Final Report

Preliminary Bushfire Assessment for the proposed Syncline Community Cable

Prepared for

Syncline Community Cable Pty Ltd

February 2025

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Assessment type	Preliminary Bushfire Assessment
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Project number	18369
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File name	18369_EHP_PBA_SynclineProject_Final_18022025
Client	Syncline Community Cable Pty Ltd
Bioregion	Goldfields, Central Victorian Uplands, Victorian Riverina, Victorian Volcanic Plain and Wimmera
Catchment Management Authority	Melbourne Water and North Central
Council	Brimbank City Council, Melton City Council, Hume City Council, Macedon Ranges Shire Council, Mount Alexander Shire Council, City of Greater Bendigo, Loddon Shire Council and Buloke Shire Council

VERSION CONTROL

Report version	Comments	Report updated by:	Report reviewed by:	Date submitted
Draft	Report sent to the client for review	MB/SB	AH/CS	07/02/2025
Final	Final report updated with client comments	MB	-	18/02/2025

Ecology and Heritage Partners acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the country we live and work on, and we pay our respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Syncline Community Cable Pty Ltd to provide Preliminary Bushfire Advice for the proposed Syncline Community Cable.

We understand that Syncline Community Cable Pty Ltd is proposing to seek planning approval for the development of an underground High Voltage Direct Current Transmission Line connecting the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH) in Plumpton, Victoria, to the Jeffcott Renewable Energy Hub (JREH) in Wooroonook, Victoria. The proposed easement will assist in providing additional renewable energy hosting capacity in north-west Victoria. The Direct Current Transmission Line will comprise both trenched sections and drilled and directional bored sections.

The purpose of this preliminary bushfire advice was to identify the bushfire risk surrounding the study area, provide recommendations for management strategies and discuss the potential legislative implications associated with the proposed action. This report aims to identify the opportunities and constraints associated with the proposed action, to assist in refining the proposed alignment and construction methodology.

1.2 Study Area

The study area spans from Plumpton to Wooroonook, Victoria, and is approximately 265-kilometres in length, comprising approximately 2500 hectares (Figure 1). The study area is generally 100-metres-wide, excluding sections along the Calder Highway, where it's confined to the median strip, and Harmony Way, where it's confined to the road reserve. The study area extends from the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH) in Plumpton along Calder Highway towards Ravenswood South. From Ravenswood South, it diverts through agricultural properties, travelling west towards Bradford, north-west to Newbridge, north to Salisbury West, west to Nine Mile, and terminates at the Jeffcott Renewable Energy Hub (JREH) in Wooroonook, Victoria.

The study area comprises a variety of land uses, including the median strip along Calder Highway, agricultural properties used for livestock grazing and cropping, roads and roadsides. Most of the study area is generally flat to gently undulating; however, due to its length, it crosses numerous ridges, crests and waterbodies in the form of rivers, creek lines, dams and wetlands.

1.2.1 Municipalities and Authorities

According to the Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) NatureKit Map (DEECA 2025), the study area is located within the Goldfields, Central Victorian Uplands, Victorian Riverina, Victorian Volcanic Plain and Wimmera bioregions. The study area occurs within the Melbourne Water and North Central Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs), and within the Brimbank City Council, Melton City

Council, Hume City Council, Macedon Ranges Shire Council, Mount Alexander Shire Council, City of Greater Bendigo, Loddon Shire Council and Buloke Shire Council municipalities.

1.2.2 Location and siting within the landscape

The transmission line will be a 500 kV HVDC underground transmission line, which comprises three cables buried in a trench at approximately 1.4-metres wide and 1.5-metres deep. The construction methodology will comprise both trenching and directional boring. The disturbance corridor for the trenched sections is proposed to be undertaken at widths of 30-metres wide, where not constrained by ecological or cultural heritage values, or 20-metres wide, where constrained by the presence of ecological or cultural heritage values. Where trenching is not suitable, such as at water crossings or areas of high ecological value, directional boring will be undertaken. A 100-metre-wide study area corridor was applied to allow for micro-siting of the proposed alignment.

1.2.3 Infrastructure

The project includes an underground transmission line and two converter stations, at each end of the proposed alignment. Underground transmission lines are estimated to reduce the ignition likelihood associated with powerlines by >90%, comparative to their overhead counterparts (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning [DELWP] 2020).

1.2.4 Site Occupancy

The study area will largely be unoccupied post-construction, with a majority of its occupancy expected during the construction phase of the development. Construction will include the use of machinery and extensive earth works.

1.3 Bushfire Requirements

The majority of the study area is within the Designated Bushfire Prone Area (BPA). Although not extensive, there are some sections of the project that are subject to the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO), where the identified bushfire risk is considered higher.

1.3.1 Bushfire Prone Area

The BPA applies to the majority of the study area and wider area due to the presence of pastures (i.e. Grassland) across the landscape. Most of the townships along the proposed alignment are also within the BPA except for the built-up areas (i.e. the town centres) of Kyneton, Woodend, Gisborne, Bendigo and Sunbury.

1.3.2 Bushfire Management Overlay

The BMO occurs throughout the study area where high-risk vegetation has been identified, such as treed/forested landscapes (Figure 2). While the majority of the identified areas covered by the BMO do not

impact the study area, there are four locations where the BMO overlaps with the proposed alignment including: the Macedon area (Figure 2h; Figure 2i); adjacent to Calder Hwy and Cobb & Co Road, Cadello (Figure 2l); Taradale Nature Conservation Reserve (Figure 2p; Figure 2q); and, adjacent to Calder Highway and Charles Lane, Faraday (Figure 2s).

In the broader landscape, key areas covered by the BMO include Lerderderg State Forest, Macedon, Taradale Nature Conservation Reserve, Fryers Ridge Nature Conservation Reserve, Chewton Bushlands, Mount Alexander Regional Park, Greater Bendigo National Park, Inglewood Nature Conservation Reserve, Kooyoora State Park, Mount Korong Nature Conservation Reserve and Wallaby Way Bushland Reserve (Plate 1; Section 4, Figure 2).

1.3.3 Assessment Purpose

The purpose of this preliminary bushfire advice is to provide a high-level assessment of bushfire risks and identify key considerations that may influence the planning, design and development process. This advice helps inform decision-making by evaluating the site's bushfire hazard, landscape context, and potential mitigation strategies, ensuring the project aligns with relevant planning requirements and minimises risk to life, property and the environment. If, in the opinion of the Responsible Authority, any part of these requirements is not relevant to the assessment of an application, the Responsible Authority may waive, vary or reduce the requirement.

As the BMO applies to sections of the study area, the 150-metre assessment area associated with this overlay has been applied to the entire study area. As this is larger than the required assessment area for a BPA assessment (100-metres), it incorporates the requirements for both and is deemed sufficient to assess the possible bushfire risk associated with the project.

2 METHODS

2.1 Desktop Assessment

Relevant literature, online-resources and databases were reviewed to provide an assessment of vegetation associated with the study area. The following information sources were reviewed:

- Review existing background material for the project;
- An up-to-date review of the relevant databases and literature, including:
    - Clause 13.02-1S Bushfire;
    - Clause 44.06 Bushfire Management Overlay;
    - Clause 53.02 Bushfire Planning;
    - Australian Standard 3959:2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (known thereafter as AS 3959:2018) (Standards Australia 2020); and,
    - Design Guidelines and Model Requirements Renewable Energy Facilities (Country Fire Authority [CFA] 2023a).
- Reports and plans provided by the client and deemed relevant, including but not limited to:
    - Preliminary Ecological Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable. In preparation by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd for Syncline Community Cable Pty Ltd.

2.2 Limitations

This report has been written based on a desktop assessment of the environmental values within proximity to the site and which were present and/or relevant at the time of the desktop being undertaken.

It should be noted that CFA, the relevant fire authority, is yet to provide feedback on the development proposal. If in the opinion of the Responsible Authority any part of these requirements is not relevant to the assessment of an application, the Responsible Authority may waive, vary or reduce the requirement.

3 BUSHFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

A bushfire risk assessment evaluates bushfire risks both within and beyond the study area, offering a wide perspective on potential hazards and contextual information to assist in assessing the bushfire risk to developments. It provides factual data on vegetation extent, slope, and key features of the surrounding area that influence responsive and appropriate mitigation measures.

3.1 Overview

The broader landscape is generally flat and largely comprises agricultural grazing and cropping land with some forested areas, plantations, dams and townships throughout. The forested areas pose the highest bushfire risk, which align with the areas of increased bushfire risk on Plate 1. The most likely directions of bushfire attack on severe fire weather days in Victoria are from the north/north-west or south-west. At a landscape scale, which is typically measured up to 20-kilometres from the study area, a grassfire/bushfire could ignite through natural or anthropogenic means and travel towards the study area if the wind direction facilitated it. There are, however, landscape factors that would likely reduce the amount of fuel available and may make it difficult for a fire to build momentum to the severity required to be a significant threat in certain circumstances. These include crops being periodically harvested and reducing the available fuel to stubble, farm animals grazing the paddocks and areas of no or minimal fuel such as townships (Figure 2).

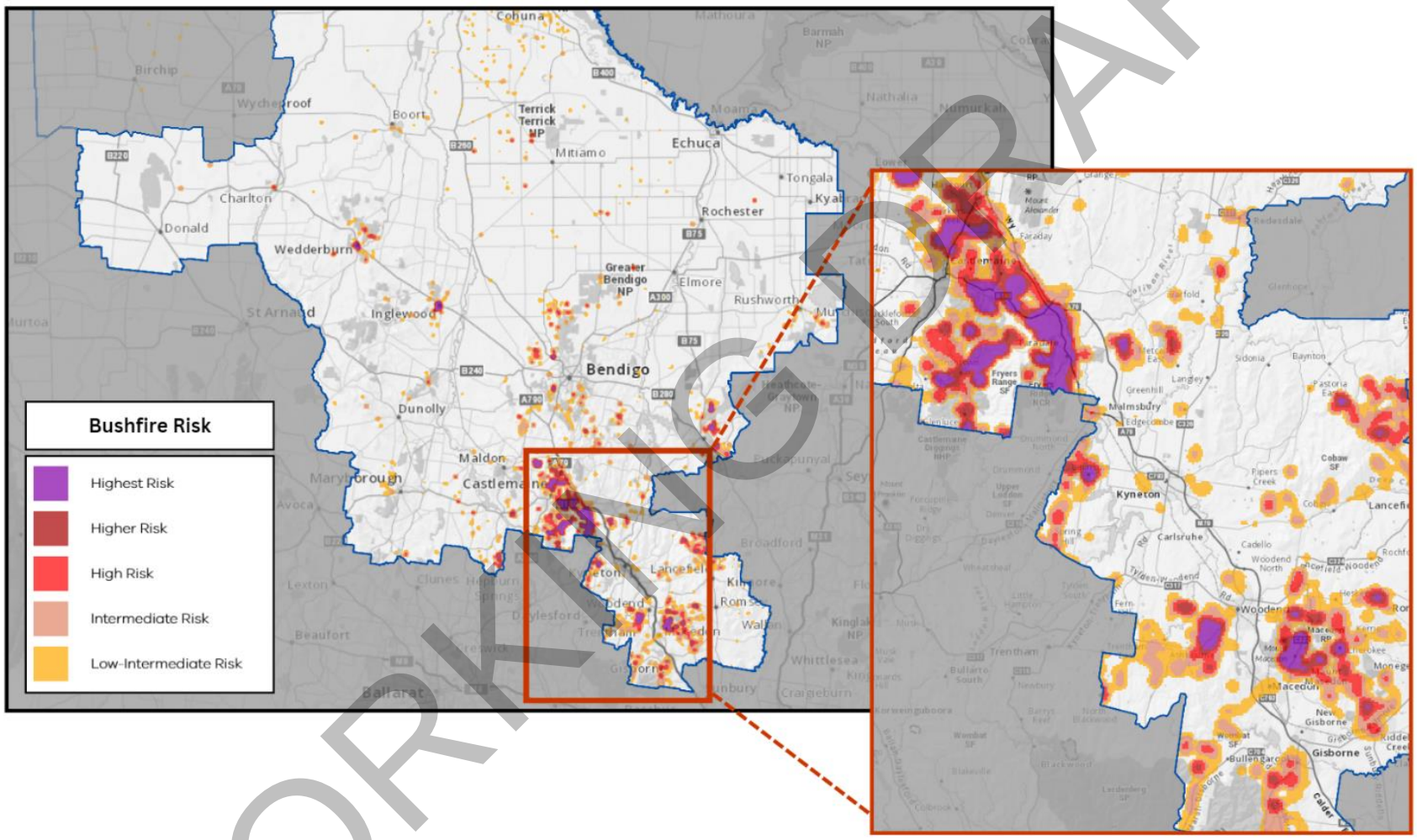

Plate 1. Areas of increased bushfire risk within the Loddon Mallee Region - Central Victoria (Forest Fire Management Victoria 2021). This includes Macedon and Castlemaine (inset), Greater Bendigo and Wedderburn. The Calder Freeway, as seen in the inset map as the grey line, follows the proposed study area's alignment.

3.2 Broader Landscape Assessment Categories

The broader bushfire risk is typically assessed up to 20-kilometres from the study area. To help define risk levels, the Planning Permit Applications Bushfire Management Overlay Technical Guide (DELWP 2017) outlines four 'broader landscape types,' each representing varying degrees of bushfire risk. These landscape typologies provide valuable descriptors for assessing landscape risk and are designed to facilitate streamlined decision-making and promote consistency in evaluating and responding to landscape risk.

Table 1. Broader Landscape Assessment Categories (DELWP 2017).

Increasing Risk	Broader Landscape Type One	• There is little vegetation beyond 150-metres of the site (except grasslands and low-threat vegetation). • Extreme bushfire behaviour is not possible. • The type and extent of vegetation is unlikely to result in neighbourhood-scale destruction of property. • Immediate access is available to a place that provides shelter from bushfire.
	Broader Landscape Type Two	• The type and extent of vegetation located more than 150-metres from the site may result in neighbourhood-scale destruction as it interacts with the bushfire hazard on and close to a site. • Bushfire can only approach from one aspect and the site is in a suburban, township or urban area managed in a minimum fuel condition. • Access is readily available to a place that provides shelter from bushfire. This will often be the surrounding developed area.
	Broader Landscape Type Three	• The type and extent of vegetation located more than 150-metres from the site may result in neighbourhood-scale destruction as it interacts with the bushfire hazard on and close to a site. • Bushfire can approach from more than one aspect. • The site is in an area that is not managed in a minimum fuel condition. • Access to an appropriate place that provides shelter from bushfire is not certain.
	Broader Landscape Type Four	• The broader landscape presents an extreme risk. • Fires have hours or days to grow and develop before impacting. • Evacuation options are limited or not available.

The alignment of the proposed development and the surrounding landscape for more than 20-kilometres has affinities with Broader Landscape Type Three (Table 1). A bushfire that could cause neighbourhood scale destruction is possible if it was to ignite within the broader landscape or if a fire was to ignite in-situ and spread into the surrounding environment. Further, areas that are classified to align with Broader Landscape Type Three provide opportunities for a bushfire to approach the proposed development from multiple directions,

or to spread from the site in multiple directions. A large majority of the vegetation in the study area is not maintained in a minimal fuel condition, as it is largely composed of pasture grass and forests (Figure 2).

3.3 Areas of Increased Bushfire Risk

3.3.1 Macedon Ranges Shire – Macedon and Castlemaine

Most of the Macedon Shire is dominated by agricultural land predominately utilised for grazing and/or cropping. Within the 20-kilometre assessment zone, areas of identified high risk vegetation include Mount Macedon Regional Park, Black Hill Reserve, Bald Hill Reserves, Cobaw State Forest and Wombat State Forest. Areas of mountainous forested areas are present within parts of the Great Dividing Range including Mount Macedon, Hanging Rock, Bald Hill and Mount Bullengarook. Pine plantations are located around Macedon and Woodend.

While not in the Macedon Ranges Shire, Lerderderg State Park connects to Wombat State Forest and the Macedon Plantations forming an approximate 15-kilometre continuous tract of high-risk vegetation that runs west and southwest of the study area. Within this contiguous forest there are several vegetation types that contribute to increased flammability, including dry open forest and shrubby dry forests, which are known to accumulate significant fuel loads. Further, the terrain within Lerderderg State Park can have a significant influence on fire behaviour by influencing wind patterns at the local scale and the movement of fire across the landscape. Due to the configuration of vegetation within these reserves, there is the potential for a landscape scale bushfire to burn for several hours and move through the landscape. Furthermore, the topography in the region has to potential to significantly influence on fire behaviour by influencing wind patterns at the local scale and the movement of fire across the landscape.

3.3.2 City of Greater Bendigo – Greater Bendigo National Park

Within 20-kilometres of the study region, the area is largely characterised by Rural and Low-Density residential settlements. Higher risk vegetation present within this region includes Greater Bendigo National Park and Bendigo Regional Park. Much of the terrain within these parks consists of undulating landscapes covered with box ironbark forests. The rural areas south-west of Bendigo contains large areas of vegetation which provide biodiversity and habitat corridors between adjoining state parks. This area contains rural living lots with known local fire conditions that provide an interface between bushfire hazard areas and surrounding settlements (Department of Planning and Community Development 2012). Due to the configuration of vegetation within these reserves, there is the potential for a landscape scale bushfire to burn for several hours and move through the landscape. However, the presence of large tracts of open grassland predominately used for cropping and grazing is present between the areas of high-risk vegetation and the study area, which has the potential to mediate the possibility of a fire spreading into those areas.

3.3.3 *Loddon Shire – Inglewood and Wedderburn*

Much of the vegetation found within the municipality is open farmland and is characterised by flat, open terrain. While there are pockets of fragmented woodland throughout the area, these are largely limited to water courses and roadsides. High risk vegetation is observed within 20-kilometres of the study region in the form of Mount Korong Nature Conservation Reserve, Inglewood Nature Conservation Reserve, Melville Caves, Mount Kooyoora State Park, the Kingower Ranges, Wychitella Granites, Wallaby Way Bushland Reserve and Mount Brenanah. Due to the configuration of vegetation within these reserves, there is the potential for a landscape scale bushfire to burn for several hours and move through the landscape. However, the presence of large tracts of open grassland predominately used for cropping and grazing is present between the areas of high-risk vegetation and the study area, which has the potential to mediate the possibility of a fire spreading into those areas.

3.4 Desktop Bushfire Hazard Site Assessment

The bushfire hazard site assessment process describes the bushfire hazard within 150-metres of the study area through vegetation and slope classification in accordance with the site assessment methodology in AS 3959:2018 (Standards Australia 2020). This assessment process is used to determine the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) construction standard for buildings based on their proximity to unmanaged vegetation (i.e. classified vegetation) and slope under this unmanaged vegetation (i.e. effective slope). Upslope refers to a fire travelling downhill towards an asset (i.e. being upslope of the asset) and Downslope refers to a fire travelling uphill towards an asset (i.e. being downslope of the asset). Downslopes are then further categorised into bands of five degrees, i.e. >0 to 5 degrees, >5 to 10 degrees, up to >15 to 20 degrees.

A preliminary desktop assessment of the vegetation classification indicates that contiguous Forest and Woodland vegetation are present within 150-metres of the study area in several locations including in the Macedon Region (Figure 2g – Figure 2l; Figure 2p – Figure 2y) and within the Loddon Shire (Figure 2ab; Figure 2al – Figure 2av) which are also covered by the BMO. Within the 150-metre assessment zone, roadside vegetation is present within the Loddon Shire (Figure 2an; Figure 2aq; Figure 2as - Figure 2av; Figure 2ax; Figure 2ay; Figure 2ba; Figure 2bb), while creek line vegetation is also identified in this region (Figure 2ax; Figure 2ba), both of which are considered to contain classified Forest or Woodland vegetation. Classified Grassland vegetation is considered to exist within the remaining balance of the study area assessment zone which largely consists of roadside verge and agricultural pastures/paddocks.

