

WAIRARAPA ESTATE LIMITED

Forest Management Plan

April 2020

This document has been prepared by Forest Enterprises Growth Limited as the property manager for Wairarapa Estate Limited.

The forests owned by Wairarapa Estate Limited are managed in accordance with FSC® principles and standards for responsible forest management.



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Introduction

Wood has many different uses, from firewood to construction timber, to newspapers and tissue paper, from furniture to clothing. Wood fibre is extremely versatile and is produced using carbon dioxide and the energy of the sun. Wood from well managed forests is a renewable resource which can meet the economic, social and cultural needs of our society without compromising the environment.

Wairarapa Estate Limited's objective is to grow wood for further processing in New Zealand or overseas and obtain an economic return on investment. Wairarapa Estate seeks to achieve this through the growing of suitable species with wood characteristics which meet the demand of the market. The trees are established, protected and tended as required to meet those demands.

Principles and Criteria

The estate is to be managed under a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification Scheme.

The Forest Owners are committed to the FSC® Principles, Criteria and Standards of Good Forest Management. These standards include ecological, social and economic parameters.

Once FSC Certification is achieved, the Manager will be able to market the forest log products as certified wood for input into domestic processor markets and international log markets where some are seeking certified wood inputs for manufacture of certifiable end-use products to international consumer markets.

Maintenance of the Certified status is managed through the Manager's Integrated Management System (IMS) and associated documents, IT-based support tools, and by a process of internal and independent external audit undertaken at least annually.

About the Forest Management Plan

This Forest Management Plan ("the Plan") is a broad document defining the management structures and vehicles in place to manage an aggregation of individual forests subject to different ownership structures or relationships. Each operational forest, or group of forests, has its own detailed management plan which describes basic but specific management details.

This document provides a summary of the Forest Management Plan for the forests and contains:

- Ownership, management and management planning structure
- Management objectives
- A description of the land and forest resources
- Environmental safeguards
- Identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species
- Management regimes and harvest planning
- Forest health
- Management of HCV areas and reserves
- Maps showing plantation area, legal boundaries and protected areas
- Provisions for monitoring and protection



Management and Ownership Structure

The estate is owned by Wairarapa Estate Limited, which is wholly owned by ANZFOF2 NZ Pty Ltd, situated at Level 23, 141 Walker Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060, Australia.

Forest Enterprises Growth Limited has been appointed as Property Manager (“the Manager”) by Wairarapa Estate. The estate is a mixture of freehold land and Forestry Rights.

Wairarapa Estate will protect any resource and tenure rights of Tangata Whenua.

As Property Manager, Forest Enterprises will manage day-to-day operational activities and in general manage the estate to standards required to maintain FSC certification.

Forest Enterprises operates out of its head office in Masterton. Forest Management Limited (FML) manages harvest operations in Wairarapa Estate forests in the Manawatu/Wanganui, Hawkes Bay and Tararua regions.

The people responsible for enacting this Plan are:

- Bert Hughes RMNZIF CMIInstD - CEO and Forestry Director, Forest Enterprises
- Malte Coulmann RMNZIF - Forest Estate Manager, Forest Enterprises
- Chris Hawthorn - Senior Forester, Forest Enterprises
- Tom Otterson - Harvest Manager, Forest Enterprises
- Hannah Harvey - Environmental & Risk Co-ordinator, Forest Enterprises
- Stu Harvey - GIS Manager, Forest Enterprises
- Bryn Townend - GIS Analyst, Forest Enterprises
- John (JJ) Rasmussen - Operations Manager, FML
- Gary Connolly - Operations Manager, FML
- Pete Newland - Harvest/Training Manager, FML



Management Objectives

Economic and Social

The forests are managed to provide environmental benefits, including:

- Enhanced water quality
- Soil stabilisation and conservation
- A buffer against flooding during storms
- Shading waterways for aquatic life
- Enhance wildlife and plant habitat leading to increased biodiversity
- A reduction in greenhouse gases
- Providing economic and social benefits to the community

The forests are all managed to the Manager's Environmental Standards.

Management

The Manager is committed to ensuring the management of the forest is sustainable, achieves economic sustainability and provides the best possible returns for the forest owner. In addition, the Manager will ensure all forests retain the capacity to do the above while meeting a range of environmental, social and cultural outcomes.

The estate will be managed to:

- Ensure the estate is a renewable and sustainable resource
- Grow trees and produce logs for wood products in New Zealand and overseas
- Ensure productivity of the land does not decline
- Ensure environmental and social values are identified and maintained, and undertake operations to minimise impacts on the environment and the community
- Ensure historic sites are identified and protected
- Harvest trees as close as possible to their economic optimum age and achieve the best possible financial returns to the Forest Owners
- Replant following harvesting where land tenure allows
- Meet all statutory requirements - for example, New Zealand's Resource Management Act 1991, the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry 2017, the New Zealand Forest Accord 1991, the Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand 1995, and comply with forest industry best practice
- A safe and healthy workplace free of workplace injuries
- Act as a good corporate citizen and neighbour
- Ensure all forest management practices are consistent with the principles of the Forest Stewardship Council
- Identify and protect areas of significant ecological and scientific value within the forests and put in places processes to protect and enhance identified values
- Ensure forest sustainably and minimise adverse effects of forest operations on soil and water values
- Minimise impact of operations on archaeological and cultural sites and ensure compliance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Minimise impact of operations on amenity values (visual, noise and air effects) and neighbouring properties
- Use chemicals responsibly and seek to minimise the use of chemicals in operations as far as practical



- Capture and learn from environmental incidents through incident reporting, investigation and sharing of learnings
- Ensure staff and contractors receive appropriate training to comply with the law and the requirements of the company Integrated Management System
- Monitor, research and seek new ways to minimise impacts of forestry operations on the environment, and maximise environmental benefits of forests
- Recognise the recreational value of the forest estate to local communities and the general public, and proactively manage public access taking into account safety of people, environmental considerations and forestry operations
- Identify areas within our estate which meet the FSC definition of High Conservation Value Areas and manage these in accordance with FSC requirements
- Ensure there is no conflict with written leases and right of ways as per the individual agreements

Wairarapa Estate and the Manager are committed to ensuring the management of the forest is sustainable from an environmental, social, cultural and economic perspective. These perspectives underpin the FSC management culture.

1. Environmental Perspective

Includes steps to identify rare, threatened and endangered species where such presence is a possibility, protection of reserve areas, waterways and the control of pests and weeds.

2. Social Perspective

Includes ensuring contractors and their workers adhere to health and safety standards, consultation with neighbours and stakeholders in respect of operations on the forest occur. All staff have the right to be a member of a union if they wish.

3. Cultural Perspective

Includes consultation with the appropriate iwi to ensure culturally significant resources, land, historic and archaeological sites are identified and appropriately managed.

Wairarapa Estate will be managed to protect any resource and tenure rights of Tangata Whenua. Tangata Whenua are being identified for each area. However, at time of writing no culturally important areas have been identified.

4. Economic Perspective

Refers to the selection of a species and ensuring management and harvesting regimes provide a reasonable return on investment while minimising the risks of investment.

External Agreements

Through its membership of the New Zealand Forest Owners Association, the Manager is bound by the requirements of the New Zealand Forest Accord 1991 and the Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand 1995.

The Forest Accord protects remaining indigenous forest remnants within the plantation forest which meet minimum size and quality criteria from clearance and conversion to plantation forest. All New Zealand Forest Accord vegetation within Wairarapa Estate is identified in a Geographic Information System (GIS) and is protected.

The Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand are complementary to the New Zealand Forest Accord. They cover a range of broader principles to promote environmental excellence in plantation forest management, and the protection, preservation and sustainable management of native forests.

The Manager encourages all staff to join the New Zealand Institute of Forestry which requires an annual agreement to maintain a code of conduct and provides professional development opportunities for members.



Implementation

The forest management objectives described above are implemented by the Manager. The Manager applies best forest management practice within a quality management framework to plan for and deliver the required forest management objectives.

The Quality Management Framework includes:

- A **forest management system** (Tigermoth and GeoMaster) to ensure the forest management planning is up to date and operations are scheduled and undertaken according to the plan
- **Environmental Standards** to ensure operations follow the Standards, and ensuring high standards of environmental management is integrated into all areas of forest and operational planning and management
- The **Health and Safety Management System** (HSMS) to ensure all operations are managed safely with the goal of zero serious harm
- **FSC Certification** to ensure management principles and practice adhere to internationally recognised and adopted standards for forest management



Stakeholders

Community relations are an important focus for the Manager who is committed to being ethically and socially responsible, while meeting its business needs. The Manager makes every attempt to operate with the communities which neighbour Wairarapa Estate forest properties.

The Manager strives to actively engage with stakeholders in the many communities in which we operate, and particularly those directly or indirectly affected by our operations. Prior to commencing harvesting in a new area, the Manager engages with representatives of the local community to keep them informed of plans and develop mitigation strategies for identified concerns. Typically, this includes forest neighbours, residents of any rural access roads affected by logging traffic, and Tangata Whenua.

Social Impact Assessment

The Manager undertakes a social impact assessment annually. This assessment is available to public on request.

The Manager has developed a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) procedure to identify and manage decisions which may have significant impact on the local community. Key staff receive training in SIA techniques.

Key results from the SIA are:

(A) Regional Development

The Manager will remain alert to any adverse impacts from its operations and deal with them accordingly, either individually or as part of an industry grouping. The major impacts are mostly felt by neighbours. The Manager has a list of neighbours and refreshes the list before the start of the Fire Season each year.

Impacts on neighbours are measured by records of compliments and complaints maintained in the Manager's office, records of cooperation on boundary spraying, summer grazing run-off etc.

(B) Optimal Use

Good environmental stewardship means the existing indigenous vegetation enclaves have been assessed, ranked and are protected. Additional areas such as riverine gravels and limestone outcrops are also protected for their environmental values.

(C) Illegal Activities

No illegal logging takes place.

The neighbours referred to in (A) above maintain a good watch over Wairarapa Estate forestlands, mainly to protect their own stock from poachers who may hunt in Wairarapa Estate's blocks. The police are also available to assist if required. The Manager's employees have cameras within the forest to monitor illegal use.

(D) Skills Development

Training plans for staff and contractors will be established each year.

Contractors selected for specific tasks will be selected on the basis of specific criteria including proven skills for the task, training achievements and experience.

The Manager will maintain and be part of industry initiatives to develop a motivated, drug-free and fully skilled workforce for the industry's needs in the near future.

(E) Health & Safety

The Manager has a documented Health & Safety Management System (HSMS).

A formal induction to each forest block and work site is a prerequisite of each operation.

The Manager maintains an Integrated Management System (IMS) incident database and compares itself against the overall industry Loss Time Injury Rate (LTIR) figures. Near misses are reported, as are incidents. Significant near misses will be investigated by the contractor and company supervisor in the spirit of a "no blame" culture. Records are kept and analysed for trends.

Reports on accidents and investigations from other companies are circulated to crew. Ensuring public safety is the rationale behind strict entry controls on Wairarapa Estate forests. There are no staff available to patrol on a regular basis and so free public entry is not an option.



(F) Worker Rights

Crew members have the opportunity to belong to a union.

The Manager ensures any principal contractors used on the estate comply with legislation for minimum wage rates, holidays, superannuation and sick leave. The Manager does not discourage staff or contractors from joining unions should they wish to do so.

(H) Tangata Whenua

Wairarapa Estate will protect any resource and tenure rights of Tangata Whenua.

(I) Neighbours

All neighbours are rural dwellers and are involved in a range of rural economic activities such as farming, tourism, horticulture, agriculture or other small businesses. Corporate neighbours are usually other forest owners.

Neighbour contact details are maintained through databases. Some or all of these parties will be consulted when operations are proposed in forest areas adjacent to their boundaries.

