



# FSC® FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN



Ponga Silva Northland Forests  
Ponga Silva Limited  
Reporting Period: December 2025 – November 2030

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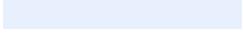
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## 1. What is this Plan?

### 1.1 About this Plan

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

Forest	District	Region	
Aranga	Kaipara	Northland	
Avoca			
Hoyle Road			
Lindquist			
Lusk			
Mangatu			
Maromaku	Far North		
Mititai	Whangarei		
Opanake	Kaipara		
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road			
Porter Road			
Simpkin Road			
Sommerville			
Waitapu			

It is to be used in conjunction with the **standard** forest management plan<sup>1</sup>, which outlines the typical management applied to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) Group Scheme estate forests. Where Ponga Silva Northland Forests are managed in a different way than described

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

in the standard forest management plan, this is detailed within this plan, which takes precedence.

## **1.2 Foundation Principle**

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As a policy:

- 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 for FSC certified logs.

## 2. The Forest Land

### 2.1 Forest area

Ponga Silva Northland Forests are all within the Northland 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 (recorded in the following table) are correct as of November 2025.

Forest	Productive area (ha)	Indigenous Natural Reserve (ha)	Total Forest Area (ha)	Total Legal Area (ha)
Aranga	102.3	19.4	121.7	138.4
Avoca	72.8	1.1	73.9	74.3
Hoyle Road	82.0	7.9	89.9	94.9
Lindquist	107.0	30.4	137.3	139.3
Lusk	61.5	6.0	67.6	68.6
Mangatu	102.8	46.4	149.1	156.5
Maromaku	75.2	0.7	75.9	78.6
Mititai	220.2	28.3	248.5	293.0
Opanake	105.4	8.4	113.8	123.8
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	41.9	1.2	43.0	50.3
Porter Road	132.6	24.0	156.5	157.3
Simpkin Road	127.0	10.0	137.1	153.6
Sommerville	104.5	24.1	128.6	120.1
Waitapu	114.2	15.6	129.8	138.7
<b>Total (ha)</b>	<b>1,449.2</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>1,672.7</b>	<b>1,787.4</b>

## 2.2 Location and access

Forest	Location
Aranga	Located on State Highway 12, approximately 36 km northwest of Dargaville
Avoca	Located on Avoca Road, approximately 10 km north of Dargaville
Hoyle Road	Located on Hoyle Road, approximately 12 km southeast of Dargaville
Lindquist	Located on Lindquist Road, approximately 32 km southeast of Dargaville
Lusk	Located on the corner of Lusk Road and Bond Road, approximately 22 km southeast of Dargaville
Mangatu	Located on Mangatu Road, approximately 33 km northwest of Dargaville
Maromaku	Located on Inkster Road, approximately 15 km south of Kawakawa
Mititai	Located on Mititai Road and Hillcrest Road, approximately 23 km east of Dargaville
Opanake	Located on the corner of Opanake Road and Frith Road, approximately 10 km north of Dargaville
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	Located on Paparoa-Oakleigh Road, approximately 38 km southeast of Dargaville
Porter Road	Located on Porter Road, approximately 32 km southeast of Dargaville
Simpkin Road	Located on Simpkin Road, approximately 18 km southeast of Dargaville
Sommerville	Located on Sommerville Road, approximately 19 km north of Dargaville
Waitapu	Located on the corner of Waitapu Road and Aranga Coast Road, approximately 32 km northwest of Dargaville

## 2.3 Legal ownership

The forests are freehold. The legal description for each forest is shown in the table below. 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 legally registered company, filing annual returns, and is audited annually by an independent financial auditor.

**Legal descriptions: Ponga Silva Northland Forests**

Forest	Legal description
Aranga	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 3 Deposited Plan 593507, 1,384,280 m <sup>2</sup>
Avoca	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 5 Deposited Plan 32315, 742,927 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 2 Deposited Plan 568682, 176,410 m <sup>2</sup>
Hoyle Road	Fee Simple, 1/1, Allotment 59–60 Parish of Okahu and North Western Portion Allotment 58 Parish of Okahu, 772,950 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Part South Western Portion Allotment 198 Parish of Matakohe, 6,103 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 1 Deposited Plan 76497 and South West Part Section 176 Parish of Matakohe, 384,979 m <sup>2</sup>
Lindquist	Fee Simple, 1/1, Allotment 175 Parish of Matakohe and Part Allotment 176 Parish of Matakohe and Defined On Deposited Plan 16175 and Part Allotment 198 Parish of Matakohe and Defined On Deposited Plan 15203, 634,243 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, North Eastern Part Allotment 178 Parish of Matakohe, 89,031 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Section 174 Parish of Matakohe and North Western Part Section 173 Parish of Matakohe, 279,233 m <sup>2</sup>
Lusk	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 5 Deposited Plan 29603, 685,512 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Part Section XI Block VIII Waipoua Survey District, 799,507 m <sup>2</sup>
Mangatu	Fee Simple, 1/1, Part Section 8 Block XI Waipoua Survey District, 400,545 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 1 Deposited Plan 319487, 363,830 m <sup>2</sup>

Maromaku	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 3 Deposited Plan 588161, 785,999 m <sup>2</sup>
Mititai	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 4 Deposited Plan 589820, 2,930,270 m <sup>2</sup>
Opanake	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 1 Deposited Plan 584782 and Lot 5 Deposited Plan 571425, 1,238,460 m <sup>2</sup>
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	Fee Simple, 1/1, Allotment 193 Parish of Mareretu, 502,822 m <sup>2</sup>
Porter Road	Fee Simple, 1/1, Allotment 168-169, SW170 Parish of Matakohe and Lot 7, 13, 16 Deposited Plan 602966, 916,342 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 1 Deposited Plan 355622 and Lot 8, 17 Deposited Plan 602966, 657,322 m <sup>2</sup>
Simpkin Road	Fee Simple, 1/1, Section 55-56 Parish of Toka Toka and North Western Portion Section 54 Parish of Toka Toka, 624,126 m <sup>2</sup>
	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 2 Deposited Plan 592406, 912,476 m <sup>2</sup>
Sommerville	Fee Simple, 1/1, Section 5 Block XIII Mangakahia Survey District, 1,200,904 m <sup>2</sup>
Waitapu	Fee Simple, 1/1, Lot 3 Deposited Plan 588724, 1,387,260 m <sup>2</sup>

## 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**

Market/Export Port	Location	Market
Kerikeri	Between 30 – 80 km depending on log grades and forest.  Max approx. 130km (Kaitaia)	Domestic
Kaitaia		
Moerewa		
Waipapa		
Northport (Marsden Point)	45 km to 95 km	Export

## 2.5 Lithology and soils

Across the Ponga Silva Northland Forests, most sites occur on rolling to moderately steep sedimentary or volcanic hill country, with Land Use Capability (LUC) classes ranging from 4 (moderate limitations) through to 6 and 7 (severe limitations for intensive land use). Soils are generally Ultic, Brown, Granular, and Melanic types, many of which are strongly leached, low fertility, and erosion-prone.

The dominant erosion risks include earthflows, gully erosion, soil slips, tunnel gullies, and sheet erosion, with severity ranging from moderate to severe depending on slope, geology, and soil type. Some forests (e.g., Maromaku, Waitapu, Simpkin Road) are particularly vulnerable, with gumland podzol soils or weathered volcanic lithologies driving higher erosion susceptibility. The highest risk sites require appropriate harvest practices, robust engineering, and erosion control strategies to manage long-term sustainability and compliance with environmental standards.

Forest	Topography	LUC Class	Soils	Erosion potential
Aranga	Rolling to steep	4e3 and 6e2	Basic volcanics and volcanic breccia with moderately leached Granular, Melanic and Allophanic soils.	Moderate soil slip, sheet and gully erosion.
Avoca	Strongly rolling to moderately steep	6e7	Shattered and sheared argillite complexed with sandstone and bedded mudstone with Ultic and Brown soils.	Moderate earthflow, gully, soil slip, tunnel gully erosion, and severe sheet erosion. Potential for moderate earthflow on lower slopes.
Hoyle Road	Gently rolling to moderately steep	4e6 and 6e7	Fractured and sheared argillites, sandstones and mudstones, occasionally complexed with shattered and sheared volcanic deposits, with Ultic and Brown soils.	Moderate earthflow, gully, soil slip, tunnel gully erosion, and severe sheet erosion.
Lindquist	Rolling to moderately steep	4e4 and 6e7	Shattered and sheared argillaceous limestone and volcanic lithologies with Ultic, Melanic and Brown soils.	Moderate earthflow, gully, soil slip, tunnel gully erosion, and severe sheet erosion. Potential for moderate earthflow on lower slopes.

Forest	Topography	LUC Class	Soils	Erosion potential
Lusk	Gently rolling to moderately steep	4e6 and 6e7	Shattered and sheared argillite complexed with sandstone and bedded mudstone with Ultic and Brown soils.	Moderate earthflow, gully, soil slip, tunnel gully erosion, and severe sheet erosion. Potential for moderate earthflow on lower slopes.
Mangatu	Moderately rolling to steep	6e2 and 7e1	Volcanic rocks (dolerite, andesite, basalt etc) with moderately leached Granular, Melanic and Allophanic soils.	Moderate soil slip, sheet and gully erosion.
Maromaku	Gently rolling to moderately steep	4e12 and 6e19	Fractured and sheared sedimentary lithologies. Very acidic, strongly leached Ultic and Podzol soils, typically gumland soils.	Moderate to severe sheet, gully, earth slip and soil slip erosion.
Mititai	Strongly rolling to moderately steep	4e6 and 6e7	Sedimentary hill country with weakly to strongly leached Brown and Ultic (northern yellow-brown earth) soils.	Moderate tunnel gully, gully, earthflow and earth slip erosion, and slight sheet, slump and soil slip erosion.
Opanake	Rolling to steep	4e3 and 6e14	Old basic volcanics and volcanic breccia with moderately leached Granular, Melanic and Allophanic soils.	Moderate soil slip, sheet and gully erosion.
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	Gently rolling to moderately steep	6e1 and 6w1	Sedimentary hill country with weakly to strongly leached Brown and Ultic soils.	Moderate tunnel gully, gully, earthflow and earth slip erosion, and slight sheet, slump and soil slip erosion.
Porter Road	Strongly rolling to moderately steep	6e7	Sedimentary hill country with weakly to strongly leached Brown and Ultic soils.	Moderate tunnel gully, gully, earthflow and earth slip erosion, and slight sheet, slump and soil slip erosion.
Simpkin Road	Gently rolling to moderately steep	4e6 and 6e7	Fractured and sheared argillites, sandstones and mudstones, occasionally complexed with shattered and sheared volcanic	Moderate to severe sheet, rill and gully erosion when cultivated.

Forest	Topography	LUC Class	Soils	Erosion potential
			deposits, with Ultic and Brown soils.	
Sommerville	Strongly rolling to moderately steep	4e6 and 6e7	Shattered and sheared argillite complexed with sandstone and bedded mudstone with Ultic and Brown soils.	Moderate earthflow, gully, soil slip, tunnel gully erosion, and severe sheet erosion. Potential for moderate earthflow on lower slopes.
Waitapu	Rolling to steep	4s3, 6e2, 6e16	Weathered intermediate to basic extrusive lithologies with strongly leached low fertility Granular and Brown soils.	Moderate to severe soil slip, sheet, gully, and earthflow erosion.

## 2.6 Climate

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The Northland climate is generally mild, humid and windy. Rainfalls range from 1000 mm in low-lying coastal areas, to 2000 mm at higher elevations. Although it generally has ample rainfall, the region historically experiences periodic dry spells- especially in summer and autumn- which can lead to severe droughts. Mean annual temperature is between 14 and 16°C<sup>2</sup>.

Most of the region receives 2000 hours of sunshine per year. It can be very windy in exposed areas and occasionally Northland experiences gales, sometimes in association with the passage of depressions of tropical origin.

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<sup>2</sup> NIWA Regional Climatology reports <https://niwa.co.nz/climate-and-weather/regional-climatologies>

## 3. Ecological Information

### 3.1 Ecological District

The Ponga Silva Northland Forests are located within the following Ecological Districts (EDs) and Ecological Regions (ER):

- 5.03 Tutamoe ED (Western Northland ER)
- 5.04 Tangihua ED (Western Northland ER)
- 6.01 Eastern Northland and Islands ED (Eastern Northland ER)
- 8.01 Kaipara ED (Kaipara ER)

Pre-human vegetation<sup>3</sup> was mainly kauri-dominated, species-rich forest, with large areas of towai shrubland and *Leptospermum* scrub, dense kauri and podocarp regeneration (tōtara-kahikatea-rimu) and coastal forest remnants (pūriri-pōhutukawa dominant).

Refer to the following information about the EDs:

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/documents/science-and-technical/ecoregions1.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.

#### Reserve areas in Ponga Silva Northland Forests

Management Unit	Productive area (ha)	Indigenous Natural Reserve (ha)	Total Forest Area (ha)	Reserve Area (%)
Ponga Silva Northland	1,449.2	223.5	1,672.7	13.4%

The forests meet the FSC requirement of having at least 10% of their total forest area as indigenous reserves. Across the Ponga Silva Northland Forests, the management unit, a total of 13.4% of the estate is indigenous reserve.

