FSC® FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests

Ponga Silva Limited

Reporting Period: December 2025 to October 2030

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1. What is this Plan?

1.1 About this Plan

This specific forest management plan provides details about the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests:

- Linkwater Jenkins
- Linkwater Jones

It is to be used in conjunction with the Standard Forest Management Plan[1], which outlines the typical management applied to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) Group Scheme estate forests.

Where the above forests are managed in a different way than described in the Standard Forest Management Plan, this is detailed within this plan, which takes precedence.

1.2 Foundation Principle

Ponga Silva Ltd has a long-term commitment to the FSC Principles and Criteria in the management unit, and to related FSC Policies and Standards, and

Ponga Silva Ltd is committed to the Ponga Silva FSC Group Scheme SCS-FM/COC-400072 processes and associated documents.

Ponga Silva Ltd has sought FSC certification, to ensure that their forests are managed in an environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable manner and to obtain the best access opportunities to the local processing market which is seeking to source FSC certified logs.

[1] https://nz.pfolsen.com/site/pfolsen/files/Environmental/FMP2025/2025%2005%20-%20Standard%20Forest%20Management%20Plan.pdf

2. The Forest Land

2.1 Forest area

The Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests are all within the Marlborough region. The location of the forests is shown in Appendix 1. The net stocked areas have been measured from mapping produced by PF Olsen. These areas are correct as of November 2025.

Forest	Productive area (ha)	Reserve Indigenous Natural (ha)	Total forest area (ha)	Total Legal Area (ha)
Linkwater Jenkins	153.1	71.0	224.1	244.2
Linkwater Jones	122.6	32.5	155.0	168.1
Total (ha)	**275.7**	**103.5**	**379.1**	**412.3**

2.2 Location and access

The Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests are located near Linkwater in the Marlborough Sounds. Linkwater is a rural area centred around a small shop and garage, 12 kilometres east of Havelock, on Queen Charlotte Drive.

Access to Linkwater Jenkins Forest is from Kenepuru Road to the north of Queen Charlotte Drive, while Linkwater Jones Forest is to the south, with access directly opposite the Linkwater Store.

2.3 Legal ownership

The forests are freehold. The legal descriptions of the land on which the forests are situated is:

- Linkwater Jenkins: PT Lot 1, Blks V, VI, IX, X, Linkwater SD
- Linkwater Jones: Section 29 and Sec 35, Blk X, Linkwater SD

The following documents and agreements have been checked to ensure the legality of the forests:

- Certificates of Title
- Title plans and maps

The following agreements are in place between the forest owner and PF Olsen:

- Forest management agreement
- FSC client member agreement

PF Olsen is a legally registered company, filing annual returns, and is audited annually by an independent financial auditor.

2.4 Markets

The location of the forest in relation to potential markets is listed in the table below.

Distances from forest to log markets

Potential market or export port	Distance from forest (km)	Market type
Kaituna	30	Domestic
Picton	75	Export
Richmond	108	Pulp

2.5 Lithology and soil

Both forests are situated on steep hill country (LUC classes 6 and 7) with underlying intrusive and indurated greywacke, sandstone, and schist lithologies. The soils are mainly Brown, Ultic, and Podzol types, which are generally low to very low fertility and prone to erosion.

The dominant risks are sheet and soil slip erosion, with severity ranging from slight (on more stable slopes) to severe (particularly on steep units with fragile Ultic or Podzol soils). Linkwater Jenkins has a range of susceptibility (slight to severe), while Linkwater Jones is consistently at the moderate to severe end of the scale.

Forest	Topography	LUC Class	Soils	Erosion potential
Linkwater Jenkins	Moderately steep to steep	7e9	Basic and acidic intrusive rocks with low to very low fertility Brown and Ultic soils.	Slight to severe sheet and/or soil slip erosion.
Linkwater Jones	Strongly rolling to steep	6e21, 7e9	Indurated tuffaceous greywacke, sandstone and schist with Brown, Ultic and Podzol soils.	Moderate to severe sheet and soil slip erosion.

Altitude ranges from 40 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The steep slopes in this high rainfall area require well-constructed roads with regular and well-maintained water tables and culverts. Harvest pads are limited to flat spurs where access roads can be built to transport the logs. Uphill hauling systems for log extraction will be utilised at harvesting.

2.6 Climate

Marlborough's climate is relatively continental, with hot, dry summers and cold winters, however in coastal areas, this effect is significantly moderated. Summer droughts are frequent, and the region is often swept by warm, dry north-westerlies. The region experiences some of the highest sunshine hours in the country.

The predominant wind is from the northwest. The most severe rain and wind conditions occur when the region is affected by intense depressions of tropical origin, but these occurrences are relatively rare.

The forests are more influenced by coastal conditions rather than inland weather patterns.

3. Ecological Information

3.1 Ecological District

The Sounds Ecological District (ED), in the Sounds-Wellington Ecological Region, was originally forested throughout. The inner Sounds maintained a littoral fringe of low coastal vegetation; hard beech forest originally predominated most slopes, with black beech on headlands and spurs, and hardwood forest, usually kohekohe-tawa forest with pukatea and hinau, in valleys.

Forest	Ecological Region	Ecological District	Reserve area (ha)
Linkwater Jenkins	Sounds - Wellington	39.03 Sounds	75.4
Linkwater Jones			33.7
		Total area (ha)	109.1

Refer to the following information about the ED:

https://www.doc.govt.nz/documents/science-and-technical/ecoregions3.pdf

3.2 FSC requirement: Ecological District

See the Standard FMP for further detail about the requirements of 6.5.6 and 6.5.8 in the NZ FSC Standard.

The forests meet the FSC requirement of having at least 10% of their total forest area as indigenous reserves. There is no reserve shortfall in either forest, or at the ED level.

Reserve areas in the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests by Ecological District

Ecological District	Total Forest Area (ha)	Reserve Area (ha)	Reserve %	Meets FSC?	Reserve Shortfall (ha)
39.03 Sounds	379.1	103.5	21%	YES	N/A

3.3 Threatened Environments Classification

The reserve areas in the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests are within the following NZ Threatened Environments Classifications. Most of the natural indigenous vegetation reserves

fall in the '>30% remaining & >20%' protected category. This category has a significant proportion of its original (pre-human) extent remaining today, and a reasonable proportion of it is under the protection of public conservation land.

Threatened Environments Classification / Forest	< 10% remaining	10 – 20 % remaining	20 – 30 % remaining	> 30 % remaining & < 10 % protected	> 30 % remaining & 10 – 20 % protected	> 30 % remaining & > 20 % protected	Total Area* (ha)
Linkwater Jenkins		0.6				70.4	71.0
Linkwater Jones						32.5	32.5
Total Area (ha)		0.6				102.9	103.5

4. Cultural and Social Aspects

4.1 Forest history

The forests were originally covered in tall forest prior to the arrival of humans. Hardwoods were logged during the 19th century from the more accessible areas of the forest, and then the land was fully cleared and burned for farming.

Farming was the predominant land use through the early part of the 20th century until the land was sold for forestry purposes in the 1970s. Afforestation was considered the best future land use because of the diminishing returns from sheep and beef farming and increasing costs of controlling brush weeds and applying fertiliser.

Linkwater Jenkins and Linkwater Jones forests are now in their second rotation. They were acquired by Ponga Silva in February 2025. Both forests were previously certified under the PF Olsen Group Scheme during the previous forest owner's tenure.

4.2 Current social profile

The predominant land uses surrounding the forests are pastoral farms and plantation forest. The forests contribute moderately to the social profile of the area. They are privately owned.

There is a contribution to the local economy by way of added incremental employment from the forests throughout the forest rotation, including:

- Tree nurseries
- Planting and silviculture contractors
- Pest control operators
- Forest managers
- Quality control providers
- Forest inventory contractors
- Water quality monitoring service providers
- Roading contractors
- Harvesting and cartage contractors

4.3 Historic and archaeological sites

Records of known archaeological and historic places are maintained in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme published in the Archsite[2] database. These are shown on the forest maps in Appendix 2, if present within the forest, and in the table below.

Accidental discovery protocols will apply should any physical evidence be discovered during operations.

Forest	Archaeology
Linkwater Jenkins	No sites within block. Sites of Māori origin (middens, stone workings, pits) located 500m to 1.2 km from forest boundary.
Linkwater Jones	Total of 16 sites within or immediately adjacent to block. Early European gold mining origin- trenches, tailings, hut site, road, tunnel, water races.