(J) Research Organisations

GNS (Geological and Nuclear Sciences) are very interested in the Saline Springs in Glenburn forest. The manager will ensure they have access to these springs at all times.



Regulations

In order to minimise the risk to forest owners, managers and contractors, it is important relevant legislation and agreements are identified and appropriate measures put in place to ensure breaches of legislation are avoided.

The Manager is kept current on changes in legislation by receiving communications issued by the New Zealand Law Society, reviewing the regular legal updates provided by its external legal advisors, and those published in the New Zealand Institute of Forestry newsletter, as well as reviewing any relevant updates sent out by the New Zealand Forest Owners Association.

All New Zealand legislation is available at <http://legislation.govt.nz>. Important legislation is in hardcopy within the Managers office and this is reviewed and updated annually as required.

The following legislation and agreements summarise key regulatory and voluntary controls which currently apply to forest operations in the forest.

National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry

The estate is subject to the provisions of the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF). The NES-PF is a resource management system under the RMA that provides a nationally consistent set of standards to manage the environmental effects of plantation forestry activities.

Resource Management Act

The estate is subject to the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RMA is a resource management system which promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources and is now the principal statute for the management of land, water, soil and other resources in New Zealand.

Under the RMA, each council has its own plans and rules which must be adhered to.

District Councils look after land management issues such as land use, landscapes and biodiversity. Regional Councils deal with soil conservation, water quality issues, discharges to the air, water and land and the coastal marine environment.

Regional Council	District Council
Hawkes Bay	Hastings
	Wairoa
	Central Hawkes Bay
Horizons	Manawatu
	Tararua
Greater Wellington	Masterton
	Carterton
	South Wairarapa

Heritage New Zealand Act

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, it is the landowner's responsibility to identify any historic sites on their land prior to undertaking any work which may disturb or destroy such sites. Where such circumstances might exist, an "Authority to Modify or Destroy" will be sought from Historic Places Trust (HPT). Such authorities are similar in function to a resource consent and, if granted, normally come with conditions which must be met.

Records of archaeological and historical places are maintained in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme run by the HPT. There is a searchable register maintained online on the HPT website. To search in this register, follow this link:

<http://www.historic.org.nz/en/TheRegister/RegisterSearch.aspx>

Registered historic sites are also often included in schedules of places and sites of significance in District Plans along with sites of cultural significance.



If a site is found or suspected on any block, the protocols specified in the Manager's Environmental Standards, and any others specifically developed in conjunction with HPT and iwi or other stakeholders must be observed.

Resource Consents

There are currently no Resource Consents held for Wairarapa Estate.

Emissions Trade Scheme

Forests in New Zealand are governed by rules related to New Zealand's commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Any existing forest originally planted prior to 1 January 1990 will be required to cover all their emissions if the forest is deforested. Deforestation occurs if the forest is not replanted, is left to regenerate naturally or, does not achieve the regulated heights and stocking densities as required under the Climate Change Response Act 2002.

All Post-1989 forest in Wairarapa Estate is not registered in New Zealand's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Wairarapa Estate does not own Pre-1990 NZUs.

Other Relevant Legislation

- Animal Welfare Act 1999
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- Conservation Act 1987
- Fencing Act 1978
- Forests Act 1949
- Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017
- Forests Amendment Act 1993
- Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Health & Safety at Work Act 2015
- Injury Prevention, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2001
- New Zealand Forest Accord
- Noxious Plants Act 1978
- Pesticides Act 1999
- Reserves Act 1977
- Soil Conservation and River Control Act 1941
- Trespass Act 1980

Additional relevant legislation is included in the Appendix of this Plan.

Environmental Code of Practice

All operations carried out on the estate must be undertaken to the standards specified in the New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry and the New Zealand Code of Practice for Forest Engineering.

Health and Safety

All operations managed by the Manager are subject to the Manager's Health and Safety Management System (HSMS). This programme includes active accident prevention programmes, training, injury management and drug and alcohol testing.

Health and safety statistics are reported quarterly to Wairarapa Estate Limited.



Responsibilities and Authorities

All staff are responsible for ensuring operations under their immediate control are planned and carried out to meet relevant requirements of any Resource Consent or Permitted Activity Conditions.

Staff are also required to ensure the Manager's crews and/or contractors carrying out these operations are fully aware of these requirements and the steps required to comply.

Any breach of these requirements is deemed a Significant Environmental Event and shall be dealt with as such.

The Environment and Forestry Activities

Forestry activities encompassing silvicultural and harvesting operations can have both beneficial and adverse impacts on the environment depending on the quality of environmental and operational management.

Well managed forests can:

- Enhance water quality
- Stabilise and conserve soil
- Provide a buffer against flood flows during storms
- Shade waterways keeping water cool for enhanced fish and macroinvertebrate life
- Provide habitat for rare, threatened and endangered native species
- Sequester carbon to combat climate change and
- Provide recreational, economic and social benefits to the community

Conversely, poorly managed forestry activities can have harmful impacts. The Manager aims to identify the potential negative impacts and to implement environmental safeguards to prevent or to minimise the negative impact from its operations.



Environmental Policy and Practices

Environmental policy and practices are an integral part of every operation which takes place on the forest. The Manager maintains an Environmental Policy Statement which is signed by the Forestry Director and followed by all staff.

Regular monitoring of key environmental parameters will be undertaken where necessary to ensure the impact on the forest environment from events such as windstorms, flooding and fire, or of agents such as pests, diseases, and weeds are minimised.

The management of the forest recognises the importance of the natural and social environment for the future of its business. The people employed in the forest and processing plants, the neighbouring landowners, the appropriate iwi and the community at large are all recognised as stakeholders.

All activities within the estate are subject to the Manager's Environmental Standards.

Environmental Goals

1. Achieve a greater understanding from all persons working within the forest of their environmental responsibilities
2. Establish working relationships with all councils
3. Establish relationships with iwi, neighbours, and other stakeholders
4. Promote and undertake sound environmental stewardship of land and other natural resources on, or adjacent to, this land

Environmental Standards

The Manager's Environmental Standards set out the expectations with regard to managing the environment during forest operations. They are designed to communicate expectations for environmentally sound forestry operations.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) guide all operations and are continuously reviewed and updated.

Assessment of environmental risks due to operations are covered within the SOPs along with other specific forms relating to harvest operations, some of which are managed on BraveGen.

The Environmental Standards and SOPs cover hazardous substances management and clearly outlines the expectations the Manager has of all staff, contractors and suppliers in relation to hazardous substance management.

Hazardous materials which may be used within Wairarapa Estate are:

- Herbicides
- Pesticides
- Fuels
- Oil
- Fire retardants
- Surfactants
- Paint

The Manager is committed to reducing the use of hazardous substances. All aspects of chemical use are reported annually.



Estate Description

Forest Area

Wairarapa Estate is made up of 23 forests with a total Gross area of 10,003.8 hectares. The table below shows the breakdown of the estate by forest and type.

Note: the inventory of Area Thinned and Area Pruned is not complete, and the data collection is actively ongoing.

Forest	Gross Area (HA)	Net planted area (ha) All Species	Net Productive area (ha) p.radiata	Area Thinned (ha)	Area pruned (ha)	FSC RSAA (HA)	RSAA (% of net productive area)	RSAA (% per ecological district)	Ecological District
Hapua	742.26	68.67	653.53			51.86	6.99	8%	Eastern Hawkes Bay
Waipukurau	77.11	70.79	70.79			3.48	4.51	5%	Eastern Hawkes Bay
Total by ED	819.37	139.46	724.32			55.34		8%	
Craigie Lea	1667.35	1198.81	1198.81	933.71	898.51	433.42	25.99	36%	Eastern Wairarapa
Dunolly	604.9	424.96	424.8	423.1	415.8	105.44	17.43	25%	Eastern Wairarapa
Driscoll road	155.24	124.27	124.27			24.66	15.89	20%	Eastern Wairarapa
Erindale	874.94	525.28	657.55			186.15	21.28	28%	Eastern Wairarapa
Flat Point	154.71	100.24	100.24			52.12	33.69	52%	Eastern Wairarapa
Glenburn	2030.44	1546.21	1546.21	1359.3	985.3	264.78	13.04	17%	Eastern Wairarapa
Hawkins	176.11	66.67	147.86	66.67		17.89	10.16	12%	Eastern Wairarapa
Kaiwhata Pines	215.52	146.34	146.33	146.34	146.34	64.52	29.94	44%	Eastern Wairarapa
Lands End	117.31	86.27	91.42			7.71	6.57	8%	Eastern Wairarapa
Ngahape - WE	276.31	195.79	195.79	195.05	195.05	55.43	20.06	28%	Eastern Wairarapa
Oldfields	212.83	119.59	180.2			16.52	7.76	9%	Eastern Wairarapa
Pakowhai	708	565.16	580.7			109.22	15.43	19%	Eastern Wairarapa
Pongaroa	405.8	293.54	293.54			97.17	23.95	33%	Eastern Wairarapa
Ruakokoputuna	263.58	184.33	226.93			20.18	7.66	9%	Eastern Wairarapa
Tinui - WE	189.93	142.55	142.55	142.55		20.84	10.97	15%	Eastern Wairarapa
Woodford Green	162.21	106.51	140.7	106.51		11.67	7.19	8%	Eastern Wairarapa
Wai Ngaio	242.51	125.68	128.32			112.95	46.58	88%	Eastern Wairarapa
Total by ED	8457.69	5952.2	6326.22			1600.67		25%	
Roil	199.21	91.81	129.84	0	0	0	0	0	Maungaharuru



Total by ED	199.21	91.81	129.84			0		0%	
Beehive Creek	166.73	106.01	106.01	106.01	106.01	50.7	47.83		Rangitikei
Total by ED	166.73	106.01	106.01			50.7		48%	
Putorino	188.42	176.25	176.25			4.13	2.19	2%	Waihua
Riverina - Wairoa	172.38	156.86	156.86			11.23	6.51	7%	Waihua
Total by ED	19646.8	12912.07	333.11	3479.24	2747.01	15.36		5%	
Total	10003.8	6622.59	7619.5			1722.07			

*Net Productive area (ha) p.radiata /FSC RSAA (HA)

Species

Wairarapa Estate is primarily *Pinus radiata*, with some minor species planted in patches. All radiata crops are managed either on a pruned, framing or untended regime. It is intended to replant all areas after harvest with improved genetics.

Pinus radiata is the most extensively used species for plantation forestry in New Zealand due to its fast-growing behaviour, durability and versatility. It was introduced to New Zealand in the 1850s, adapted to our climate quickly and by the early 1900's radiata plantations were throughout the country. During the 1950s, genetic improvement commenced and currently continue to produce higher quality wood. Demand for quality wood is always increasing both domestic and internationally.

Age Class

Wairarapa Estate has an uneven age-class spread with the majority of stand aged 21-25 years. The following table shows the breakdown of the estate by age class.

Tree Age (years)	Area (ha)
Fallow	221.47
1-5	624.9
6-10	65.9
11-15	96.8
16-20	845.4
21-25	3939.7
26-30	974.2
30+	79

Wairarapa Estate Map

A map of the forests comprising Wairarapa Estate is included on the next page.



Forest Description

Location

Wairarapa Estate currently extends over three regions and eight districts:

Forest Name	Region	District
Hapua	Hawkes Bay	Hastings
Putorino		
Roil		
Riverina - Wairoa		Wairoa
Waipukurau		Central Hawkes Bay
Beehive Creek	Manawatu-Wanganui	Manawatu
Pongaroa		Tararua
Erindale	Wellington	Masterton
Hawkins		
Ngahape		
Oldfields		
Pakowhai		
Woodford Green		
Craigie Lea		
Driscoll road		Carterton
Dunolly		
Flat Point		
Glenburn		
Kaiwhata Pines		
Lands' End		
Ruakokoputuna		South Wairarapa
Tinui		
Wai Ngaio		

Topography

Hawkes Bay

Hawkes Bay is largely made up of hill country and coastal plains. The Huiarau, Kaweka, and Ruahine Ranges uplift the region (earthquake prone) which cause thin-soiled erosion-prone hills. This land is often marginal and can only be used extensively which makes forestry an appropriate land use.