<sup>3</sup> Ecological regions and districts of New Zealand <https://www.doc.govt.nz/documents/science-and-technical/ecoregions1.pdf>

### Reserve areas in Ponga Silva Northland Forests by Ecological District

Ecological Region	Ecological District	Total Forest Area (ha)	Reserve Area (ha)	Reserve %	Meets FSC?	Reserve Shortfall (ha)
Western Northland	5.04 Tutamoe	400.5	81.4	20%	YES	
	5.05 Tangihua	273.8	34.4	13%	YES	
Kaipara	6.01 Tokatoka	1,092.3	107.7	10%	YES	
	6.03 Kaipara	22.7	0	0%	NO	2.3 ha

The 2.3-hectare shortfall in the Kaipara Ecological District can be made up at the Ecological Region level, as the Kaipara Ecological Region meets the requirements of 6.5.8 in the NZ FSC Standard.

### 3.3 Threatened Environments Classification

The reserve areas in the Ponga Silva Northland Forests are within the following NZ Threatened Environments Classifications. Most of the natural indigenous vegetation reserves fall in the categories that have a reasonable proportion of its original (pre-human) extent remaining today. There are no TEC 1 ('acutely threatened') areas, and only a small area of TEC 2 ('chronically threatened'), the two most under-represented categories.

#### Reserve areas by TEC category: Northland MU

TEC category	TEC 1 < 10 % remaining	TEC 2 10 – 20 % remaining	TEC 3 20 – 30 % remaining	TEC 4 > 30 % remaining & < 10 % protected	TEC 5 > 30 % remaining & 10 – 20 % protected	TEC 6 > 30 % remaining & > 20 % protected	Total Area (ha)
Forest							
Aranga		0.2				19.2	19.4
Avoca				1.1			1.1
Hoyle Road		0.2	0.2	7.6			7.9
Lindquist		0.2	30.1				30.3
Lusk			6.0				6.0

Mangatu						46.3	46.3
Maromaku				0.7			0.7
Mititai		0.2		25.9	2.2		28.3
Opanake				7.9		0.5	8.4
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road			0.9	0.2			1.2
Porter Road			24.0				24.0
Simpkin Road		1.4	8.6				10.0
Sommerville		0.2			23.9	0.0	24.1
Waitapu						15.6	15.6
<b>Total Area (ha)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>223.5</b>	

## 4. Cultural and Social Aspects

### 4.1 Forest history

All areas that make up the Ponga Silva Northland estate were originally pastoral farms. At the time of acquisition, approximately 1,450 hectares were already established in forest. This estate sits on land with higher erodibility than other Ponga Silva properties, which contributed to its early afforestation.

The remaining forest blocks were predominantly dry-stock farmland, some of which included small plantation woodlots, patches of natural forest, and areas of scrubland. Consistent with company policy, Ponga Silva acquires farming properties for afforestation where the land is less suited to economically viable dry-stock pastoral agriculture due to factors such as topography, erodibility, and climate.

These properties are predominantly classified as Land Use Capability (LUC) Classes 6 and 7, with some areas falling within Class 4. Where higher-quality land exists within acquired properties, Ponga Silva makes efforts—within practical constraints—to subdivide, lease, or otherwise utilise such areas for continued pastoral agriculture, ensuring that afforestation focuses primarily on the less suitable land.

## 4.2 Current social profile

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The predominant land uses surrounding the forests are pastoral farms and plantation forest, with small rural towns servicing the predominantly rural communities. The forests contribute 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

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Records of known archaeological and historic places are maintained in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme published in the Archsite<sup>4</sup> 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.

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<sup>4</sup> NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme [NZAA ArchSite \(arcgis.com\)](http://nzaa.archsite.arcgis.com)

### Archaeology: Ponga Silva Northland Forests

Forest	Archaeology
Aranga	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 1.7 km from boundary (pits/terraces, stone heaps). Sites become more frequent towards the coast.
Avoca	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 6.4 km away (pits/terraces, pa).
Hoyle Road	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 2.7 km away (pits, terraces, pa site).
Lindquist	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 2.7 km away (pa).
Lusk	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 6.8 km away (pa).
Mangatu	No sites within forest, or within 5 km of boundary.
Maromaku	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 2.5 km away (pit/terraces).
Mititai	No sites within forest, or within 5 km of boundary.
Opanake	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 3.5 km away (gum digging artefacts).
Paparoa- Oakleigh Road	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 4.9 km away (pits/terraces).
Porter Road	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 2.1 km away (pa).
Simpkin Road	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 2.1 km away (pit/terrace, cemetery, pa).
Sommerville	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 6.5 km away (pit/terrace, timber milling).
Waitapu	No sites within forest. Nearest sites 500m from boundary (pits/terraces, stone heaps, timber millings). Sites become more frequent towards the coast.

## 4.4 Tangata Whenua

### Statutory Acknowledgements: Ponga Silva Northland Forests

Forest	Statutory Acknowledgements
Aranga Mangatu Maromaku Sommerville Waitapu	<p><b>Ngāpuhi</b>            The Ngāpuhi rohe is divided into eight Takiwā (areas); Ngāpuhi ki Whangārei, Mangakāhia, Hauāuru, Hokianga ki te Raki, Ngā Ngaru o Hokianga, Taiāmai ki te Marangai, Taumārere ki Rākaumangamanga, Ngāti Hine.            Terms of Negotiation were signed on 22 May 2015. The claim has not yet been settled – no settlement documents or Iwi management plan available.  <a href="https://ngapuhi.iwi.nz/">https://ngapuhi.iwi.nz/</a>  <a href="https://www.govt.nz/browse/history-culture-and-heritage/treaty-settlements/find-a-treaty-settlement/nga-hapu-o-ngapuhi/">https://www.govt.nz/browse/history-culture-and-heritage/treaty-settlements/find-a-treaty-settlement/nga-hapu-o-ngapuhi/</a></p>
All forests (except Maromaku)	<p><b>Ngati Whātua</b>            Ngati Whātua (Governance entity) includes: Ngāti Hinga, Ngāti Torehina, Te Kuihi, Te Popoto, Te Roroa, Te Uri o Hau, Patuharakeke, Te Kuihi, Te Parawhau, Te Uriroroi,</p>

	<p>Ngāti Mauku, Ngāti Tahuhu, Te Popoto, Ngāti Hine, Ngāti Rāngō (Rongo), Ngāti Whātua Tūturu, Te Taoū, Ngā Oho, Te Taoū, Te Uri Ngutu.</p> <p>An Agreement in Principle was signed on 18 August 2017. The claim has not yet been settled – no settlement documents or Iwi management plan available.</p> <p><a href="https://www.govt.nz/browse/history-culture-and-heritage/treaty-settlements/find-a-treaty-settlement/ngati-whatua/">https://www.govt.nz/browse/history-culture-and-heritage/treaty-settlements/find-a-treaty-settlement/ngati-whatua/</a></p>
Aranga Avoca Mangatu Opanake Waitapu	<p><b>Te Roroa</b></p> <p>Te Roroa (Governance entity) does not have hapū.</p> <p>Legislation for this settlement was passed on 25 September 2008.</p> <p>A Relevant Consent Authority must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a Statutory Area in forming an opinion in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act as to whether the Governance Entity is a person who may be adversely affected by the granting of a Resource Consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on the Statutory Area; and The Environment Court must have regard to the Statutory Acknowledgement relating to a Statutory Area in determining, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act, whether the Governance Entity is a person having an interest greater than the public generally in proceedings in respect of an application for a Resource Consent for activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on a Statutory Area.</p> <p>No Iwi management plan is available.</p> <p>Iwi website- <a href="http://teroroa.iwi.nz/">http://teroroa.iwi.nz/</a></p> <p>Deed of settlement- <a href="https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Te-Roroa/Te-Roroa-Deed-of-Settlement-17-Dec-2005.pdf">https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Te-Roroa/Te-Roroa-Deed-of-Settlement-17-Dec-2005.pdf</a></p>
Hoyle Road Lindquist Lusk Mititai Paparoa- Oakleigh Road Porter Road Simpkin Road	<p><b>Te Uri o Hau</b></p> <p>Te Uri o Hau (Governance entity) includes: Ngāi Tāhuhu, Ngāti Kaiwhare, Ngāti Kauae, Ngāti Kura, Ngāti Mauku, Ngāti Rangi, Ngāti Tāhinga, Te Uri o Hau.</p> <p>Legislation for this settlement was passed on 17 October 2002.</p> <p>The Settlement Legislation provides that Te Uri o Hau Governance Entity and any member of Te Uri o Hau may cite the relevant Statutory Acknowledgement in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a Consent Authority, the Environment Court, or the Historic Places Trust concerning activities within, adjacent to, or impacting directly on a Statutory Area, as evidence of Te Uri o Hau association with the Statutory Area.</p> <p>No Iwi management plan is available.</p> <p>Iwi website- <a href="https://www.uriohau.com/">https://www.uriohau.com/</a></p> <p>Deed of settlement- <a href="https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Te-Uri-o-Hau/TeUri-o-Hau-Deed-of-Settlement-13-Dec-2000.pdf">https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Te-Uri-o-Hau/TeUri-o-Hau-Deed-of-Settlement-13-Dec-2000.pdf</a></p>

## 4.5 Tenure & resource rights

Access for customary use is managed through the PF Olsen permit system. There are no known Iwi interests in the Ponga Silva Northland Forests and being small freehold forests, none are anticipated.

## 4.6 Neighbours

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Appendix 3 lists the forest neighbours. Some of these parties should be consulted when operations are proposed in forest areas adjacent to or within close proximity 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 productive plantation area of each forest by the respective NES-CF ESC.

The forests are located on generally low to moderate erosion risk land, with a smaller proportion of 'high' orange zone. Most forest activities will be permitted subject to meeting the NES-CF regulations. None of the forests are zoned as ESC red zone— very high erosion risk.

Productive plantation area (ha) within each ESC Class

Forest	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Total
Aranga	64.7	37.6			102.3
Avoca	5.7	67.1			72.8
Hoyle Road	36.0	46.0			82.0
Lindquist	47.0	60.0			107.0
Lusk	9.0	52.5			61.5
Mangatu		77.2	25.6		102.8
Maromaku	18.3		56.9		75.2
Mititai	162.2	58.0			220.2
Opanake	83.7	21.7			105.4
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	41.9				41.9
Porter Road	8.3	124.3			132.6
Simpkin Road	49.0	78.0			127.0
Sommerville	63.6	37.5	3.4		104.5
Waitapu	35.9	57.8	20.5		114.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>625.3</b>	<b>717.7</b>	<b>106.4</b>		<b>1,449.2</b>

## 5.2 Council RMA Plans

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The Ponga Silva Northland Forests fall under the jurisdiction of the Northland Regional Council and the Far North, Kaipara and Whangarei District Councils. Refer to section 1.1.

### Northland Regional Plan

- Forestry activities are generally regulated by the NES-CF, which for most of the forests in the lower erosion risk (green and yellow ESC zones) means they are permitted activities subject to the NES-CF regulations.
- Resource consents will need to be obtained for some activities in the ESC orange zone, e.g. earthworks on land over 25° in slope.
- Although activities will be generally permitted, Regional Plan maps should be reviewed to ensure activities close to sensitive areas can be checked for any more stringent rules under the regional plan.
- Burning or agrichemical operations may be subject to air and discharge rules in the Regional Plan.

## District Plans

### Far North District Plan (Maromaku Forest)

- Operative plan August 2009. New Proposed Plan July 2022 – not operative as of September 2023.
- Refer to the District Plan maps – Operative + Proposed

### Whangarei District Plan: (Mititai Forest)

- Operative September 2022
- Refer to the District Plan maps<sup>5</sup>

### Kaipara District Plan (all other forests)

- Operative plan November 2013. New Proposed Plan April 2025 – not operative as of November 2025.
- Refer to the District Plan maps – Operative 2013

## District Council Plan Zones and Overlays

Forest	District Council	Relevant zoning and overlays
Maromaku	Far North	Rural Production Zone River Flood Hazard Zone (100 Year ARI Event) <sup>6</sup>
Mititai	Whangarei	Rural Production Zone Valley floor – Flood susceptible area
Aranga		Rural Zone
Avoca		Rural Zone Flood Hazard along roadside boundary
Hoyle Road	Kaipara	Rural Zone
Lindquist		Rural Zone Flood Hazard in low lying gully floor

<sup>5</sup> <https://gismaps.wdc.govt.nz/GISMapsViewer/?map=e6e864d6944d43ea8065c2472e2b8242>

<sup>6</sup> Source: Far North Proposed Plan July 2022 – not operative as of November 2025. Applies to very small area (c. 0.2 ha).

Forest	District Council	Relevant zoning and overlays
Lusk		Rural Zone
Mangatu		Rural Zone Outstanding Natural Landscape ONL 1 (Waipoua Forest) along the northern edge Adjacent to Kiwi Habitat High Density
Opanake		Rural Zone Flood Hazard in low lying gully floor
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road		Rural Zone Flood Hazard in low lying gully floor
Porter Road		Rural zone
Simpkin Road		Rural zone
Sommerville		Rural zone Adjacent to Outstanding Natural Landscape ONL 8 (Maungaru Range) on the southwest boundary Flood Hazard on southern gully floor
Waitapu		Rural Zone Kiwi Habitat Low Density

If resource consents are required, consideration should be given to any relevant Iwi management plan. See section 'Tangata Whenua' and check with the consenting authority for iwi contacts or the presence of newly prepared plans.

### 5.3 Consents & authorities held

There are no resource consents or Archaeological Authorities relevant to the Ponga Silva Northland Forests.

### 5.4 Emissions Trading Scheme

The Ponga Silva Northland Forests are managed in the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).

Under the stock change accounting system, carbon units can be claimed up to harvest but must then be paid back down to the residual sequestered level of the harvested forest. Units can be re-earned if the forest is regrown.

