint.

Given this distance, the Project is unlikely to have any impacts on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

4.1.9 Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas

4.1.9.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter? *

No

4.1.9.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The Project is a road transport project and has no relationship to coal mining or coal seam gas developmen t.

4.1.10 Commonwealth Land

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.10.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.10.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The Project footprint is not located on or in proximity to any Commonwealth land. Direct and indirect impacts to land owned by the Commonwealth of Australia as a result of the Proposed Action are unlikely.

4.1.11 Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas

You have identified your proposed action will likely directly and/or indirectly impact the following protected matters.

A direct impact is a direct consequence of an action taken – for example, clearing of habitat for a threatened species or permanent shading on an ecological community as the result of installing solar panels.

An indirect impact is an 'indirect consequence' such as a downstream impact or a facilitated third-party action.

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4.1.11.1 Is the proposed action likely to have any direct and/or indirect impact on any of these protected matters? *

No

4.1.11.3 Briefly describe why your action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect impact. *

The Proposed Action is not located near to or affected by any Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas. It is unlikely that the Project will have a direct and/or indirect impact on this protected matter.

4.1.12 Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency

4.1.12.1 Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Agency? *

No

4.2 Impact summary

Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will likely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- Threatened Species and Ecological Communities (S18)

Conclusion on the likelihood of unlikely significant impacts

You have indicated that the proposed action will unlikely have a significant impact on the following Matters of National Environmental Significance:

- World Heritage (S12)
- National Heritage (S15B)
- Ramsar Wetland (S16)
- Migratory Species (S20)
- Nuclear (S21)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (S23)
- Great Barrier Reef (S24B)
- Water resource in relation to large coal mining development or coal seam gas (S24D)
- Commonwealth Land (S26)
- Commonwealth Heritage Places Overseas (S27B)
- Commonwealth or Commonwealth Agency (S28)

4.3 Alternatives

4.3.1 Do you have any possible alternatives for your proposed action to be considered as part of your referral? *

No

4.3.8 Describe why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible. *

The Project involves maximising the potential of existing transport corridor infrastructure and utilising already disturbed/fragmented land through upgrading an existing sub-arterial road, Beckmans Road. If a new second road were to be proposed to facilitate the additional network requirements, this would have the potential to create new and negative issues on both the regional environment and existing communities through additional clearing of intact biodiversity habitats and potential property resumptions and the severance of existing communities. Therefore, the Project is considered to be appropriately located to achieve the Project objectives, and alternative locations are not considered feasible.

If the Project were not to proceed, the following may occur:

- Increased congestion as a result of population growth increasing peak traffic demands
- Increased safety risks and road incidents as a result of congestion
- Community concern regarding traffic congestion
- Increase in traffic on local government road creating increased safety risks
- Increased pressure on Doonella Bridge on Memorial Avenue which is subject to inundation during high rainfall events and the only other access route from Tewantin to Noosa.

As part of the current design phase, an options analysis has been undertaken for the Project.
Various options were developed for addressing the problem identified and to achieve improved performance, operation and safety of the Beckmans Road as well as local road network in the immediate vicinity. A summary of the options assessed in the multi-criteria analysis are provided below and discussed further in **Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report, Section 2.6, pp. 9-10:**

- Full bypass (parallel to existing Beckmans Road)
- Hybrid (duplication Eumundi Noosa Road to Sea Eagle Drive then bypass to west)
- Full duplication of Beckmans Road

5. Lodgement

5.1 Attachments

1.2.1 Overview of the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	22/05/2026	No	High

1.2.6 Commonwealth or state legislation, planning frameworks or policy documents that are relevant to the proposed action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

1.3.2.17 (Person proposing to take the action) Proposer's history of responsible environmental management

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Corporate Plan 2023-2028 https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public..			High

1.3.2.18 (Person proposing to take the action) If the person proposing to take the action is a corporation, provide details of the corporation’s environmental policy and planning framework

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Link	Noosa Transport Strategy 2017 – 2027 https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public..			High
#2.	Link	Noosa Biosecurity Plan 2020 https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public..			High
#3.	Link	NOOSA DESIGN PRINCIPLES How Noosa has been shape https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public..			High
#4.	Link	Noosa Environment Strategy 2019 https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/files/assets/public..			High
#5.	Link				

Principles, Plans & Strategies https://www.noosa.qld.gov.au/About-Council/Princ..		High

2.2.5 Tenure of the action area relevant to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

3.1.1 Current condition of the project area's environment

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

3.1.3 Natural features, important or unique values that applies to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

3.2.1 Flora and fauna within the affected area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

3.2.2 Vegetation within the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

3.4.1 Hydrology characteristics that apply to the project area

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.1.4.2 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.1.4.5 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.1.4.8 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Why you think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence

#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.1.4.10 (Threatened Species and Ecological Communities) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.1.5.2 (Migratory Species) Why your action has a direct and/or indirect impact on the identified protected matters

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.1.5.6 (Migratory Species) Why you do not consider the direct and/or indirect impact to be a Significant Impact

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.1.5.9 (Migratory Species) Why you do not think your proposed action is a controlled action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance	21/05/2026	No	High

Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral

4.1.5.10 (Migratory Species) Avoidance or mitigation measures proposed for this action

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

4.3.8 Why alternatives for your proposed action were not possible

	Type	Name	Date	Sensitivity	Confidence
#1.	Document	Att 1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance report.pdf Beckmans Road Upgrade (Sea Eagle Drive to Eumundi Noosa Road) Matters of National Environmental Significance Report that provides information to support the EPBC Act referral	21/05/2026	No	High

5.2 Declarations

Completed Referring party's declaration

The Referring party is the person preparing the information in this referral.

ABN/ACN	54005139873
Organisation name	AURECON AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD
Organisation address	25 King Street, Bowen Hills QLD 4006
Representative's name	Gabby Singh
Representative's job title	Manager - Environment and Planning
Phone	0420706556
Email	gabby.singh@aurecongroup.com
Address	25 King Street, Bowen Hills QLD 4006

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ By checking this box, I, **Gabby Singh of AURECON AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

Completed Person proposing to take the action's declaration

The Person proposing to take the action is the individual, business, government agency or trustee that will be responsible for the proposed action.

ABN/ACN	97969214121
Organisation name	NOOSA SHIRE COUNCIL
Organisation address	9 Pelican Street, Tewantin, QLD 4565
Representative's name	Shaun Walsh

Representative's job title	Director Infrastructure Services
Phone	(07) 5329 6500
Email	Shaun.Walsh@noosa.qld.gov.au
Address	PO Box 141 Tewantin QLD 4565

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ I, **Shaun Walsh of NOOSA SHIRE COUNCIL**, declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to the EPBC Act Referral is complete, current and correct. I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence. I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf or for the benefit of any other person or entity. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.

✔ Completed Proposed designated proponent's declaration

The Proposed designated proponent is the individual or organisation proposed to be responsible for meeting the requirements of the EPBC Act during the assessment process, if the Minister decides that this project is a controlled action.

Same as Person proposing to take the action information.

☑ Check this box to indicate you have read the referral form. *

☑ Check this box to confirm these are the correct identification details. *

☑ I, **Shaun Walsh of NOOSA SHIRE COUNCIL**, the Proposed designated proponent, consent to the designation of myself as the Proposed designated proponent for the purposes of the action described in this EPBC Act Referral. *

You may receive automated notifications that aim to assist you in tracking the progress of your project. You can opt out of these notifications by updating your communication preferences on your profile.