Vegetation in townships is largely excluded due to the presence of low threat vegetation (i.e. cultivated gardens, managed grassed areas) and non-vegetated areas (e.g. buildings, roads, footpaths) in these locations.

The effective slope varies across the study area from Upslope/Flat land to Downslopes under classified vegetation.

Vegetation in townships is largely excluded due to the presence of low threat vegetation (i.e. cultivated gardens, managed grassed areas) and non-vegetated areas (e.g. buildings, roads, footpaths) in these locations.

A detailed bushfire assessment will be required to ground truth the vegetation type and provide detailed slope and aspect factors associated with any applicable buildings/structures.

4 RECOMMENDED BUSHFIRE RISK MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4.1 Prevention

Bushfire prevention strategies are mitigation measures that are designed to reduce and avoid both the risk of bushfire ignition and the effects of a bushfire on life, property and environmental assets. Prevention measures are primarily associated with vegetation and asset management, bushfire constructions standards and limiting activities with the potential to ignite a bushfire.

Machinery, equipment, vehicles and humans (e.g. cigarette butts) have the potential to start fires, however the following simple and practical steps can be undertaken to minimise the risk as much as practical:

- Every employee and contractor engaged to undertake work on site should receive fire safety and emergency response training during their induction;
- Vehicles should avoid driving through dry grass, as the hot exhaust system is at risk of starting a fire. Driving vehicles with catalytic converts is particularly hazardous;
- A fire extinguisher should be provided in all on-site vehicles and mobile plant;
- Machinery and equipment should be maintained and be in good working order;
- A hot works permit process may be required for all hot works activities in site;
- Flammable wastes should be removed frequently from site and not be stockpiled;
- Fire equipment such as fire extinguishers should be inspected and tested at least every month, and;
- During the declared Fire Danger Period, cutting, welding and grinding equipment should not be undertaken in the open air (i.e. outdoors) and should be operated with:
    - A fire-resistant shield or guard in place to stop sparks and hot material;
    - An area of at least 1.5 metres clear of flammable material or sufficiently wet down;
    - A water supply or an effective water knapsack of at least nine litres capacity available; and
    - Cut-offs and electrode stubs placed directly in a fireproof container (CFA 2023b).

4.2 Transmission Line - Construction Phase

4.2.1 Fire Breaks

The Responsible Authority may require fire breaks be implemented as part of the construction phase to ensure people and equipment/materials are adequately surrounded by an area of minimal fuel. This may occur naturally as part of the construction process (i.e. the ground will be dug up and vehicles will be moving around the construction site, so that the surrounding vegetation is reduced to accommodate these activities). The width of the fire break for each zone of construction zone/area would need to be determined by considering

the type of surrounding vegetation (e.g. Woodland, Grassland) as part of a detailed assessment and in conjunction with the Responsible Authority.

4.2.2 Laydown Areas

It is recommended that laydown areas for materials, machinery and related tools/equipment be located within an existing cleared and low fuel areas, such as open grassy areas that can be mown. Fire breaks should be installed around the perimeter of these sites. The width of the fire breaks would need to be determined for each laydown area in conjunction with the Responsible Authority, but has typically been 10-metres for other utility projects incorporating a laydown area.

Temporary buildings, such as portable administration buildings may be incorporated into the laydown area, in which case it's expected that these would also be subject to the 10-metre fire break width.

4.3 Converter Station Fire Breaks

To protect the converter stations, consideration should be made to create a fire break of a sufficient width. The requirements of the Design Guidelines and Model Requirements Renewable Energy Facilities (CFA 2023a) are a suitable guide when determining the most appropriate width, which ascribes a minimum fuel break of 10-metres around the boundary of converter stations (or any other electrical 'compound').

Fire breaks in this circumstance are generally non-combustible, being constructed of concrete, mineral earth or non-combustible mulch such as crushed rock, and free of vegetation and obstructions at all times. No plant or equipment of any kind are stored in fire breaks.

Furthermore, the following recommendations align with the requirements of the Design Guidelines and Model Requirements Renewable Energy Facilities (CFA 2023a):

- For electrical installations, a minimum of two suitable fire extinguishers should be provided within three to 20-metres of each Power Conditioning Unit (PCU) (if relevant); and,
- Arc Flash Hazard Management: where required, appropriate demarcation of arc boundaries to at least 10-metres from PCU arc flash outlet flaps (blow-out panels) should be provided.

4.4 Habitable and Non-habitable Buildings

Buildings require different bushfire management responses depending on whether they are habitable or not. The potential bushfire mitigation requirements for any habitable buildings and for non-habitable buildings/structures are discussed below.

It should be noted that the defendable space and fire break distances provided below are based on a preliminary desktop assessment and will need to be ground-truthed. Further, if in the opinion of the Responsible Authority any part of these requirements is not sufficient and/or relevant to the assessment of an application, the Responsible Authority may waive, vary or reduce the requirements.

4.4.1 *Habitable Buildings*

Habitable buildings are those buildings that are intended to be continually occupied (e.g. offices, administrations buildings) and contain facilities, such as a kitchen, bathroom, etc. Based on the information provided, habitable buildings are unlikely to form part of the project, however this information would be useful if such buildings were included.

The minimum construction standard for applicable habitable buildings in the BPA and BMO is BAL-12.5 (Building Amendment (Bushfire Construction) Regulations 2011). The space between a building and classified vegetation is known as the defendable space, with the width of this being determined by the classified vegetation and effective slope within 150 metres of the site. While the width of the defendable space would need to be determined independently for each building in accordance with the AS 3959:2018 (Standards Australia 2020) site assessment methodology, the potential requirements based on the preliminary desktop assessment in Section 4.4 for a building constructed to BAL-12.5 are as follows:

- 19-metres for Grassland vegetation with a slope classification of Flat land/Upslope;
- 22-metres for Grassland vegetation with a slope classification of Downslope >0 to 5 degrees;
- 33-metres for Woodland vegetation with a slope classification of Flat land/Upslope;
- 41-metres for Woodland vegetation with a slope classification of Downslope >0 to 5 degrees;
- 48-metres for Forest vegetation with a slope classification of Flat land/Upslope; and,
- 57-metres for Forest Vegetation with a slope classification of Downslope >0 to 5 degrees.

4.4.2 *Non-habitable Buildings and Structures*

Non-habitable buildings and structures incorporate any built asset that is not habitable, such as a shed or workshop. In this case, it would include the two converter stations, and any other above-ground structure associated with the project. A 10-metre fire break is typically applied around the boundary of these buildings and structures.

4.5 Emergency Access Provisions

Access roads along the transmission alignment should be capable of providing four-wheel drive access to ensure ease of evacuation as well as ease of access for firefighting appliances. Access to converter stations should also be provided. The following design specifications are standard practice for emergency vehicle access (Table 5 to Clause 53.02 Bushfire Planning):

- All-weather construction;
- A load limit of at least 15 tonnes;
- Provide a minimum trafficable width of 3.5-metres;
- Be clear of encroachments for at least 0.5-metres on each side and at least 4-metres vertically;
- Curves must have a minimum inner radius of 10-metres;

- The average grade must be no more than 1 in 7 (14.4%) (8.1°) with a maximum grade of no more than 1 in 5 (20%) (11.3°) for no more than 50-metres; and,
- Dips must have no more than a 1 in 8 (12.5 per cent) (7.1 degrees) entry and exit angle.

4.6 Emergency Water Supply

A static water supply might be required during the construction phase of the development and provided at laydown areas to facilitate direct fire suppression at temporary building interfaces and to account for any in-situ ignitions. The water supply would be confirmed during the detailed assessment phase in accordance with ongoing discussions with CFA. Likely requirements, if any, would include mobile firefighting unit/s (i.e. on the back of a light vehicle, trailer light firefighting or water tanker) with a minimum water carrying capacity of 450 litres and appropriate pump/hoses positioned along the alignment during construction operations.

4.7 CFA Engagement

It is recommended that CFA be engaged early in the development process to discuss the project and appropriate bushfire mitigation and management responses. This will ensure efficient and streamlined discussions and approvals.

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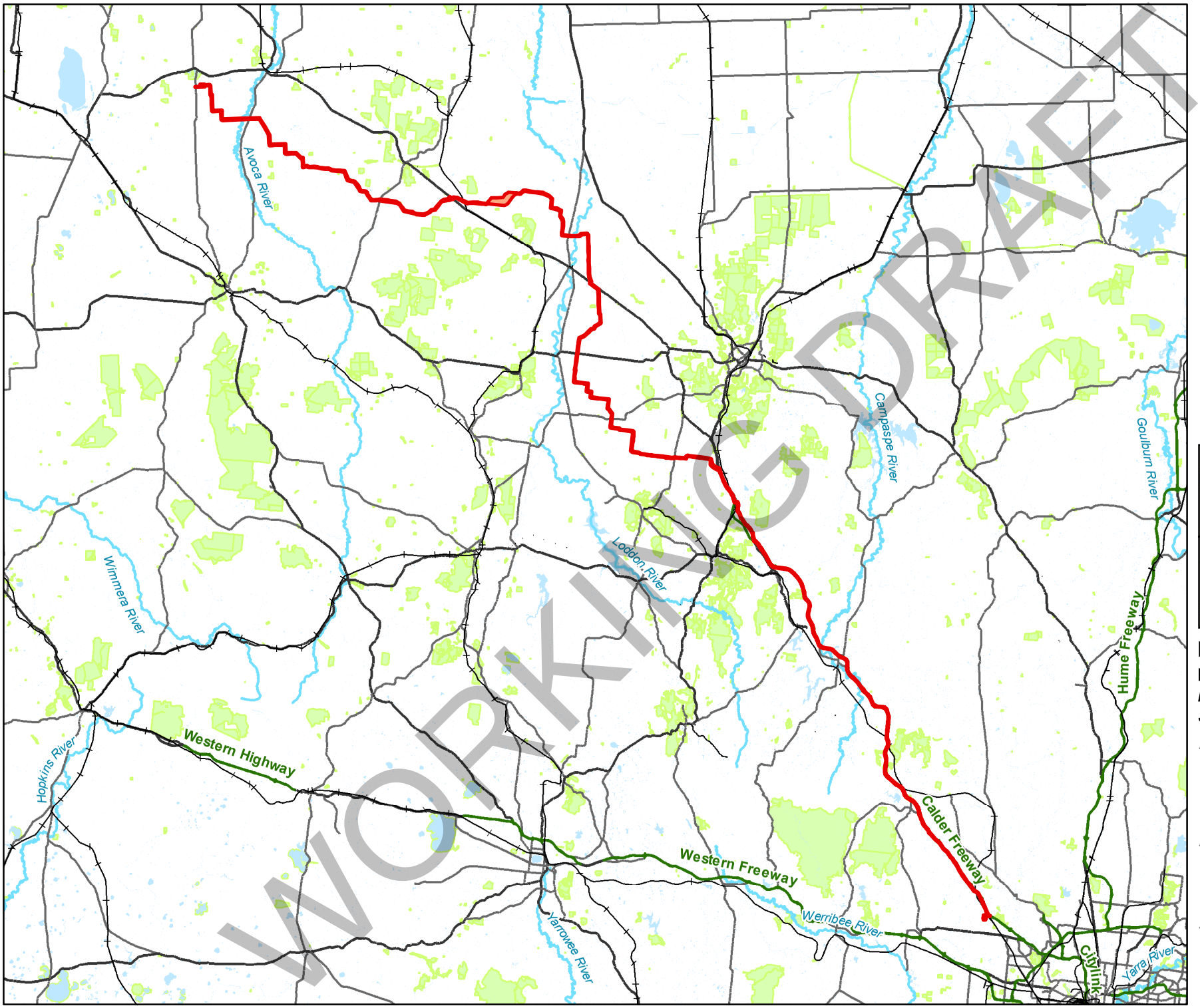
FIGURES



Legend

- Study Area
- Railway
- Freeway
- Highway
- Arterial road
- Major Watercourse
- Permanent Waterbody
- Parks and Reserves

Figure 1

Location of the study area

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

N

0 10,000 20,000

Metres

Map Scale: 1:900,000 @ A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

ecology & heritage partners

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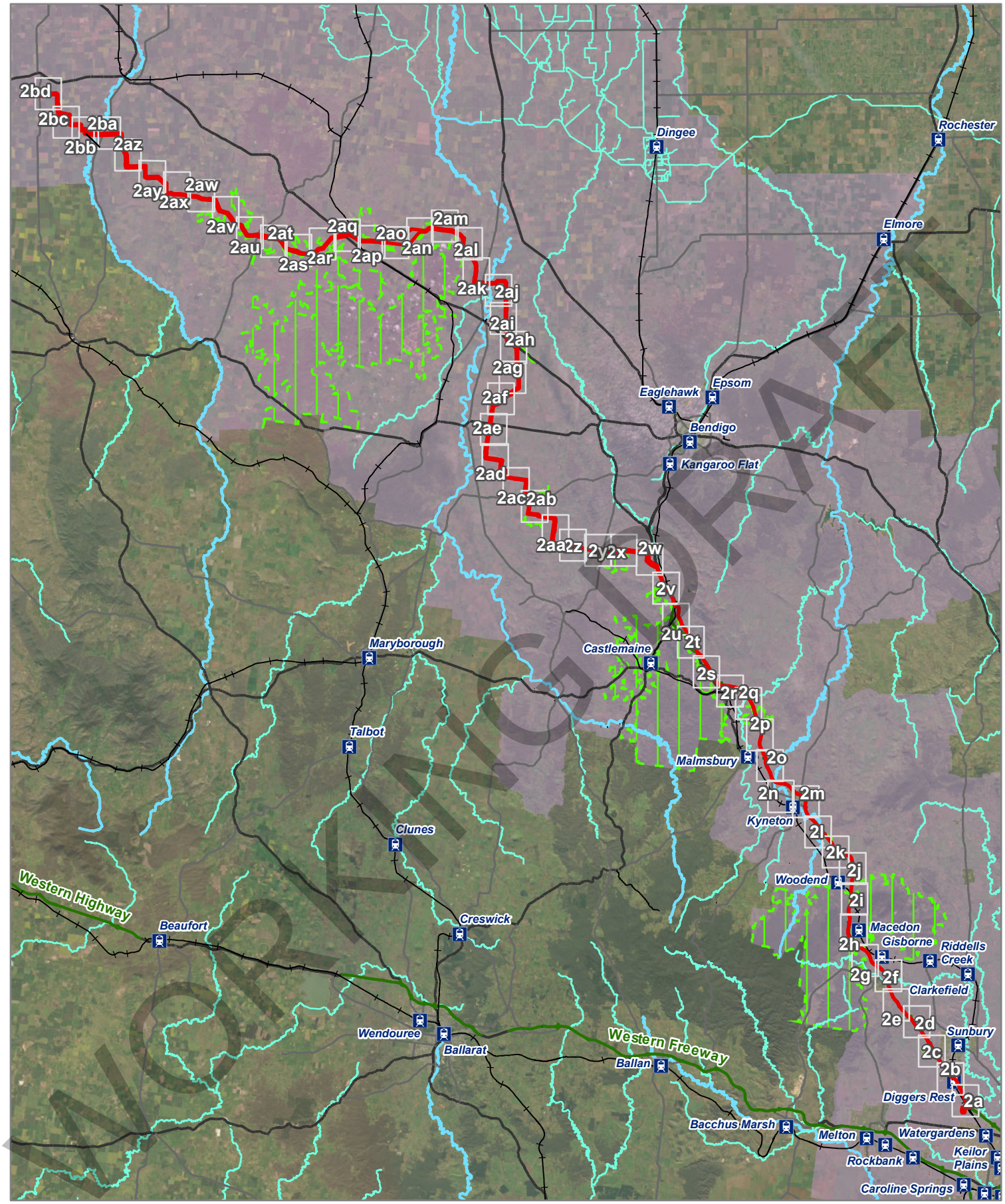


Figure 2 Overview

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

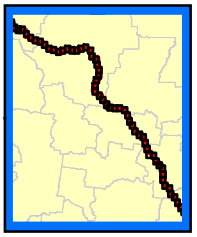
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Map grid
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 7,000 14,000

Metres

Map Scale: 1:750,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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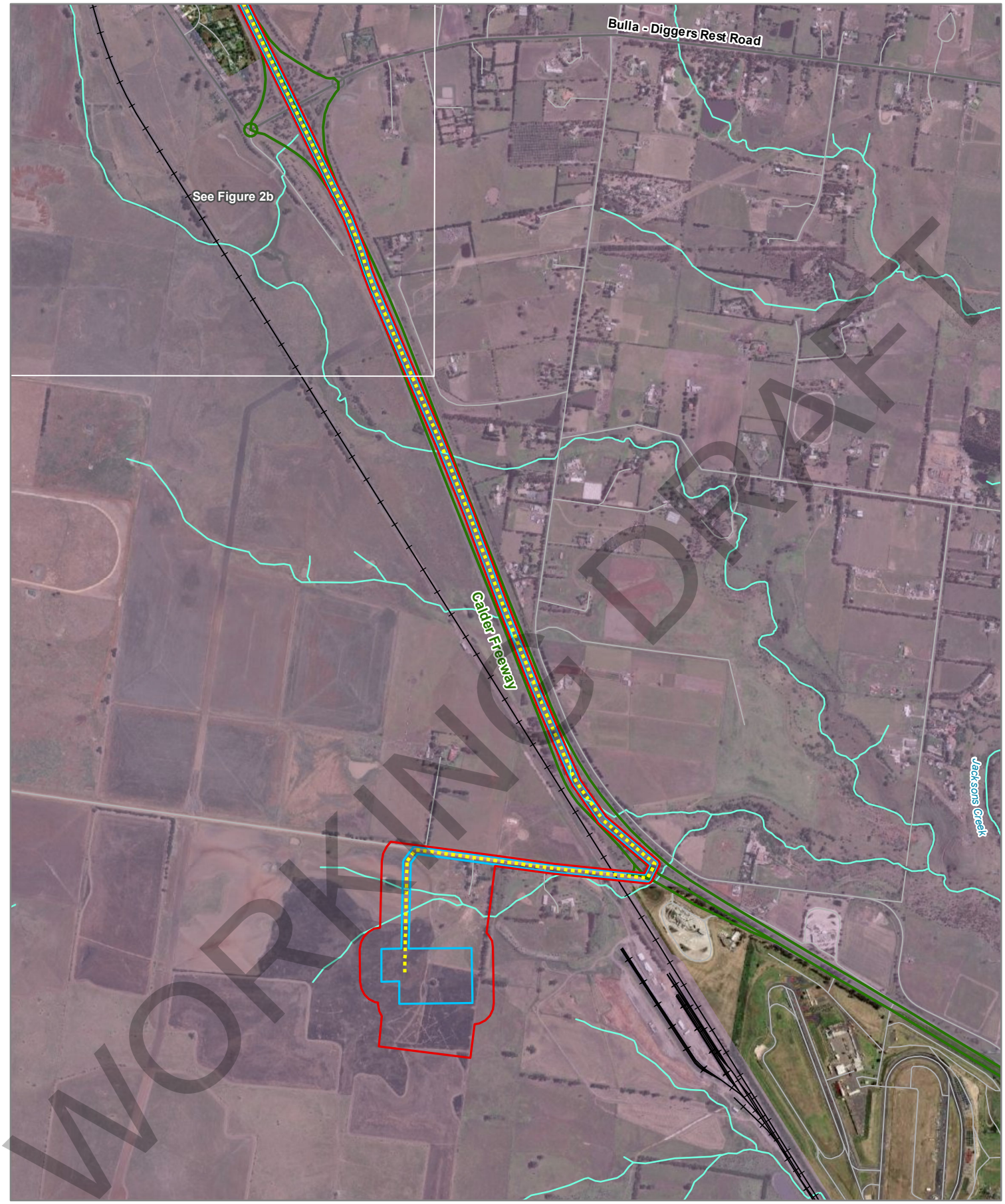