Under the averaging accounting system, carbon units can be claimed once, up to the average sequestration level for the Carbon Accounting Area (CAA), after which no more units are issued but no liabilities exist at harvest provided the area is replanted.

Refer to the following table which shows which system is relevant for each forest.

ETS registered areas, Ponga Silva Northland Forests

Forest	ETS registered area (ha)		Total geodesic area (ha)
	Averaging	Stock change	
Aranga	108.4	0	108.4
Avoca	69.0	0	69.0
Hoyle Road	83.7	0	83.7
Lindquist	105.1	0	105.1
Lusk	52.6	0	52.6
Mangatu	101.5	0	101.5
Maromaku	62.6	12.1	74.7
Mititai	239.9	10.3	250.1
Opanake	0	0	0
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	43.3	0	43.3
Porter Road	126.9	0	126.9
Simpkin Road	134.8	0	134.8
Sommerville	96.3	0	96.3
Waitapu	115.2	0	115.2
<b>Total (ha)</b>	<b>1,339.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>1,361.9</b>

## 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

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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 Northland Forests:

- Drought - Northland experiences periodic drought, particularly during summers when blocking high-pressure systems persist over the region. Rainfall deficits and rising temperatures have contributed to increasing drought frequency and severity in recent decades<sup>7</sup>.
- Flooding/heavy rainfall - The forests are moderately susceptible to extreme weather events. Ex-tropical atmospheric river episodes can produce catastrophic flooding across the upper North Island, including Northland.
- Wind events - Coastal and exposed areas in Northland can experience significant wind speeds.
- Mass soil erosion/landslides - The combination of steep terrain, soft sedimentary geology, and intense rainfall predisposes the region to shallow landslides and slumping, especially following heavy rain events (refer to sections 2.5 and 5.1 on lithology, soils, and erosion susceptibility).
- Fire (see section 6.6 Fire).

## 6.3 Erosion susceptibility: NES-CF ESC red zone

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

## 6.4 Local infrastructure and community risk

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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.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.nrc.govt.nz/media/52rpposd/northland-drought-assessment-using-standard-precipitation-index.pdf>

## Public Roads

Windthrown trees, landslides or flooding could block the road/s and/or cause harm to road users. Contact the relevant Road Controlling Authority to report any hazards affecting public roads.

Forest	Description	Asset contact details
Aranga	State Highway 12 runs along the southern and western forest boundary.	Waka Kotahi – NZTA 0800 44 44 49
Avoca	Avoca Road runs along northwestern boundary.	
Hoyle Road	Unformed legal road runs along a small section of the northwestern boundary.	
Lindquist	Unformed legal roads run through the forest and along the eastern boundary.	Kaipara District Council
Lusk	Lusk Road runs along the southwest boundary. Bond Road runs along the northwest boundary.	Ph 0800 727 059
Mangatu	Mangatu Road runs along the eastern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along and close to the western boundary, linking into the Waipoua Forest (part of the Northland Conservation Park).	
Maromaku	Inkster Road runs along the northern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along the southern boundary.	Far North District Ph 0800 920 029
Mititai	Mititai Road runs along the southern boundary. Hillcrest Road runs along the northern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along the eastern boundary.	Whangarei District Council Ph 0800 932 463
Opanake	Opanake Road and Frith Road run through the forest.	
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	Paparoa-Oakleigh Road runs close to the western boundary.	
Porter Road	Porter Road runs along the northern boundary of the southern block. Unformed legal roads run through and along the western boundary of the southern block. There is also an unformed legal road running through the northern blocks.	Kaipara District Council Ph 0800 727 059
Simpkin Road	Simpkin Road runs along northern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along western boundary and a small section of the northern boundary.	

Sommerville	Sommerville Road runs along the northeastern boundary.	
Waitapu	Waitapu Road runs along the northern boundary. Aranga Coast Road runs along the eastern boundary.	

## Powerlines

Windthrown trees or landslides could damage/break the powerlines and disrupt downstream users. Forest fire affecting powerlines and electricity supply to users. Northpower is the asset manager - Ph 0800 66 78 47.

Mitigation includes:

- 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

Forest	Description
Aranga	Powerlines run along the southern and western boundaries, and some of the northern boundary
Avoca	none
Hoyle Road	none
Lindquist	none
Lusk	none
Mangatu	Powerlines run along part of the eastern boundary
Maromaku	none
Mititai	Powerlines run along northern and southern boundary.
Opanake	Powerlines run through the forest.
Paparoa- Oakleigh Road	Powerlines are close to the western boundary.
Porter Road	Powerlines run along the northern boundary of the southern block.
Simpkin Road	Powerlines run along part of the northern boundary, then split and enter the forest in two locations.
Sommerville	Powerlines run along the northeastern boundary and through the forest in the northern-most area.
Waitapu	Powerlines run along northern and eastern boundary.

## Neighbours

The threats to neighbours include windthrown trees that could damage boundary fences and neighbouring properties, and fire spreading from forest to neighbouring properties, or vice versa.

Mitigation includes:

- Observe replanting setbacks from boundaries in the NES-CF.
- Emergency procedures for fire implemented. Compliance with FENZ fire prevention and management.

Forest	Description	Asset location
Aranga	Dwelling on State Highway 12 close to forest boundary.	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">7HMF+HRV Aranga</a>
	Dwelling at 4584 State Highway 12 close to forest boundary	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">7HRH+JMV Aranga</a>
Avoca	none	
Hoyle Road	none	
Lindquist	none	
Lusk	none	
Mangatu	Dwelling near forest boundary on Mangatu Road.	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">7JWP+MWM Donnellys Crossing</a>
Maromaku	Dwelling near forest boundary on Inkster Road.	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">F3JP+XQ9 Maromaku</a>
Mititai	Dwelling near forest on Mititai Road.	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">24RV+H9P Waiotira</a>
	Dwelling near forest on Hillcrest Road.	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">346J+9W5 Waiotira</a>
Opanake	Dwelling close to forest boundary on Opanake Road.	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">4QWR+5W9 Mamaranui</a>
	Dwelling close to forest boundary at 857 Opanake Road.	Google Maps Plus Code: <a href="#">4QVV+QHP Mamaranui</a>

Paparoa- Oakleigh Road	none	
Porter Road	none	
Simpkin Road	Dwelling at 136 Simpkin Road close to forest boundary.	Google Maps Plus Code: <u>X25G+2F6 Ruawai</u>
Sommerville	none	
Waitapu	Dwelling close to forest boundary at 161 Waitapu Road.	Google Maps Plus Code: <u>6HXX+298 Aranga</u>

## 6.5 Pests and diseases

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The Northland Regional Pest Management Plan 2017–2027 includes plant and animal pest species that are or may be present in the forest<sup>8</sup>.

Pasture-based plant pest species may be suppressed under a forest canopy. Machine hygiene practices should be used to prevent spread from properties where identified pests are present.

Pest animal species are common throughout the region. These are likely to need periodic control both for commercial reasons and ecological reasons in the natural indigenous reserve areas.

A full list of species and a description of the control programmes can be found online at: [Regional Pest Management Plan | Northland Regional Council](https://www.nrc.govt.nz/our-work/biosecurity/pests-and-diseases/pests-and-diseases/pests)

### Plant pests

Plant pest species noted within the Ponga Silva Northland forests include the following. Those that fall under the RPMP have the specific programme noted in brackets, or NPPA which refers to the National Plant Pest Accord.

- Woolly nightshade (Sustained control)
- Wilding conifer (Sustained control)
- Kahili ginger (Sustained control)
- Broom (Sustained control)
- Gorse (Sustained control)
- Pampas
- Blackberry
- Willow
- Glyceria
- Cotoneaster (Sustained control)
- Elephant's ear (Sustained control)
- Jasmine (Sustained control)
- Willow-leaved hakea (Sustained control)
- Chinese privet (Sustained control)

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<sup>8</sup> <https://consult-nrc.objective.com/portal/biosecurity/rpmp/rpmp?pointId=2010825>

- Queen of the night (Sustained control)
- Agapanthus (Sustained control)
- Tree privet (Sustained control, NPPA)
- Jerusalem cherry
- Japanese honeysuckle (NPPA)
- Moth plant (NPPA)
- Climbing asparagus (NPPA)
- Smilax (NPPA)
- African clubmoss (NPPA)
- Tradescantia (NPPA)
- Blue morning glory (NPPA)

### Animal pests

The following animal pests have been sighted, or they are highly likely to be present. Those that fall under the RPMP have the specific programme noted in brackets:

- Feral goat (Sustained control)
- Possum (Sustained control)
- Feral pig (Sustained control)
- Feral cat (Sustained control)
- Rat (Sustained control)
- Mouse
- Mustelids (Sustained Control)
- Rabbit and hare (Sustained control)
- Rainbow skink
- Goldfish
- Gambusia

### Diseases

- Kauri dieback (Sustained control)
  - Apply national protocols<sup>9</sup> for management of kauri dieback disease (*Phytophthora agathidicida*) if there is a possibility of activity or soil disturbance nearby (e.g., at plantation forest and reserve boundary interfaces).

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.kauriprotection.co.nz/assets/Documents-PDFs/Best-Practice-Guides/Guide-Land-disturbance-activities-around-kauri.pdf>

- Consideration should also be applied to replanting boundaries given the eventual intent of roading and harvesting.

## 6.6 Fire

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All the Ponga Silva Northland Forests are within the Fire and Emergency NZ (FENZ) Northland Zone<sup>10</sup>. The plan references the thresholds for fire restriction levels and the coordination of forestry risk management responses between forest owners/managers and FENZ.

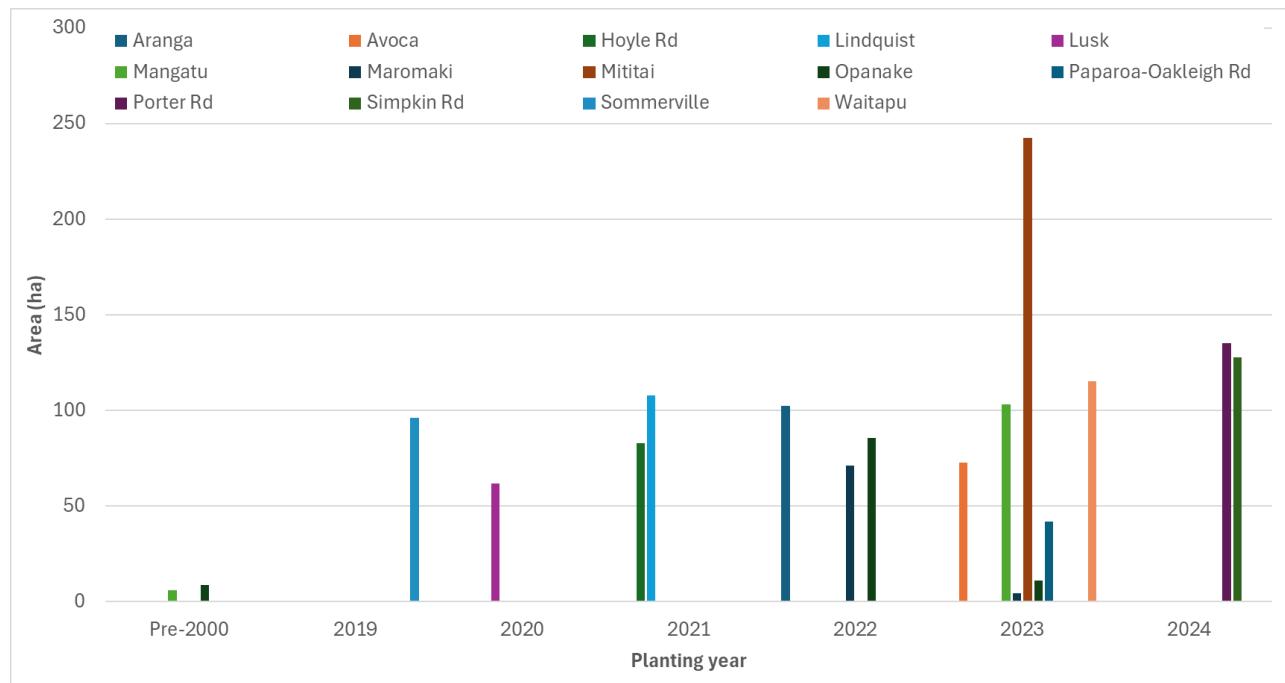
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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.fireandemergency.nz/assets/Documents/fire-plan/Northland-Fire-Plan-2021-2024-approved.pdf>

## 7. Commercial Plantation Estate

### 7.1 Current crop

The Ponga Silva Northland Forests are planted in radiata pine. This species exhibits excellent growth and structural quality in the region, has a proven record (including in relation to disease risk), has large local domestic processing demand and export opportunities.



### 7.2 Tending

Current tending regime: Clearwood regime, set up for one forest with 2 pruning lifts and two waste thinning operations.

Future tending regime: This will be based on a financial analysis, on which forests will be selected for each regime.

### 7.3 Tree nutrition

The soils are generally not deficient in nutrients for healthy tree growth.

## 8. Harvesting Strategy

### 8.1 Harvesting strategy

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There is currently 8.6 ha of mature trees in Opanake, being harvested in the next 5 years. This area will be harvested in the summer of 2026/2027, using mechanised groundbased methods. This method will include excavator type shovelling, which is best suited to minimise ground disturbance due to the terrain of the land.

Annual harvest (ha)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Opanake		8.6			

### 8.2 Forest infrastructure

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Road maintenance is required to support the upcoming harvest operations in Opanake. This includes constructing a new skid site and approximately 200 metres of new road.

Across the remainder of the estate, the existing infrastructure (primarily farm access tracks) is already established. These routes require routine maintenance and minor upgrading over time to ensure they remain serviceable for operational access.