Manawatu-Wanganui

The Manawatu-Wanganui region has gentle rolling hills to flat coastal plains as well as the steep Tararua and Ruahine Ranges that separate the region from Wellington. The coastal plains are shaped by extensive river systems which makes the region mostly suitable for intensive land use such as dairy farming and cropping, however, steeper land and land needing erosion protection is suitable for plantation forestry.

Wellington

The Wellington Region, like Manawatu-Wanganui, has a variable topography that includes the steep Tararua and Ruahine Ranges that dissipates into rolling hills and plains. The Wairarapa also includes the Aorangi Range which provides regional central uplift.



Geology and Soils

Wairarapa Estate, which lies along the East Coast of New Zealand's North Island, is part of a complex geological accretionary system where faulting and folding of rock is significant due to the subduction of the Pacific Oceanic Plate under the Australian Continental Plate. This subduction has created an accretionary wedge regime along the East Coast of the North Island. The geology of Wairarapa Estate ranges from Carboniferous (300Mya) (Greywacke Tararuas/Ruahine Ranges) to Quaternary (Recent) in age.

The soils of Wairarapa Estate are majority Brown and Pallic soils with some minor Gley, Pumice, Raw, Recent Soils and one area of podzol. Brown Soils are the most extensive soil type for New Zealand, whereas Pallic Soils cover 12% of New Zealand. Brown Soils have relative stable topsoils with well-developed subsoils whereas Pallic Soils have limited permeability and are surface erosion susceptible (ideal for *P. Radiata* compared to grass species).

For more information on New Zealand Soils - Hewitt, A., & Dymond, J. (2013). Survey of New Zealand soil orders. *Ecosystem services in New Zealand: conditions and trends*, 1(10), 121-131

Climate

Hawkes Bay

Temperature (C°)	Sunshine	Rainfall	Ground Frost
Mean daily maximum: 19.5 Mean monthly temperature: 14.55 Mean daily minimum: 9.6	Average annual bright sunshine hours: 2238.2	Average monthly rainfall (mm): 74.21 Average monthly wet days (1mm Or More of Rain): 8.15 Mean annual rainfall (mm): 877.35	Average days of frost: 29.65 per annum

Manawatu-Wanganui

Temperature (C°)	Sunshine	Rainfall	Ground Frost
Mean daily maximum: 17.9 Mean monthly temperature: 13.65 Mean daily minimum: 9.3	Average annual bright sunshine hours: 1899.25	Average monthly rainfall (mm): 76.49 Average monthly wet days (1mm Or More of Rain): 9.89 Mean annual rainfall (mm): 918.3	Average days of frost: 23.75 per annum

Wellington

Temperature (C°)	Sunshine	Rainfall	Ground Frost
Temperature (C°) Mean daily maximum: 17 Mean monthly temperature: 12.85 Mean daily minimum: 8.7	Average annual bright sunshine hours: 1982.2	Average monthly rainfall (mm): 88.95 Average monthly wet days (1mm Or More of Rain): 10.51 Mean annual rainfall (mm): 1069.15	Average days of frost: 36 per annum



High Conservation Value Areas

Indigenous biodiversity management within the forests is an essential component of everyday forest management. Although exotic forests can provide a level of biodiversity, High Conservation Value (HCV) areas are usually the source of most indigenous biodiversity. Rare, threatened and endangered species can also be found associated with exotic forests and require special attention for management.

All reserve areas are managed per Forest Enterprises' High Conservation Value Areas and Reserves Policy.

The Manager contracts Wildlands Ltd to identify reserve areas. As forests are added to the estate, the Manager identifies HCV areas within the new forests. Wildlands Ltd will be contracted every two years to check and monitor High and Potential HCV areas (Classified as '1. Potential HCV/F' and '2. High' on HCV maps attached).

Wairarapa Estate consists of 1,722 hectares of HCV areas. All HCV areas have been mapped and recorded with the Manager's GIS.

High Conservation Value Areas

There are 2 High Conservation Value (HCV) areas within the estate. These are described as:

1. Saline Springs in Glenburn
2. River area in Dunolly

Both areas have a management protection plan in place and have been mapped (see Appendix for maps and management plan).

High Reserve Areas

All these areas have been mapped and identified and recorded on the GIS. The Manager will protect these areas.

Wildlands Ltd will monitor the areas on a two-year cycle for pests, weed and rare and threatened species.

Moderate Reserve Areas

All these areas have been mapped and identified and recorded on the GIS. The Manager will protect these areas; however, the areas can be crossed for operational purposes if this is the best environmental result. Any crossing of the area will require a management plan.

Wildlands Ltd will monitor the areas on a five-year cycle for pests, weed and rare and threatened species.

Low Reserve Areas

All these areas have been mapped and identified and recorded on the GIS. The Manager will protect these areas; however, the areas can be crossed for operational purposes if this is the best environmental result. Any crossing of the area will require a management plan.

Wildlands Ltd will monitor the areas on a five-year cycle for pests, weed and rare and threatened species.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

All contractors and staff must be trained to identify, and given the identification form for (also in Environmental Standards), known rare, threatened and endangered species. If any species are found, the Manager is to be notified immediately and a species sighting form completed.

Protection requirements are assessed at the time of re-establishment where additions to riparian or buffering setbacks are often recommended.

In the case of fauna, records of sighting and locations are stored within GeoMaster and GIS.

Whenever an operation is planned, GeoMaster and GIS must be checked for any record of rare and threatened species within or near the operational area. If there have been observations of any species, all contractors and their staff must be made aware of this, and a management plan for protecting the species will be prepared as part of the Harvesting Prescription. If required, this plan will be prepared in association with local experts.



Establishment and Silviculture

All forest operations are planned to ensure the crop achieves maximum growth and is of high quality.

Typical establishment and silviculture operations within Wairarapa Estate include:

- Land preparation
- Planting
- Weed control
- Pest and disease control
- Fire protection
- Pruning
- Thinning

In addition, the Manager follows a maintenance plan which includes road, track, fence and water way maintenance.

All operations must follow the standards set within the Manager's Environmental Standards.

Establishment

No land under native vegetation will be converted into plantations as per the New Zealand Forest Accord.

The majority of harvested areas will be replanted the winter following the first spring after harvest.

Establishment may include:

- Raking of slash
- Spot mounding
- Aerial desiccation spraying
- Planting of genetically improved seedlings (generally *Pinus radiata* is planted at 1,000-1,250 stems per hectare)
- Animal pest control
- Fertilising
- Aerial or spot releasing of weed competition

Prior to any forest establishment, a review of the area will be conducted to identify whether there are any risks to rare, threatened or endangered species of flora or fauna. At the same time, consideration will be made of riparian buffer sizes and hard to harvest areas.

All establishment sites will be reviewed to ensure reserves and HCV areas are maintained, that there is a mix of age classes throughout Wairarapa Estate, and correct genotypes are used.

Silviculture

Silviculture is the practice of controlling the growth, composition, health and quality of a forest to meet specific objectives.

There are two main tending regimes within Wairarapa Estate - pruned and framing. Some areas are left untended as a protection crop or for other reasons, however this is not the norm.

Future regimes will depend on Wairarapa Estate and the Manager's assessment of market opportunities, site factors (including slope) and the tree-stocks available.

Thinning

Thinning of stands is undertaken, generally between six to nine years of age, to provide the optimum space for selected crop trees within the stand to grow and maximise their economic return. The aim is to thin out the smaller or poorer formed trees leaving the bigger, better formed trees to grow on. Most thinning operations leave the thinned stems on the forest floor to decompose where production thinning is impractical or uneconomic.



Regimes

Pruned

Year	Operation	Stems per ha	Details
0	Establish	1000-1250	Improved genetics
5-6	Prune 0-3m	375	Minimum green crown must be 3.0m
7-8	Prune 3-6m	375	Minimum green crown must be 3.5m
7-8	Thin to waste	350-375	Thin all non-pruned stems to waste after final pruning
25-30	Clearfell		

Framing

Year	Operation	Stems per ha	Details
0	Establish	1000 - 1250	Improved genetics
8-10	Thin to waste	500-600	Thin all non-dominant stems to waste when mean crop height 14m
25-30	Clearfell		

Forest Health

Forest health surveys will be undertaken during routine forest visits. The Manager will complete its own health assessments.



Inventory, Mapping and Forest Records

Forest growth and development is monitored through regular forest inventory. Forest inventories providing stand information are required at different times and for different reasons throughout the life of a rotation. The Manager undertakes audits of all inventory to ensure consistency in approach and accuracy.

The following inventory is applied to Wairarapa Estate:

- Pre-assessment
- Quality Control
- Mid-rotation Inventory
- Pre-harvest Inventory

Pre-assessment

Pre-assessment is the collection of parameters prior to a tending operation to help calculate contract rates for tending, and to take a final check on the timing of the operation.

Sampling intensity is low with a minimum of five plots per stand, and data is collected from six to ten trees per plot. Data collected is then used to calculate a labour-day target and hence a contract rate per hectare. Contract rates are often set by tender or negotiation, reducing the need to pre-assess every block.

Pre-assessment is completed on the forests prior to tending operations commencing.

Quality Control

Quality control is carried out during and after a tending operation. The aims of the quality control are to:

- Collect sufficient data to monitor a contractor's performance and correct performance if necessary
- Collect quantitative data to provide reliable estimates of the crop
- Provide data as input for growth modelling

Sampling intensity is a minimum of five plots per stand, or one plot per 2 hectares, with every fourth plot being a full measurement plot. This provides the data for the current crop status and future growth modelling.

Data is summarised by Forest/Compartment/Stand prior to being entered into GeoMaster where it is retained as a permanent record. The records can then be directly accessed for annual reports and valuations and stand growth simulation modelling.

Quality control plots are completed at the stand level at the completion of each tending operation.

Mid-rotation Inventory

The principal aim for the mid-rotation inventory is to collect stand data for inputs into estate modelling and long-term harvest planning and marketing. The objective is to get accurate stand data summaries which will be used for crop typing, estate modelling and valuation.

This is a low intensity inventory, but with full log type cruising. This will enable summary to stand level and more accurate yield projections for the estate model. Mid-rotation inventory is scheduled for between 12 and 16 years of age.

Pre-harvest Inventory

The principal aim of pre-harvest inventory is to obtain estimates of recoverable volume by log grade. This information can then be used to develop marketing and harvesting strategies. Inventories will be undertaken when stands reach five years or less from harvesting. Sampling intensity is targeted to achieve 10% confidence limits on Basal Area on a stand-by-stand basis. Smaller stands may be aggregated into crop types to achieve this as in mid-rotation inventory.

Post-harvest Reconciliation

After harvest, reconciliation of data of the harvest area is undertaken to help improve records and to ensure harvesting has met the standards expected.



Mapping

Updating forest maps is required periodically as the forest changes. The work involves:

- Updating topographic detail
- Remapping forest stand boundaries from aerial photography
- Updating stand and forest attributes such as roads, landings, protected ecosystems and archaeological sites
- Defining legal boundaries

The data is kept and managed in the Manager's GIS system.

Stands are remapped from new aerial photographs around the age of four, when the trees are visible, to accurately determine boundaries. They are also remapped within 2 years of harvest to assist with harvest planning.

Forest Records

Forest records are essential to provide an historic perspective on the physical condition of each stand.

Forest records should provide the following information:

- Record of forest operations for each stand including a summary of quality control data
- A forest map showing the location, stand boundaries and net stocked area of each stand
- Crop inventory results
- Yields achieved from each stand at production thinning or clearfell
- Costs incurred for each operation
- Protected ecosystems attributes
- Threatened species records
- Archaeological and Waahi Tapu sites and other potential features
- Chemicals used

The Manager maintains forest records in GeoMaster.