4.4 Tangata Whenua

Statutory Acknowledgements: Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests

Forest	Statutory Acknowledgements
Linkwater Jenkins and Linkwater Jones	**Ngāti Kōata** Ngāti Kōata does not have Hapū. Legislation for this settlement was passed on 17 April 2014. Statutory Acknowledgements: o Maungatapu o Matapehe o Moawhitu (Rangitoto ki te Tonga / D'Urville Island) o Askews Hill quarry site in Taipare Conservation Area o Cullen Point o Penguin Bay (Rangitoto ki te Tonga / D'Urville Island)

[2] NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme NZAA ArchSite (arcgis.com)

- Otuhaereroa Island
- Motuanauru Island
- Maitai River and its tributaries
- Waimea River, Wairoa River, and Wai-iti River and their tributaries
- Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and its tributaries
- Whangamoa River and its tributaries.

Deed of settlement: https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Ngati-Koata/NgatiKoata-Deed-of-Settlement-21-Dec-2012.pdf

Iwi Management Plan: establish MoU/agreements with appropriate developments sectors and organisations i.e. forestry companies.

https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-region/iwi/iwi-management-plans/

Ngāti Kuia

Ngāti Kuia does not have hapū.

Legislation for this settlement was passed on 17 April 2014.

Statutory Acknowledgements: (abridged)

- Pelorus Sound / Te Hoiere
- Stephens Island (Pouwhakarewarewa)
- Te Aumiti (French Pass Scenic Reserve)
- Wairau, Omaka, and Ōpaoa Rivers and their tributaries
- Kaituna River and its tributaries
- Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and its tributaries
- Coastal marine area

No Iwi management plan.

Iwi website: http://www.ngatikuia.iwi.nz/

Deed of settlement: https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/NgatiKuia/Ngati-Kuia-Deed-of-Settlement-23-Oct-2010.pdf

Ngāti Toa Rangātira

Ngāti Toa Rangatira does not have hapū.

Legislation for this settlement was passed on 17 April 2014.

Statutory Acknowledgements: (abridged)

- Wairau Pa

	- Malcolm's Bay Scenic Reserve, Arapaoa Island - Wairau River, Omaka River, Ōpaoa River, and Kaituna River and their tributaries - Te Hoiere / Pelorus River and its tributaries - Tuamarina River and its tributaries - Cook Strait - Te Tau Ihu coastal marine area Iwi management plan in development: https://www.ngatitoa.iwi.nz/kaitiakitanga Iwi website: https://www.ngatitoa.iwi.nz/ Deed of settlement: https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Ngati-Toa-Rangatira/Ngati-Toa-Rangatira-Attachments-7-Dec-2012.pdf

4.5 Tenure & resource rights

There are no known Iwi interests in the forests and, being freehold forests, none anticipated.

4.6 Neighbours

Appendix 3 lists the forest neighbours. Some of these parties should be consulted when operations are proposed in forest areas adjacent to their boundaries.

5. Regulations

5.1 National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry (NES-CF) Erosion Susceptibility Classification

The NES-CF regulations are generally based on the Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC) of the underlying land. The table below shows the proportion of each forest by the respective National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry (NES-CF) Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC).

The forests are located on a mix of low and high erosion susceptibility land, with approximately two thirds in the 'High' ESC category. This means that while most activities will continue to be permitted under the NES-CF, others will require additional controls or resource consent, depending on the activity and compliance with the permitted activity conditions (e.g. earthworks on slopes > 25°).

Productive plantation area (ha) within each ESC Class

Forest	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Very High (8e)	Total
Linkwater Jenkins	0.2		152.9			153.1
Linkwater Jones	89.3		33.3			122.6
Total area (ha)	89.5		186.2			275.7

5.2 Council RMA Plans

Marlborough District Council (a unitary authority) can have rules that are more stringent than the NES-CF for forestry activities under limited circumstances.

The Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests are located within the Coastal Environment Zone of the Marlborough Environment Plan and the Marlborough Sounds High Amenity Landscape. The Coastal Natural Character overlay falls across a small part of a Linkwater Jones indigenous reserve. The rules of relevance to the forests are:

- 4.3.10.1, 4.3.10.2, 4.3.10.3 - clearance of indigenous vegetation
- 4.3.11 – non-indigenous vegetation clearance
- 4.5.3 - replanting
- 4.5.4 – harvesting

- 4.5.5. – earthworks (construction or maintenance of forestry roads, tracks and landings)

If consents are required at any stage, consideration should be given to the Ngāti Kōata Iwi management plan (see section 4.4).

5.3 Consents & authorities held

There is one current resource consent that applies to the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests.

Consent #	Expires	Detail
U021085	23/06/38	Construct roads, skids and install culverts

5.4 Emissions Trading Scheme

The Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests land is pre-1990 forest land. The landowners would have to meet a carbon liability if there was a change in land use from forestry.

6. Managing environmental risk

6.1 Assessment of environmental effects

Refer to the Standard FSC Forest Management Plan for the full assessment of environmental effects.

6.2 Natural hazards

Natural hazards are disturbances that can be a risk to social and environmental values, and important ecosystem functions. The following natural hazards have been identified in the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests:

- Drought - as identified under 'climate' in section 2.6, the Marlborough region is susceptible to drought.
- Flooding/heavy rainfall events - as identified under 'climate' in section 2.6, the forest is moderately susceptible to extreme weather events.
- Mass soil erosion/landslides (see previous sections 2.5 and 5.1 on lithology and soils, and erosion susceptibility).
- Fire (see following section on fire).

6.3 Climate change: Marlborough region

Climate projections for Marlborough identify a trend toward higher temperatures, increased drought frequency, and intensified rainfall extremes[3], trends that are expected to stress ecosystems and infrastructure across the region.

In the Linkwater area, these changes are exacerbated by steep, erosion-prone landscapes and fragile soils, raising the risk of increased sedimentation, instability of access infrastructure, and heightened wildfire danger.

[3] Marlborough District Council, *Chapter 19: Climate Change* (Draft Regional Policy Statement/Resource Management Plan, Marlborough Regional Policy Statement Chapter 19, 2023). https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2ifzri1o01cxbymxkvwz/hierarchy/documents/your-council/environmental-policy-and-plans/rps-chapters-list/Chapter_19-Climate_Change_for_website.pdf

To support regional adaptation, the Marlborough District Council commissioned a sea-level rise and climate-impact assessment[4] to inform planning and coastal resilience. The assessment indicates the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests are not expected to face direct inundation under current projections. However, they may still be indirectly impacted through secondary effects such as elevated groundwater or tidal influence extending inland via connected estuaries or valleys.https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/environment/climate-change/marlborough-district-sea-level-rise-assessment?utm_source=chatgpt.com

6.4 Erosion susceptibility: NES-CF ESC red zone

There is no NES-CF ESC red zone forest land within the forests.

[4] C. Andrews & S. Wadhwa, *Marlborough District Sea Level Rise Assessment* (NIWA client report No. 2023188HN, National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd, 2023). https://www.marlborough.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:2ifzri1o01cxbymxkvwz/hierarchy/documents/your-council/meetings/2023/environment-planning-2023/5_October_2023-Item_11-Marlborough_District_Sea_Level_Rise_Assessment_NIWA_final.pdf

6.5 Local infrastructure and community risk

The following tables outline key infrastructure and community assets in the vicinity of the forests, with a focus on their relationship to forestry operations and potential exposure to natural hazards. An assessment of natural hazard risks affecting infrastructure, forest resources, and neighbouring communities is provided in the Standard Forest Management Plan.

Linkwater Jenkins Forest

Asset	Description	Forestry-specific impacts	Specific mitigations to reduce risk	Asset contact details
Public roads	Kenepuru Road runs along western boundary.	Windthrown trees, landslides or flooding could block the road and/or cause harm to road users.	Contact the district council to report any hazards affecting public roads.	Marlborough District Council Ph 03 520 7400
Powerlines	Powerlines run close to the western boundary.	Windthrown trees or landslides could damage/break the powerlines and disrupt downstream users. Forest fire affecting powerlines and electricity supply to users.	Observe replanting setbacks from powerlines in district plans. Contact the network provider to report any trees or landslides affecting powerlines. Emergency procedures for fire implemented. Compliance with FENZ fire prevention and management.	Marlborough Lines Ltd Ph 03 577 7007
Neighbours	Dwelling near forest boundary on Kenepuru Road.	Windthrown trees could damage boundary fences and neighbouring properties.	Observe replanting setbacks from boundaries in the NES-CF.	Google Maps Plus Code: PVC7+853 Linkwater
	Dwelling near forest boundary			Google Maps Plus Code:

Asset	Description	Forestry-specific impacts	Specific mitigations to reduce risk	Asset contact details
	at 197 Kenepuru Road.	Fire spreading from forest to neighbouring properties, or vice versa.	Emergency procedures for fire implemented. Compliance with FENZ fire prevention and management.	PVG6+69G Linkwater
	Dwelling near forest boundary at 461 Kenepuru Road.			Google Maps Plus Code: PVR8+4W2 Moetapu Bay
	Dwelling near forest boundary at 469 Kenepuru Road.			Google Maps Plus Code: PVR9+G5G Moetapu Bay

Linkwater Jones Forest

Asset	Description	Forestry-specific impacts	Specific mitigations to reduce risk	Asset contact details
Public roads	An unformed legal road runs along part of the northern boundary.	Windthrown trees, landslides or flooding could block the road and/or cause harm to road users.	Contact the district council to report any hazards affecting public roads.	Marlborough District Council Ph 03 520 7400
Powerlines	nil			
Neighbours	nil			

6.6 Pests and diseases

Pests identified in the Marlborough Regional Pest Management Plan[5] (RPMP) are shown in the table below. Pests that may be found in the forests are shown in **bold**.