Figure 2a
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

ecology & heritage partners

N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

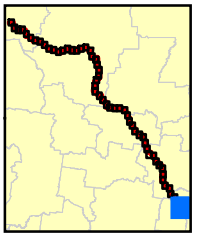
Figure 2b

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2c

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

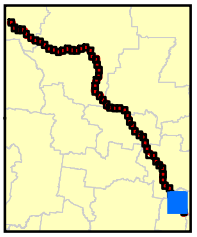
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Figure 2d

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

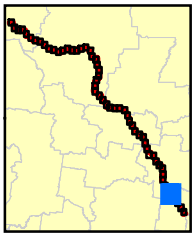
Figure 2e

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Figure 2f

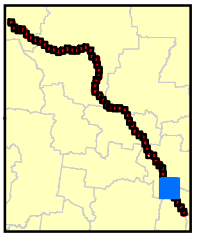
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

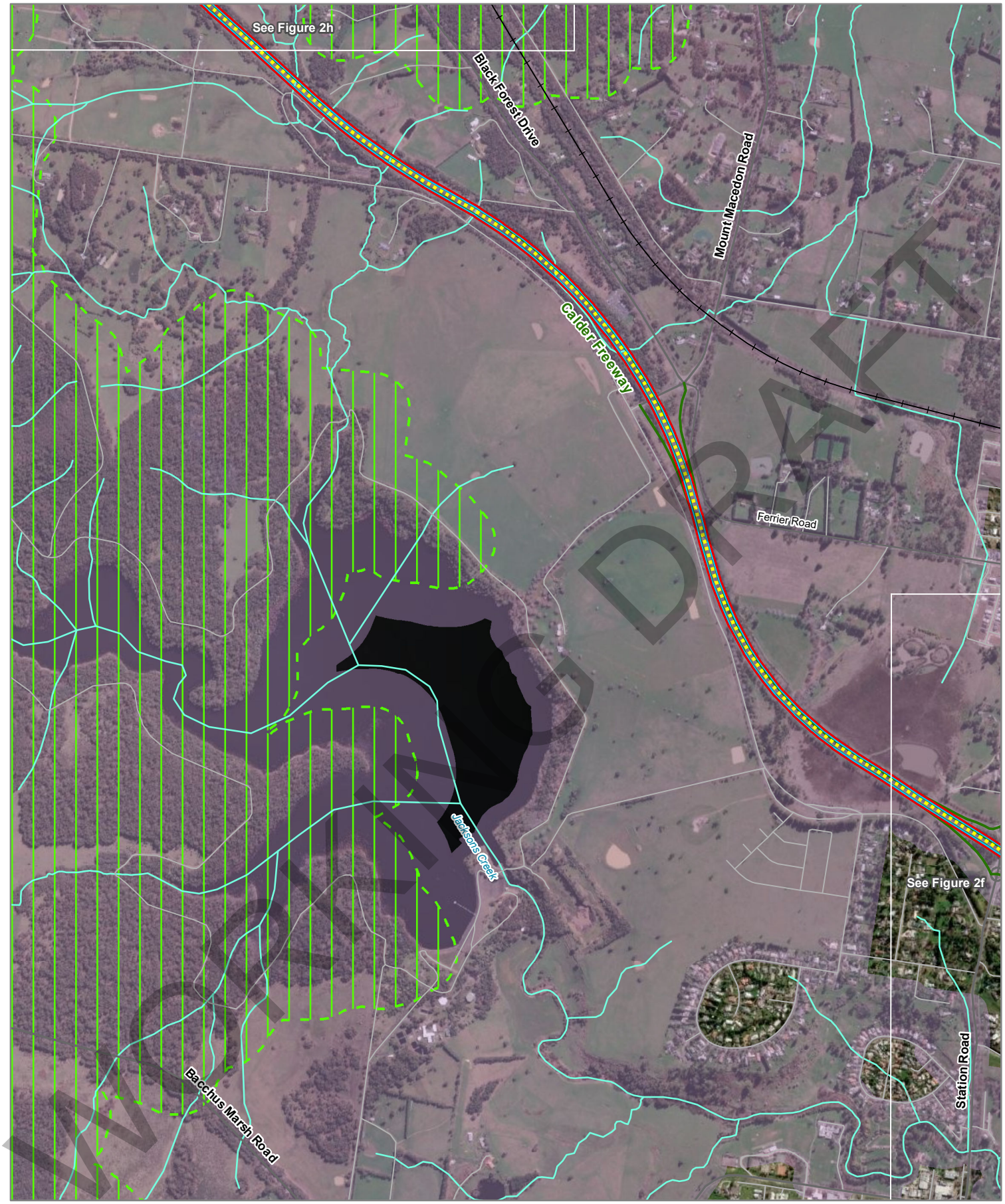


Figure 2g

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

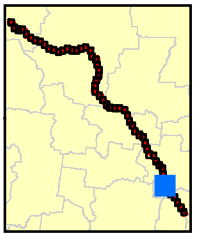
DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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Figure 2h

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

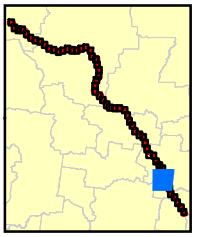
DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

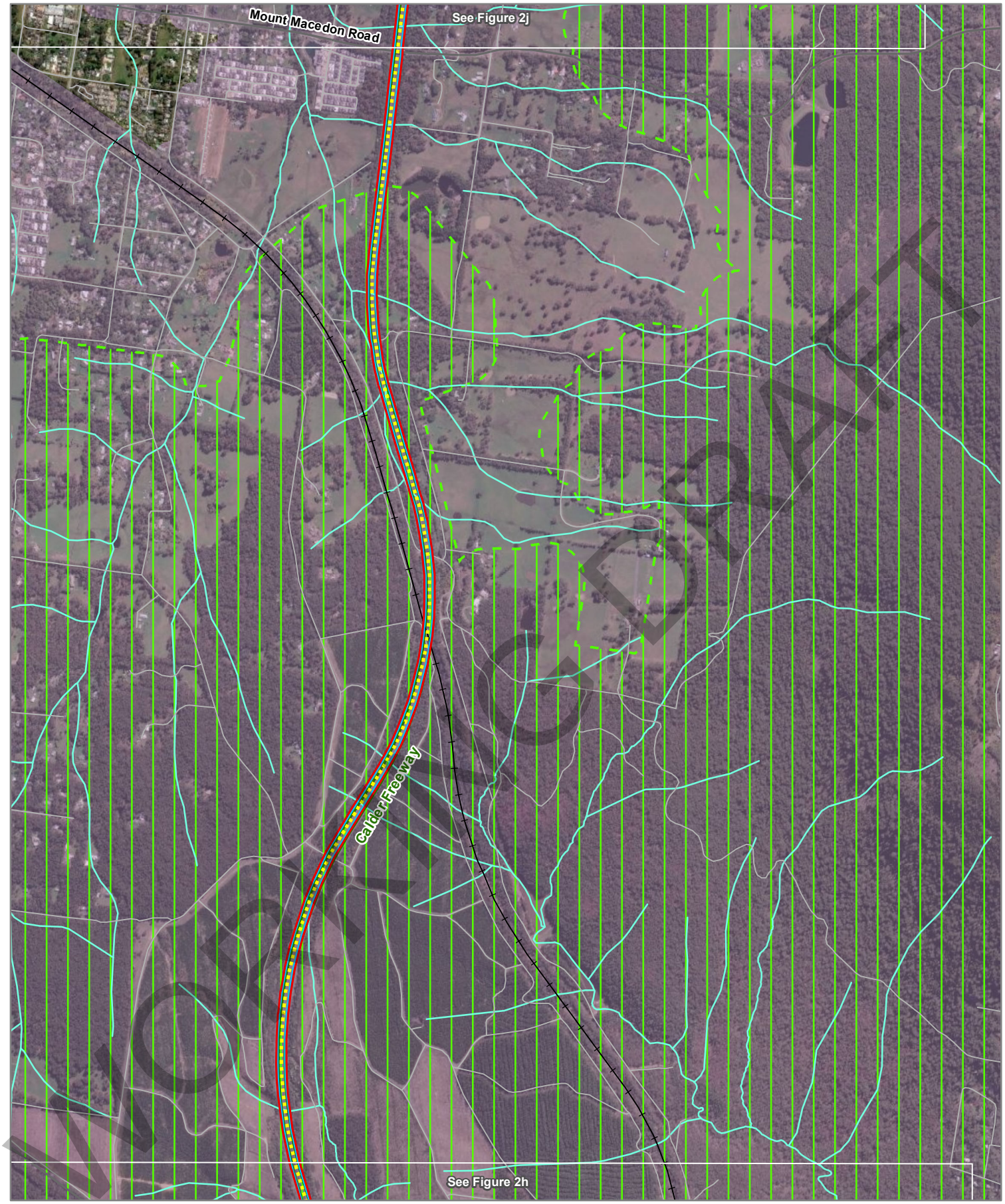


Figure 2i

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

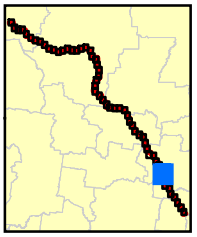
DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

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Figure 2j

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

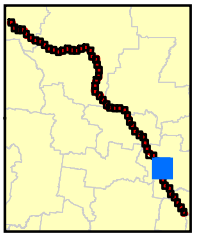
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

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Figure 2k

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

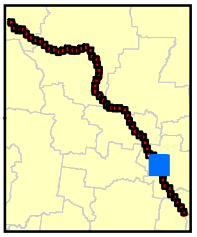
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

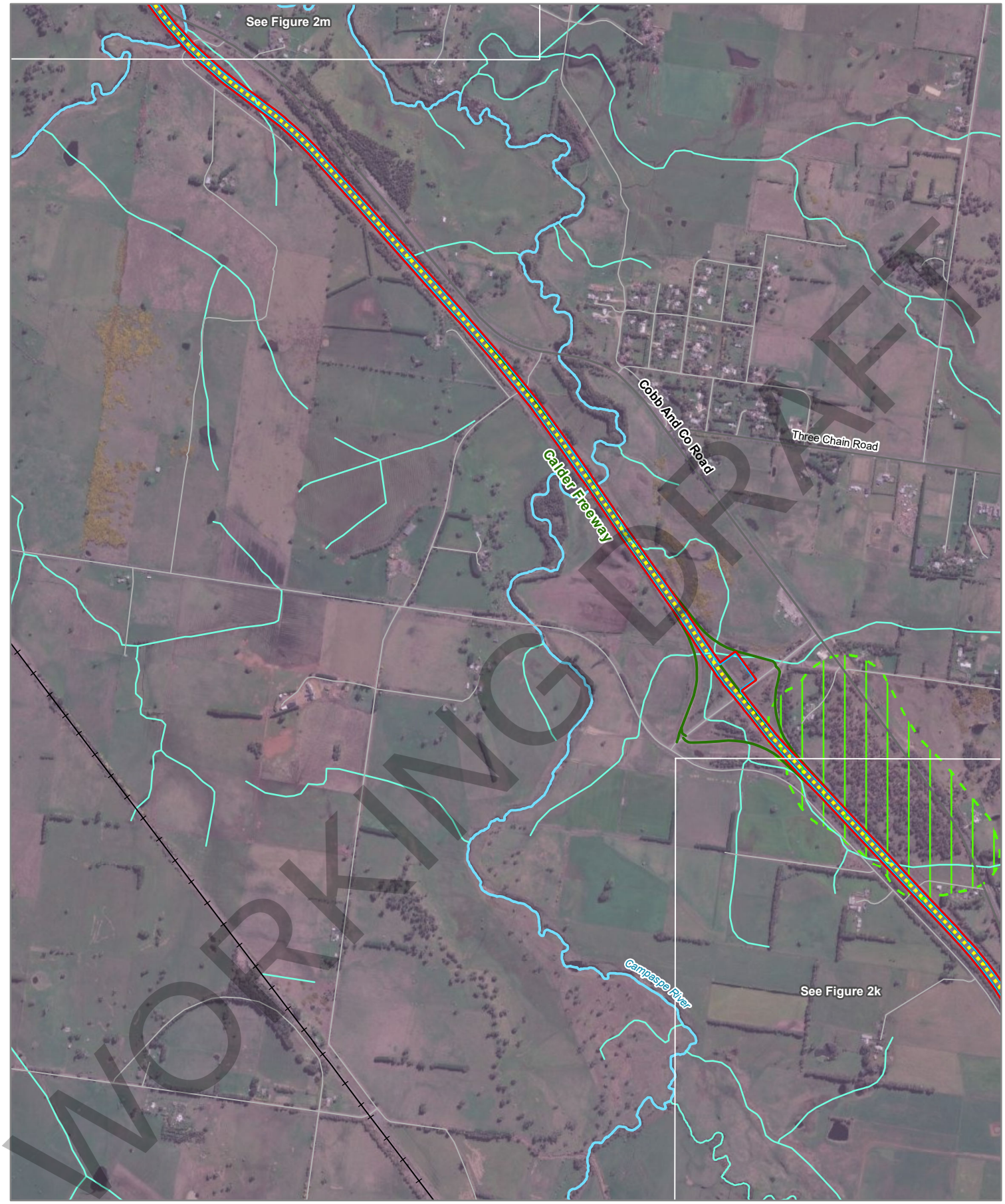


Figure 2l

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay

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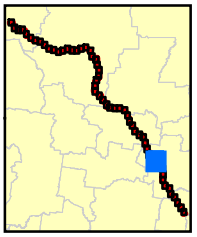


N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

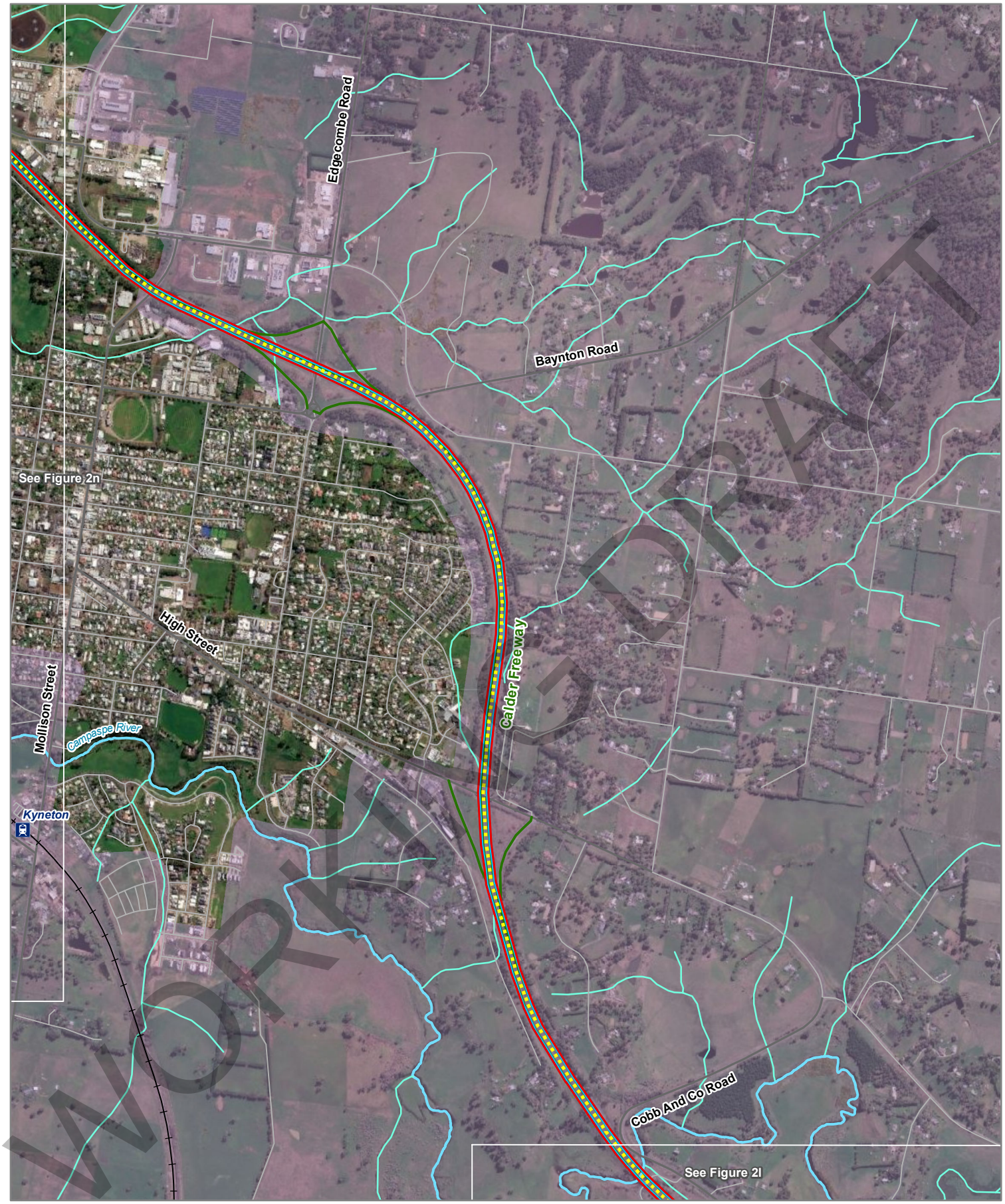


Figure 2m

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

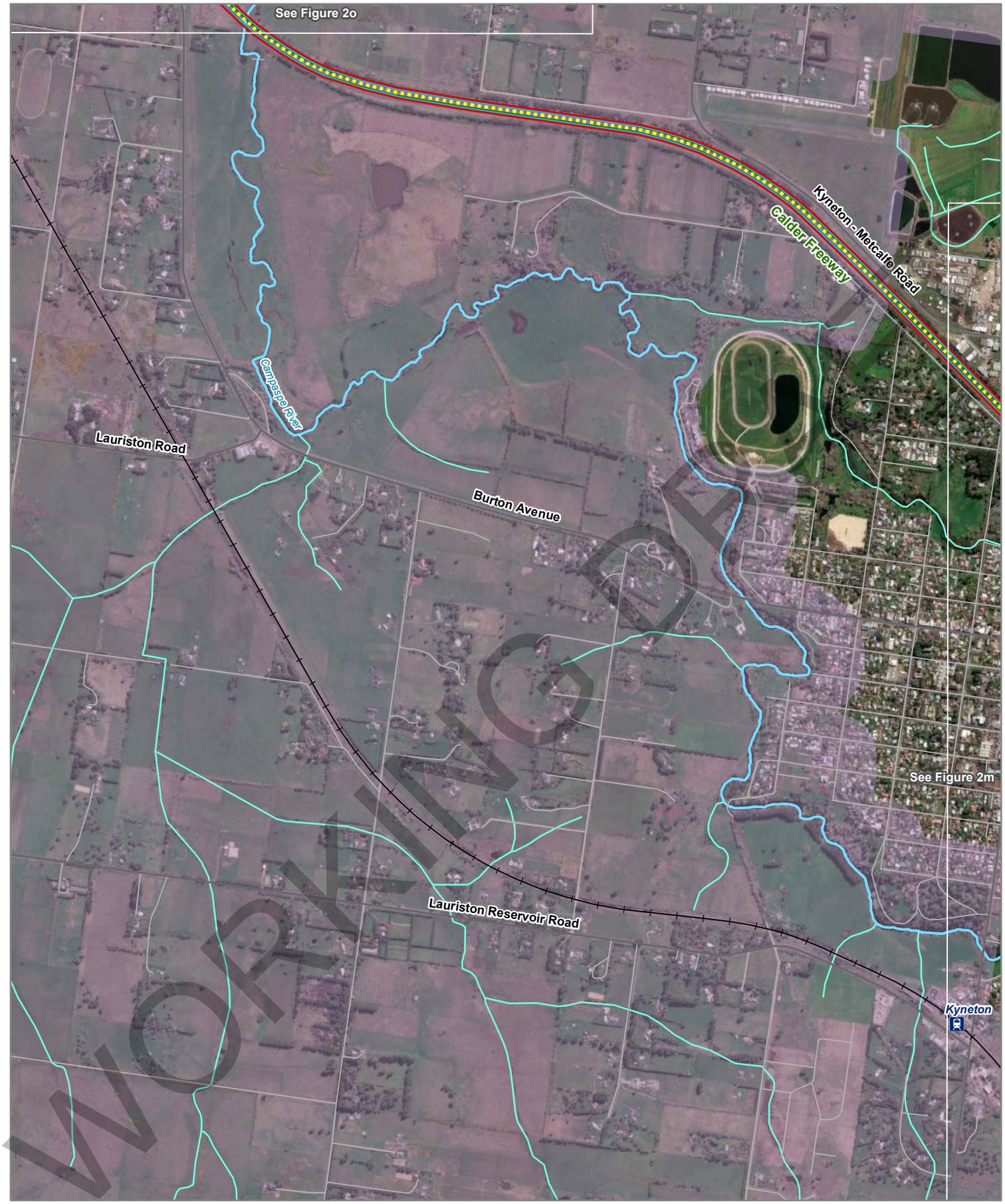


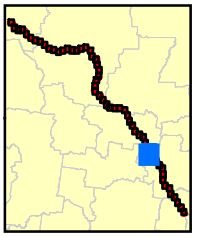
Figure 2n

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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Figure 2o