## 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 during ecological surveys. These areas are not all legally protected but are managed in alignment with the FSC Principles and Criteria.

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

**Natural indigenous vegetation reserve areas by PF Olsen protection category**

Forest	Special	Important	Limited	Total (ha)
Aranga		18.6	0.8	<b>19.4</b>
Avoca			1.1	<b>1.1</b>
Hoyle Road	6	1.2	0.7	<b>7.9</b>
Lindquist	26.9	1.4	2.1	<b>30.4</b>
Lusk		4.5	1.5	<b>6</b>
Mangatu	22.6	22.4	1.4	<b>46.4</b>
Maromaku			0.7	<b>0.7</b>
Mititai	25.5		2.8	<b>28.3</b>
Opanake	7.3		1.1	<b>8.4</b>
Paparoa- Oakleigh Road		1.2		<b>1.2</b>
Porter Road	16.2	5.5	2.3	<b>24</b>
Simpkin Road	7.7	1.8	0.5	<b>10</b>
Sommerville		22.8	1.3	<b>24.1</b>
Waitapu	12.1	3.5		<b>15.6</b>
<b>Total (ha)</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>223.5</b>

## Protection granted to the natural indigenous vegetation reserves

\* Porter Road area of 14.7 ha is both QEII covenant and SNA area. As a result, area totals do not add up accordingly.

Forest	SNA <sup>11</sup> (ha)	QEII Covenant (ha)	NZ Forest Accord (ha)	EMS (ha)	Total (ha)
Aranga			18.6	0.8	<b>19.4</b>
Avoca				1.1	<b>1.1</b>
Hoyle Road	6		1.2	0.7	<b>7.9</b>
Lindquist	26.9		1.4	2.1	<b>30.4</b>
Lusk			4.5	1.5	<b>6</b>
Mangatu	22.6		22.4	1.4	<b>46.4</b>
Maromaku				0.7	<b>0.7</b>
Mititai	25.5			2.8	<b>28.3</b>
Opanake	7.3			1.1	<b>8.4</b>
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road			1.2		<b>1.2</b>
Porter Road	16.2	14.7*	5.5	2.3	<b>24</b>
Simpkin Road	7.7		1.8	0.5	<b>10</b>
Sommerville			22.8	1.3	<b>24.1</b>
Waitapu	12.1		3.5		<b>15.6</b>
<b>Total (ha)</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>223.5</b>

<sup>11</sup> 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**

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Natural areas within the Ponga Silva Northland Forests were assessed against the HCV criteria. None met the criteria for HCV status (2025 Wildland Consultants report<sup>12</sup>).

## **9.3 Biodiversity values by Ecological District**

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Given the relatively small size of each forest, the proximity between forests, and similar ecological values present, reporting has been grouped by Ecological District to reduce repetition. However, notable values, threats, and suggested management actions have been described by forest to provide greater detail as required.

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<sup>12</sup> Wildlands. (2025). Natural area survey and High Conservation Value Assessment of 14 Ponga Silva Forests, Northland. Contract Report No. 6604e.

## Tutamoe Ecological District

Forests	Flora	Fauna present or highly likely
Aranga Mangatu Waitapu	<p><b>Overview</b></p> <p>Mostly tōtara-kahikatea forest and tree land. In most examples of this vegetation type, the understorey has been historically grazed. Other areas of towai-taraire-kahikatea-rimu forest, and tōtara-kahikatea-kauri-pūriri forest with relatively intact understorey.</p> <p><b>Threatened flora</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kauri (<i>Agathis australis</i>; At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul> <p><b>Ecological values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mangatu SECF-01 is adjacent to Donnelly's Crossing Scenic Reserve and Waipoua Forest.</li> <li>Mangatu SECF-01 is a SNA under the operative Kaipara District Plan (Northern Mataraua Forest).</li> <li>Waitapu SECF-01 is a SNA under the operative Kaipara District Plan (Waitapu Road Bush).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Bats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-tailed bat (Threatened- Nationally Critical)</li> </ul> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Longfin eel (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Torrentfish (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Redfin bully (At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul> <p><b>Herpetofauna</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elegant gecko (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Forest gecko (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Copper skink (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Ornate skink (At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul> <p><b>Invertebrates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kauri snail (At Risk- Declining) in Mangatu Forest</li> <li>False Darkling beetle (At Risk- Naturally Uncommon)</li> <li>Cixiid planthopper (At Risk- Naturally Uncommon)</li> <li>Marbled snouter (At Risk- Naturally Uncommon)</li> <li>NZ praying mantis (At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul>

## Tangihua Ecological District

Forests	Flora	Fauna present or highly likely
Avoca Maromaku Opanake Sommerville	<p><b>Overview</b>            Mostly tōtara-kahikatea forest and tree land. In most examples of this vegetation type, the understorey has been historically grazed. Other areas of (kauri)/kahikatea-tōtara-pūriri-taraire-tanekaha forest with relatively intact understorey. Small artificial wetland in Sommerville with raupō reed land.</p> <p><b>Threatened flora</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kauri (<i>Agathis australis</i>; At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul> <p><b>Ecological values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opanake SECF-03, SECF-04, SECF-05 and SECF-06 are SNAs under the operative Kaipara District Plan (Mamaranui Farm Settlement Scenic Reserve and Surrounds).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Bats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-tailed bat (Threatened- Nationally Critical) possible</li> </ul> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Longfin eel (At Risk- Declining) at Sommerville and Opanake</li> </ul> <p><b>Herpetofauna</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elegant gecko (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Forest gecko (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Copper skink (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Ornate skink (At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul> <p><b>Invertebrates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kauri snail (At Risk- Declining) possible at Opanake</li> </ul>

## Tokatoka Ecological District

Forests	Flora	Fauna present or highly likely
Hoyle Road Lindquist Lusk Mititai Paparoa- Oakleigh Rd Porter Road Simpkin Road	<p><b>Overview</b></p> <p>Mostly tōtara-kahikatea-kānuka forest and tree land. In most examples of this vegetation type, the understorey has been historically grazed. Areas of Tōtara-kānuka-pūriri-kahikatea-taraire- forest. Indigenous secondary forest (c.20 metres tall) dominated by tōtara and kānuka. Kauri forest up to 30m tall in Porter Road, and elements of kauri within other forest types in Simpkin Road, Lusk, Hoyle Road and Lindquist.</p> <p><b>Threatened flora</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kauri (<i>Agathis australis</i>; At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul> <p><b>Ecological values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hoyle Road SECF-01 and SECF-02 are SNAs under the operative Kaipara District Plan (North Pole Road Remnants).</li> <li>Lindquist SECF-04 is a SNA under the operative Kaipara District Plan (Lindquist Road Bush).</li> <li>Lusk SECF-05 is a SNA under the operative Kaipara District Plan (Lusk Road Bush).</li> <li>All SECF reserves in Mititai are SNAs under the operative Whangarei District Plan (Pikiwahine Bush Remnants).</li> <li>Porter Road SECF-01, SECF-02 and LEPT-01 are SNAs under the operative Kaipara District Plan (Lindquist Road Bush).</li> <li>Porter Road SECF-01 and SECF-02 are also QEII covenants.</li> <li>Simpkin Road SECF-01, and SECF-04 are SNAs under the operative Kaipara District Plan (Simpkin Road Bush).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Bats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-tailed bat (Threatened- Nationally Critical) at Porter Road, Lindquist, Paparoa- Oakleigh Road</li> </ul> <p><b>Fish</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Longfin eel (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Redfin bully (At Risk- Declining) at Mititai and Paparoa-Oakleigh Road</li> <li>Inanga (At Risk- Declining) at Mititai</li> <li>Black mudfish (At Risk- Declining) at Mititai</li> </ul> <p><b>Herpetofauna</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elegant gecko (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Forest gecko (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Copper skink (At Risk- Declining)</li> <li>Ornate skink (At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul> <p><b>Invertebrates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kauri snail (At Risk- Declining) at Lindquist, Simpkin Road, possible at Hoyle Road, Lusk, Porter Road</li> <li>Land snail (At Risk- Declining)</li> </ul>

## 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<sup>13</sup> (Biodiversity in Plantations) will be used to record sightings of important indigenous fauna or flora discovered in the forest.

Biodiversity group	Management response
Flora	Kauri is included in the threat class due to the impact of kauri dieback (PA) in the North Island. Implementation of forest hygiene measures in line with national guidelines will help safeguard these species from the effects of these pathogens. Indigenous vegetation will benefit from the exclusion of domestic stock within the natural areas, possum, feral pig and goat control, and careful harvesting along the boundary of indigenous vegetation.
Birds	No rare or threatened bird species have been identified to date within the forests. Any indigenous birds present within the estate will benefit from reserve/riparian protection and wider pest control implemented across the forests.
Bats	Long-tailed bats are likely to be present in some the forests as suitable bat habitat is present, and populations are known nearby. Targeted pre-harvest surveys are recommended. Populations will benefit from wider pest control implemented across the forests, and riparian and reserve protection.
Lizards & frogs	Herpetofauna identified as present or highly likely within the forests will benefit from wider pest control implemented across the forests, and riparian and reserve protection. Increase pest control efforts around sites where rare/threatened lizards may inhabit.
Fish	Fish species will benefit from riparian protections implemented. Note specific spawning restrictions (NES-CF Fish Spawning Indicator tool <sup>14</sup> ).
Invertebrates	Invertebrates identified as present or highly likely within the forests will benefit from wider pest control implemented across the forests, and riparian and reserve protection. Increase pest control efforts around sites where rare/threatened invertebrates may inhabit.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/biodiversity-in-plantations>

<sup>14</sup> <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

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The Ponga Silva Northland Forests are open for recreation subject to safety and operational requirements. Any 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 Whangarei Office 09 407 7012.

Following the intent of the Outdoor Access Code<sup>15</sup> (published by Herenga ā Nuku - Outdoor Access Commission) and any signage / barriers in place within the forest, is expected behaviour of forest visitors. Closures will also apply during times of high fire risk, any *force majeure* state and during forestry operations.

### 10.2 Public access

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According to the Certificates of Title and information available on the Herenga ā Nuku - Outdoor Access Commission website<sup>16</sup>, there are legal instruments providing public access (including formed and unformed legal roads, Public Conservation land, etc) 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<sup>17</sup>.

These areas are open to the public, subject to any temporary closures as required for safety. 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 Northland 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.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.walkingaccess.govt.nz/assets/Publication/Files/Outdoor-Access-Code/0fcf4d2e5b/Outdoor-Access-Code.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.herengaannuku.govt.nz/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://maps.walkingaccess.govt.nz/Viewer/?map=b1d1e76a6c754d11b3f3fd9dfce1eb12>

Forest	Public Access
Aranga	State Highway 12 runs along south and western forest boundary.
Avoca	Avoca Road runs along northwestern boundary.
Hoyle Road	Unformed legal road runs along a small section of the northwestern boundary.
Lindquist	Unformed legal roads run through the forest and along the eastern boundary.
Lusk	Lusk Road runs along southwest boundary. Bond Road runs along northwest boundary.
Mangatu	Mangatu Road runs along eastern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along and close to the western boundary, linking into the Waipoua Forest (part of the Northland Conservation Park).
Maromaku	Inkster Road runs along northern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along southern boundary.
Mititai	Mititai Road runs along southern boundary. Hillcrest Road runs along northern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along the eastern boundary.
Opanake	Opanake Road and Frith Road run through the forest.
Paparoa-Oakleigh Road	Paparoa-Oakleigh Road runs close to the western boundary.
Porter Road	Porter Road runs along the northern boundary of the southern block. Unformed legal roads run through and along the western boundary of the southern block. There is also an unformed legal road running through the northern blocks.
Simpkin Road	Simpkin Road runs along northern boundary. Unformed legal road runs along western boundary and a small section of the northern boundary.
Sommerville	Sommerville Road runs along northeastern boundary. Houto Forest (part of Northland Conservation Park) borders southwestern boundary.
Waitapu	Waitapu Road runs along northern boundary. Aranga Coast Road runs along eastern boundary.

## 10.3 Other special values

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There is recreational hunting carried out within the Ponga Silva Northland Forests under the PF Olsen forest access permit system. This is likely to continue and potentially increase subject to appropriate agreements and management of conflicts.

## 10.4 Non-Timber Forest Products

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There are no FSC certified non-timber forest products<sup>18</sup> from Ponga Silva Northland Forests.

# 11. Future Planning

## 11.1 Plan changes & reviews

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The next major review date for this plan is November 2030.