Harvesting

Currently, harvesting is scheduled by age class. However, as the estate grows, the Manager will attempt to smooth the harvest profile to ensure continuous harvesting with a similar volume harvested per annum.

Harvest Planning

All harvest planning and operations will follow the Manager's Environmental Standards.

Planning is essential to ensure roading infrastructure is developed in a timely manner and any resource consents and surveys are completed on time.

Harvest planning must consider:

- **Slope** - determining what equipment can be used
- The Resource Management Act 1991, the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and any other relevant **legislation**
- **Safety** - how to ensure the operation is completed in a safe and legal manner
- **Soil and water** - how to avoid, remedy or mitigate impacts on soil and water
- **Ecosystems** - potential rare or threatened species and how to manage, managing in accordance with the New Zealand Forest Accord (1990) and the Code of Environmental Practice (ECoP)
- Possible sites of cultural, architectural, historical, ecological economic or religious significance to Tangata Whenua - Tangata Whenua are to be consulted in regard to all planned harvest sites
- **Financial outcomes** - plan the operation to ensure it meets current market demand and provides a return on investment
- **Offsite impacts** - plan to minimise any adverse impacts on people or the environment outside of the forest

Harvesting Operations

All operations will be undertaken by harvest and transport contractors who have been selected for their quality of service and understanding of the Manager's Environmental Standards, associated SOPs, Health and Safety Management Systems (HSMS) and the Archaeological & Waahi Tapu Sites and Discovery SOP.

All operations will be supervised by the Manager, who has the right to stop the operation at any time if they feel the operation is having, or has the potential to have, an adverse impact on safety or the environment.

All operations will be regularly audited as per the Manager's health and safety and environmental systems.

Harvesting Methods

The Manager uses three basic criteria to ensure the right harvesting methods are employed:

1. **Health & Safety** - the method is the most appropriate for the topography and nature of land so that the potential for injury is minimised
2. **Environment** - the method creates the least impact on the environment
3. **Financial** - the method is the most cost effective for the area taking safety and environmental considerations into account

The Manager is committed to adopting harvesting techniques and technology which minimise the impact on the environment and reduce the risk of accidents and injuries. To meet these objectives, Wairarapa Estate has been divided into four terrain types and the appropriate machinery configurations are used on each type.

Chain of Custody

All harvest loads leaving the estate will be accompanied by a docket or dockets stating crew, grade, forest location, weight and transport operator. Trucks will be randomly checked to ensure dockets are always present. A decision has not been made as to the branding of logs.

Subject to attaining FSC certification, the Manager would ensure all dockets have the FSC certification number on them and may brand the logs with the FSC® logo.



Protection and Maintenance

The Manager will maintain roads, tracks, fences and water systems. The Manager will ensure pest and disease control, fire protection and management of protected areas occurs at all times.

Pest management within the estate is subject to statutory obligations under the Regional Pest Management Strategy administered by the Regional Council. The strategy applies to both pest plants and animals, categorising them in terms of management objectives. The categories, objectives and landowner obligations are summarised below for each Regional Pest Management Strategy Plan.

Weeds

The overall objective in managing weeds is to:

- Meet statutory obligations under the Regional Pest Management Strategy
- Reduce direct impacts on both plantations and indigenous biodiversity values
- Ensure impacts on neighbouring properties are promptly dealt with
- Reduce the abundance and distribution of these species within the forest estate

The major species within Wairarapa Estate are various grasses, gorse, broom, blackberry and wilding conifers.

Competition from colonising weeds will limit tree growth in their first few years after establishment. Control of these weeds involves chemical application which will occur prior to planting and may occur post planting.

Gorse and broom threaten indigenous biodiversity in open communities where they can smother native species, however they can also act as a nurse crop in some areas for native regeneration. Blackberry can displace native species by outcompeting and smothering them.

A list of pest weeds appears in the appendix of the Manager's Environmental Standards and in the Appendix of this Plan.

All weeds will be controlled within Wairarapa Estate as follows.

(A) Total Control

Any weeds discovered under this category must be reported to the regional council. The council is responsible for controlling these weeds.

(B) Regional Surveillance

Weeds under this category should be reported to the council so the council can monitor them.

(C) Containment

Weeds under this category should be contained and removed if possible

(D) Site-led

These plants will be cleared by the Manager if within 50m of a neighbour.

Disease

Diseases, which can affect the forest trees and adjacent native vegetation, are monitored throughout the year. Most diseases can cause little damage and do not require control. The exception is *Dothistroma spp.*, a fungus which attacks pine needles and is associated with wet, warm conditions.

Dothistroma is the most commonly occurring fungal disorder within New Zealand's pine plantation. This fungus is controlled using an aerially applied copper-based fungicide spray, but only when the infection reaches a critical level. Dothistroma infection can also be controlled via silviculture by timely thinning and pruning operations, which increases air movement and lowers humidity levels.

There has been no need for Dothistroma control within the Wairarapa Estate forests.

No control is currently completed on other fungal disorders.

Any unusual mortality or colouring discovered within Wairarapa Estate will be reported to the Ministry for Primary Industries.



Chemical Control

All chemical applications are managed in accordance with the Manager's Environmental Standards, the Manager's Pesticide Application SOP and Chemical Use Policy, the New Zealand Standard for Agrichemical Application, Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 regulations, and the obligations conferred by FSC to manage and minimise the use of chemicals; including use of alternatives where available.

As part of the FSC commitment:

- All chemical usage is tracked by active ingredient and application area to enable reporting and monitoring of trends
- The Manager has applied to be a participant in the Forest Owners environmental group which is undertaking research into chemical reduction, efficacy and safety issues related FSC regulations.
- The FSC Pesticides Policy (FSC-POL-30-001 V3-0 EN) is to be followed.
- All unwanted chemical can be booked for pick up via the Agrecovery website
- All empty containers will be disposed of at a registered recycling site

Pest Animals

Forests provide habitat for unwanted pest animals, and in most cases a refuge from which such pests can spread. Animal pests can substantially reduce the productivity of the forest.

The Manager will attempt to identify all pests present and manage them within the relevant regional council pest management strategies. The Manager will work to control or eradicate such species in accordance with these plans, to prevent spread and nuisance to neighbouring properties.

The most cost-effective long-term control is often achieved with the co-operation of neighbours, regional authorities and pest control agencies. The Manager will keep all these stakeholders informed of pest management operations.

Fire Prevention

The Manager complies with Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) and Wairarapa Estate's fire plan which is reviewed by the Manager each year before October.

The threat of fire is minimised by:

- Having an effective fire plan which encompasses prevention, detection and control procedures
- Active prevention measures which include restrictions on access, fire prevention signage, publicity when fire danger is high and access to water sources
- Effective detection systems which includes good communication systems, mapping, and fire plan alert procedures
- A close link with the relevant fire authorities, and an understanding of equipment and trained manpower availability
- Good forest management which recognises the influence of terrain, the road network and accessibility on fire prevention and control measures
- Suitable internal access systems of roads and tracks, and maintenance of fire breaks as the need arises

The legal responsibility for fighting forest fires lies with FENZ. In the event of a fire which starts within the forest, FENZ is responsible for attending and providing the resources to extinguish the fire.

The Manager maintains a close liaison with FENZ in terms of developing the "fire plan" and the maintenance of good communication relative to potential risks and fire danger ratings.

All neighbours are contacted prior to the fire season to check the Manager's records of contact numbers and other details are correct.



Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The Manager is committed to managing Wairarapa Estate to maintain a diversity of both indigenous flora and fauna species. Of particular importance are rare, threatened and endangered species living within the estate.

The Manager is undertaking a review to identify all rare, threatened and endangered species either confirmed or suspected to be present in the estate. Management Plans are progressively developed for all species confirmed to be present, focusing initially on those areas where harvesting is imminent.

Any permanent habitat for rare, threatened and endangered species is recorded in the GIS mapping layer as ecological restrictions, and taken into account during planning of operations, to ensure compliance with the Management Plans.



Monitoring

Every year, the Manager and Wairarapa Estate Limited will discuss the plan and associated annual plans. A review of measures taken to meet objectives will be undertaken at this time and outcomes recorded.

All monitoring will follow the Manager's monitoring plans and SOPs as per the Environmental Standards. Unless commercially sensitive, all monitoring results will be made available to public on request.

The monitoring program is designed to understand the impact of forest activities on the environment and the impact of the environment on the Manager's ability to grow trees. This leads to the development of strategies to ensure the Manager continues to manage its activities in a sustainable way.

Discussion will be held on the following:

Health and Safety

All contractors and staff will be audited as per the Manager's Health & Safety Management System (HSMS). All near misses, incidents and property damage will be recorded. The Manager will run a random drug and alcohol sampling program.

Environmental

The Manager will ensure all monitoring occurs as specified in its Environmental Standards. In particular, the Stream Health Monitoring and Assessment Kit (SHMAK) testing and Wildlands Ltd reporting on reserves.

Operations

The Manager conducts internal environmental audits to confirm operations have been carried out according to prescriptions, the Manager's Environmental Standards and regulatory requirements. Corrective actions are identified and rectified.

Regional Councils will also conduct resource consent compliance monitoring of operations undertaken under resource consents or permitted activity rules.

Forest Growth

Forest growth will be monitored through a combination of permanent sample plots and regular inventory.

Financial

The Manager will monitor budget versus expenditure quarterly and report variances to Wairarapa Estate Limited within the quarterly report and at quarterly meetings.

Annual reports will be provided, and periodic review meeting will be held when requested.

Forest Health

The Manager will undertake ongoing health monitoring survey to identify any health issues in the growing stands such as disease, pest damage or nutrient deficiencies.

The most common disease affecting radiata pine is a fungal disease *Dothistroma spp.* which causes needle cast in radiata pine and can severely slow tree growth. *Dothistroma* is controlled using copper-based products (cuprous oxide) similar to those used to control disease in home vegetable gardens.

Routine forest health inspections will identify any significant outbreaks of *Dothistroma* and be used to develop the annual spray programme. Significant amounts of research have been carried out to ensure the lowest possible effective level of fungicide is used to control this disease. Even though risk is low, application is planned to ensure that drift is minimised, and records are kept and audited to ensure that practices can be improved.

Stakeholders

Consultation will occur with stakeholders as per the Manager's Environmental Standards and this Forest Management Plan. Feedback from stakeholders will be sought and monitored. This includes actions undertaken to resolve disputes and issues, monitoring of externally generated complaints and client satisfaction surveys.

Consultation will occur with stakeholders during resource consent applications, annual and periodic meetings, contributions to council processes and interactions with forest recreational users and iwi.



Planning

This Forest Management Plan pertains to the management of Wairarapa Estate and will be adhered to for the next 5 years. Any deviation from this Plan will be justified only on the basis the changes do not adversely affect the environment. Any changes, which are contrary to the policies contained in this Plan require a full review of the Plan.

The next review date for this Plan is: April **2021**.

The review will include review of planned monitoring, reserve areas and their protection, stakeholder engagement and financial performance.

The Forest Management Plan is used for both medium- and long-term planning.

For short-term operational and budgetary control planning, operations plans are prepared on an annual or as necessary basis. These plans are prepared annually and in accordance with this management plan. Operations plans and associated budgets are subject to approval by Wairarapa Estate Limited at the beginning of each financial year.