[5] RPMP - Marlborough District Council

Marlborough Regional Pest Management Plan

Common Name	Scientific Name	Management Programme	Good Neighbour Rule Applies
African feather grass	*Cenchrus macrourus*	Sustained Control	
Bathurst bur	*Xanthium spinosum*	Sustained Control	
Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	Sustained Control	
Broom	***Cytisus scoparius***	**Sustained Control**	**Yes**
Brushtail possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Exclusion	
Bur daisy	*Calotis lappulacea*	Eradication	
Cathedral bells	*Cobaea scandens*	Sustained Control	
Chilean needle grass	*Nassella neesiana*	Sustained Control	
Chinese pennisetum	*Pennisetum alopecuroides*	Sustained Control	
Climbing spindleberry	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	Eradication	
Cotton thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	Sustained Control	
Eel grass	*Vallisneria australis*	Sustained Control	
Evergreen buckthorn	*Rhamnus alaternus*	Sustained Control	
Giant needle grass	*Austrostipa rudis*	Sustained Control	
Gorse	***Ulex europaeus***	**Sustained Control**	**Yes**
Kangaroo grass	*Themeda triandra*	Sustained Control	
Madeira vine	*Anredera cordifolia*	Sustained Control	
Mediterranean fanworm	*Sabella spallanzanii*	Exclusion	
Moth plant	*Araujia hortorum*	Sustained Control	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Management Programme	Good Neighbour Rule Applies
Nassella tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*	Sustained Control	
Parrots feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	Sustained Control	
Pest conifers	***Various spp. (see programme)***	**Progressive Containment / Site-led – Stronvar Retirement Area**	**Yes**
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	Sustained Control	
Rabbits – feral	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Sustained Control	
Reed sweet grass	*Glyceria maxima*	Sustained Control	
Rooks	*Corvus frugilegus*	Exclusion	
Rough horsetail	*Equisetum hyemale*	Sustained Control	
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	Sustained Control	
Senegal tea	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*	Exclusion	
Spartina	*Spartina anglica*	Eradication	
Tall wheat grass	*Thinopyrum ponticum*	Sustained Control	
Wallabies	*Family Macropodidae*	Exclusion	
White-edged nightshade	*Solanum marginatum*	Sustained Control	
Willow-leaved hakea	*Hakea salicifolia*	Eradication	
Woolly nightshade	***Solanum mauritianum***	**Sustained Control**	

6.7 Fire

The Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests fall within the Fire and Emergency NZ (FENZ) Te Ihu Zone[6]. The plan references the thresholds for fire restriction levels and the coordination of forestry risk management responses between forest owners/managers and FENZ.

https://www.fireandemergency.nz/outdoor-and-rural-fire-safety/fire-plans/

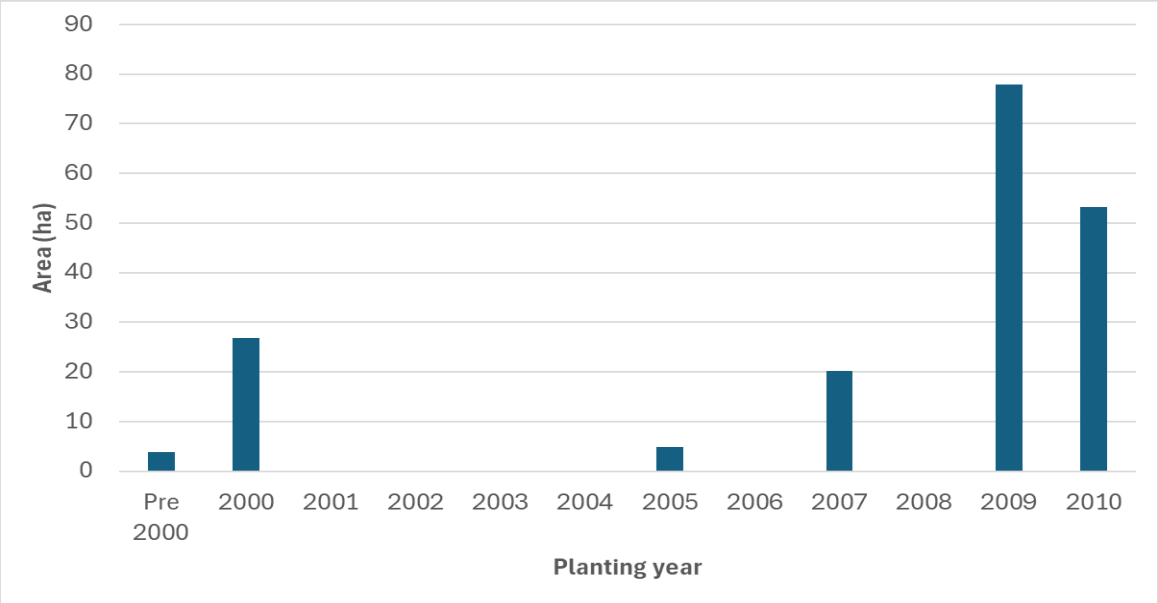
[6] https://www.fireandemergency.nz/assets/Documents/fire-plan/2024-Fire-Plans/2024-final/Marlborough-Fire-Plan-2024-2027-2024-07-22-v4.0.pdf

7. Commercial Plantation Estate

7.1 Current crop

Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests are predominantly radiata pine, planted mostly in 2007 to 2010, with a smaller area planted in 2000. Radiata pine has been selected as it is the most commercially viable species.

A small area (1.7 hectares) of *Eucalyptus delegatensis* is planted on the lower slope of Linkwater Jenkins Forest. These trees are showing poor health and are of little commercial value but are retained as a screen for the radiata crop during harvest. A further planting of redwoods for screening purposes has been planted along the lower slope of the Jenkins Block near Waterline Road.



Age-class distribution for the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests

7.2 Tending

The tending regime carried out in Linkwater Jenkins and Linkwater Jones Forests to date is a mix of clearwood (pruned) and framing (unpruned).

7.3 Tree nutrition

The soils are not likely to be deficient in nutrients for healthy tree growth.

8. Harvesting Strategy

8.1 Harvesting strategy

The potential range of harvest age is 25 to 32 years, depending on growth rates, likely markets and contractor availability.

In the next 5 years, some harvesting is planned in the forests This may commence in 2028 when the stands are age 27. Due to the steepness of the terrain, a cable harvesting crew will be required, as well as a harvesting consent.

8.2 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is largely in place throughout the forests as they are in 2nd / 3rd rotation. Prior to harvesting, infrastructure maintenance and minor upgrades may be required, including installation of a box culvert on JayJay Road.

9. Indigenous Biodiversity

9.1 Natural indigenous vegetation reserves

Natural indigenous vegetation reserves are the areas of naturally occurring indigenous vegetation within each forest that have been identified as part of the ecological survey. These areas are not all legally protected but are managed to meet the FSC Principles and Criteria.

Appendix 4 shows the ecological workplan for the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests.

Natural indigenous vegetation reserve areas by protection category

Forest	Special	Important	Limited	Total (ha)
Linkwater Jenkins		68.2	2.8	**71.0**
Linkwater Jones		31.9	0.6	**32.5**
Total (ha)		**100.1**	**3.4**	**103.5**

Protection granted to the natural indigenous vegetation reserves

Forest	SNA[7] (ha)	QEII Covenant (ha)	NZ Forest Accord (ha)	Management plan (ha)	Total (ha)
Linkwater Jenkins			68.2	2.8	**71.0**
Linkwater Jones			31.9	0.6	**32.5**
Total (ha)			**100.1**	**3.4**	**103.5**

[7] Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) are areas that contain significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna. SNAs are identified by the local territorial authority and protected by the Resource Management Act 1991.

9.2 High Conservation Value (HCV) Forests

Natural areas have been assessed against the HCV criteria. None met the criteria for HCV status (2025 Wildland Consultants report[8]).

