Consolidate No-Go Maps:

Sensitivity classifications applicable for each type of infrastructure proposed on the site

Discipline	Turbines	Internal overhead power lines	Roads and underground cables	Buildings	Notes
Planning / Existing Infrastructure	 External boundary with 225 m buffer Internal boundary with 75 m buffer Turbines on adjacent wind farms with 1,000 m buffer N2 with 500 m buffer Public roads with 100 m buffer Structures with 500 m buffer Telkom corridor with 540 m buffer Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm 132 kV overhead power line with 180 m buffer Gibson Bay Wind Farm 132 kV overhead power line with 180 m buffer 	 N2 with 100 m buffer Public roads with 30 m buffer (where they run parallel to the road, but they can cross these roads as long as it is at an angle ideally between 45 and 90 degrees and complies with the relevant road authorities' requirements and approval). 	None	 Farm boundary with 30 m buffer Public roads with 30 m buffer 	Dams and agricultural centre pivots with appropriate buffers are also considered to be a No-Go area however are not included here due to overlap with the specialist No-Go areas.
Terrestrial ecology	Both the 'No-Go' layer and the 'Very High' sensitivity layers have been applied to the consolidated No-Go maps (see notes column): No-Go: Critical and unique habitats that serve as habitat for rare/endangered species or perform critical ecological roles and which must be considered to represent no-go areas from a developmental perspective. There is no acceptable loss within these areas and they must be avoided by all infrastructure components.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Both the 'No-Go' layer and the 'Very High' sensitivity layers have been applied to the consolidated No-Go maps for precautionary purposes. Development in the very high areas should be avoided as far as possible (only 1% loss of the total very high sensitivity areas within the site is considered acceptable). Therefore, the mapping may reflect minor infringements of infrastructure within such areas and these have been approved by the specialist. Overhead power lines: No-Go areas apply specifically to the pylon footprint. An exception to the No-Go areas when an existing overhead powerline bisects a No-Go area; here these can be used for overhead power lines (with any

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	Very High: Critical and unique habitats that serve as habitat for rare/endangered species or perform critical ecological roles. These areas should be avoided as much as possible. Where these features need to be traversed, existing roads or disturbance footprints should be used as far as possible. A small extent of habitat loss along road edges and similar features is acceptable where avoidance is not possible (1%), but significant impact to these features is usually considered to represent a fatal flaw.				rehabilitation / monitoring conditions proposed by the specialist). Roads and underground cables: The only exception being that when an existing road/ farm track bisects a No-Go area; here these areas can be used for roads and underground cables (with any rehabilitation / monitoring conditions proposed by the specialist).
Aquatic ecology, including geohydrology	 Impofu Dam with 50 m buffer Other dams with 20 m buffer All wetlands require a minimum of 50 m buffer unless identified as higher by the bird and bat specialists Artificial dams Watercourses with 32 m buffer 	 Impofu Dam with 50 m buffer Other dams with 20 m buffer All wetlands require a minimum of 50 m buffer unless identified as higher by the bird and bat specialists. 	Same as internal overhead power lines sensitivity criteria.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Internal overhead power lines: No-Go areas apply specifically to the pylon footings. Roads and underground cables: The only exception when an existing road/ farm track bisects a No-Go area; here these areas can be used for roads and underground cables (with any rehabilitation / monitoring conditions proposed by the specialist).
Birds	 Martial eagle nest with a 6 km buffer Impofu Dam with 600 m buffer Dams > 1 ha and within priority blue crane areas with a 250 m buffer High sensitivity wetlands with a 100 m buffer Mini gorges with a 250 m buffer 	 Martial eagle nest with a 1.5 km buffer Impofu Dam with 600 m buffer Dams > 1 ha and within priority blue crane areas with a 250 m buffer 	 Martial eagle nest with a 1.5 km buffer High sensitivity wetlands Mini gorges 	Same as roads and underground cables sensitivity criteria.	Roads and underground cables: The only exception when an existing road/ farm track bisects a No-Go area; here these areas can be used for roads and underground cables (with any rehabilitation / monitoring conditions proposed by the specialist). Internal overhead power lines: Power lines allowed in Bird No-Go areas in specific cases agreed by the specialist.

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		 High sensitivity wetlands with a 100 m buffer Mini gorges with a 250 m buffer 			
Bats	 Centre pivots with 200 m buffer Impofu Dam with 600 m buffer Klipdrift Dam with 500 m buffer Tsitsikamma River with 5 km buffer Klasies River Cave with 10 km buffer Northern valley with 450 m buffer Drainage lines, other water bodies and other sensitivities with 200 m buffer Coastal edge with 500 m buffer *No-Go areas are those that are deemed critical for resident bat populations, capable of elevated levels of bat activity and support greater bat diversity/activity than the rest of the site. These areas are 'No-Go' zones and turbines may not be placed in these areas and their buffers. 	N/A	N/A	N/A	 Turbines: Buffers for turbines are for the base footprint and include the swept areas. Features used to develop the sensitivity map: Manmade structures, such as buildings, houses, barns and sheds. These structures provide easily accessible roosting sites. Centre pivots are regularly irrigated and visited by livestock, this attracts insects and therefore insectivorous bats. The different vegetation types and landform. Valleys and slopes can offer airspace sheltered from wind for insect prey and subsequently attract insectivorous bats. Larger woody shrubs or small trees can offer similar sheltered airspace or offer some roosting spaces. Open water sources, be it man-made farm dams or seasonal natural areas. They are important sources of drinking water and provide habitat that host insect prey.
Agriculture	Centre pivot irrigation lands	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Overhead power lines can cross centre pivot areas, but there are implications for the line height. There is a minimum distance requirement between the lines and the irrigation equipment, in order to prevent discharge. This means that the lines must be constructed higher than normal over a centre pivot area, which increases the costs associated with line construction.

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					Roads and underground cables: An exception to the No-Go areas where an existing road / farm tract bisects any No-Go areas, and with the approval of the landowner.
Socio-economic / tourism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sensitivities relate to land uses that have economic value such as agriculture.
Archaeology and Palaeontology	Refer to Nillsen (2019) and Almond (2018) for detail: General areas: SW corner – excluded due to proximity to Geelhoutboom dune area and associated cultural landscape. SE corner - 'undisturbed' dune areas covered by coastal fynbos vegetation to be avoided as there is a higher possibility that in situ archaeological sites/materials will be encountered and possibly damaged/destroyed. Specific sites: North: IN25 (quartzite outcrop) IN26 (potential graves) IN27 (isolated grave) IN31 (Stone Age quarry) IN32 (low density scatter of MSA / LSA artefacts) Dense and extensive scatter of Stone Age material (no ref number, shown as star)	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	Same as turbine sensitivity criteria.	

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	IW7 / Q4 (Quarry)				
	Q3 (Quarry near Rosenhof)				
	Grave				
	<u>East</u>				
	IE8 (Stone Age quarry)				
	Q1 (Quarry and ESA artefacts)				
Noise and shadow flicker	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The planning layer for turbines included the following to <i>inter alia</i> avoid noise and shadow flicker impacts:
					Structures with 500 m buffer
					Noise and shadow flicker were modelled after the application of No-Go areas and siting of turbines.
Visual	Landscapes of national scenic value	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Water features of national scenic value				
	1 km coastal zone				
	Cultural landscapes of national significance				
	Nature / Biosphere Reserves - within 2 km				
	Private reserves / game farms - within 1 km				
	Settlements / towns - within 1 km				
	Farmsteads / residences - within 500 m				
	Scenic routes - within 1 km				
	National route N2 - within 500 m				