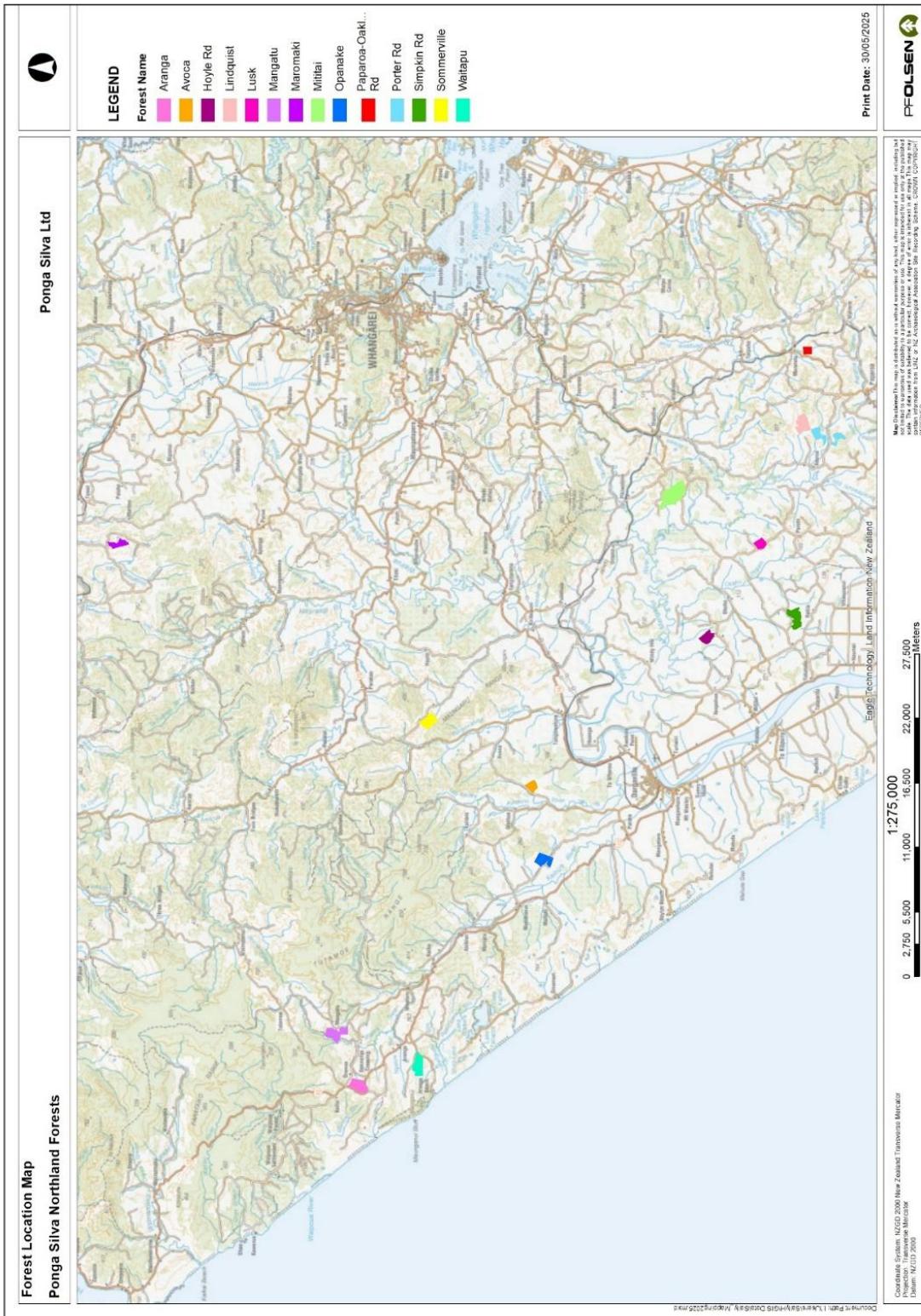
Minor revisions may be made at any time. Any material changes made will be documented below.

Change	Date	Section/Page

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<sup>18</sup> 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.