9.3 Biodiversity values

Forest	Flora	Fauna present or highly likely
Linkwater Jenkins and Linkwater Jones	**Overview** Mostly regenerating secondary indigenous forest types such as tawhairaunui (red beech, *Fuscospora fusca*) and tawhai (silver beech, *Lophozonia menziesii*) with a canopy *c.*15-20 metres tall. Occasional hard beech (*Fuscospora truncata*), kāmahi, mahoe, tawa and pōkākā. Smaller areas of māhoe-kānuka-mamaku forest, particularly on lower slopes and in gullies. **Ecological values** Linkwater Jenkins Forest • Moutapu Bay Scenic Reserve adjoins the northern boundary. • Mount Oliver Scenic Reserve adjoins the eastern boundary. Linkwater Jones Forest • Mount Richmond Forest Park adjoins part of the eastern boundary.	**Bats** • Long-tailed bat (Threatened - Nationally Critical) possible **Birds** • Mātātā/South Island fernbird (At Risk - Declining) • Koekoeā/long-tailed cuckoo (Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable) • Kārearea/New Zealand falcon (Threatened - Nationally Increasing) • South Island kākā (Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable) • Kakaruai/South Island robin (At Ris k- Declining) **Fish** • Longfin eel (At Risk - Declining) • Koaro (At Risk - Declining) at Linkwater Jones • Inanga (At Risk - Declining) at Linkwater Jenkins • Bluegill bully (At Risk - Declining) • Shortjaw kokopu (Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable) at Linkwater Jones

[8] Wildland Consultants. (2025). *Natural area survey and high conservation value assessment of Linkwater Jenkins and Linkwater Jones forests, Marlborough*. Wildland Consultants Contract Report No. 6604f. Prepared for PF Olsen. 54pp.

		Herpetofauna • Marlborough green gecko (At Risk- Declining) • Forest gecko (At Risk- Declining) • Waiharakeke grass skink (At Risk- Declining) • Minimac gecko (At Risk- Declining)

9.4 Rare and threatened species management

The general management of these species is shown below. Specific ecological management activities are outlined in the Ecological Workplan (appendix 4). iNaturalist[9] (Biodiversity in Plantations) will be used to record sightings of important indigenous fauna or flora discovered in the forest.

Biodiversity group	Management response
Flora	Indigenous vegetation will benefit from possum, feral pig and goat control, and careful harvesting along the boundary of indigenous vegetation.
Birds	Birds identified as present or highly likely within the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests will benefit from reserve/riparian protection and wider pest control implemented across the forests.
Bats	Long-tailed bats may be present in the forests as suitable bat habitat is present, and populations are known nearby (Pelorus Bridge). Targeted pre-harvest surveys are recommended. Populations will benefit from wider pest control implemented across the forests. These species will also benefit from riparian and reserve protection.
Lizards	Herpetofauna identified as present or highly likely within the forests will benefit from reserve protection and pest control implemented across the forests.
Fish	Fish species will benefit from riparian protection mechanisms. Note specific spawning restrictions (NES-CF Fish Spawning Indicator tool[10]).

[9] https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/biodiversity-in-plantations
[10] https://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/national-environmental-standards-commercial-forestry/fish-spawning-indicator/

10. Other Special Values: Everything but the timber

10.1 Recreation

The Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests are open for recreation subject to safety and operational requirements. There is regular hunting carried out within the forests.

Approved access is managed through the PF Olsen forest access permit system (for areas outside legal public access areas). For information on how to apply for a permit, please phone the PF Olsen Blenheim Office 03 577 6675.

Forest visitors are expected to follow the intent of the Outdoor Access Code[11] (published by Herenga ā Nuku - Outdoor Access Commission) and any signage / barriers in place within the forest. Closures will also apply during times of high fire risk, any *force majeure* state and during forestry operations.

10.2 Public access

According to the Certificates of Title and information available on the Herenga ā Nuku - Outdoor Access Commission website[12], there are legal instruments providing public access within or adjacent to some parts of the forests. A map is included in Appendix 5. Refer also to the Herenga ā Nuku - Outdoor Access Commission website[13].

Linkwater Jenkins Forest

- Kenepuru Road runs along western boundary.
- Moutapu Bay Scenic Reserve adjoins the northern boundary.
- Mount Oliver Scenic Reserve adjoins the eastern boundary.

Linkwater Jones Forest

- An unformed legal road runs along part of the northern boundary.
- Mount Richmond Forest Park adjoins part of the eastern boundary.

[11] https://www.walkingaccess.govt.nz/assets/Publication/Files/Outdoor-Access-Code/0fcf4d2e5b/Outdoor-Access-Code.pdf
[12] https://www.herengaanuku.govt.nz/
[13] https://maps.walkingaccess.govt.nz/Viewer/?map=b1d1e76a6c754d11b3f3fd9dfce1eb12

These public access areas are open to the public, subject to any temporary closures as required for safety and operational requirements. Temporary closures can only be undertaken in conjunction, and with the authority, of the local Territorial Authority.

Anyone who accesses legal roads within the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests is expected to abide by the intent of the Outdoor Access Code and signage or barriers placed at track or public access points. Requirements for valid DOC permits for firearms and/or dogs must be observed.

10.3 Non-Timber Forest Products

There are no FSC certified non-timber forest products [14] from the Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests.

[14] In FSC standards, the reference to non-timber forest products is a reference to such products that are able to carry the FSC label. It is not a reference to the presence or absence of other co-products from the forest areas that do not seek to carry the FSC label.