Appendices

1. **Pest Plants of the Wellington Region**
2. **Relevant Regulations, Standards and Guidelines**
3. **Maps and Management Plans – Botanised High Conservation Value Areas**
4. **Maps – High Conservation Value Areas**
5. **Maps – Stream Health Monitoring and Assessment (SHMAK) Sites**
6. **Maps – Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC)**



Appendix 1: Pest Plants of the Wellington Region

Plants	Scientific Name	Primary Programme
African club moss	Selaginella kraussiana	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
African feather grass	Pennisetum macrourum	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
African fountain grass	Pennisetum setaceum	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Alligator weed	Alternanthera philoxeroides	Exclusion
Apple of Sodom	Solanum linnaeanum	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Artemisia	Artemisia spp.	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Artillery plant	Galeobdolon luteum	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Arum lily	Zantedeschia aethiopica	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Asiatic knotweed	Reynoutria japonica	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Australian sedge	Carex longebraciata	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Banana passionfruit	Passiflora mixta, P. mollissima, P. tripartita	Site-led Hutt City Council (HCC)
Barberry	Berberis glaucocarpa	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Bathurst bur	Xanthium spinosum	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Blackberry	Rubus spp. barbed cultivars	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Blue morning glory	Ipomoea indica	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Blue passionflower	Passiflora caerulea	Sustained control
Bomarea	Bomarea caldasii, B. multiflora	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Boneseed	Chrysanthemoides monilifera	Sustained control
Boxthorn	Lycium ferocissimum	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Broom	Cytisus scoparius	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Brush wattle	Paraserianthes lophantha	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Buddleia	Buddleja davidii	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Californian arrowhead	Sagittaria montevidensis	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Californian bulrush	Schoenoplectus californicus	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Cape honey flower	Melianthus major	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Cape ivy	Senecio angulatus	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Cape tulip	Moraea flaccida (syn. Homeria collina)	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Cathedral bells	Cobaea scandens	Site-led HCC
Chilean flame creeper	Tropaeolum speciosum	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Chilean needle grass	Nassella neesiana	Exclusion
Chinese pennisetum	Pennisetum alopecuroides	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Chocolate vine	Akebia quinata	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Climbing asparagus	Asparagus scandens	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Climbing dock	Rumex sagittatus	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Climbing spindleberry	Celastrus orbiculatus	Sustained control
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster franchetii, C. horizontalis	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Crack willow	Salix fragilis	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Darwin's barberry	Berberis darwinii	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Delta arrowhead	Sagittaria platyphylla	Key Native Ecosystem Programme



Didymo	<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Eelgrass	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> , <i>V. gigantea</i>	Sustained control
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Evergreen buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
German ivy	<i>Senecio mikanoides</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Giant knotweed	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> and hybrids	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Great bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Gunnera	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Hawaiian arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Houttuynia	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Japanese spindletree	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Manchurian wild rice	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Marram grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Mile-a-minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Mist flower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Monkey apple	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Montbretia	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiflora</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Moth plant	<i>Araujia hortorum</i>	Eradication
Nassella tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Exclusion
Nasturtium	<i>Nasturtium officinalis</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Noogoora bur	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Site-led HCC
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> , <i>C. selloana</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Perennial nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i> (subsp.)	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Plectranthus	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Polypodium (common polypody)	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Progressive containment



Purple ragwort	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Pussy willow	<i>S. cinerea</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Pyp grass	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Eradication
Silver poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Smilax	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Spartina	<i>Spartina anglica</i> , <i>S. alterniflora</i>	Eradication
Stinking iris	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Sweet pea shrub	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Tuber ladder fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Velvet groundsel	<i>Senecio petasitis</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Eradication
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
White bryony	<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
White edged nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Wild ginger	<i>Hedychium</i> , <i>gardnerianum</i> , <i>H. flavescens</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Wild onion	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Key Native Ecosystem Programme
Wilding conifers	<i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Macrocarpa</i> spp.	Progressive containment
Woolly nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Eradication



Appendix 2: Relevant Regulations, Standards and Guidelines

A.	NATIONAL LEGISLATION
	Accident Compensation Act 2001
	Biosecurity Act 1993
	Climate Change (Forestry Sector) Regulations 2008
	Climate Change Response Act 2002
	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals 2004 (NZS8409:2004)
	Commerce Act 1986
	Companies Act 1993
	Conservation Act 1987
	Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017
	Cooperative Companies Act 1996
	Crown Forest Assets Act 1989
	Crown Minerals Act 1991
	Ecological Regions and Districts of New Zealand
	Employment Relations Act 2000
	Fencing Act 1978
	Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017
	Fire Service Act 1975 as Amended 1990
	Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004
	Forest Disease Control Regulations 1967
	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
	Forestry Encouragement Act 1962
	Forestry Encouragement Loans Regulations 1967
	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
	Forests Act 1949
	Health & Safety at Work Act 2015
	Heritage New Zealand Act 2014
	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
	Holidays Act 2003
	Income Tax Act 2007
	Land Act 1948
	Land Transfer Act 1952
	Local Government Act 2002
	Machinery Act 1950
	Maori Reserved Land Act 1955
	Minimum Wage Act 1983
	Misuse of Drugs Act 1975
	National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry
	Native Plants Protection Act 1934
	New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry 2007



New Zealand Forest Code of Practice June 1993
New Zealand Threat Classification System 2005
Overseas Investment Act 2005
Personal Property Securities Act 1999
Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand 1995
Public Works Act 1981
Resource Management Act 1991
Safety and Health in Forestry Operations: Code of Practice and Best Practice Guidelines
Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
The New Zealand Forest Accord 1991
Trade Marks Act 2002
Transport Act 1962
Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
Trespass Act 1980
Walking Access Act 2008
Wild Animal Control Act 1977
Wildlife Act 1953
Workplace Relations Act 2000
Legal Rights to Harvest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure and management rights • Concession licenses • Management and harvest planning
Trade and Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of species, quantities, qualities • Trade and transport • Offshore trading and transfer pricing
Third Party Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary rights • Free prior and informed consent (FPIC) • Rights of indigenous peoples
Timber Harvesting Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber harvesting regulations • Protected sites and species • Environmental requirements • Health and safety • Legal employment
Taxes and fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of royalties and harvesting fees • Value added and sales taxes • Income and profit taxes
Custom Regulations
Biosecurity Act 1993
Customs and Excise Act 2018
Forests Act 1949
Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989



	The New Zealand Forest Accord 1991
	CITES
	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
	Other
	Not applicable at this stage. All relevant legislation has been stated
B.	REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY RELATED TO AND EMERGING FROM NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS:
	Code of Practice for the Management of Agrichemicals 2004 (NZS8409:2004)
	Ecological Regions and Districts of New Zealand
	Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017
	Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005
	Forest Disease Control Regulations 1967
	Forest Produce Import & Export Regulations 1989
	Forestry Encouragement Loans Regulations 1967
	Forestry Rights Registration Act 1983
	Forests Act 1949
	New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry 2007
	New Zealand Forest Code of Practice June 1993
	New Zealand Threat Classification system 2005
	Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest Management in New Zealand 1995
	Resource Management Act 1991
	The New Zealand Forest Accord 1991



Appendix 3: Maps and Management Plans – Botanised High Conservation Value Areas

Saline Springs in Glenburn Forest

The Botanised High Conservation Value (HCV) area is to be protected with a deer fence erected around the actual springs. There will be a gate, on which the Manager will place a lock.

The Manager will remove all exotic vegetation from within and around the fence.

Access to the Springs will be limited.

A photo point will be set up within the Botanised HCV area to help with monitoring. Photos will be taken annually.

The Botanised HCV area will be monitored for:

- Weed growth, which the Manager will remove
- Native growth of saline species

River area in Dunolly Forest

The Botanised HCV area is to be protected.

The Manager will remove all weed species within the area and will manage animal pests. The Manager will set and monitor bait stations within the area.

Access to the area will be limited.

The Botanised HCV area will be monitored for:

- Weed growth, which the Manager will remove
- Damage from pests



Glenburn Saline Springs HCV Reserve

1:2,000



Date: 07/04/2020

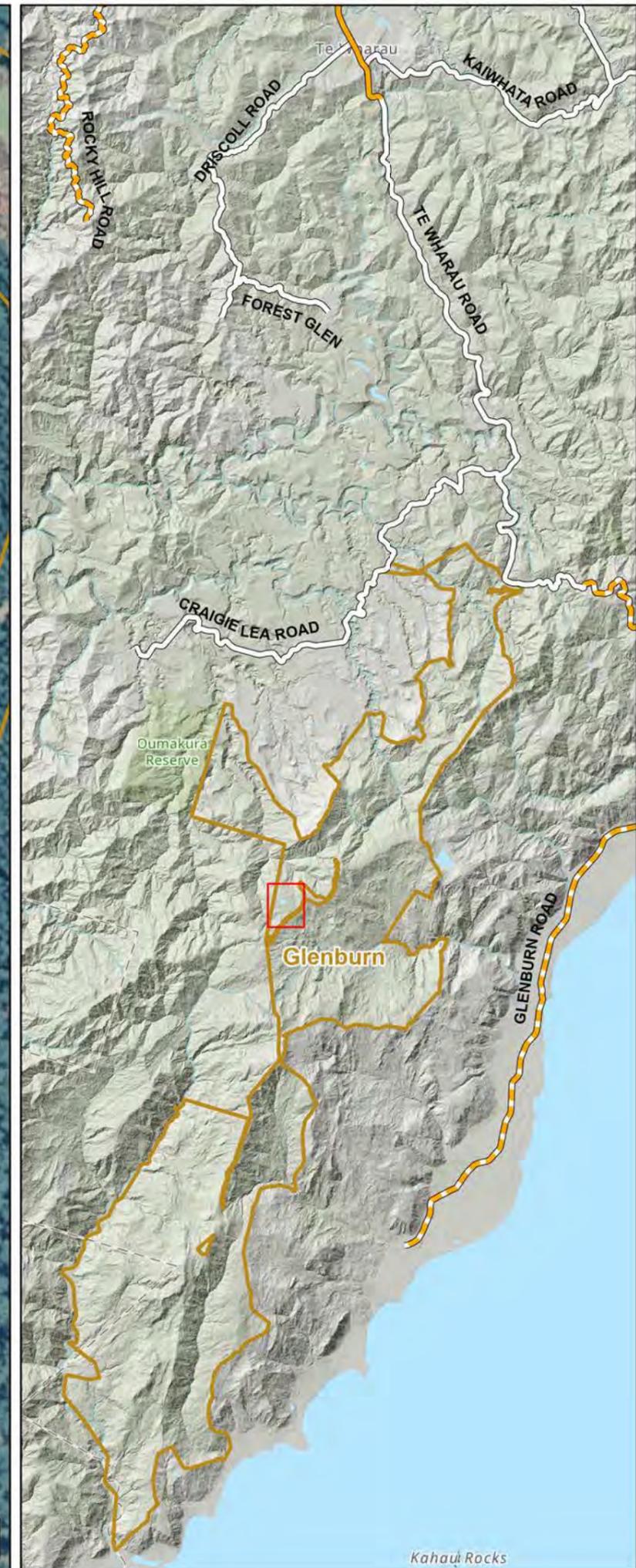
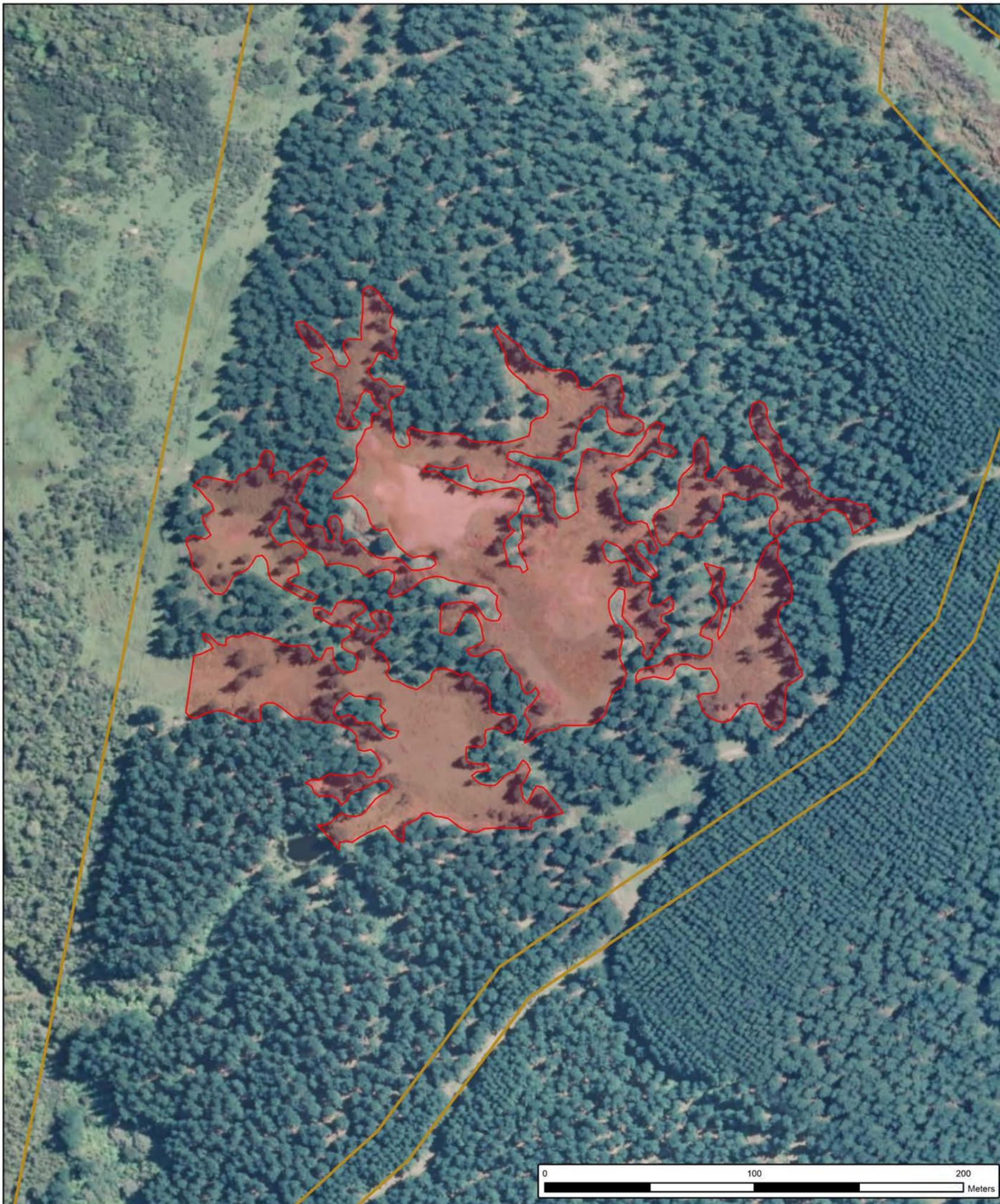