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
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Figure 2p
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

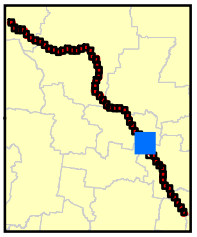
DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

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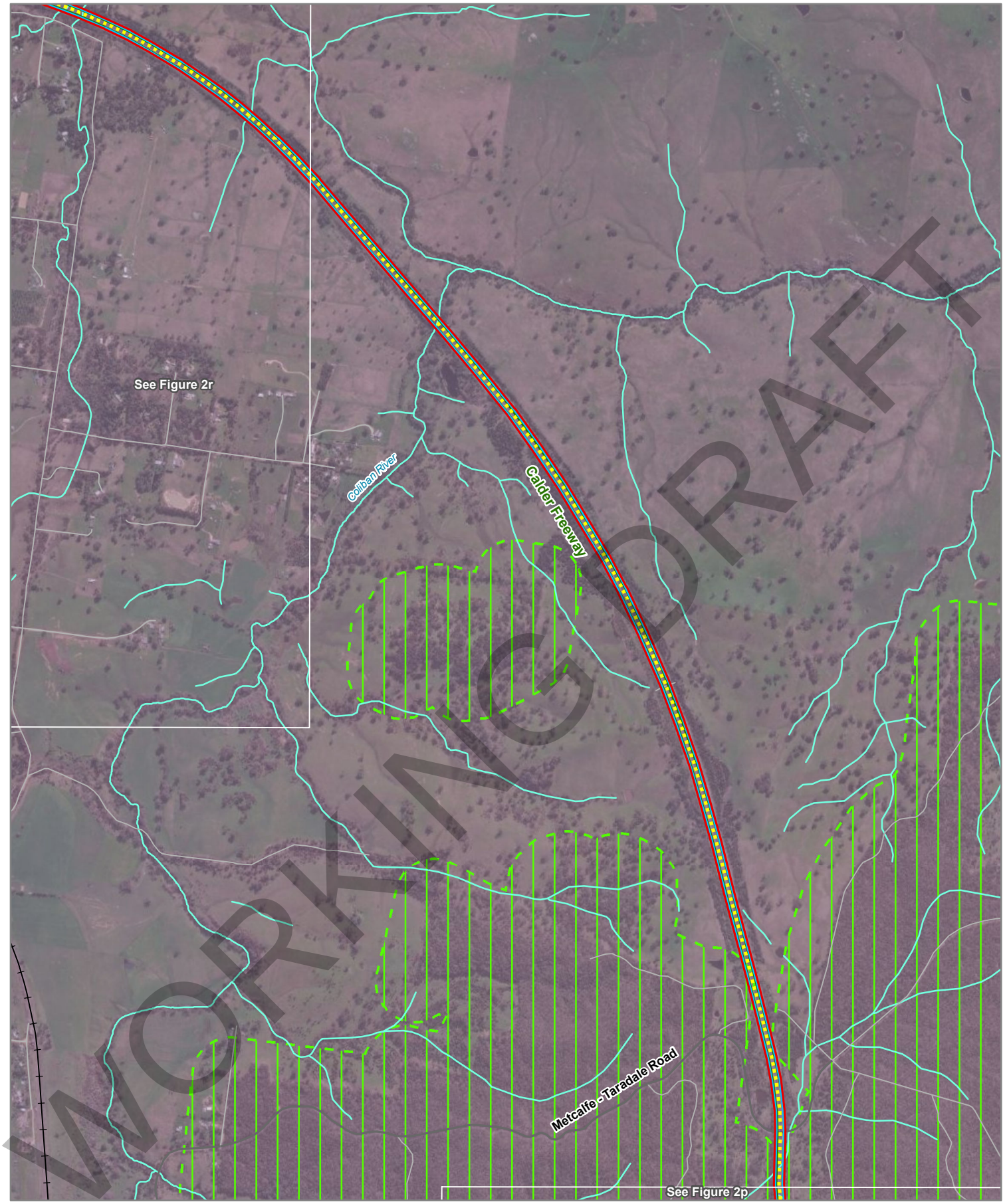


Figure 2q

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

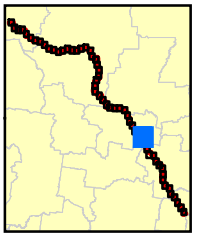
DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2r

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

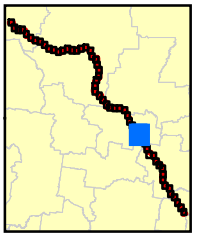
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

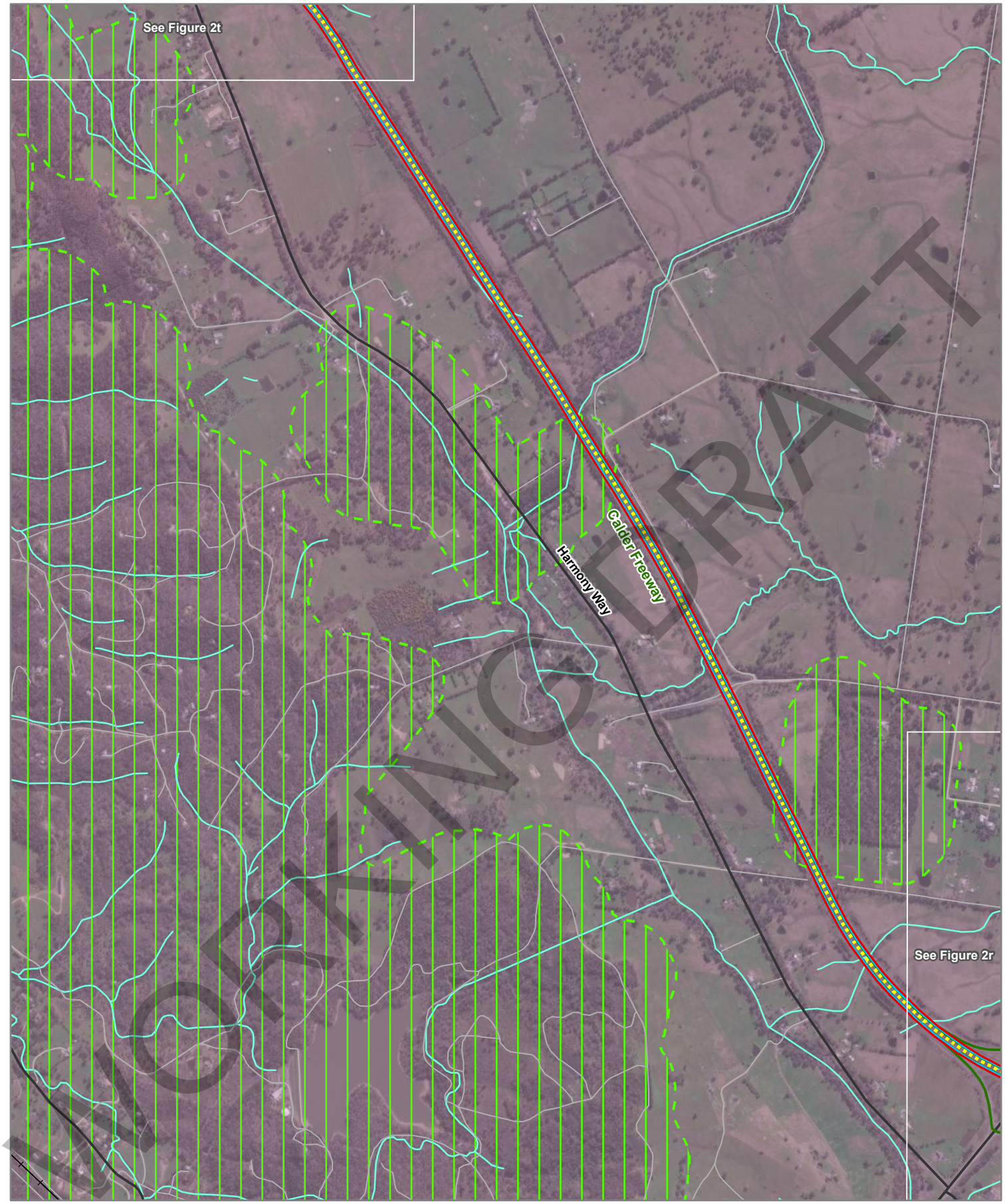


Figure 2s

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

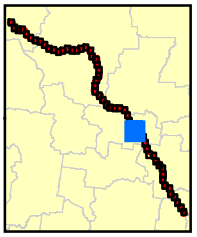
DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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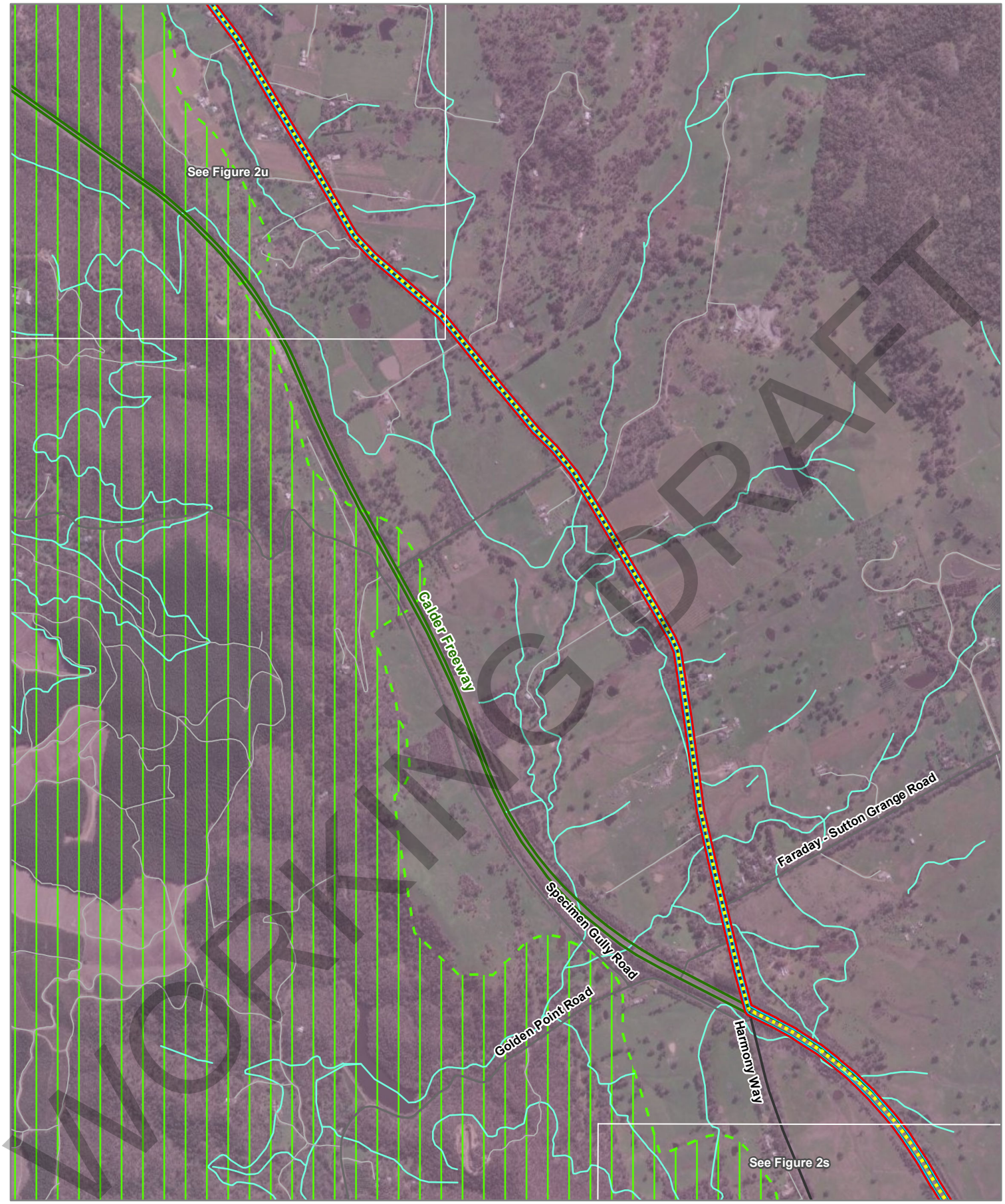


Figure 2t

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

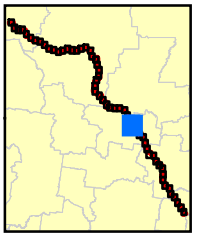
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

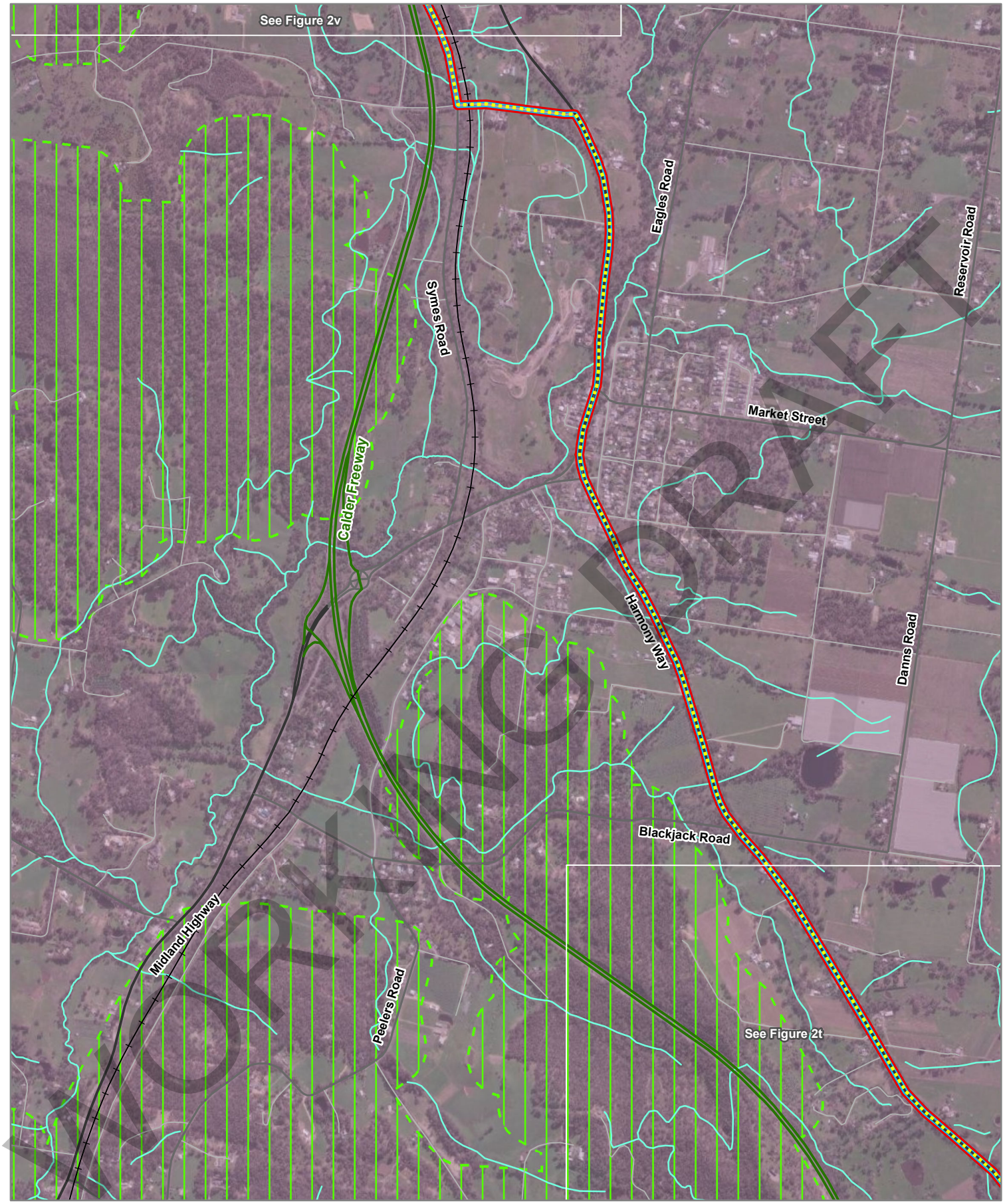


Figure 2u

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay

N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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Figure 2v
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay
- Bushfire Management Overlay

N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

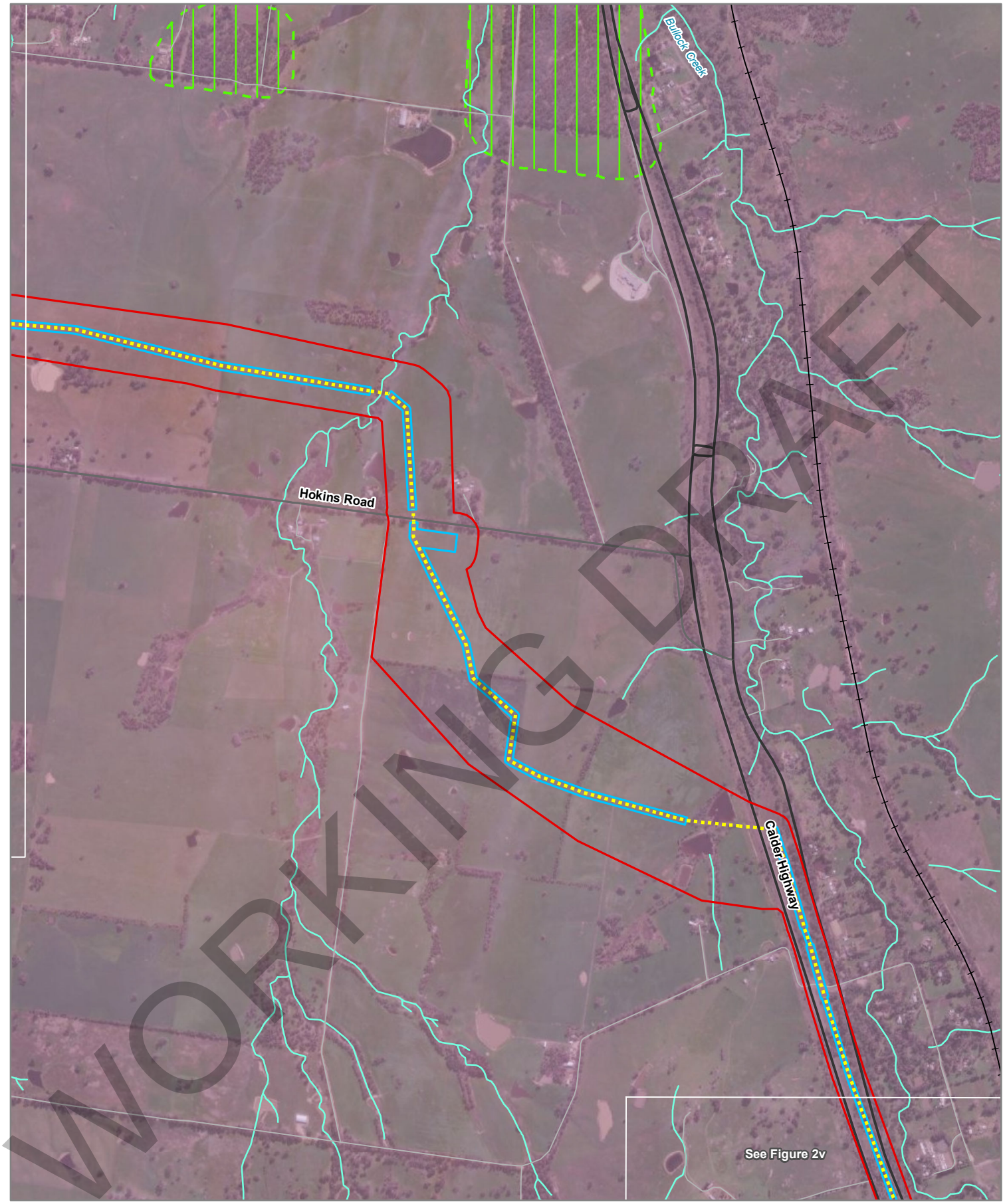

Figure 2w
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay

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N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