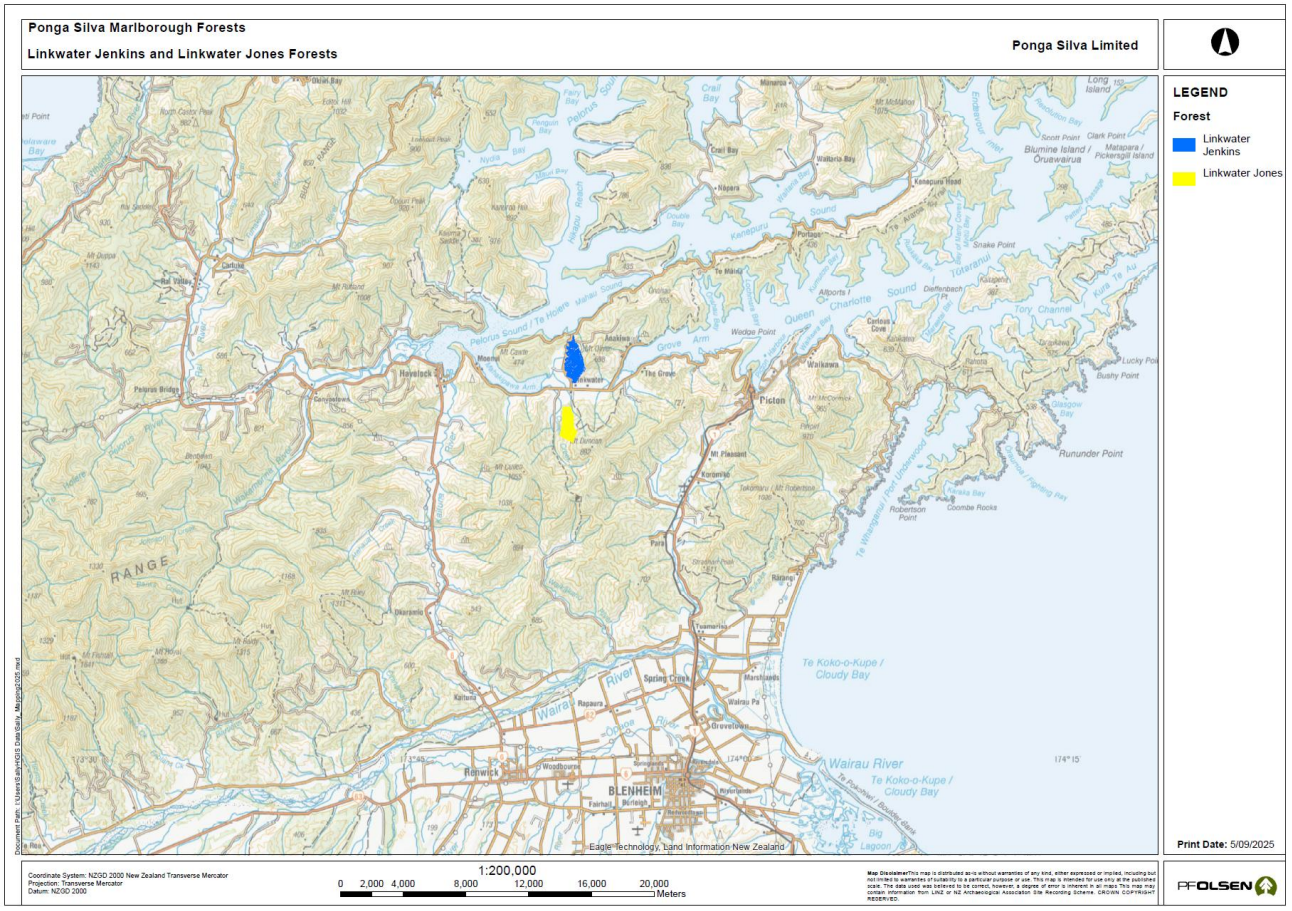
11. Future Planning

11.1 Plan changes & reviews

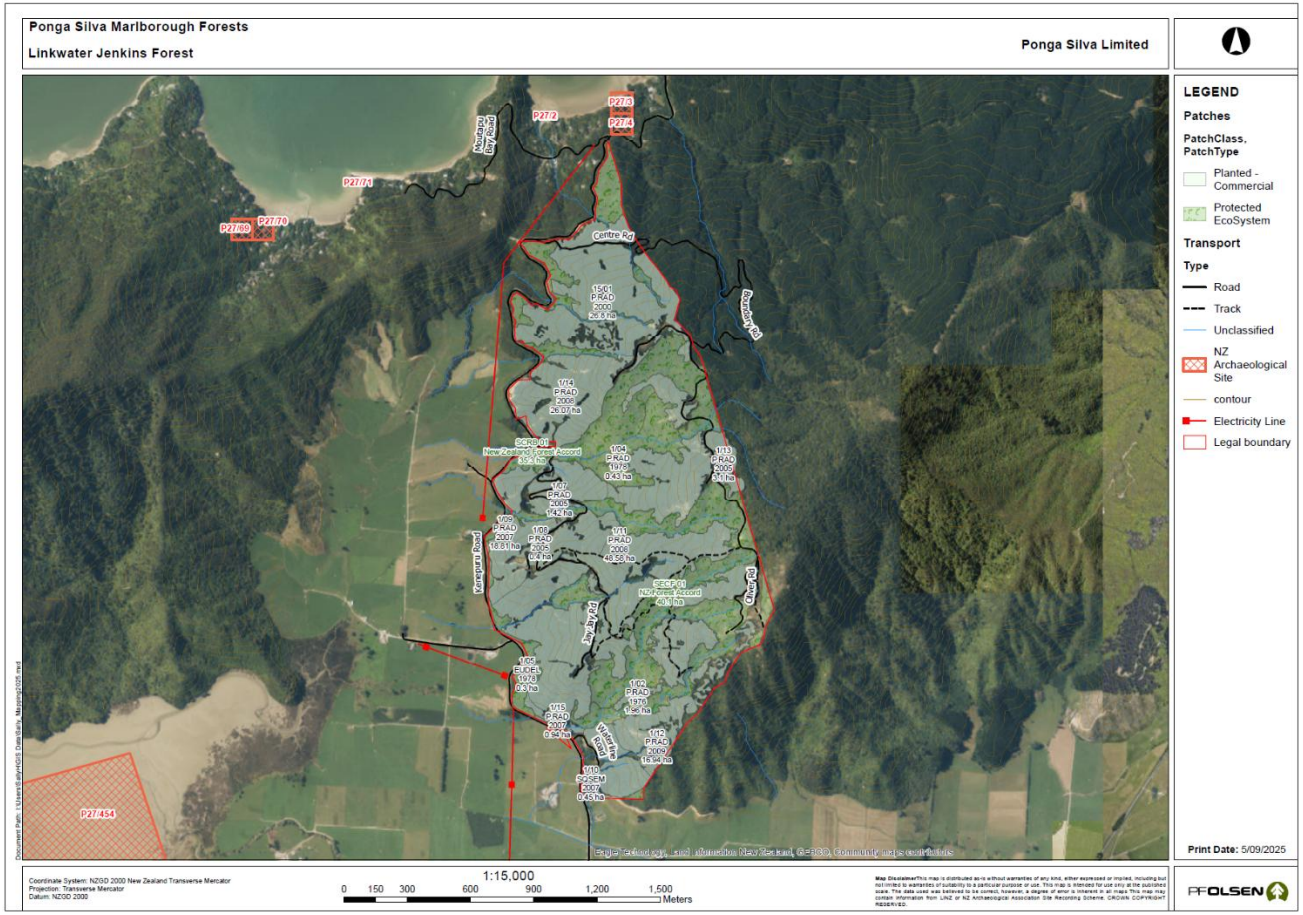
The next major review date for this plan is November 2030. Minor revisions may be made at any time. Any material changes made will be documented below.

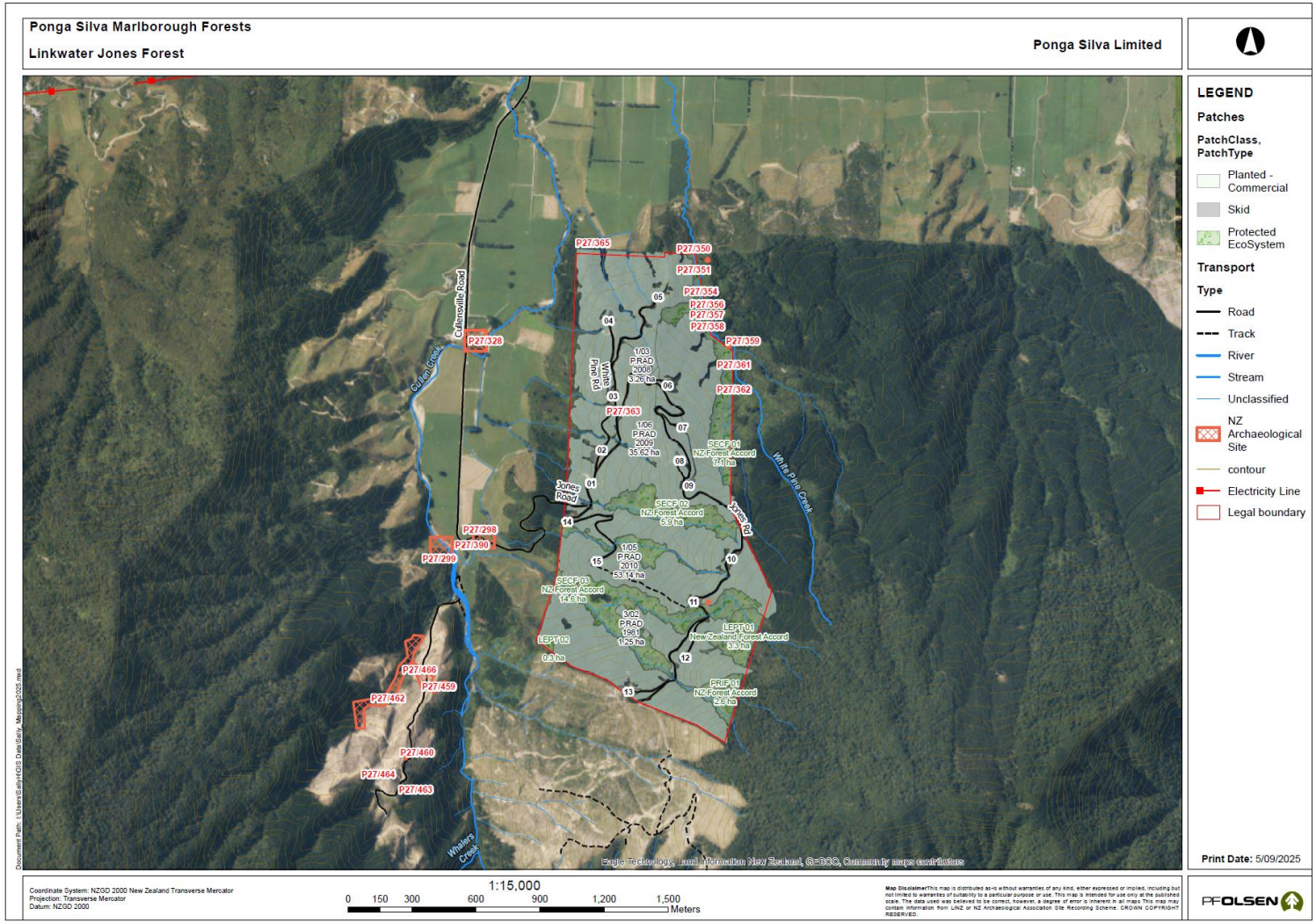
Change	Date	Section/Page

Appendix 1: Forest Location Map



Appendix 2: Forest Maps




Ponga Silva Marlborough Forests
Linkwater Jones Forest
Ponga Silva Limited
LEGEND
Patches
PatchClass, PatchType
Planted - Commercial
Skid
Protected EcoSystem
Transport
Type
Road
Track
River
Stream
Unclassified
NZ Archaeological Site
contour
Electricity Line
Legal boundary
Print Date: 5/09/2025
Gillentown Road
Gillan Creek
White Pine Rd
Jones Road
White Pine Creek
Whallers Creek
P27/365
P27/350
P27/351
P27/354
P27/356
P27/357
P27/358
P27/359
P27/361
P27/362
P27/363
P27/328
P27/298
P27/390
P27/299
P27/466
P27/459
P27/462
P27/460
P27/464
P27/463
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1/05 PRAD 2009 35.62 ha
SECP 01 NZ Forest Accord 7.1 ha
SECP 02 NZ Forest Accord 5.9 ha
1/05 PRAD 2010 53.14 ha
SECP 03 NZ Forest Accord 14.6 ha
3/02 PRAD 1961 1.25 ha
LEPT 01 New Zealand Forest Accord 3.3 ha
LEPT 02 0.3 ha
PRIP 01 NZ Forest Accord 2.6 ha
Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps contributors
Coordinate System: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: NZGD 2000
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Meters