Legend

Legal Boundary

 Wairarapa Estate Ltd

 HCV Reserve



Dunolly River Area HCV Reserve

1:5,000



Date: 07/04/2020

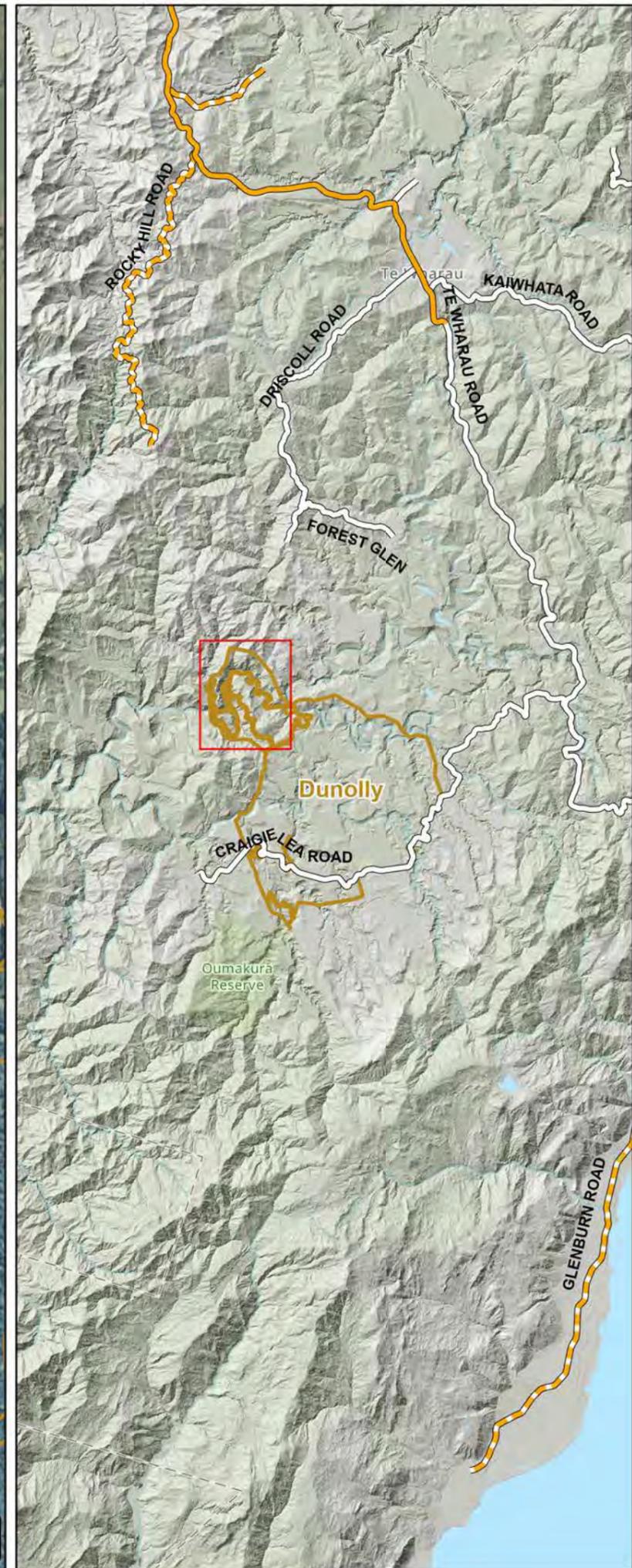
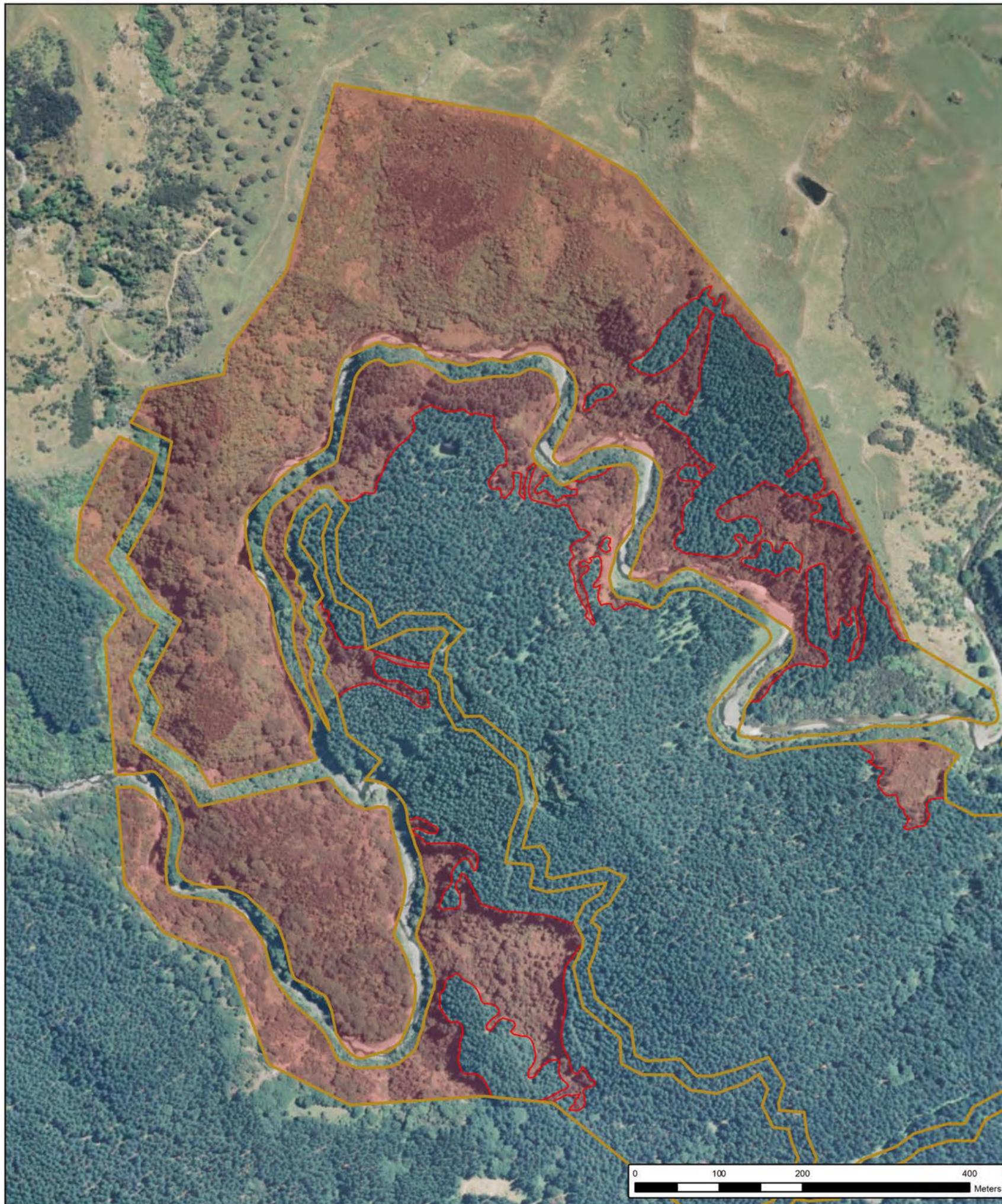