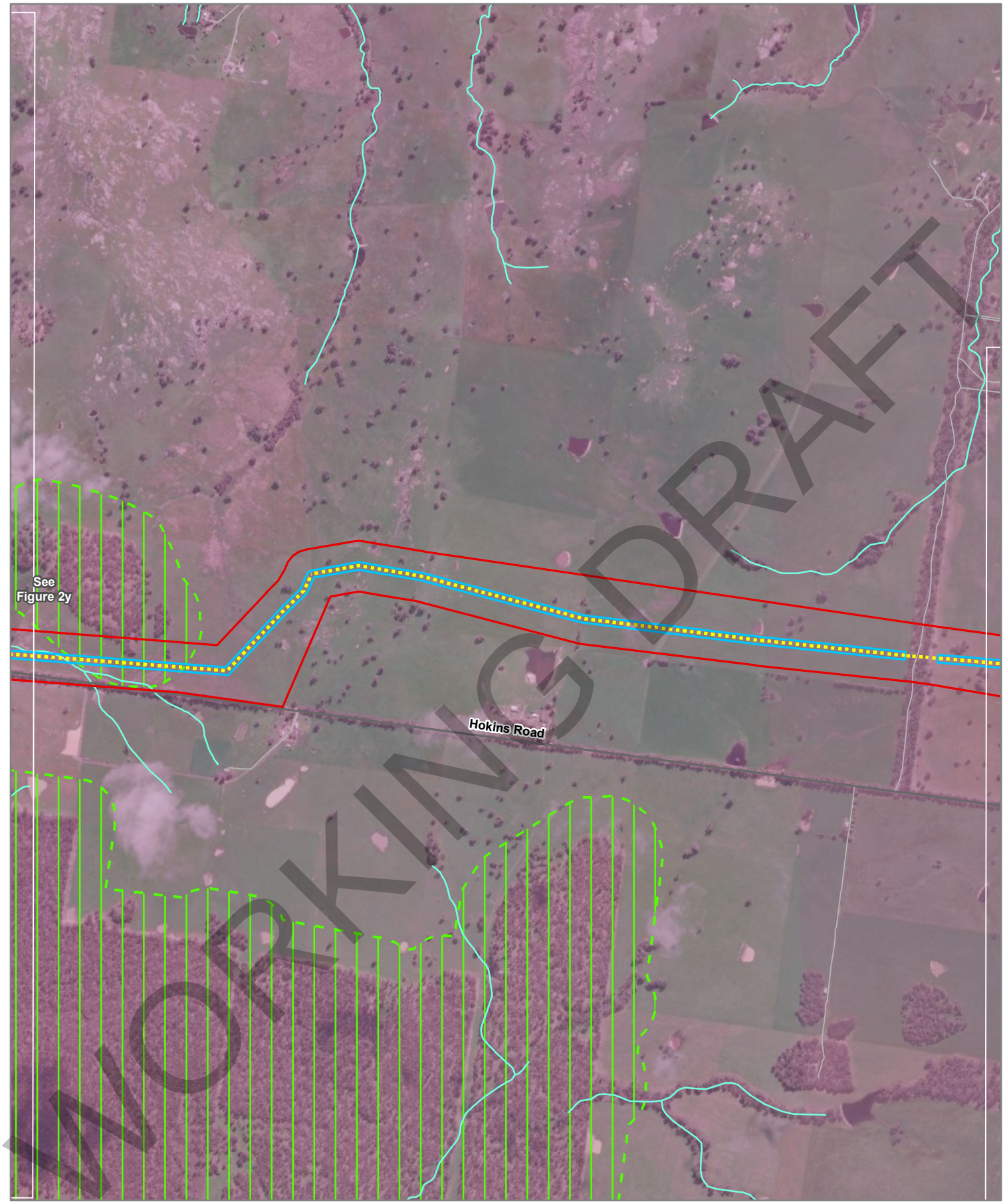


Figure 2x

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

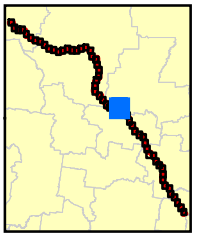
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400

Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

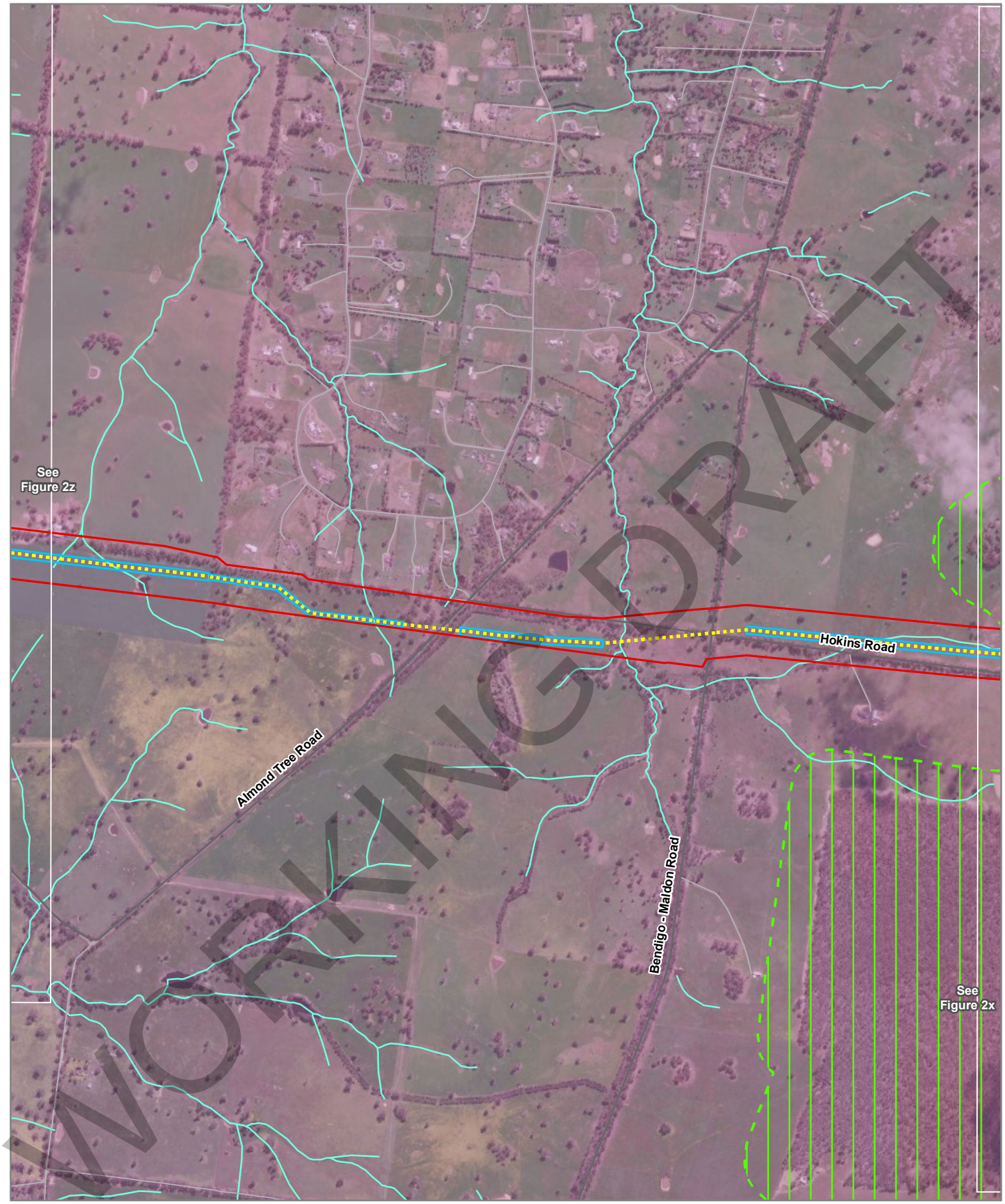
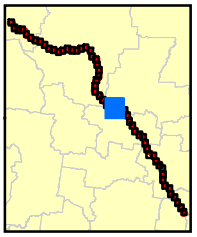


Figure 2y
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay
- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 Vicgrid

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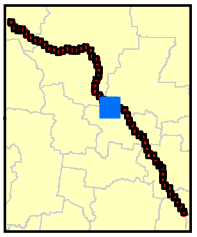
18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Figure 2z
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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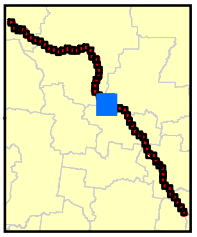
18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Figure 2aa
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

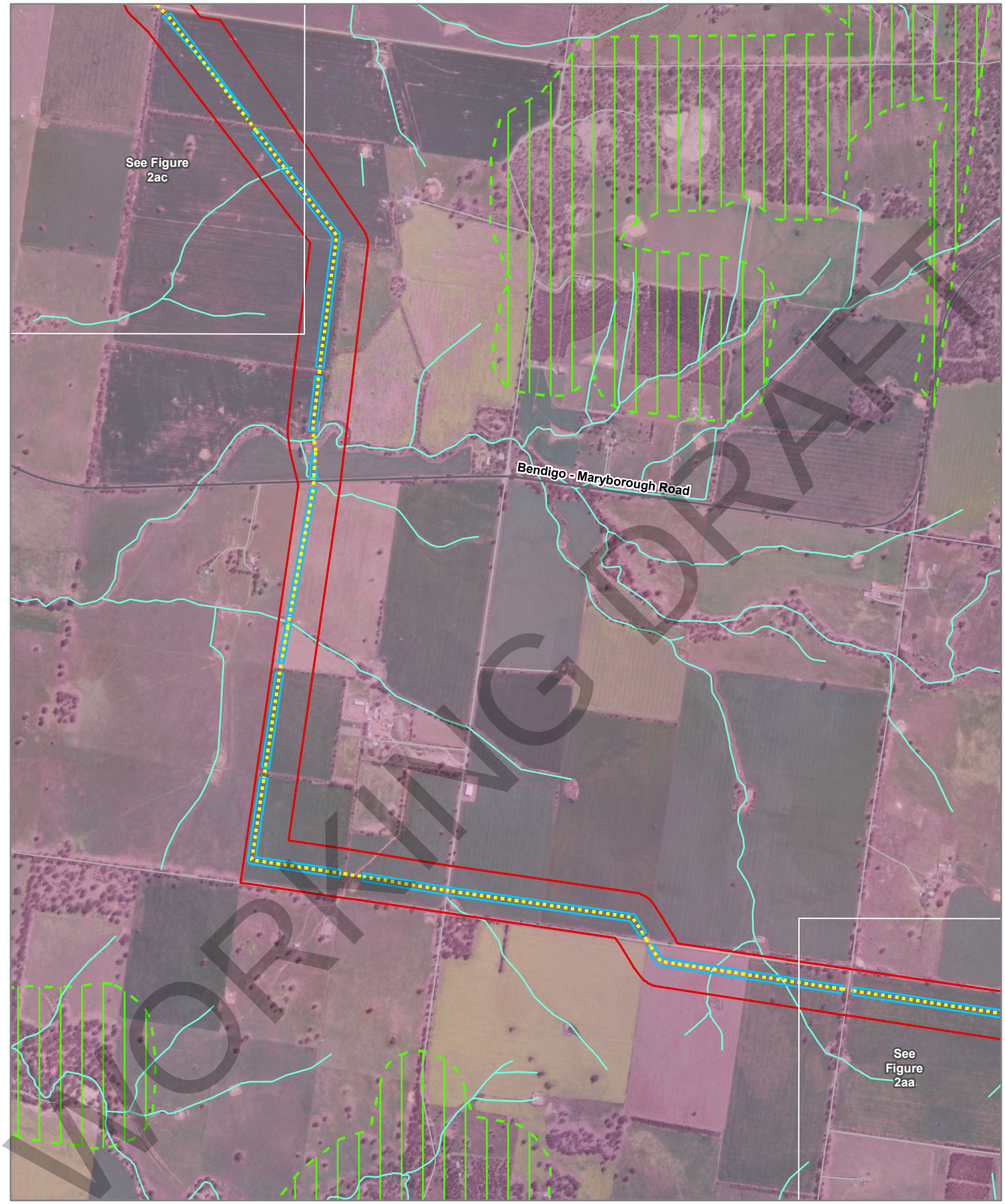
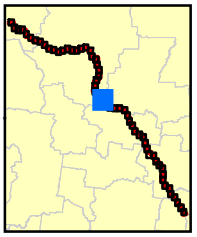


Figure 2ab
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay
- Bushfire Management Overlay



N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

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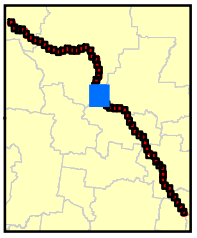
Figure 2ac
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



N

0 200 400
Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System: GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

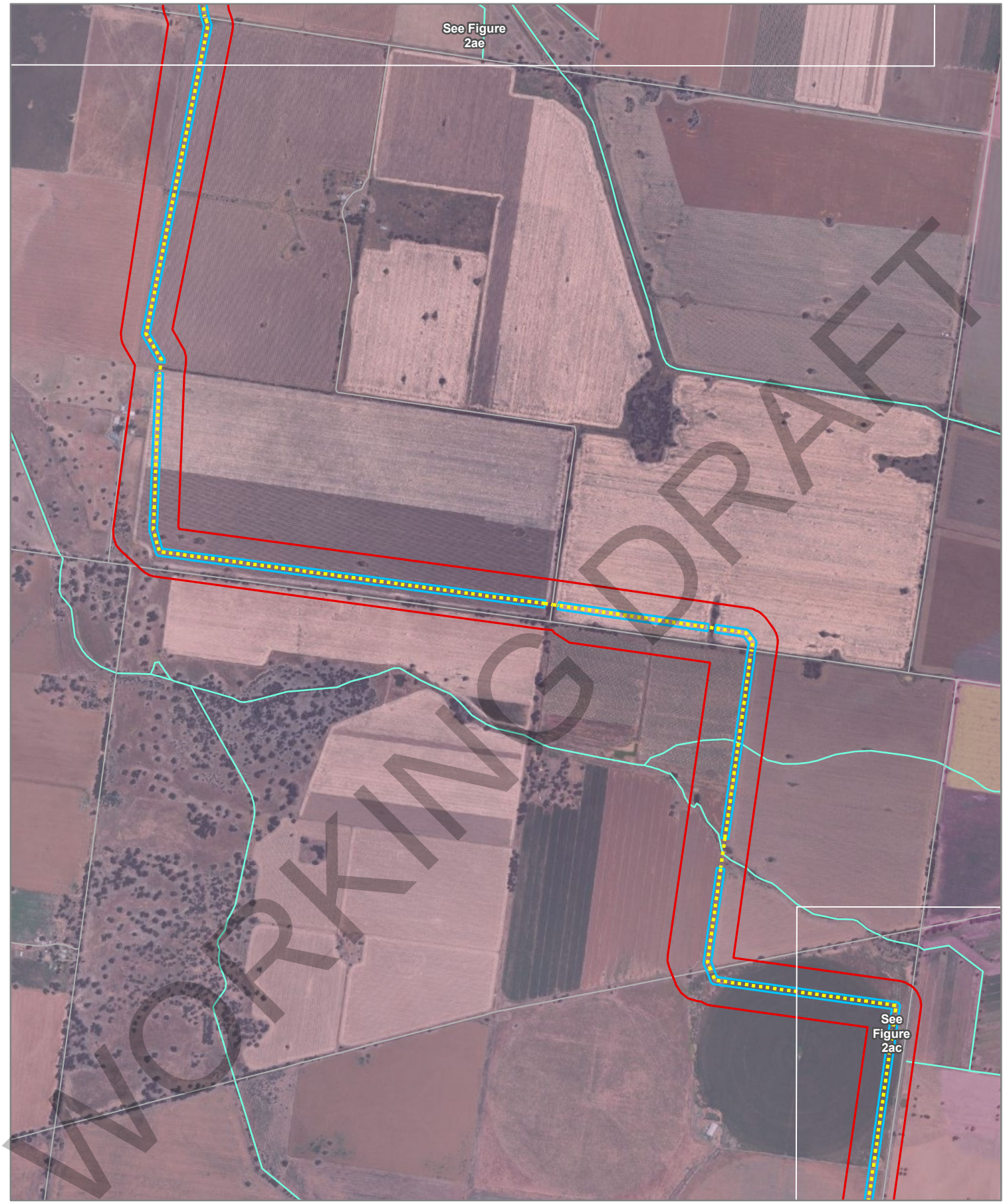


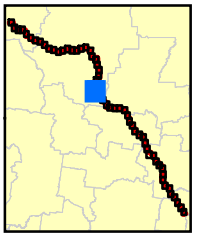
Figure 2ad

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

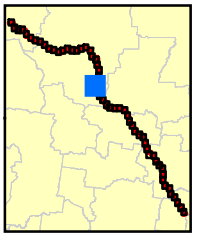
Figure 2ae

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

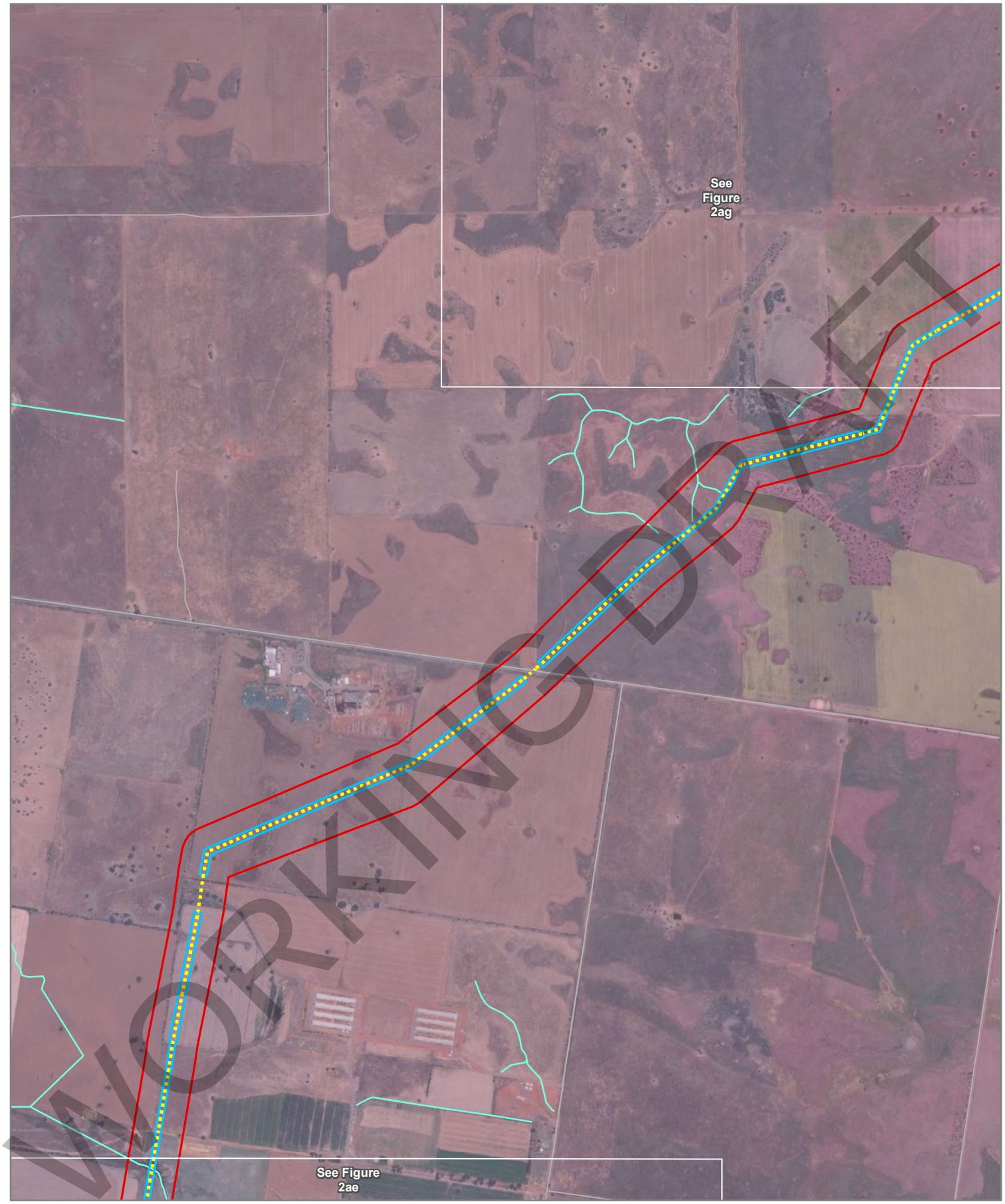
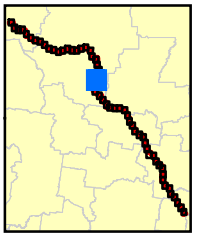