Appendix 3: Forest Neighbours

Not Publicly Available

Appendix 4: Ecological Workplan

Review Date: November 2025

Activity	Action detail	Area/s	Due date
Weed control- Silver wattle	Eradicate silver wattle within the forests. Focus on reserve areas and road edges/disturbed sites. Fell smaller (< 20 cm DBH) individuals, poison larger trees.	Northern part of Linkwater Jenkins, particularly SECF-01, SECF-02, SECF-03, SECF-04	By end 2030
Weed control- Wilding conifers	Eradicate wilding conifers within the forests. Focus on reserve areas. Fell smaller (< 20 cm DBH) individuals, poison larger trees.	Northern part of Linkwater Jenkins, particularly SECF-01, SECF-02, SECF-03, SECF-04	By end 2030
Weed control- Old man's beard and banana passionfruit	Survey forests and create a plan for control of these vines. Determine feasibility of eradication, based on current population distributions both in-forest and on neighbouring properties. Focus initially on high value reserve areas, and sites where there is only a minor, easily controlled infestation present.	Reserve areas, road margins/open areas - both forests	Ongoing
Weed control- Council transfer station	Arum lily and montbretia noted on forest boundary adjacent to Marlborough District Council Ohingaroa Quarry Remote Transfer Station (located approximately 398 Kenepuru Rd). Collaborate with MDC to eradicate.	Google Plus Code PVQ8+9R8 Linkwater	By end 2028

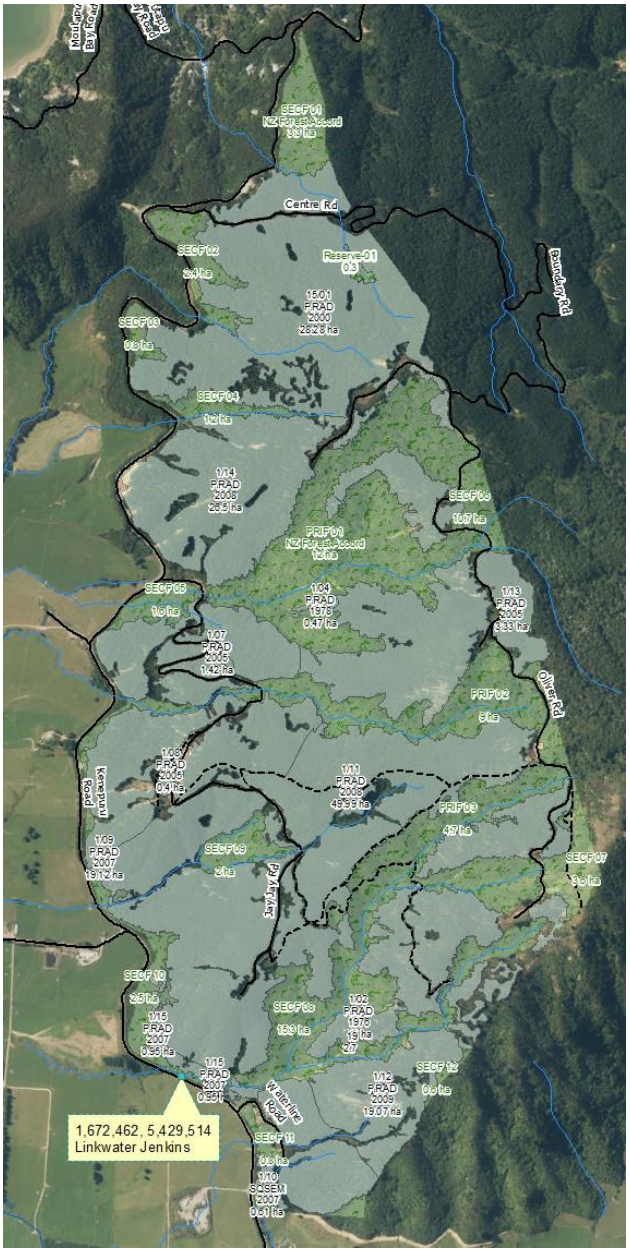
Animal pest control-ungulates	Goats, deer and pig control is required to reduce browsing impacts on indigenous vegetation. Implement recreational hunting or, where required, a professional pest controller to reduce pest numbers. Coordinate operations with neighbours where possible.	Both forests	Ongoing
Biosecurity watch-plague skink	Ongoing vigilance for plague skink incursions required. If found, MPI advises to catch the lizard and/or photograph it, and MPI should be contacted immediately (phone 0800 809 966).	Both forests	Ongoing
Pre-harvest bat survey	Carry out targeted pre-harvest surveys for long-tailed bats.	Both forests	Summer prior to harvest
Land retirement-poison old pine stand	Assess unharvestable 'old crop' pine and eucalypt remnants surrounded by indigenous forest reserve. Trees could be poisoned to reduce wilding pine seed source and increase indigenous reserve area.	Linkwater Jenkins stands 1/02, 1/04, 1/05. Linkwater Jones stand 3/02.	By end 2030
Rare species management	Sightings to be recorded in iNaturalist. NZFOA Rare Species Guidelines to be followed if species are found within the forest. Include photos of species in rare species ID posters and train (during inductions) crews to be alert for presence of threatened species and to avoid damage within operational areas.	All forests	Ongoing

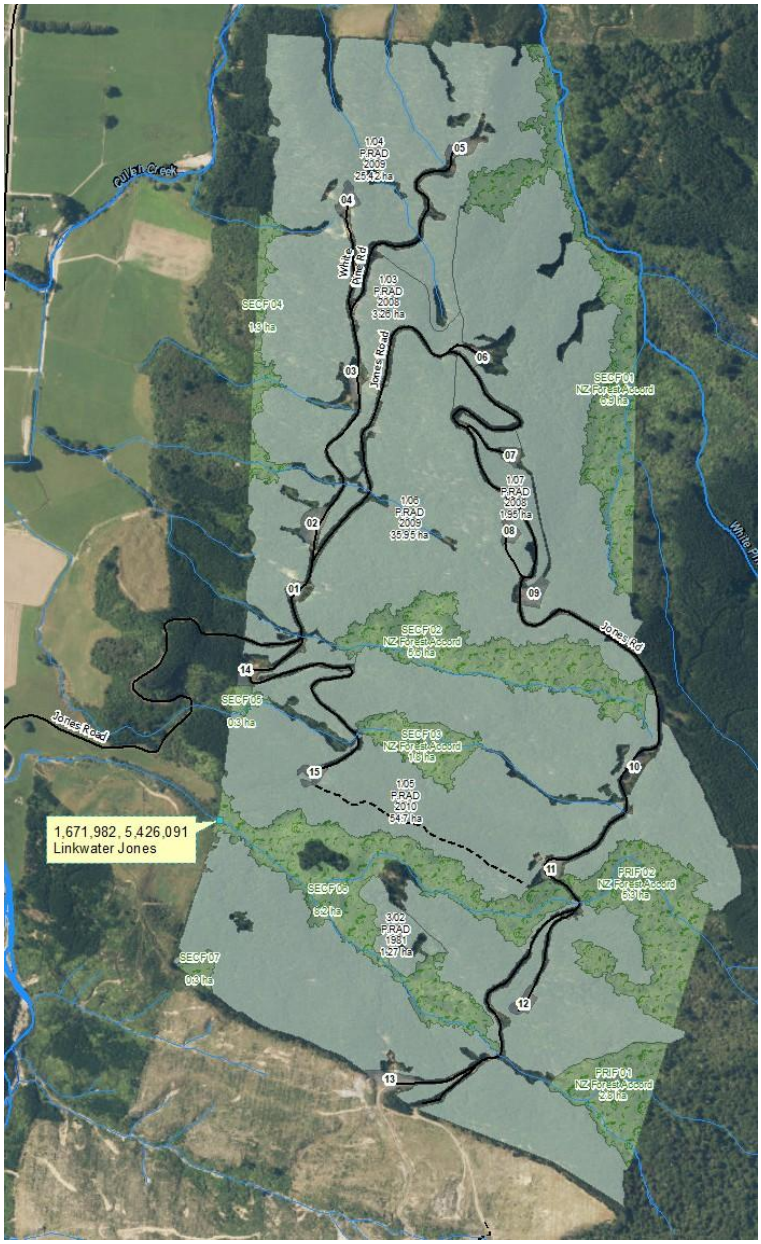
eDNA water testing	Undertake eDNA water testing to: • establish aquatic / amphibious / riparian terrestrial rare species presence. • provide water quality indicator (TICI). If threatened species are identified: • Findings will be reported in iNaturalist • Review forestry and harvesting operations to ensure that any potential impacts are recognised and managed appropriately to not adversely affect the threatened species (in line with the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity). If an unexpected result is produced, a repeat test will be implemented. **Regime:** Implement annually for forest catchment age 0 to 5 years to monitor effects of post-harvest canopy closure. Switch to 5-yearly during mid-rotation (age 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 years) and increase frequency to annual just prior and during next harvest.	2 proposed sites, as described in the table below and on the maps on the following pages. Exact site location is subject to change based on practical access and stream suitability.	Establish baseline February 2027.