## Appendix 1: Forest Location Map



## Appendix 2: Forest Maps

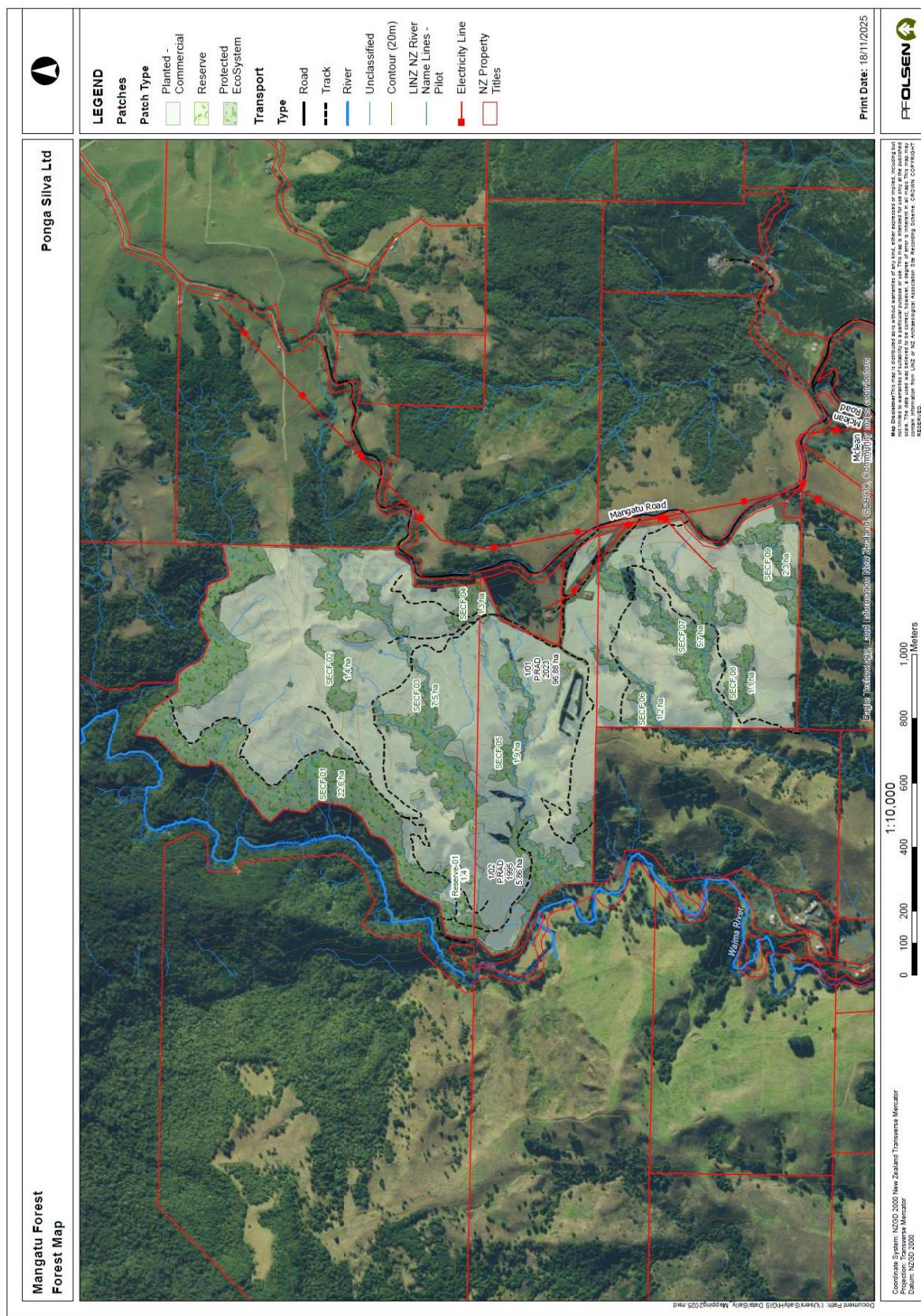


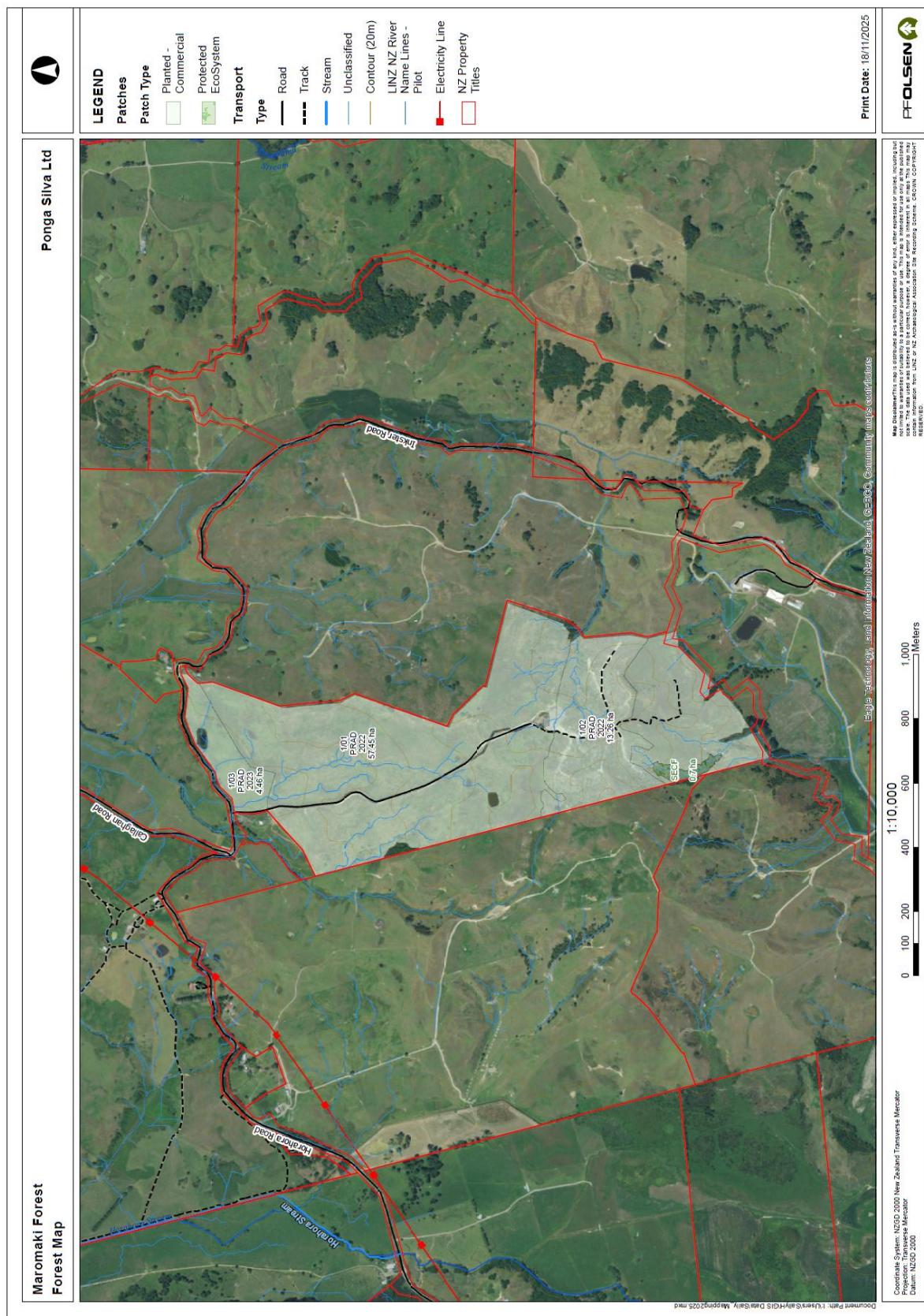


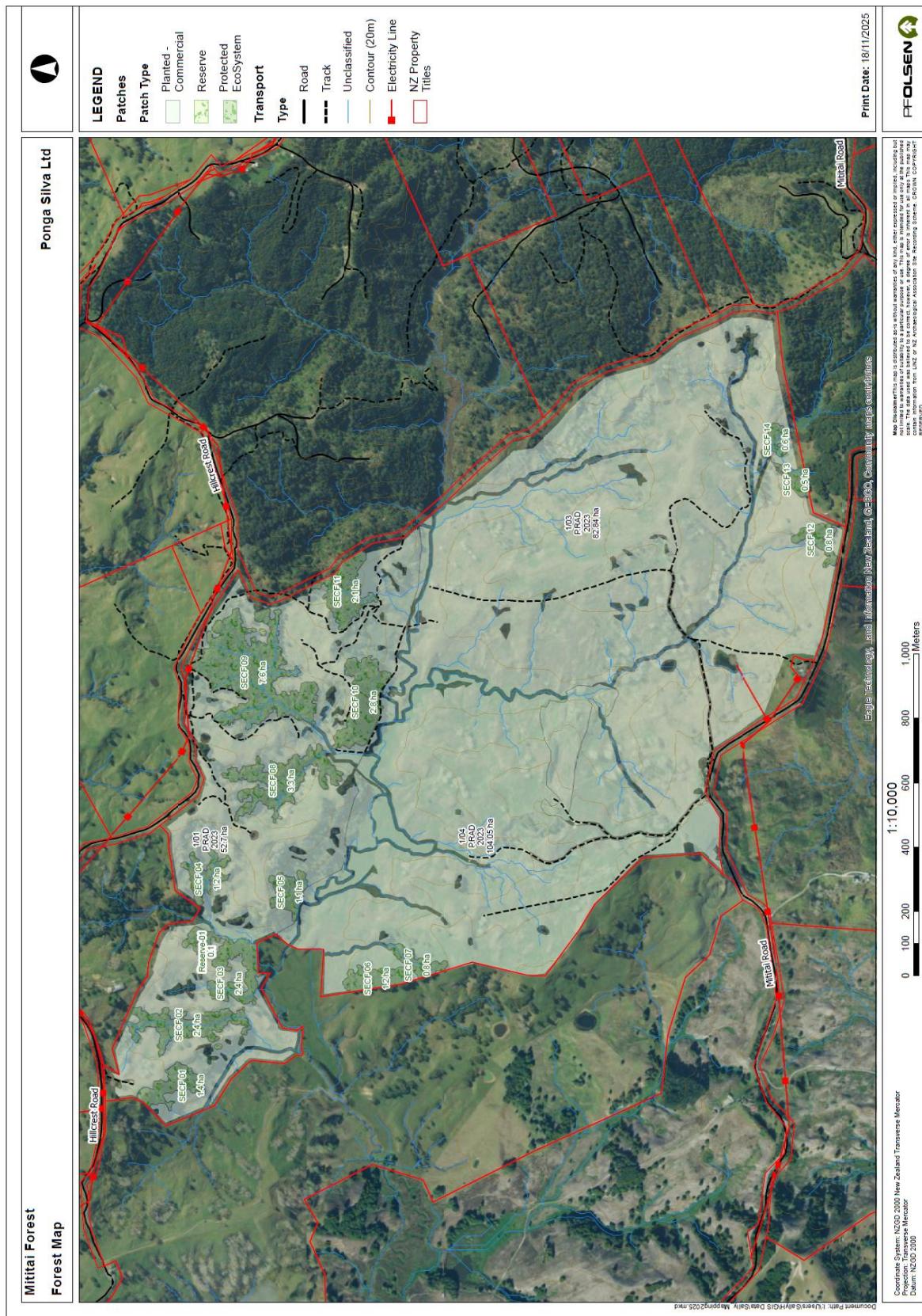


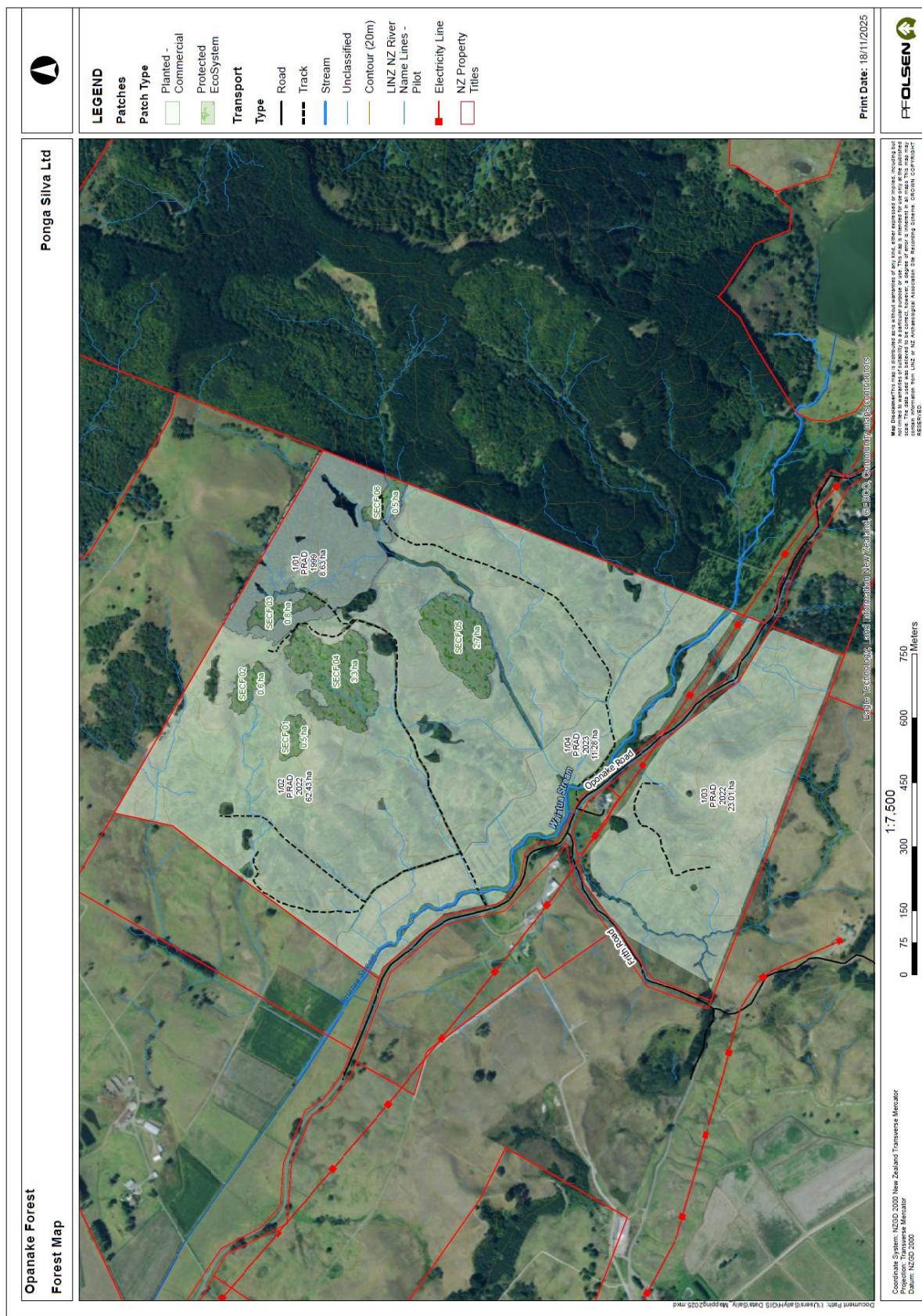


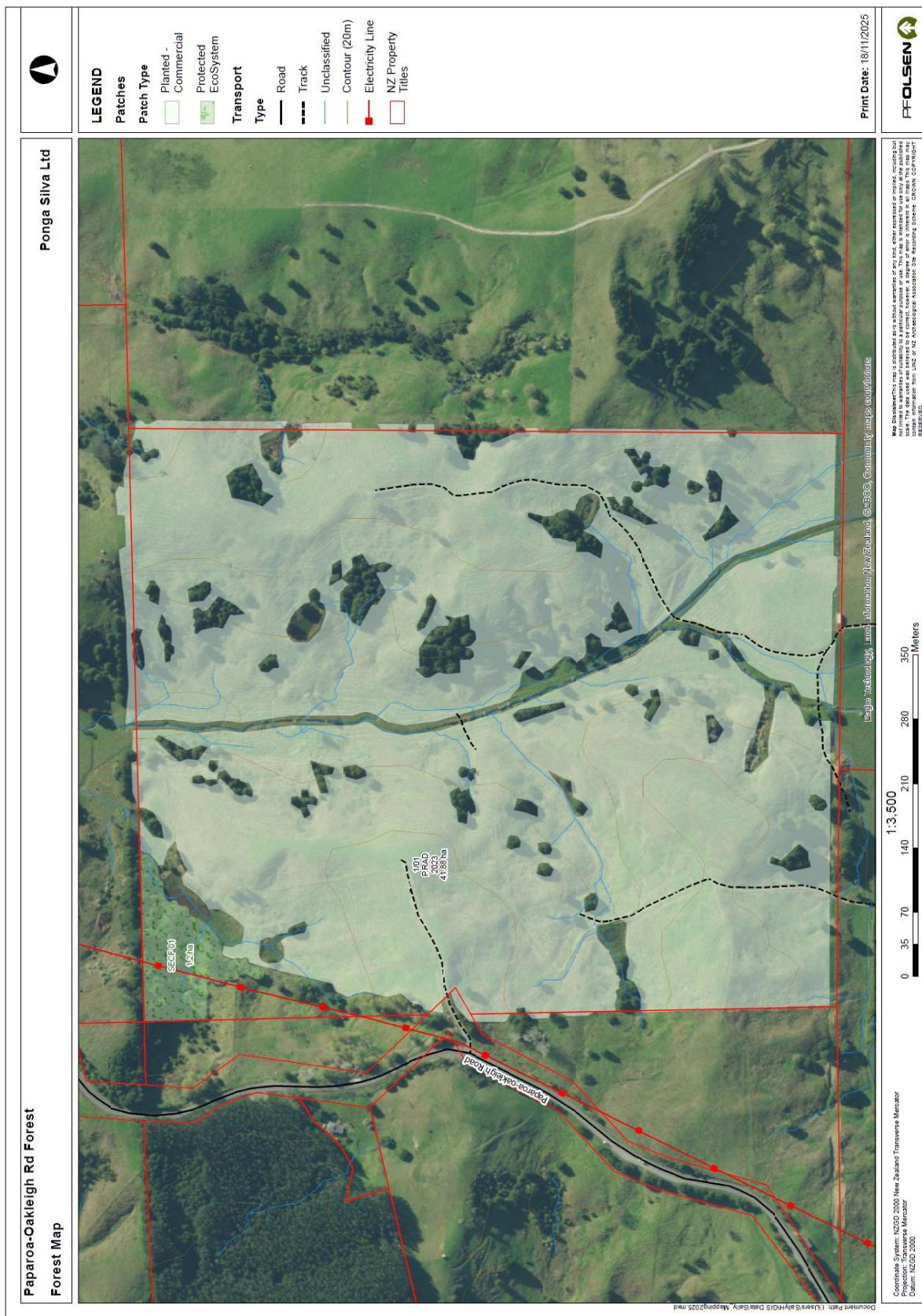


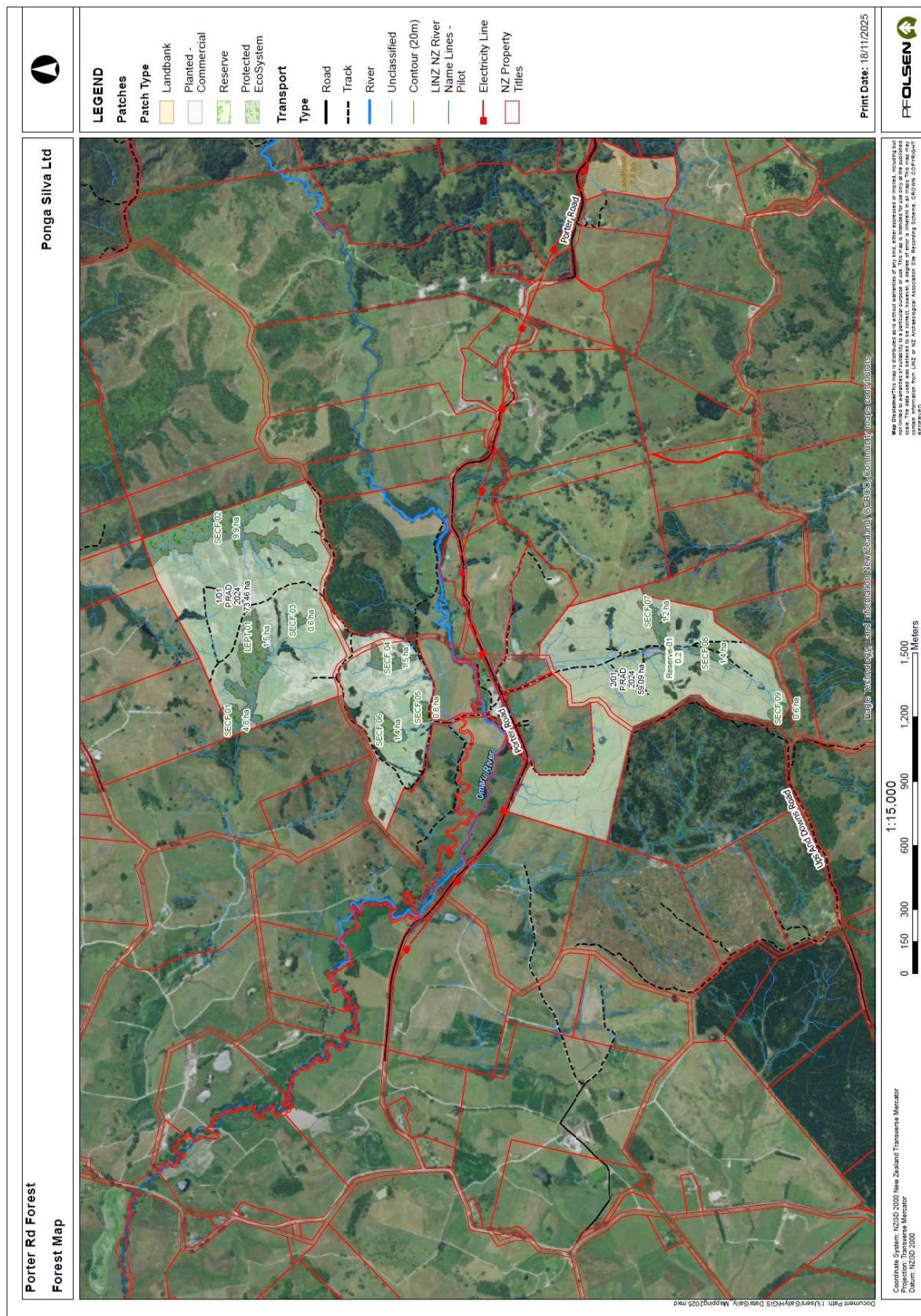


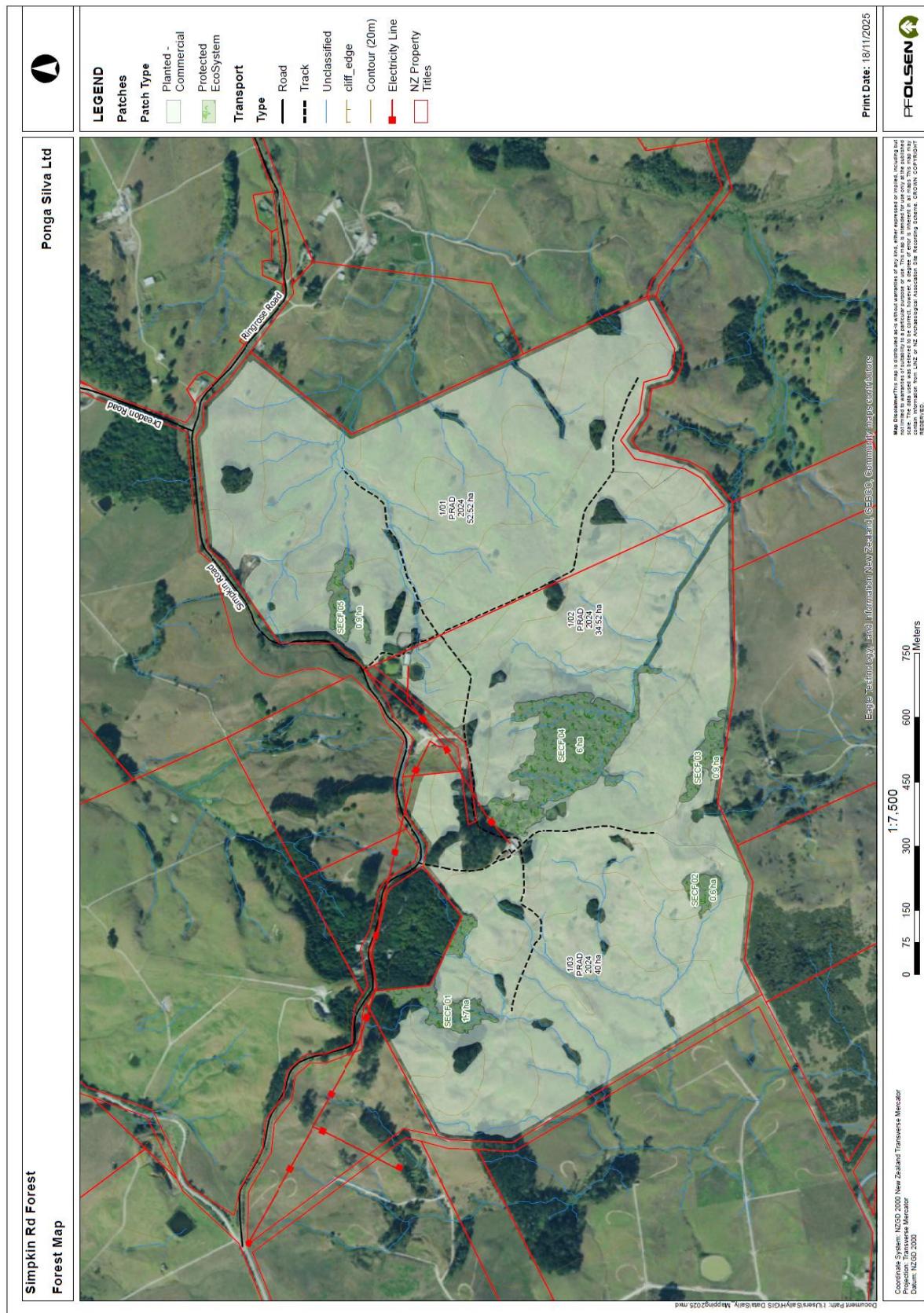


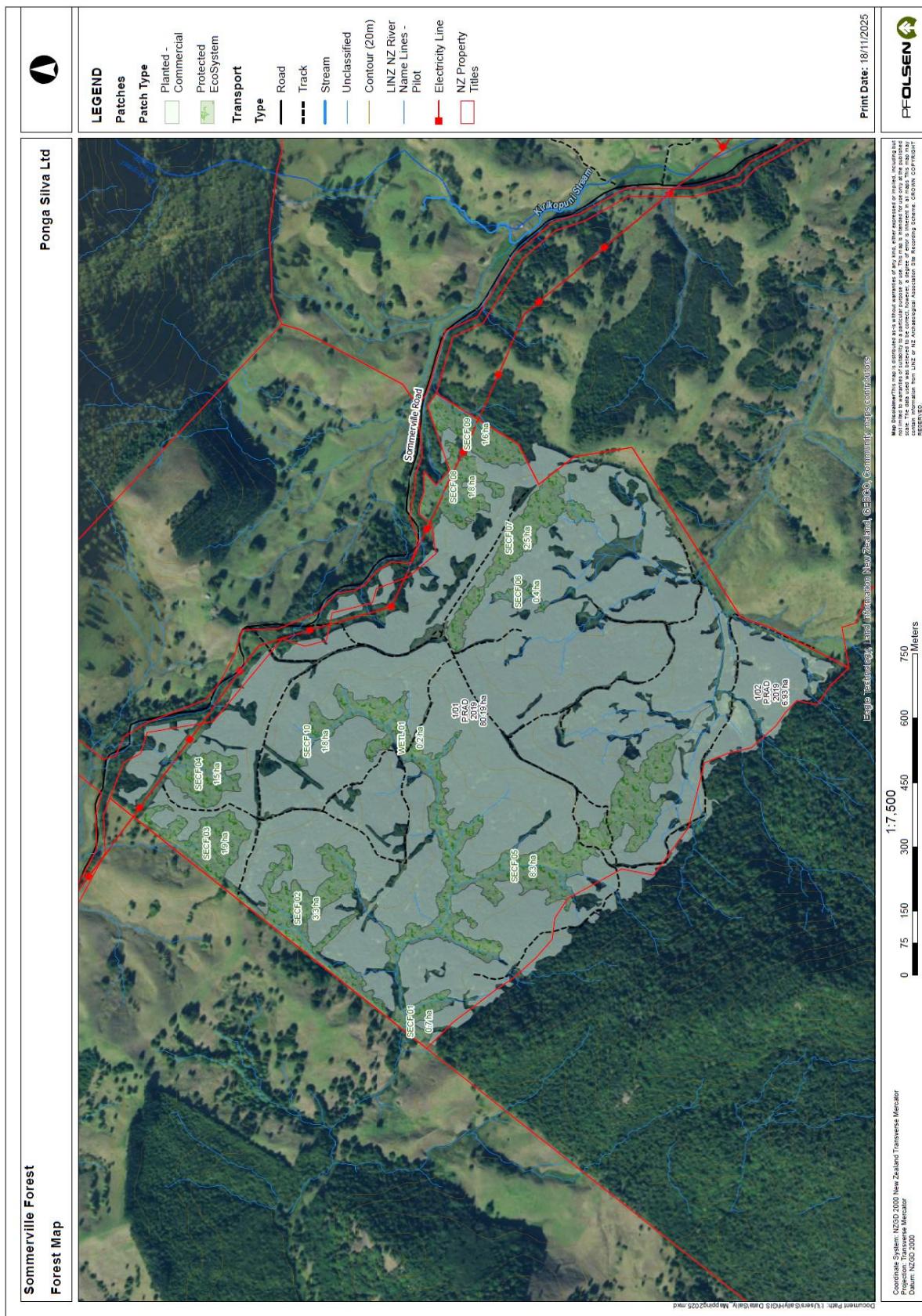


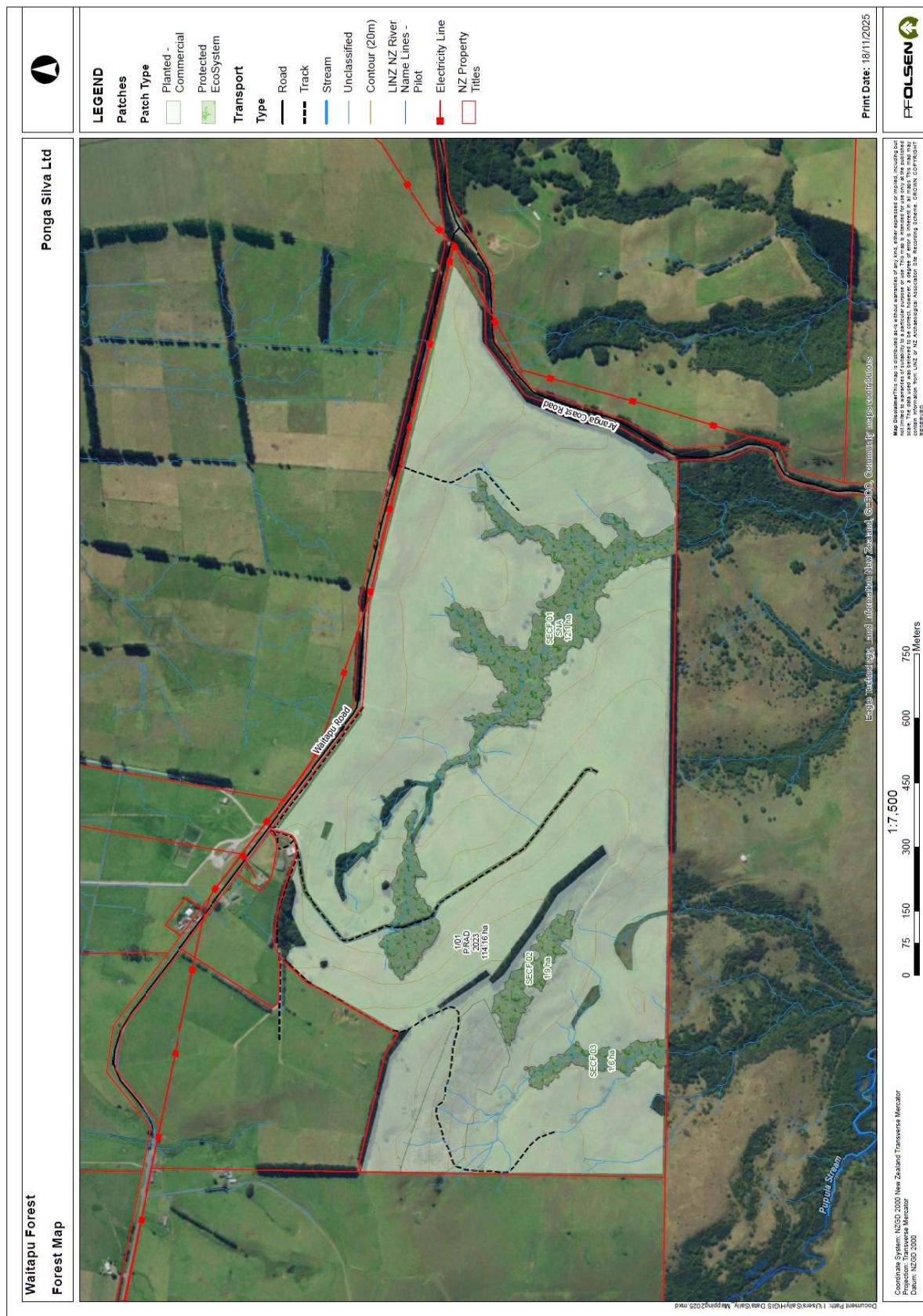












## Appendix 3: Forest Neighbours

Not Publicly Available

## Appendix 4: Ecological Workplan

Reviewed: December 2025

Activity	Action detail	Forest and area(s)	Due date
Weed control - wilding pine	Eradicate wilding pines within specified reserves.	Lindquist: SECF-02, SECF-04 Porter Road: SECF-01, SECF-02 Paparoa-Oakleigh: SECF-01	By end 2030
Weed control - coral tree	Eradicate coral tree within and up to 50 m from reserve areas.	Mititai: All SECFs	By end 2030
Weed control - Japanese honeysuckle	Spray Japanese honeysuckle along Lusk Rd, particularly adjacent to SECF-05.	Lusk: along Lusk Road, and adjacent to SECF-05.	Spring 2026, repeat spring 2027
Weed control -privet and woolly nightshade	Create plan to manage woolly nightshade and privet within SNA areas in accordance with Northland RPMP.	SNAs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hoyle Road SECF-01 and SECF-02</li> <li>Lindquist SECF-04</li> <li>Lusk SECF-05</li> <li>Mangatu SECF-01</li> <li>Mititai: All SECF reserves</li> <li>Opanake SECF-03, SECF-04, SECF-05 and SECF-06</li> </ul>	Create plan by June 2026. Implement plan by end 2030.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Porter Road SECF-01, SECF-02 and LEPT-01</li> <li>Simpkin Road SECF-01 and SECF-04</li> <li>Waitapu SECF-01</li> </ul>	
Biosecurity measures (kauri, pōhutukawa)	<p>Kauri present in reserve areas, and one large individual in Opanake outside a reserve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow EMS process for 'Biosecurity Risk Management', which includes National Pest Management Plan for the protection of kauri and Kauri Protection Guidelines, and BPGs for vehicle and heavy machinery hygiene, and land disturbance activities around kauri.</li> <li>Forest manager to monitor for symptoms of kauri dieback disease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bleeding gum from back, particularly the trunk (i.e. basal trunk lesions).</li> <li>Yellowing of leaves.</li> <li>Thinning canopy (i.e. foliage dieback).</li> <li>Dead branches.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Two large individual pōhutukawa trees present in Aranga outside a reserve. Follow similar biosecurity measures as above - myrtle rust may pose a threat to pōhutukawa.</p>	Mangatu Waitapu Opanake Hoyle Road Porter Road Lusk  Opanake (individual kauri tree). Aranga Forest (2 individual pōhutukawa trees).	Annual