Figure 2af
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

ecology & heritage partners



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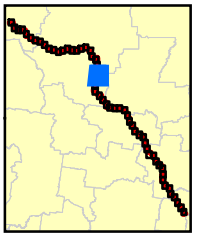
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Figure 2ag
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2ah

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

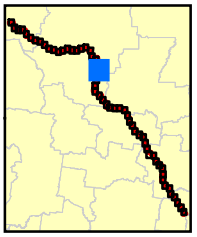
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

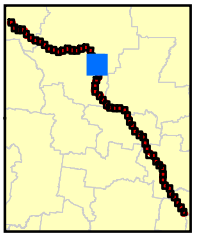
Figure 2ai

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

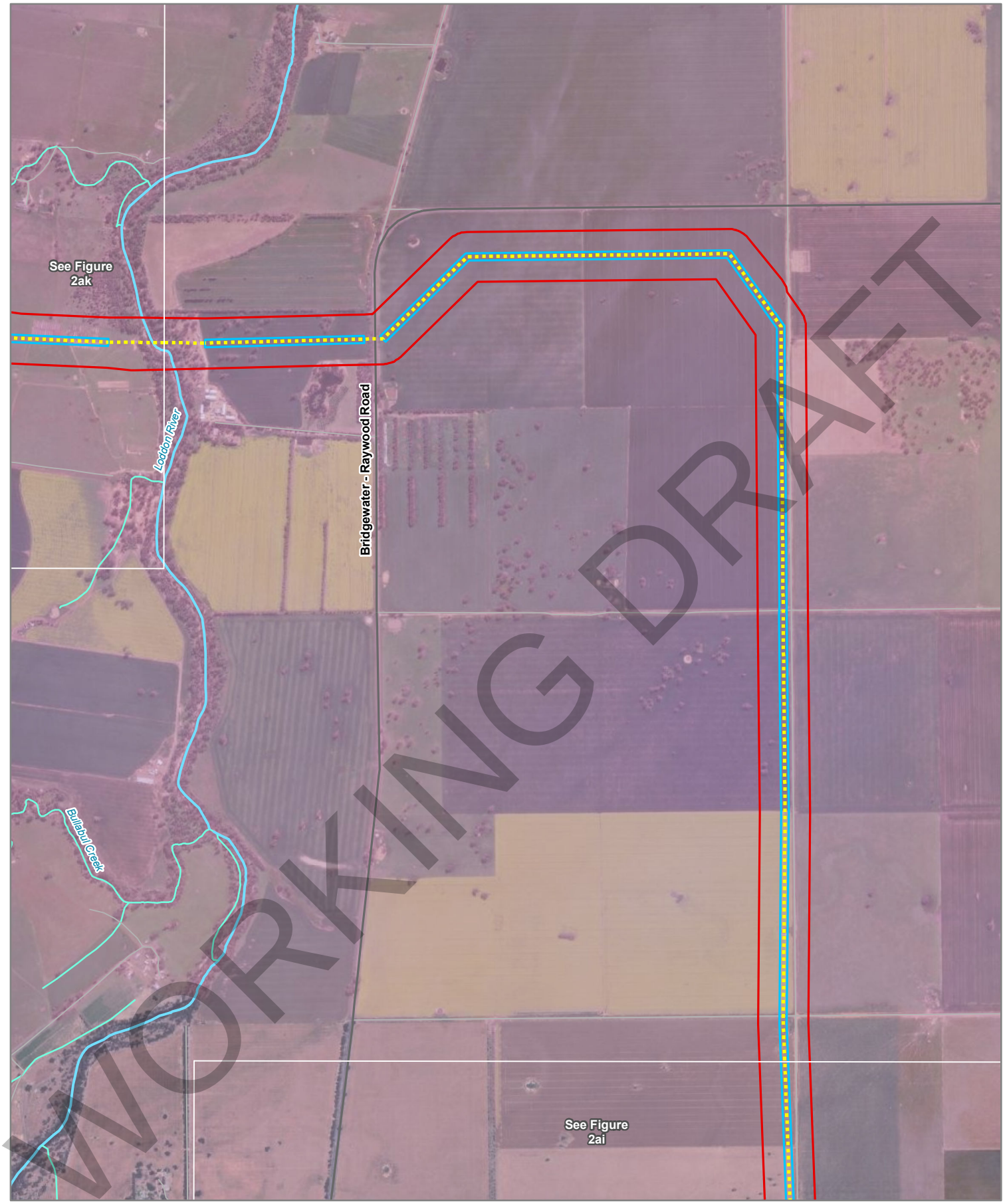


Figure 2aj

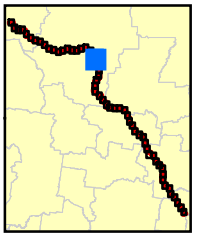
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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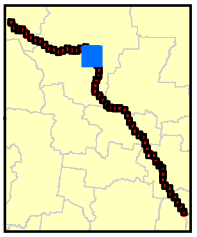
18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Figure 2ak
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

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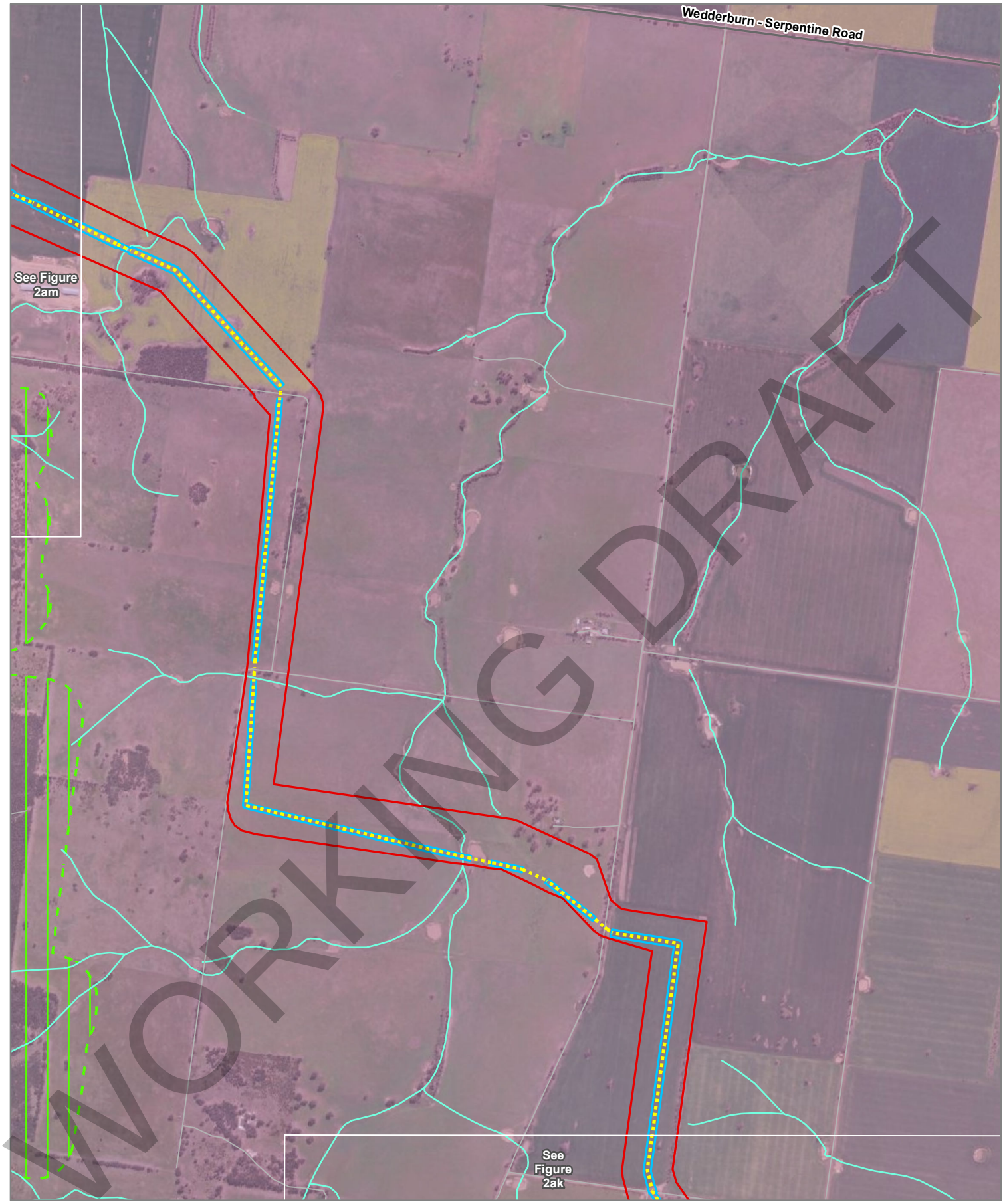


Figure 2al

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

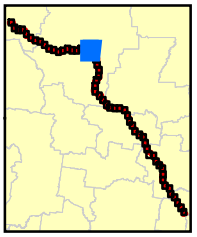
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Figure 2am

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

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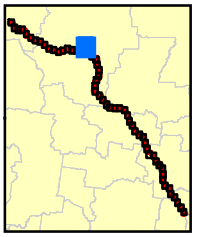
Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
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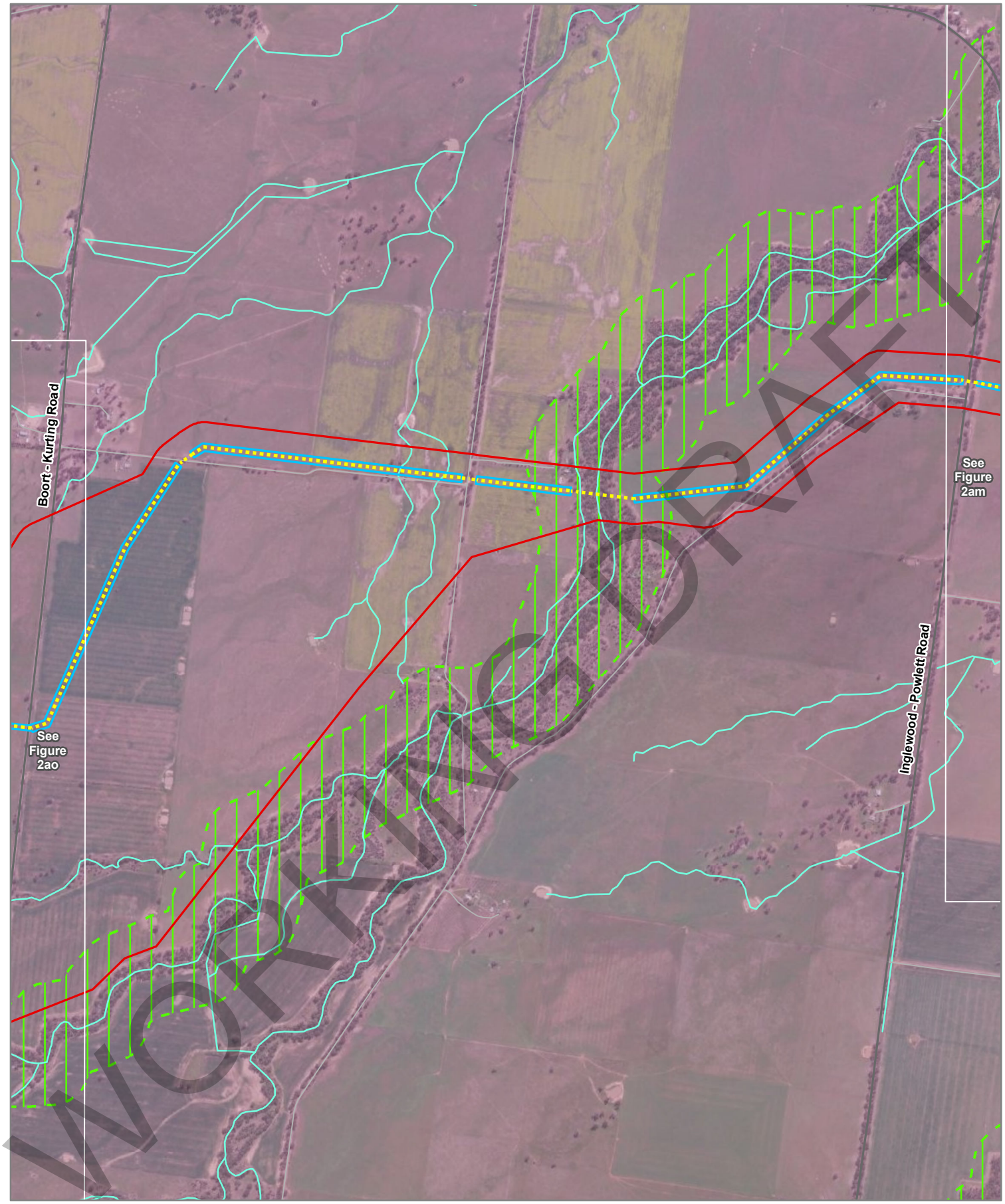

Figure 2an
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay

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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

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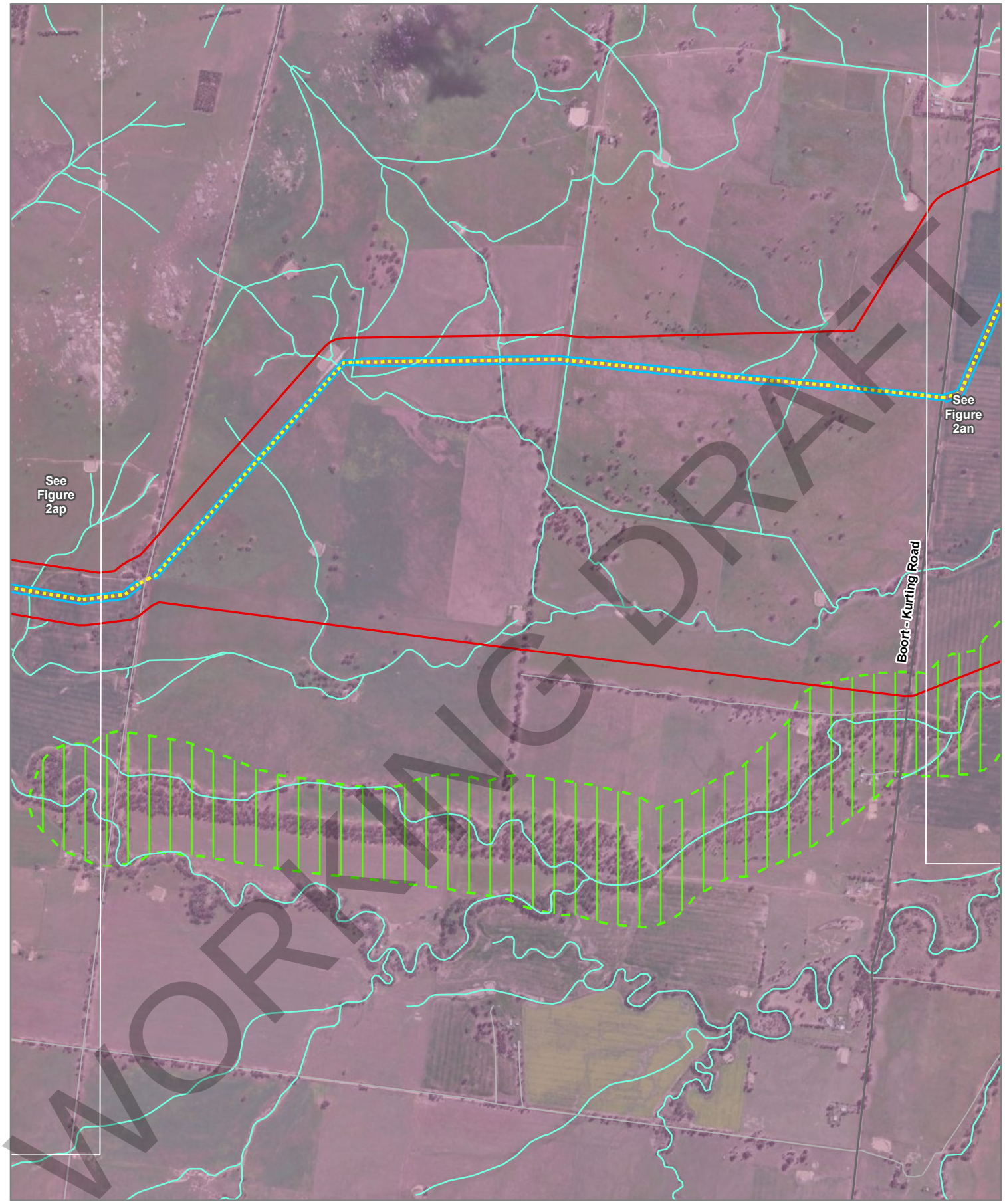

Figure 2ao
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay

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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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Figure 2ap
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay

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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