Legend

Legal Boundary

 Wairarapa Estate Ltd

 HCV Reserve



Appendix 4: Maps – High Conservation Value Areas



**Beehive
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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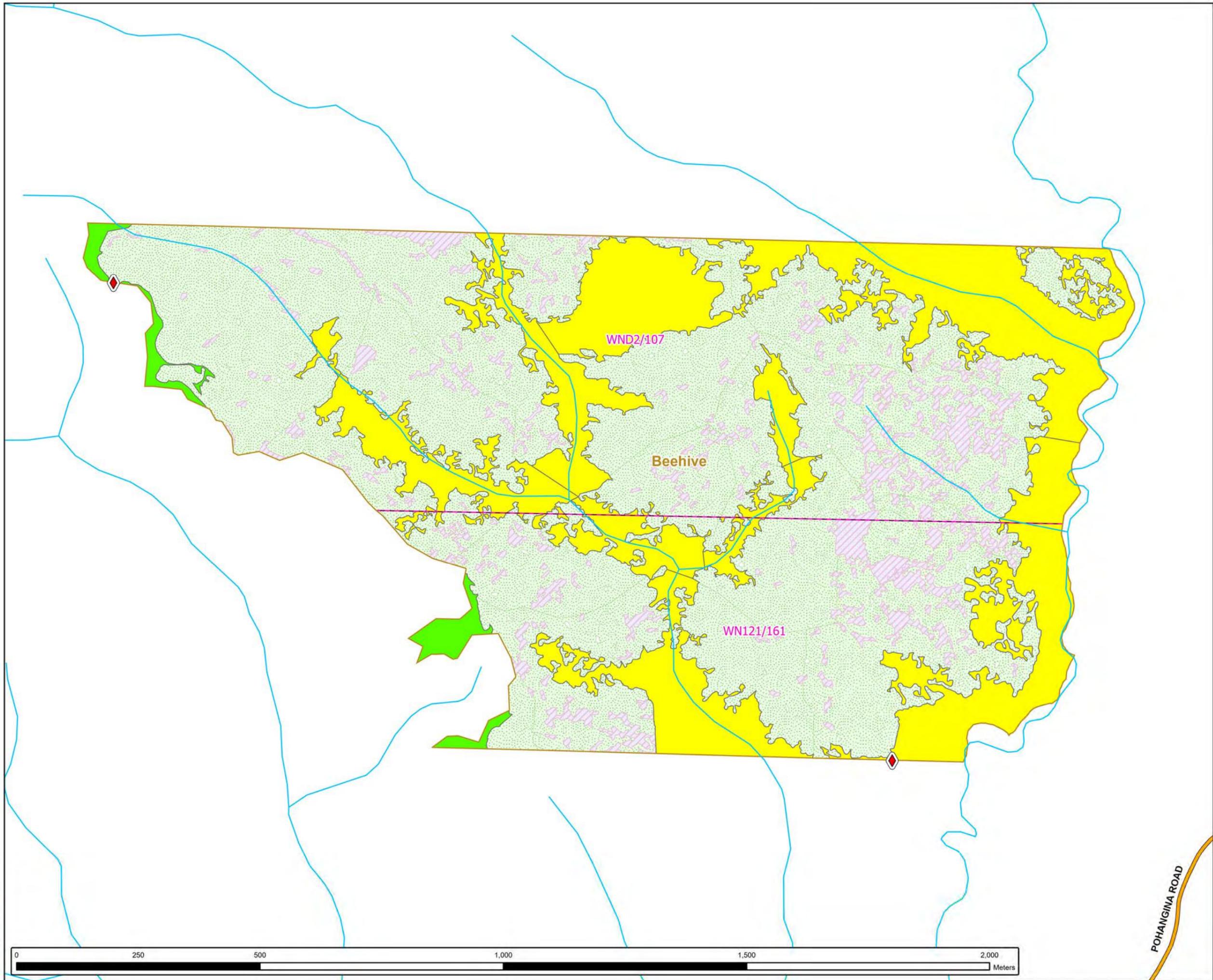
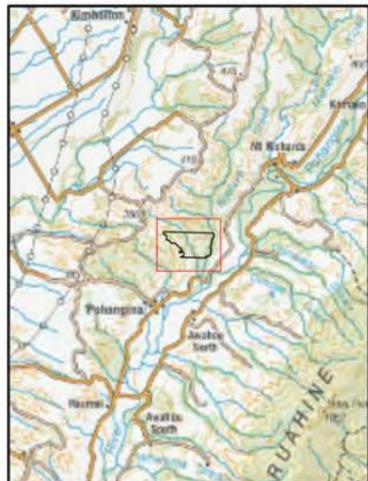


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Sealed
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Craigie Lea Estate Plan March 2020

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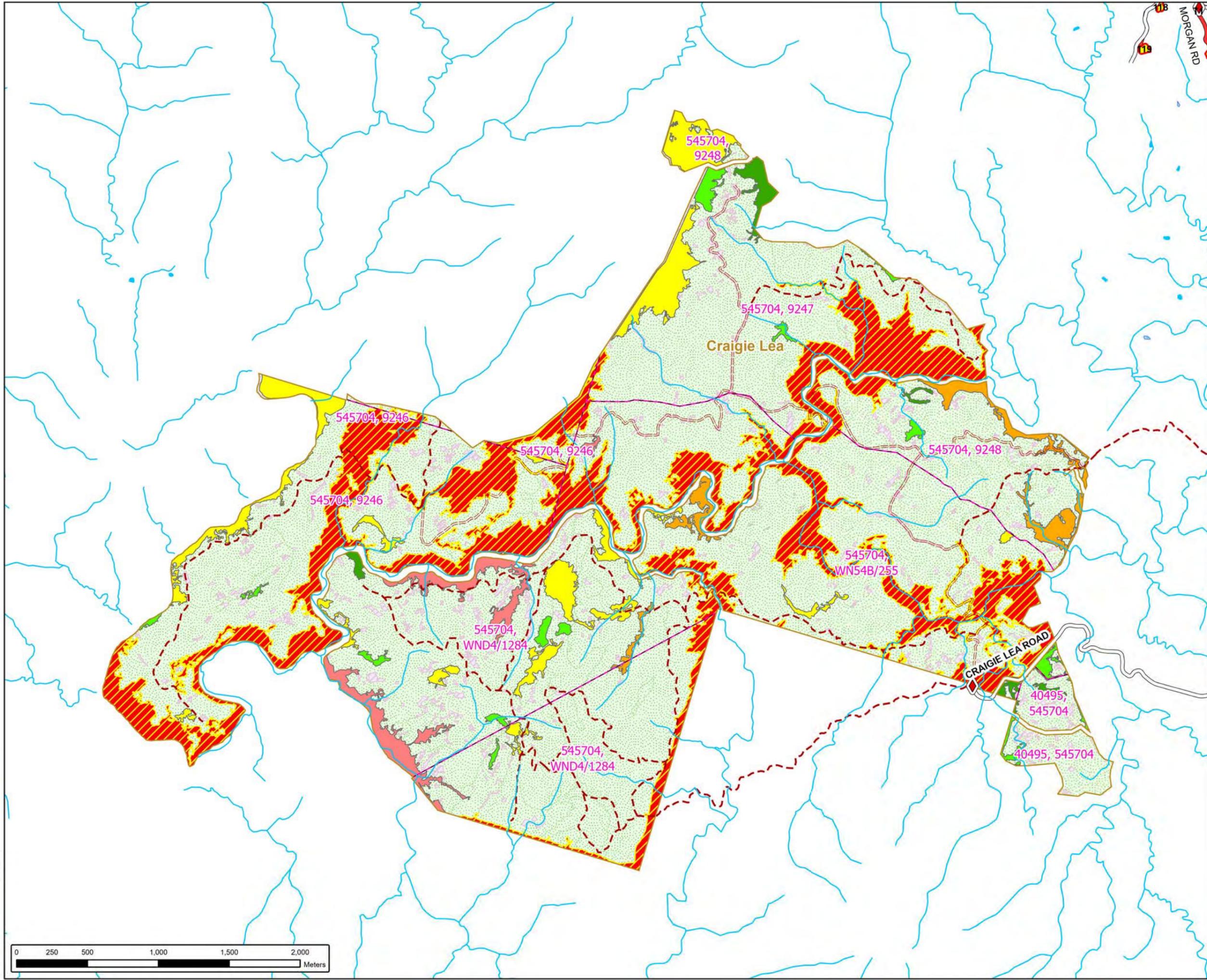
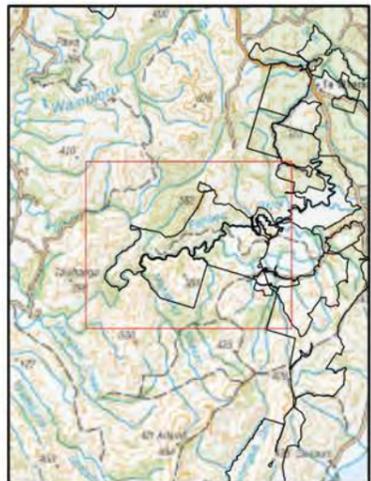


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Built Landing
- Public Road - Unmetalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Built Road
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values**
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



Driscoll Road

Estate Plan
March 2020

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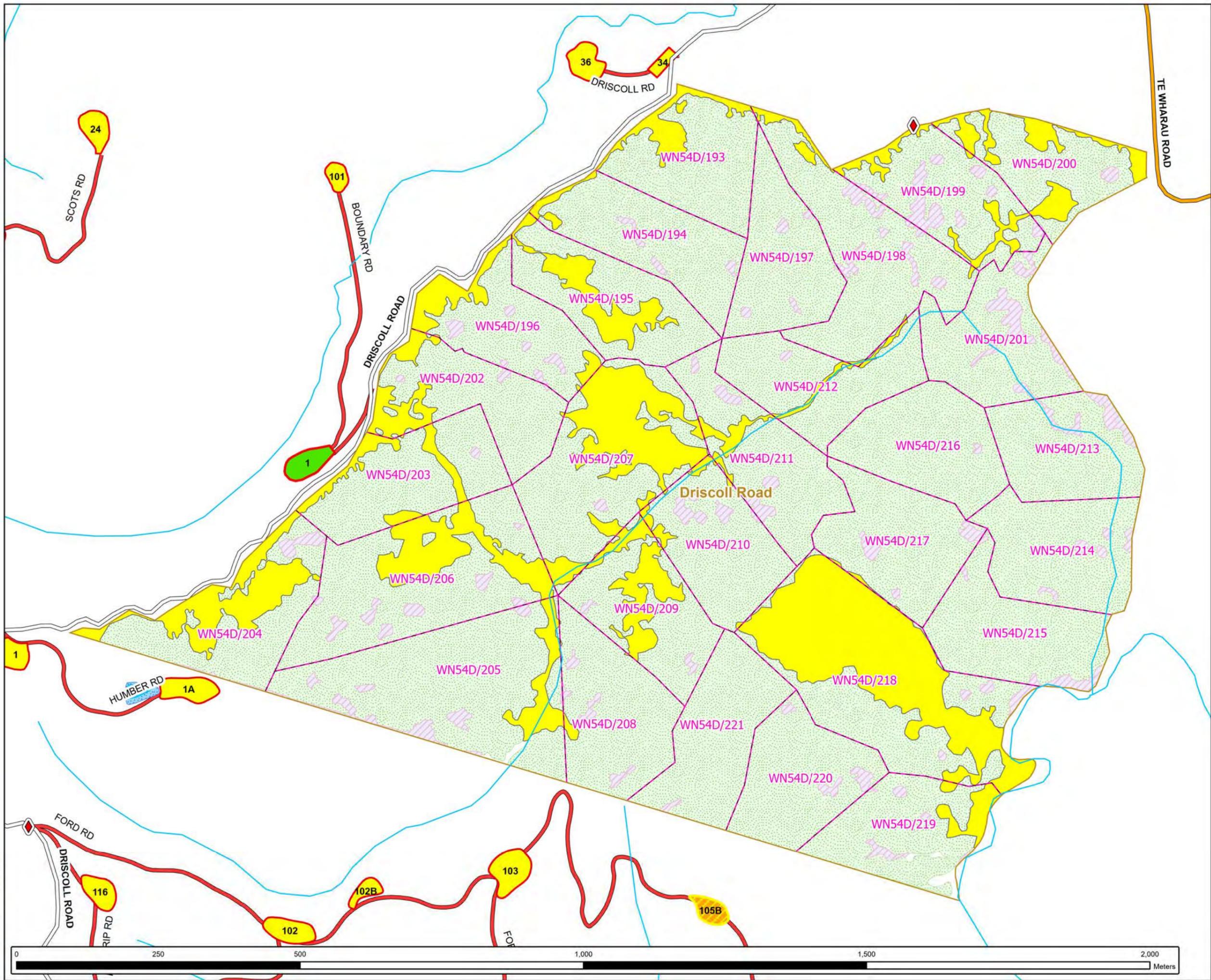


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Pad
- Rehabilitated Landing
- Built Landing
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Unmetalled
- Built Road
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HC/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