eDNA Water Testing Sites

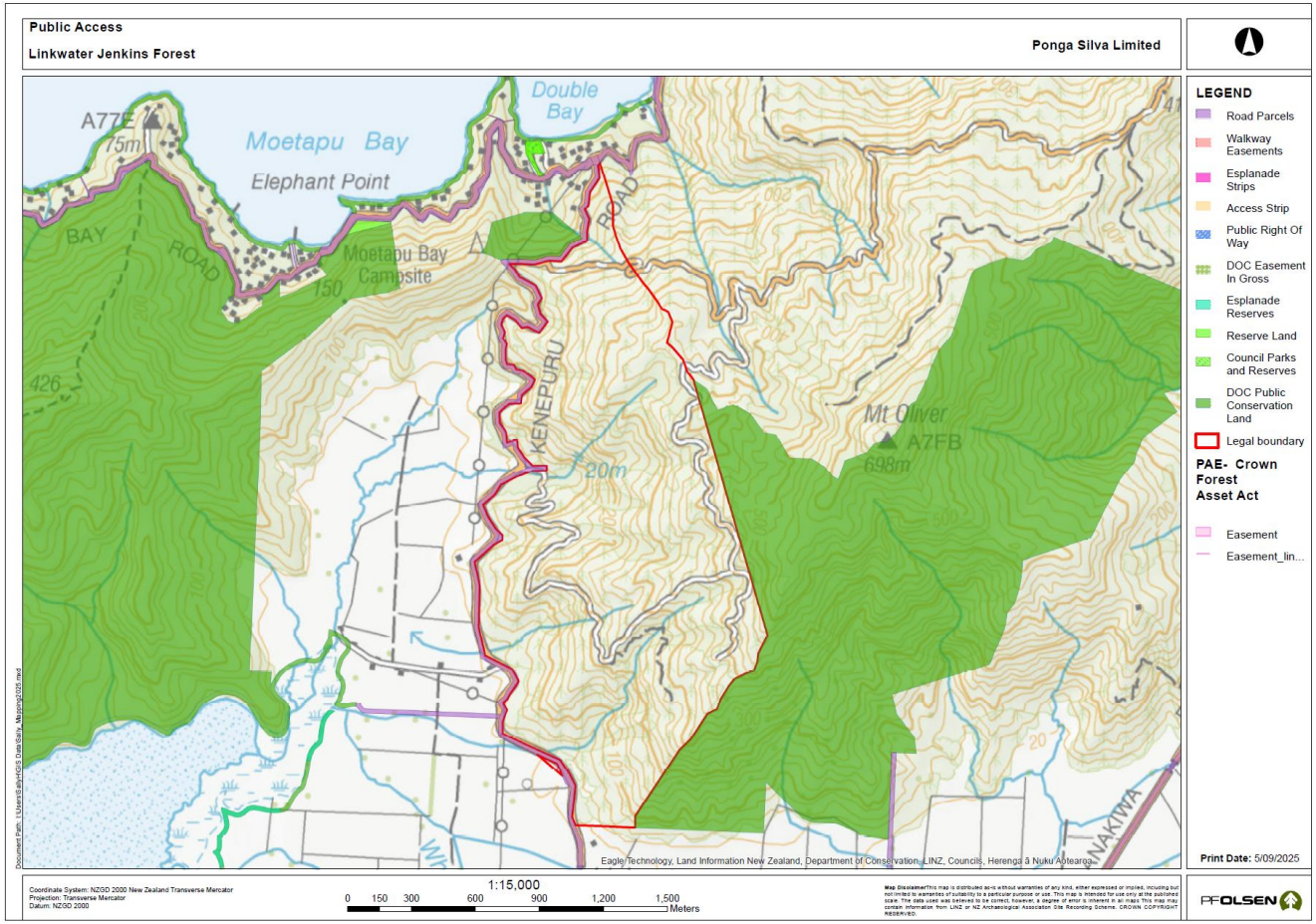
Forest	Site location (NZTM)	Description	Sampling frequency
Linkwater Jenkins	E1672462, N5429514	Site 1.0 km upstream of White Pine Creek coastal confluence. Sample where the stream leaves Linkwater Jenkins Forest.	5-yearly monitoring - mid rotation phase. Sample February 2027 as a baseline, then 5-yearly (2032 next due).
Linkwater Jones	E1671982, N5426091	Site 500 m upstream of Cullens Creek. Sample where the stream leaves Linkwater Jones Forest.	5-yearly monitoring - mid rotation phase. Sample February 2027 as a baseline, then 5-yearly (2032 next due).