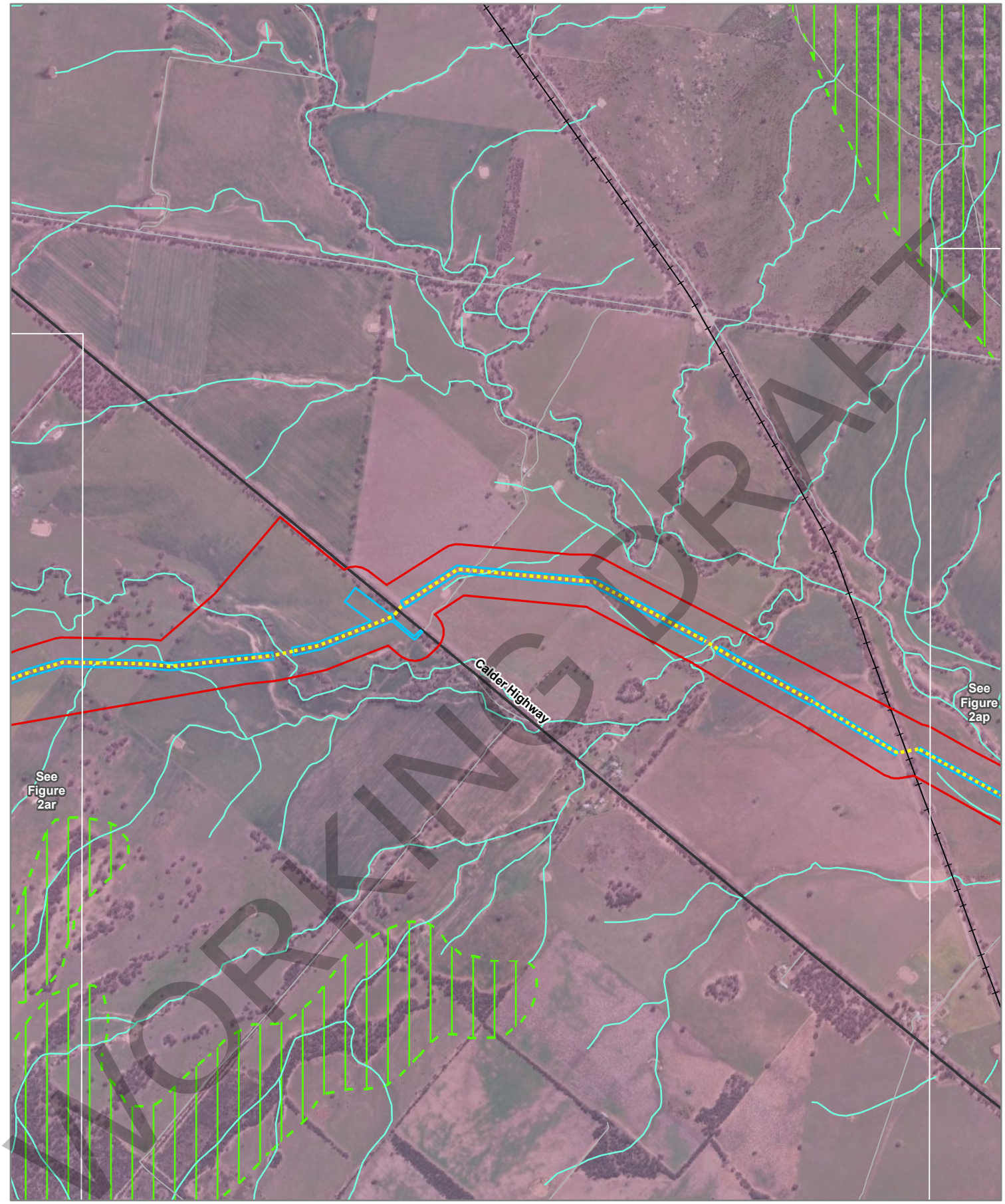

Figure 2aq

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay

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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

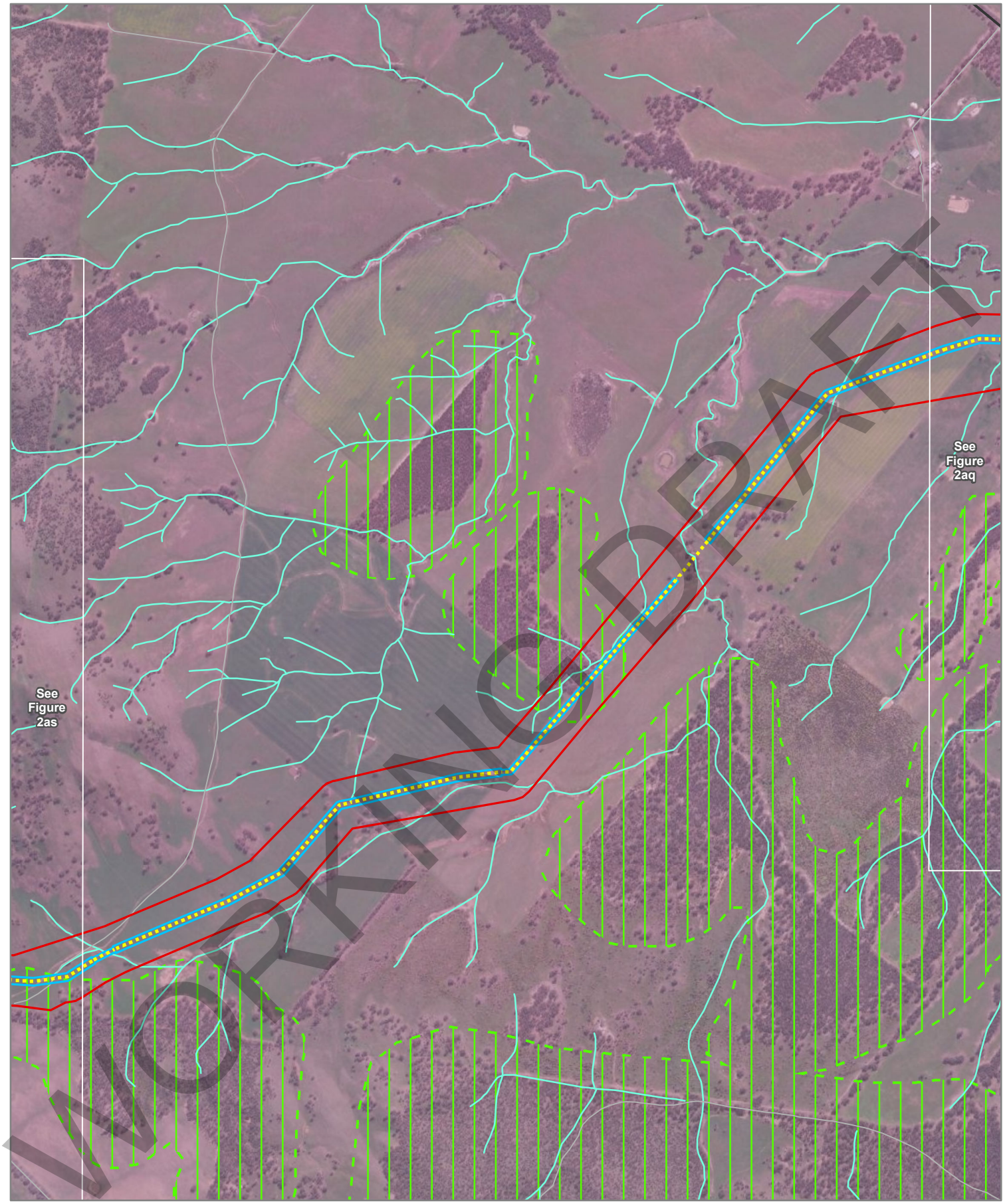


Figure 2ar

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

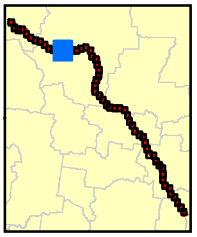
DRAFT

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

ecology & heritage partners

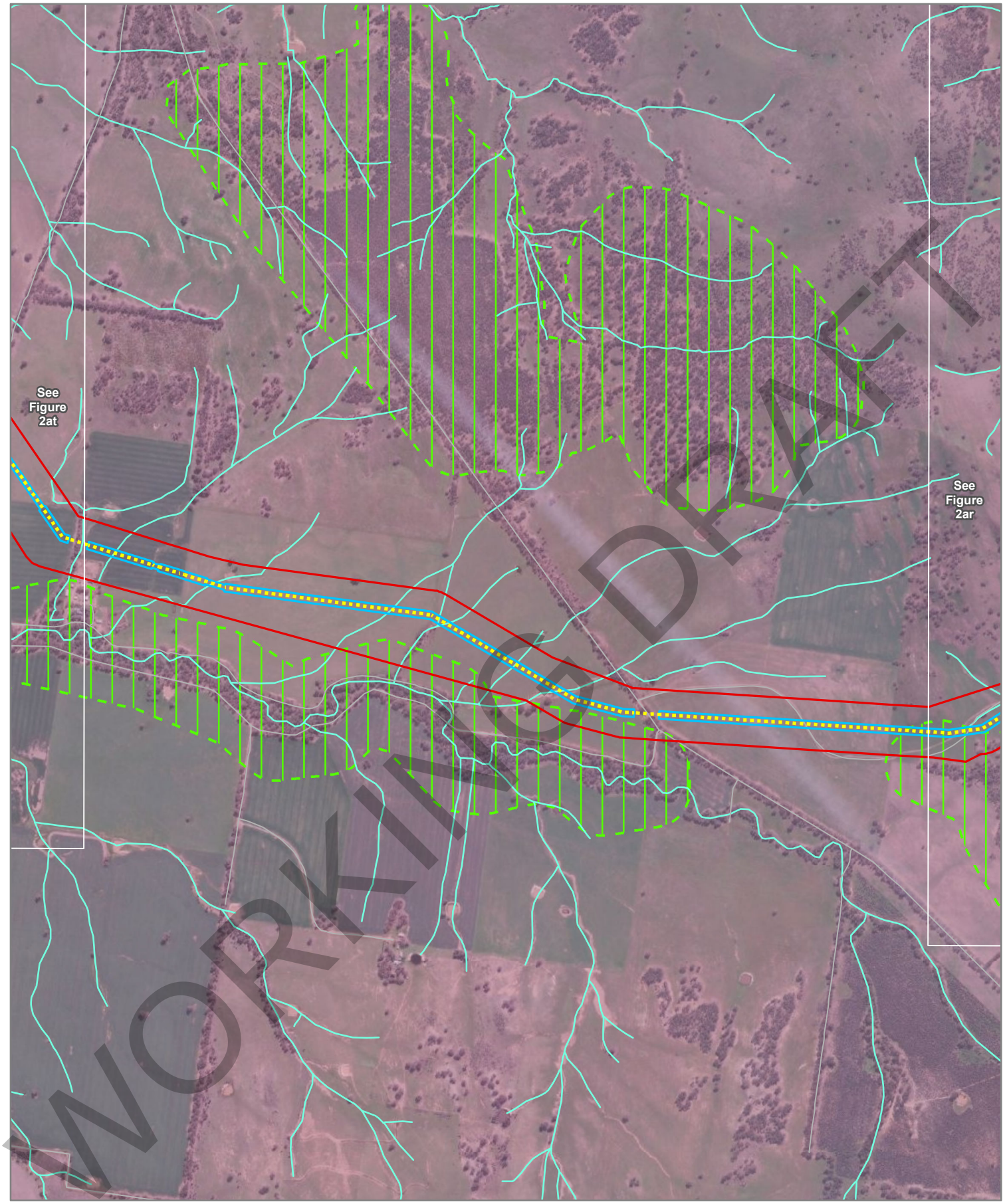


Figure 2as

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

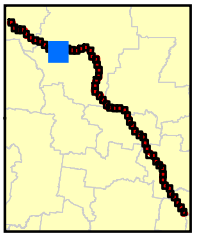
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

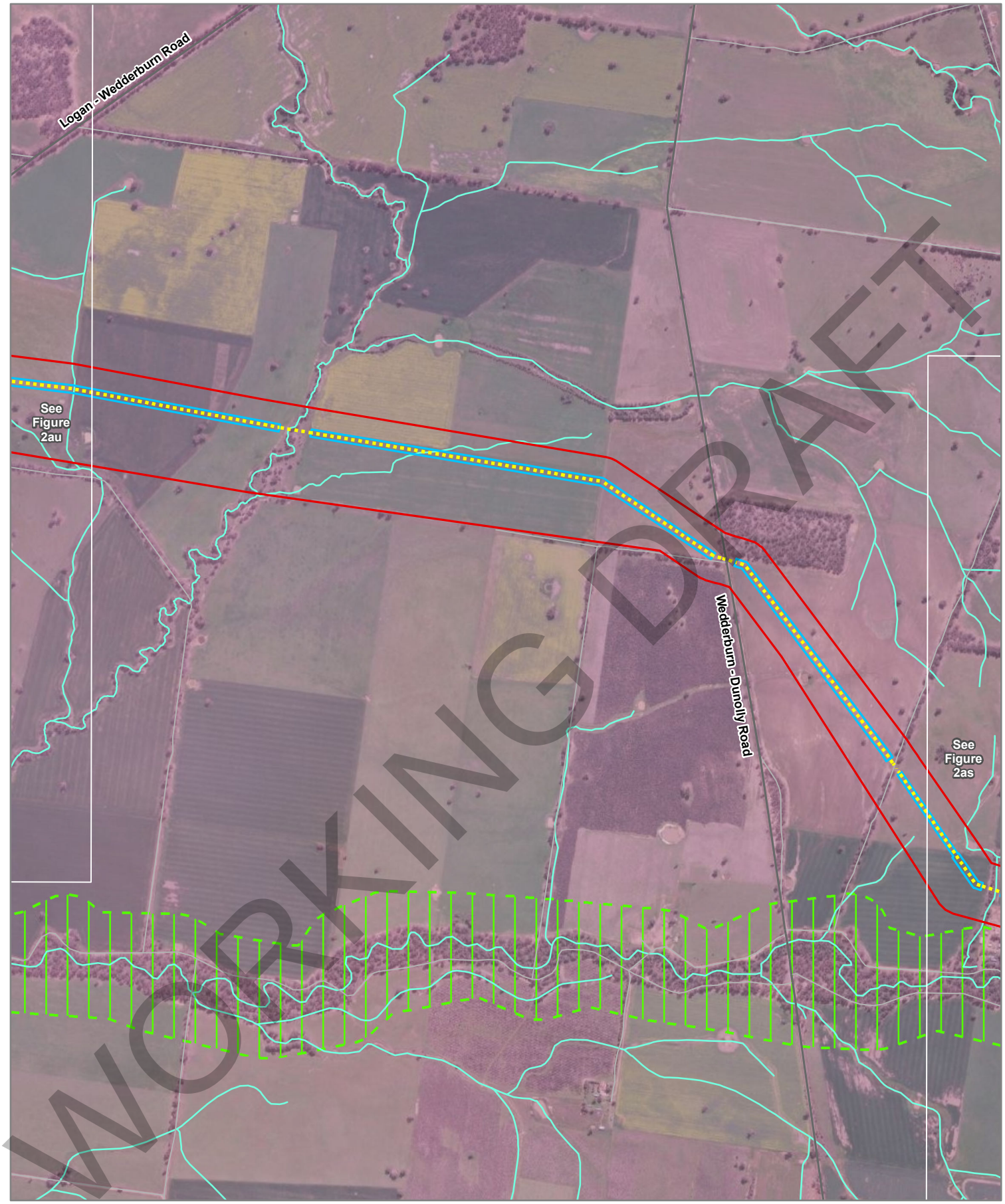
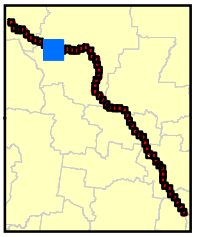


Figure 2at
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

DRAFT

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay
- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

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Figure 2au

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

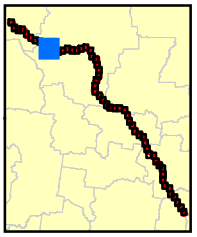
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

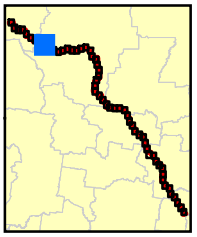
Figure 2av
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

Planning Overlay

- Bushfire Management Overlay



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

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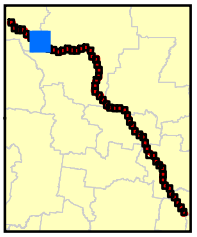
Figure 2aw
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

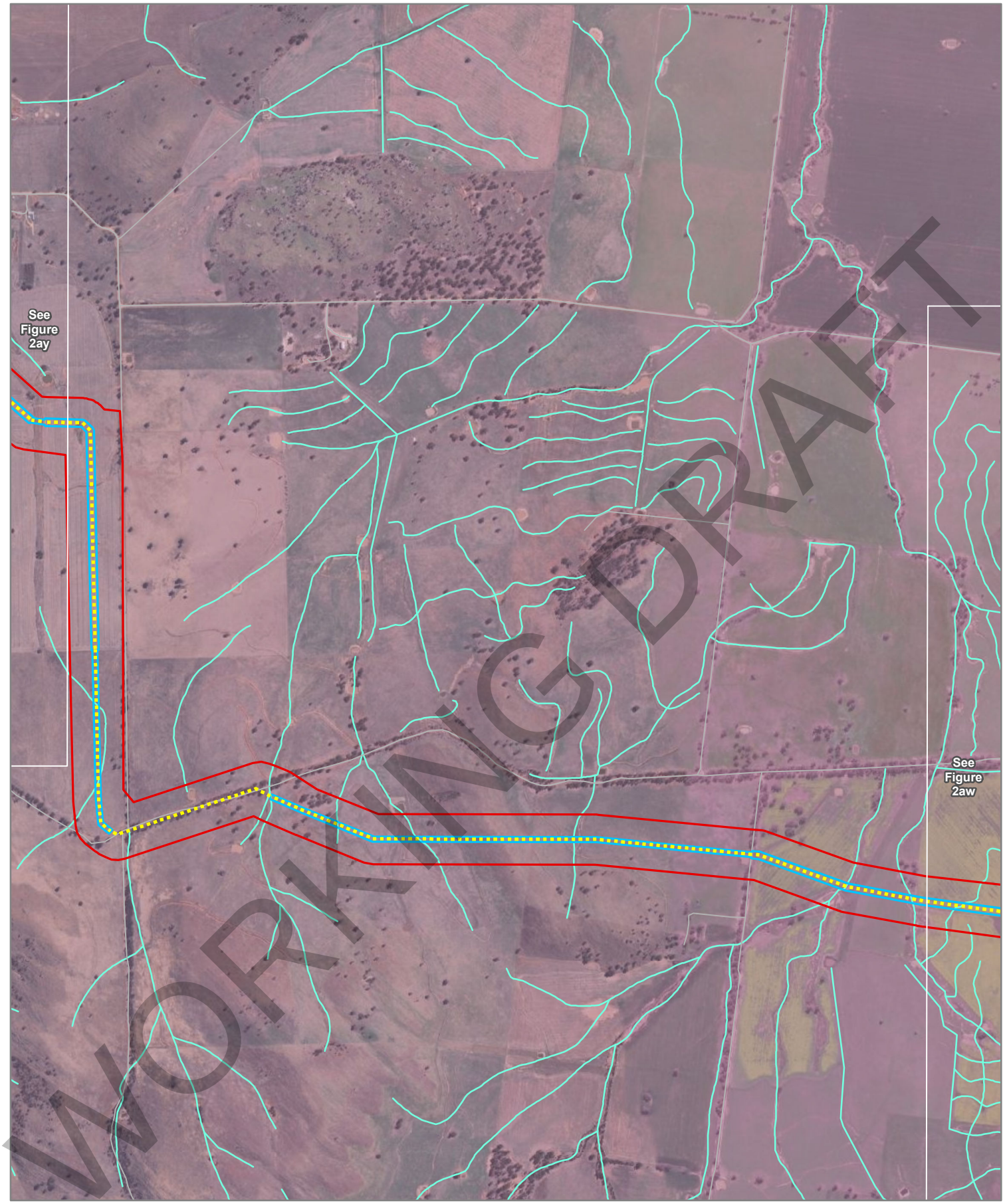
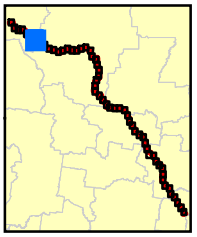