Pest animal control-ungulates	Control feral ungulates, especially pigs, to reduce spread of kauri dieback, support lizard/invertebrate populations and decrease browse of indigenous vegetation. Use professional pest control if recreational hunters are insufficient to reduce numbers significantly.	Mangatu: SECF-01 (SNA) Lindquist: SECF-04 (SNA) Simpkin Rd: SECF-01 and SECF-04 (SNAs)	Ongoing

		Hoyle Rd: SECF-01 and SECF-02 (SNAs) Lusk: SECF-05 (SNA) Opanake SECF-03, SECF-04, SECF-05 and SECF-06 (SNAs)	
Domestic stock exclusion	Remove domestic horses grazing Mangatu reserves, and cattle at Hoyle Road. Remove (possibly feral) cattle from Lindquist.	Mangatu Hoyle Road Lindquist	By end 2026
Pre-harvest bat surveys	Carry out targeted pre-harvest surveys for long-tailed bats.	Aranga Avoca Lindquist Mangatu Maromaku Opanake Paparoa-Oakleigh Road Porter Road Sommerville Waitapu	Summer prior to harvest. Opanake summer 2025/26.
Rare species management	Sightings to be recorded in iNaturalist. NZFOA Rare Species Guidelines to be followed if species are found within the forest.  Train (during inductions) crews to be alert for presence of threatened species and to avoid harm within operational areas. Include photos of species in rare species ID posters.	All forests	Ongoing
eDNA water testing	Undertake comprehensive eDNA water testing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>establish aquatic / amphibious / riparian terrestrial rare species presence.</li> </ul>	7 proposed sites, as described in the table below and on the maps on the following pages.	Establish baseline

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide water quality indicator (TICI).</li> </ul> <p>If threatened species are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Findings will be reported in iNaturalist</li> <li>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).</li> </ul> <p>If an unexpected result is produced, a repeat test will be implemented.</p> <p><b>Regime:</b></p> <p>Implement baseline testing following initial FSC certification.</p> <p>Implement annual testing for forest catchment age 0 to 5 years to monitor effects of establishment or post-harvest canopy closure.</p> <p>Switch to 5-yearly testing during mid-rotation (age 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 years) and increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.</p>	<p>Exact site location is subject to change based on practical access and stream suitability.</p>	<p>February/March 2027.</p> <p>Implement annually or 5-yearly as per <b>regime</b> outlined.</p>
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## eDNA Water Testing Sites

Forest	Site location (NZTM)	Description	Sampling frequency
Aranga	E1653I29, N6047933	Site 3.2 km upstream of Waima River. Sample as it leaves Aranga Forest.	Sample once between February/March 2027 as a baseline, and then five yearly during mid-rotation (age 10, 15, 20, 25 years). Then increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.