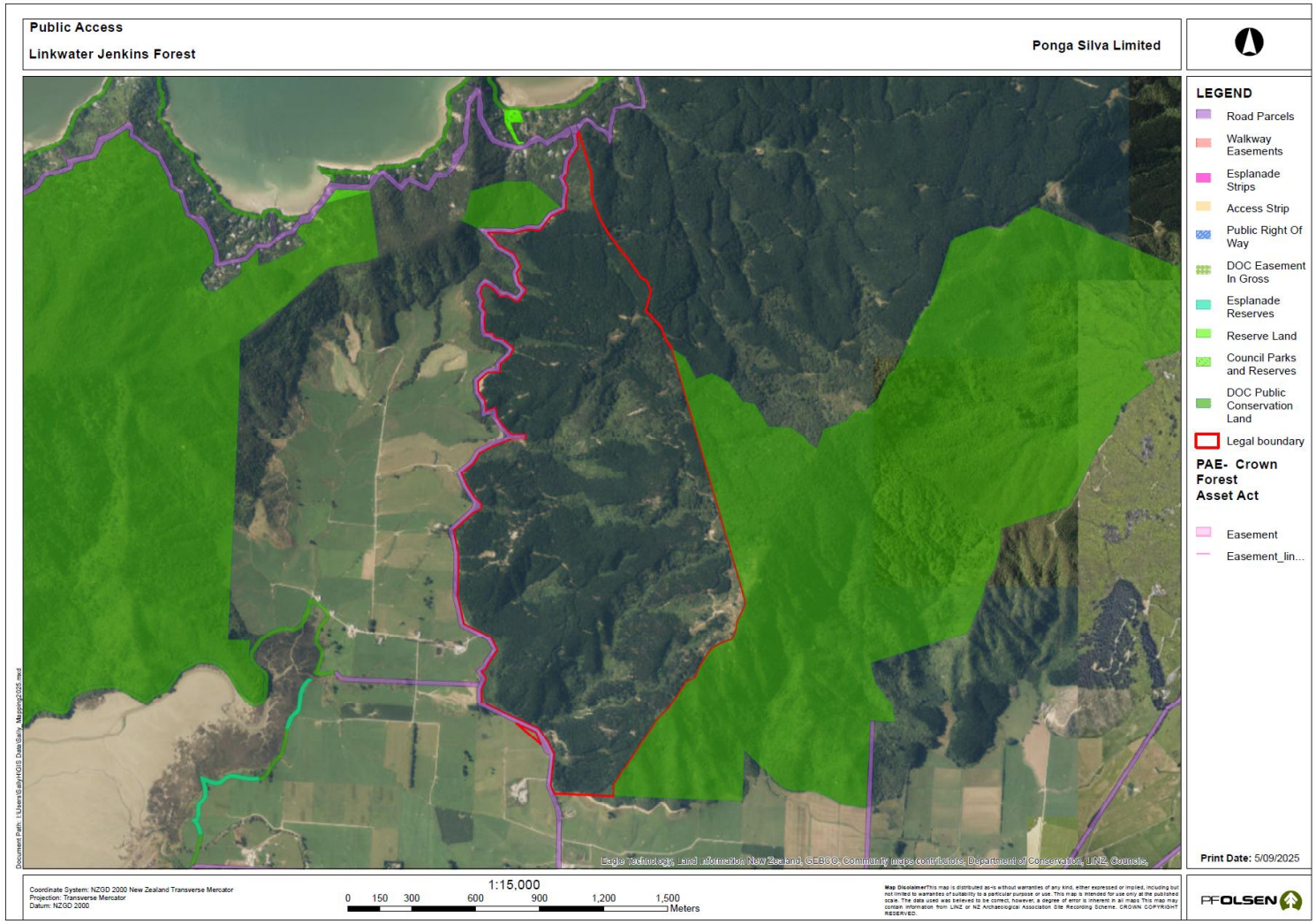
eDNA Water Testing Site Maps





Appendix 5: Public Access Maps




Public Access
Linkwater Jenkins Forest
Ponga Silva Limited
LEGEND
Road Parcels
Walkway Easements
Esplanade Strips
Access Strip
Public Right Of Way
DOC Easement In Gross
Esplanade Reserves
Reserve Land
Council Parks and Reserves
DOC Public Conservation Land
Legal boundary
PAE- Crown Forest Asset Act
Easement
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Print Date: 5/09/2025
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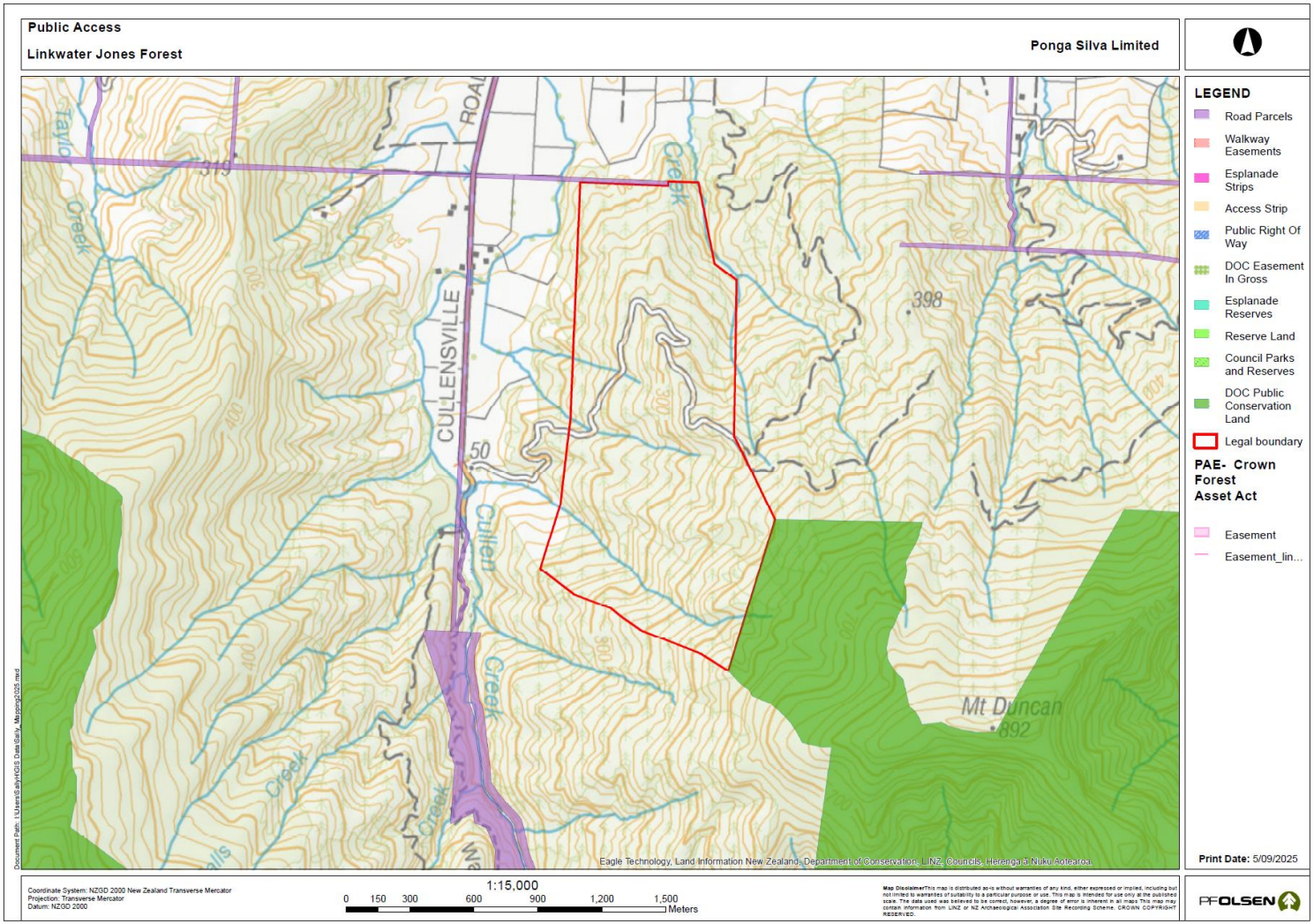
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Access Strip
Public Right Of Way
DOC Easement In Gross
Esplanade Reserves
Reserve Land
Council Parks and Reserves
DOC Public Conservation Land
Legal boundary
PAE- Crown Forest Asset Act
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Cullen Creek
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Print Date: 5/09/2025
Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, Department of Conservation, LINZ, Councils, Herenga ā Nuku Aotearoa
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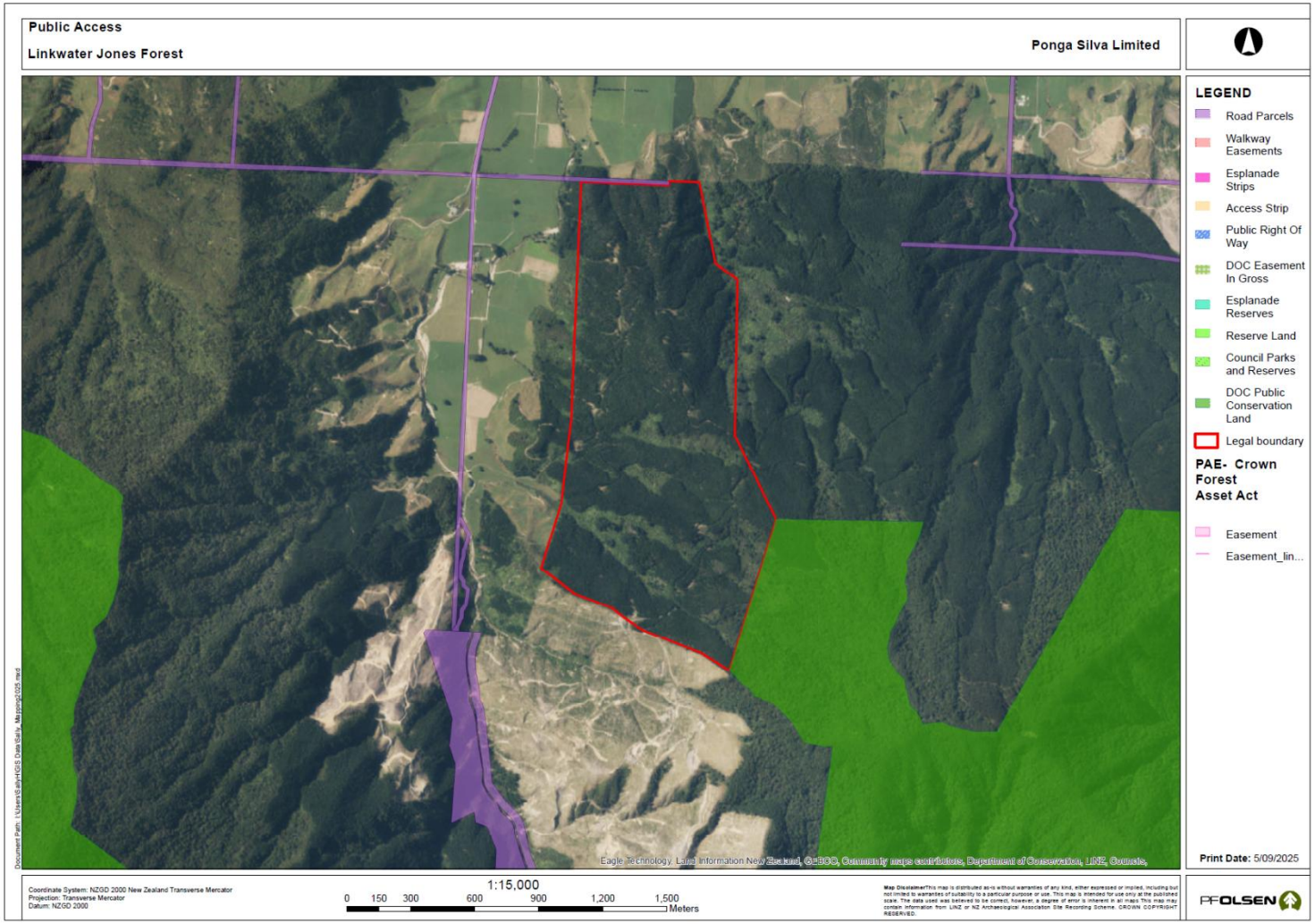
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Access Strip
Public Right Of Way
DOC Easement In Gross
Esplanade Reserves
Reserve Land
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