Figure 2ax
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

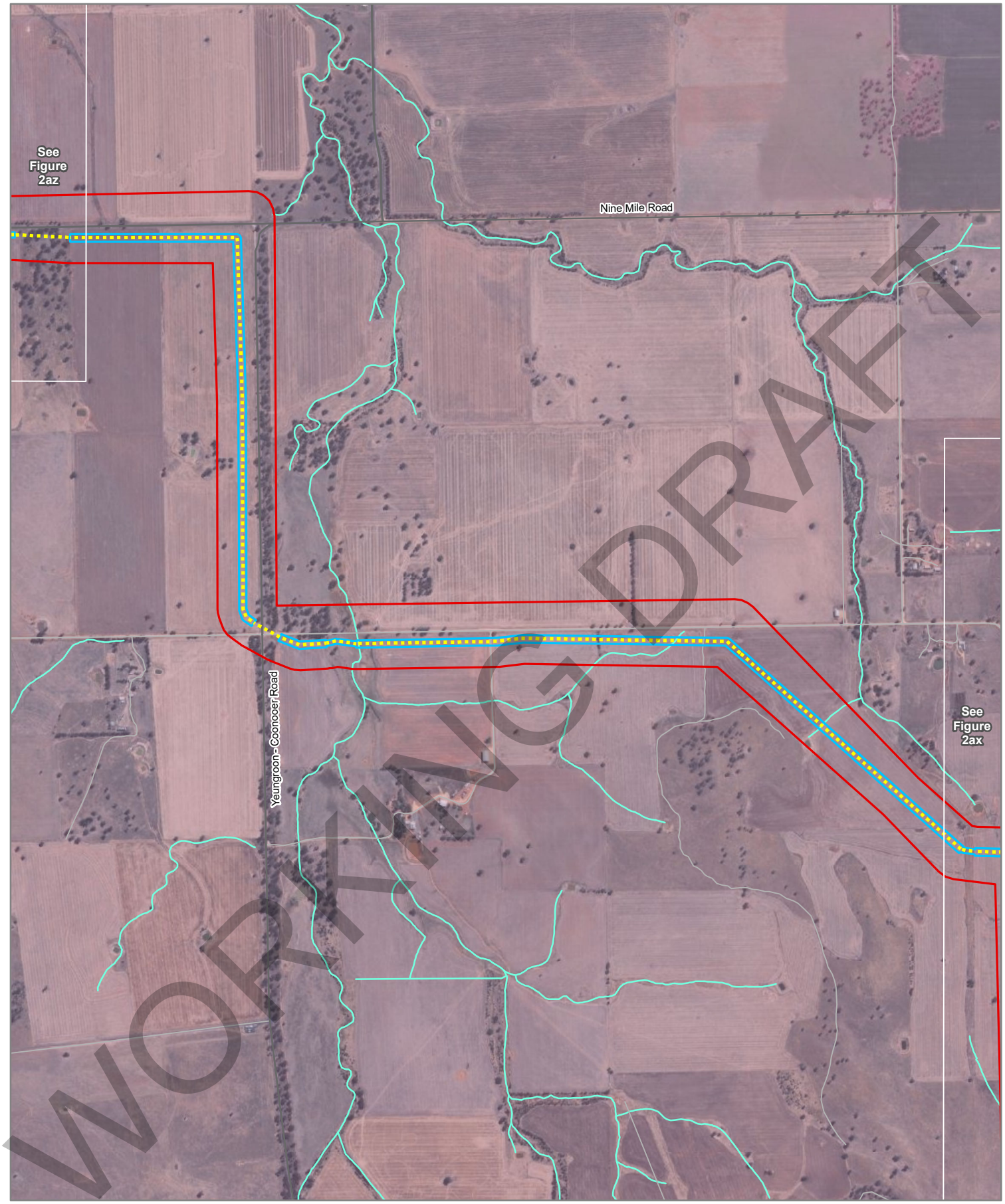
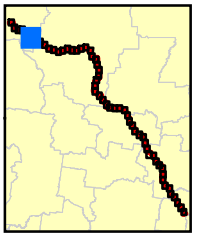


Figure 2ay
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

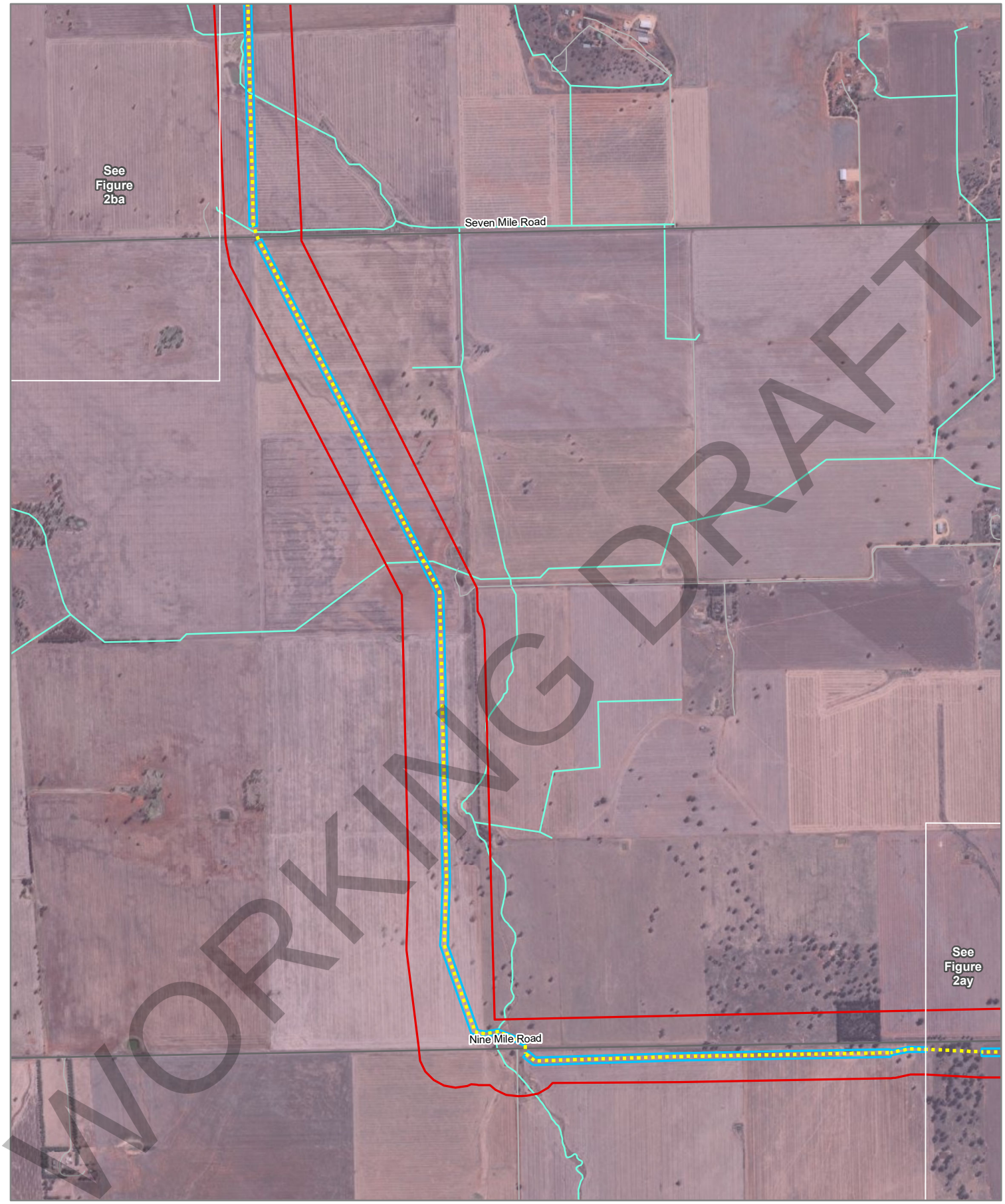


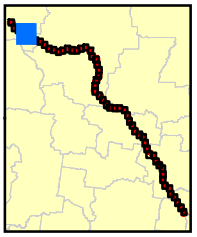
Figure 2az

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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Figure 2ba

Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas

Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

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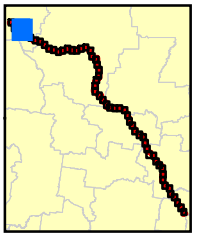
Legend

- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Metres

Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

ecology & heritage partners

18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

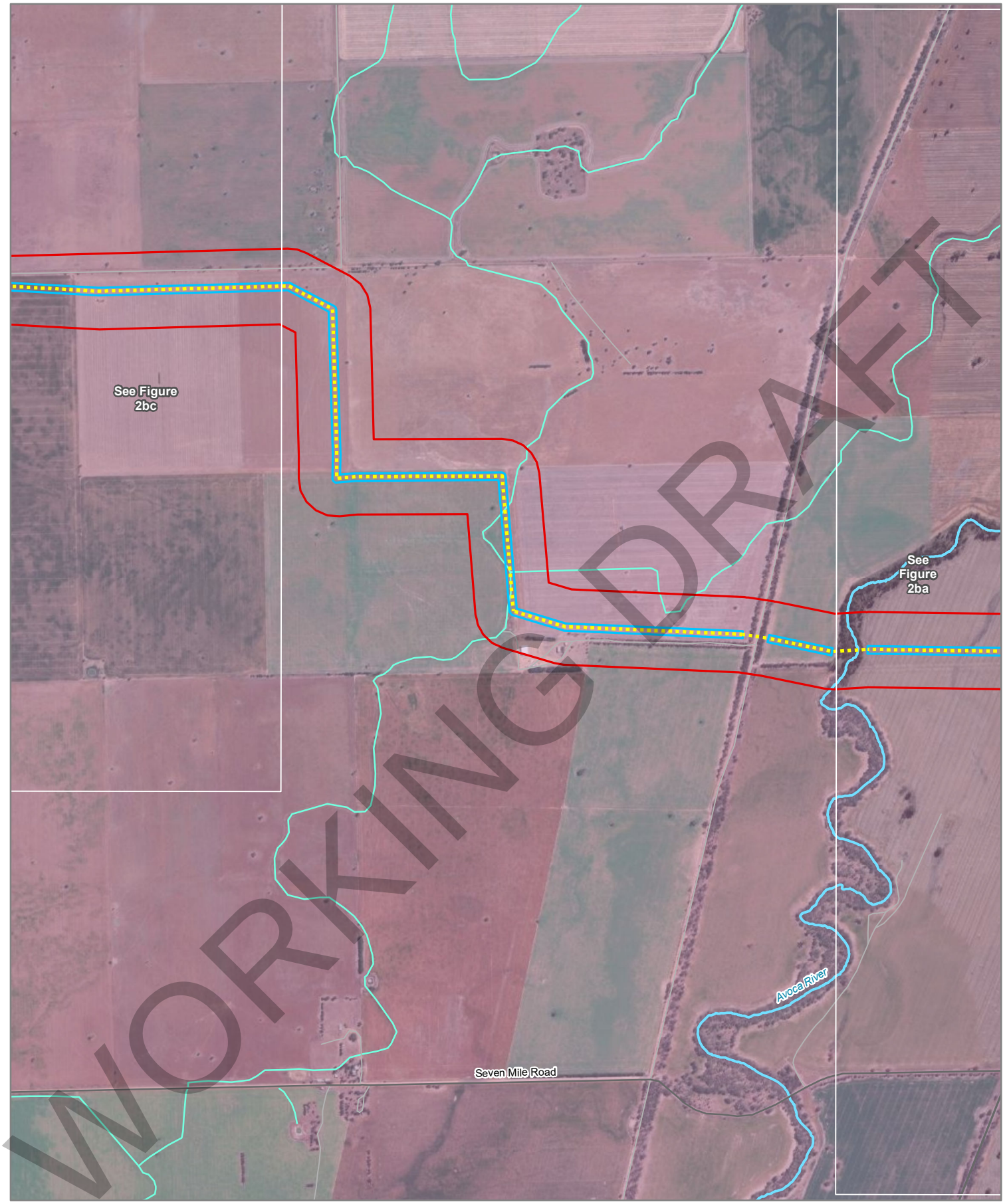
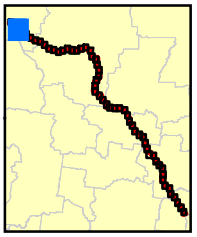


Figure 2bb
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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18369_Fig02_PlanOverlayPMB_VG20 13/02/2025 melsley

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

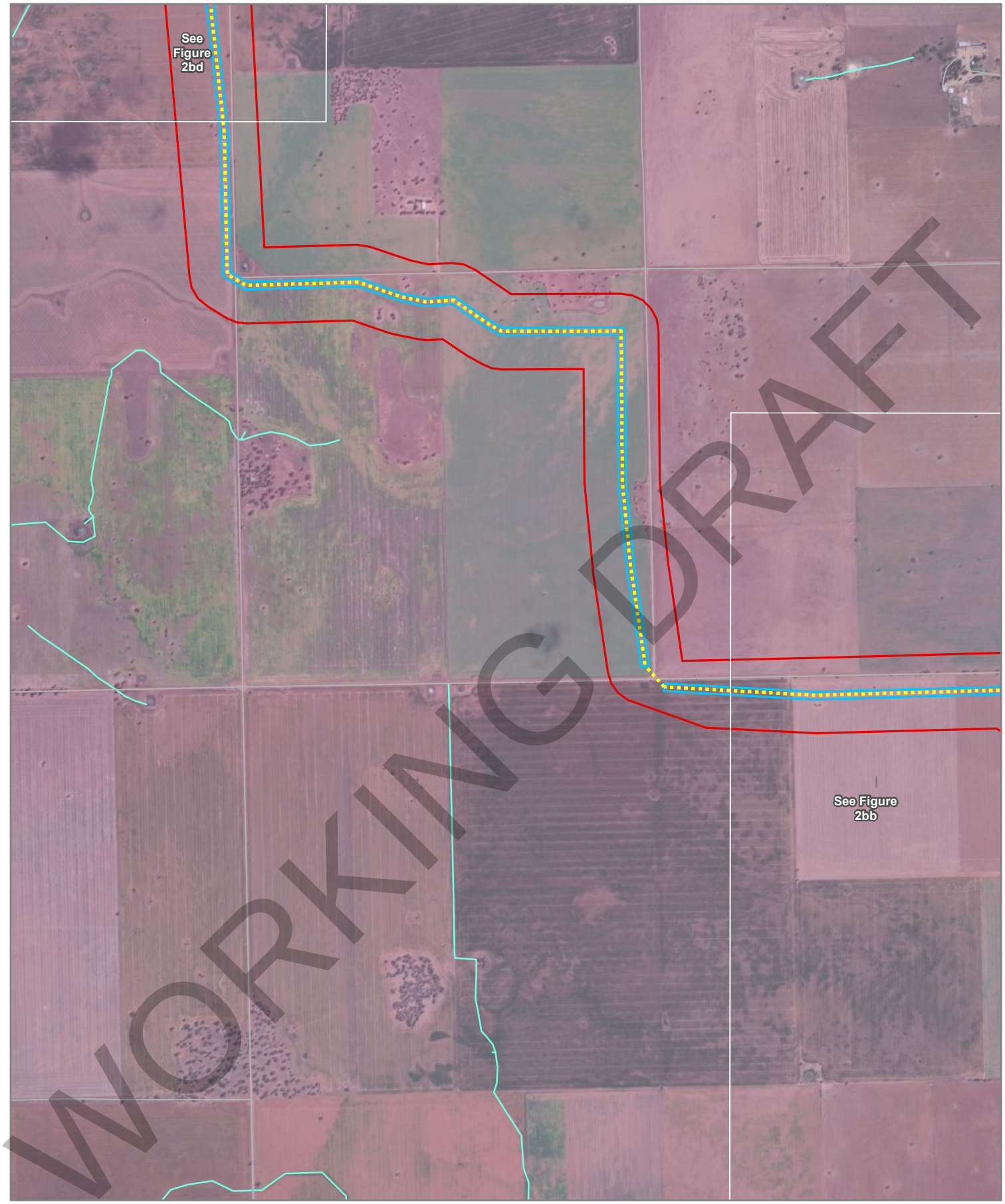
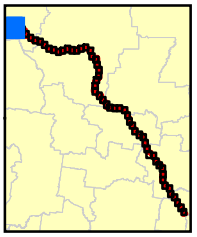


Figure 2bc
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area



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Map Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 Vicgrid

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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

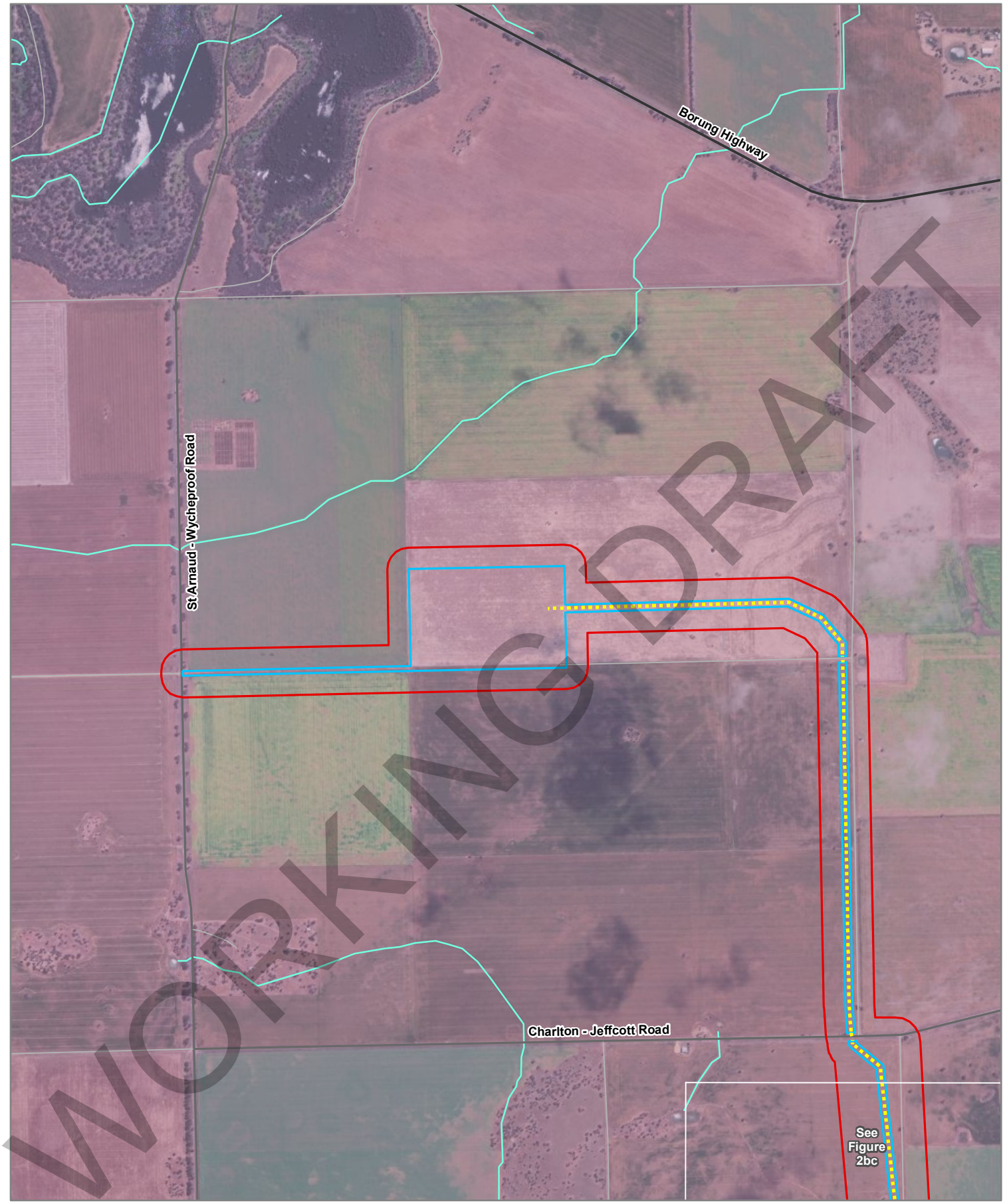

Figure 2bd
Planning overlay and bushfire prone areas
Bushfire Assessment for the Syncline Community Cable

Legend
- Study Area
- Preferred route
- Impact area
- Bushfire Prone Area

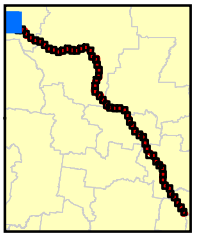

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Figure 1 – Study Area

Figure 2 – Ecological Features