Hoyle Road	E1690268, N6018104	Site 3.1 km upstream of Manganui River. Sample as it leaves Hoyle Road Forest.	5-yearly monitoring- mid rotation phase. Sample once between February/March 2027 as a baseline, then 5-yearly (2031 next due). Then increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.
Lusk	E1699341, N6013491	Site 3.1 km upstream of Manganui River. Sample as it leaves Lusk Forest.	5-yearly monitoring- mid rotation phase. Sample once between February/March 2027 as a baseline, then 5-yearly (2030 next due). Then increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.
Mangatu	E1656462, N6049533	Site drains directly into Waima River. Sample as it leaves Mangatu Forest.	Annual monitoring – establishment phase. Sample once between February/March annually in 2027 and 2028 (age 5), then switch to 5-yearly. Then increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.
Mititai	E1703006, N6021281	Site 3.0 km upstream of Manganui River. Sample the forest-only catchment before it joins other catchments.	Annual monitoring – establishment phase. Sample once between February/March annually in 2027 and 2028 (age 5), then switch to 5-yearly. Then increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.
Porter Road	E1707987, N6007395	Site 400 m upstream of Omaru River. Sample as it leaves Porter Road Forest.	Annual monitoring – establishment phase. Sample once between February/March annually from 2027 until age 5, then switch to 5-yearly. Then increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.
Waitapu	E1654905, N6042369	Tributary of the Waihuapai Stream, site approximately 4km from the coast.	Annual monitoring – establishment phase. Sample once between February/March annually from 2027 until age 5, then switch to 5-yearly. Then increase frequency to annual the year prior to and during harvest.

## eDNA Water Testing- Sampling frequency

Testing to be conducted during stable stream flows (February/March).

Site	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Mangatu	Baseline all sites	age 5					age 10					age 15		
Mititai		age 5					age 10					age 15		
Waitapu		age 5					age 10					age 15		
Porter Rd		age 4	age 5					age 10					age 15	
Lusk				age 10					age 15					age 20
Hoyle Rd					age 10					age 15				
Aranga						age 10					age 15			

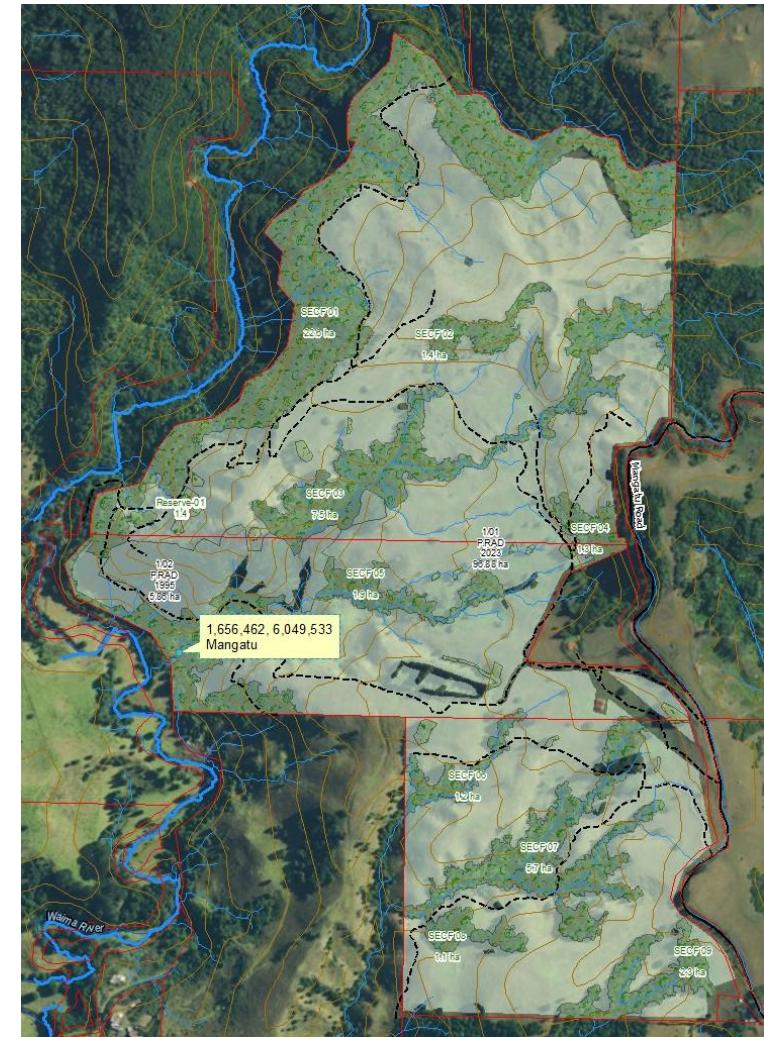
eDNA Water Testing Site Maps



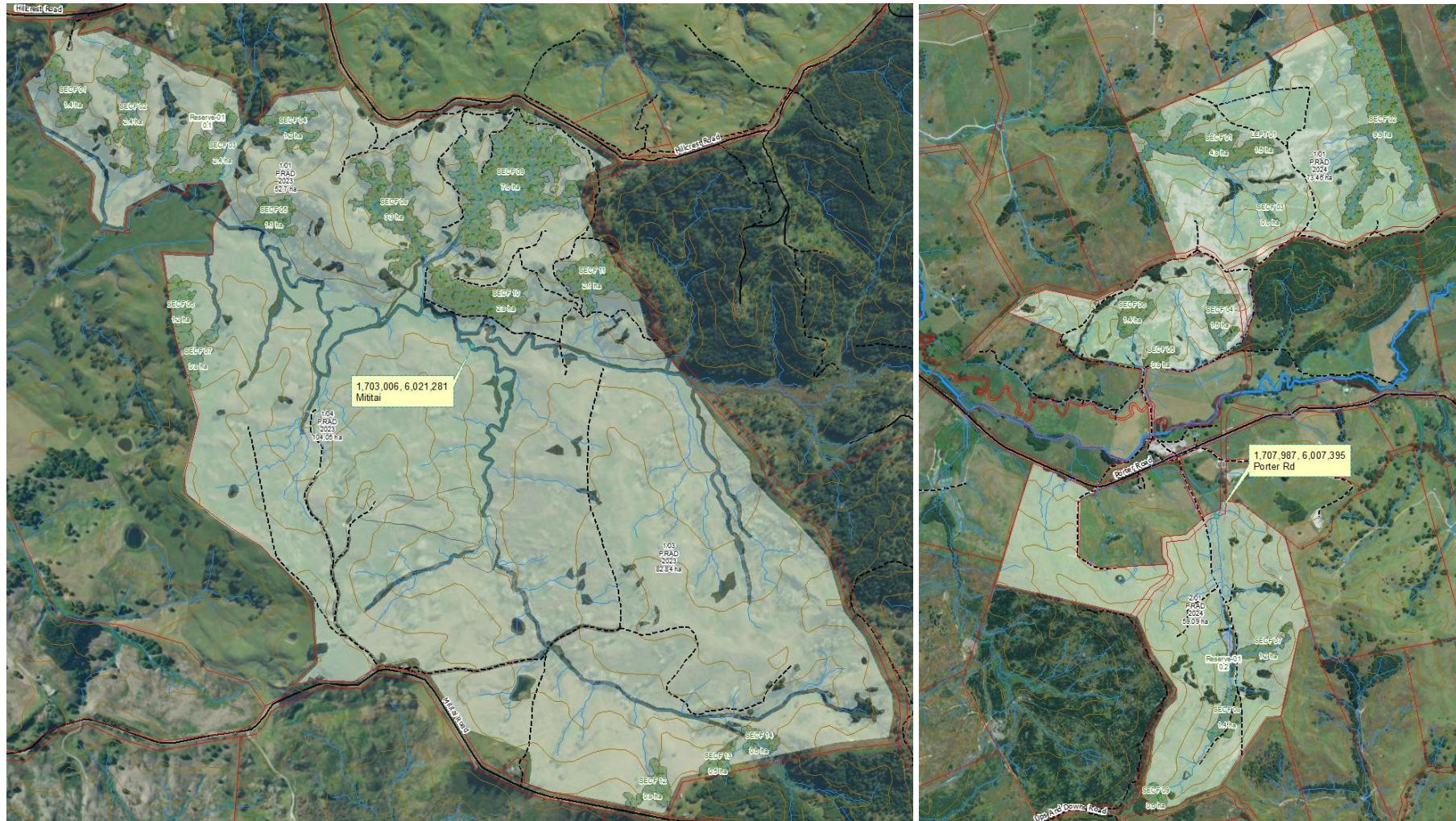


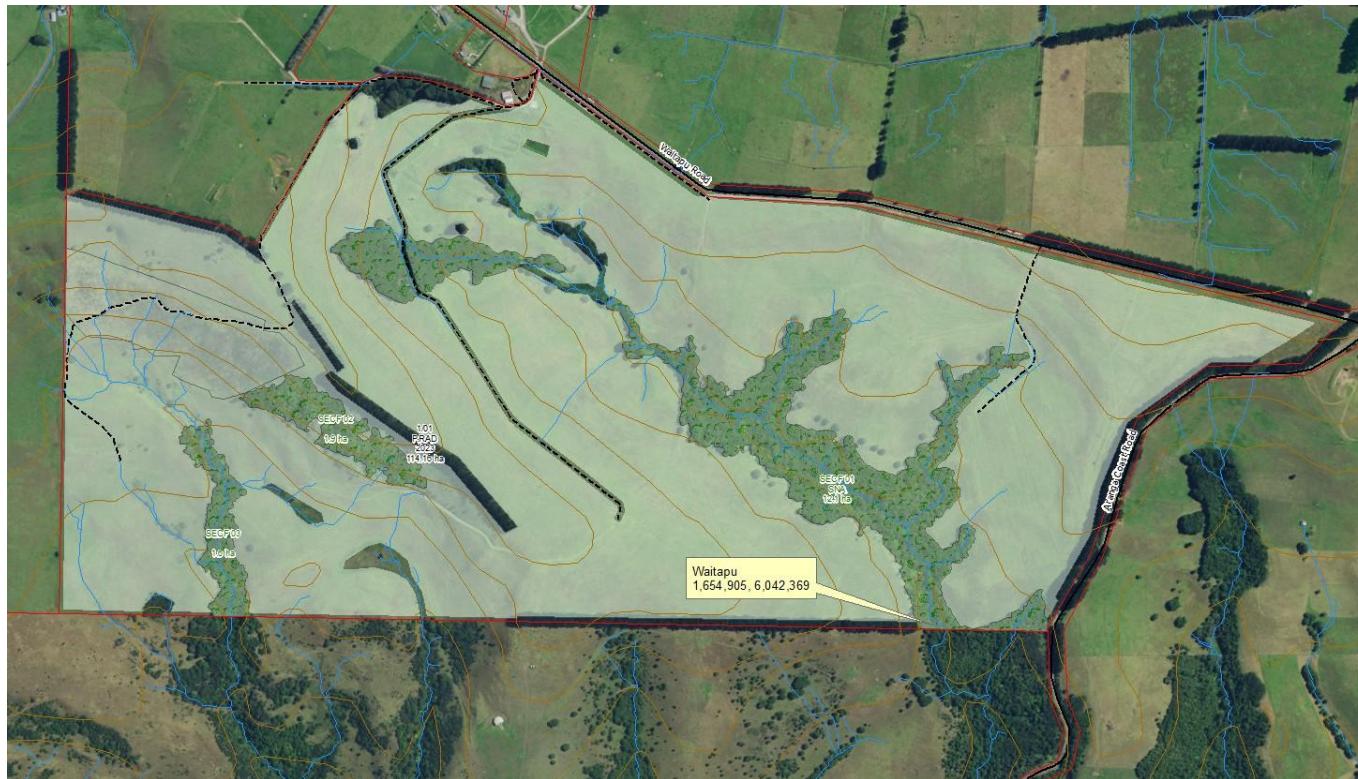
December 2025 – November 2030

Appendix 4: Ecological Workplan



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## Appendix 5: Public Access Maps