**Dunolly
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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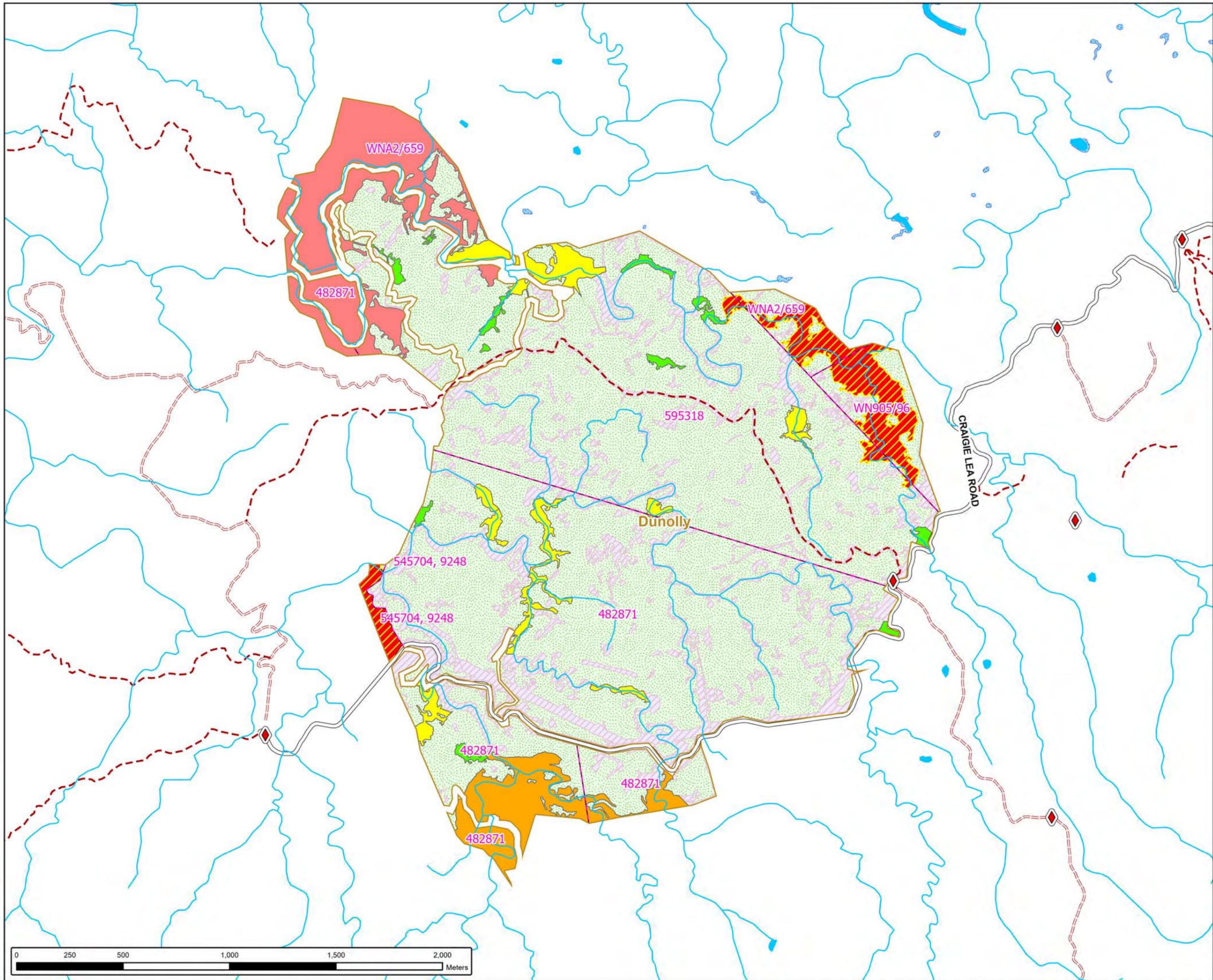
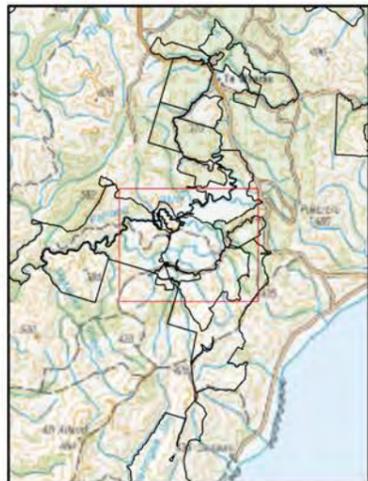


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Unmetalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



**Erindale
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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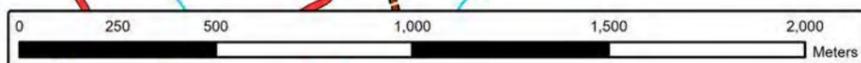
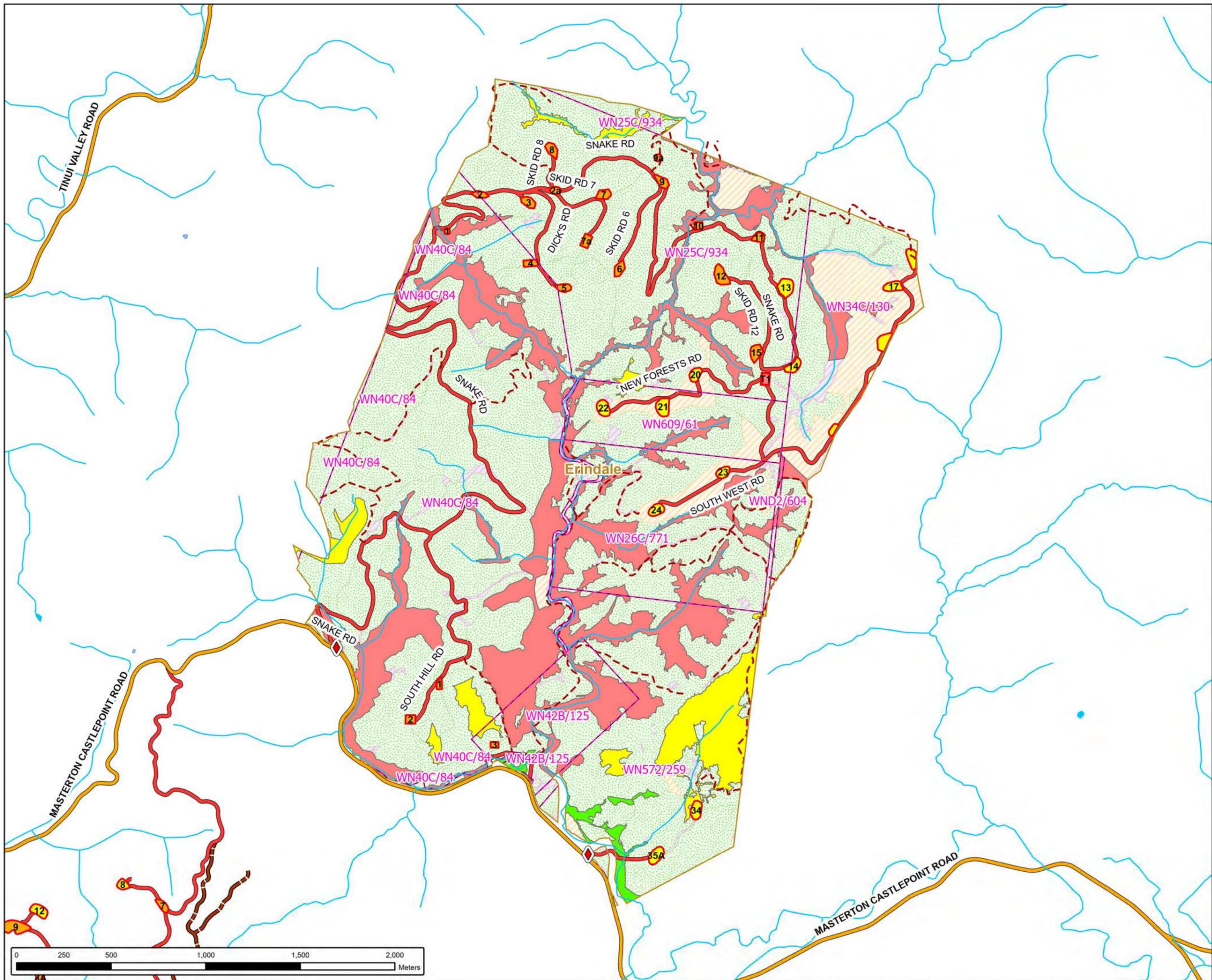


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Existing Landing
- Built Landing
- Temporary Landing
- Public Road - Sealed
- 4wd Track
- Built Road
- Unmaintained Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



Flat Point
Estate Plan
March 2020

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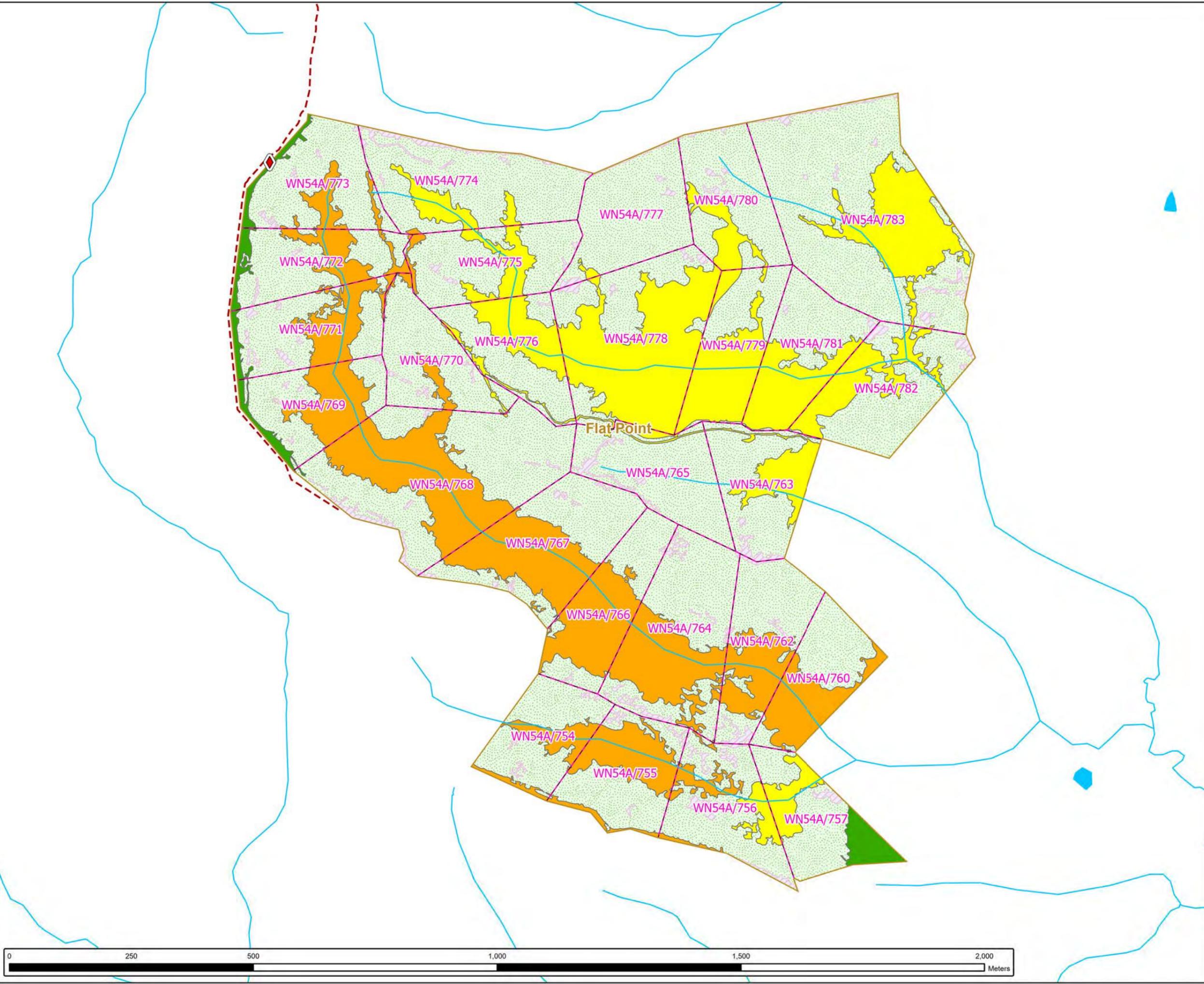


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- 4wd Track
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



Glenburn (North)

Estate Plan
March 2020

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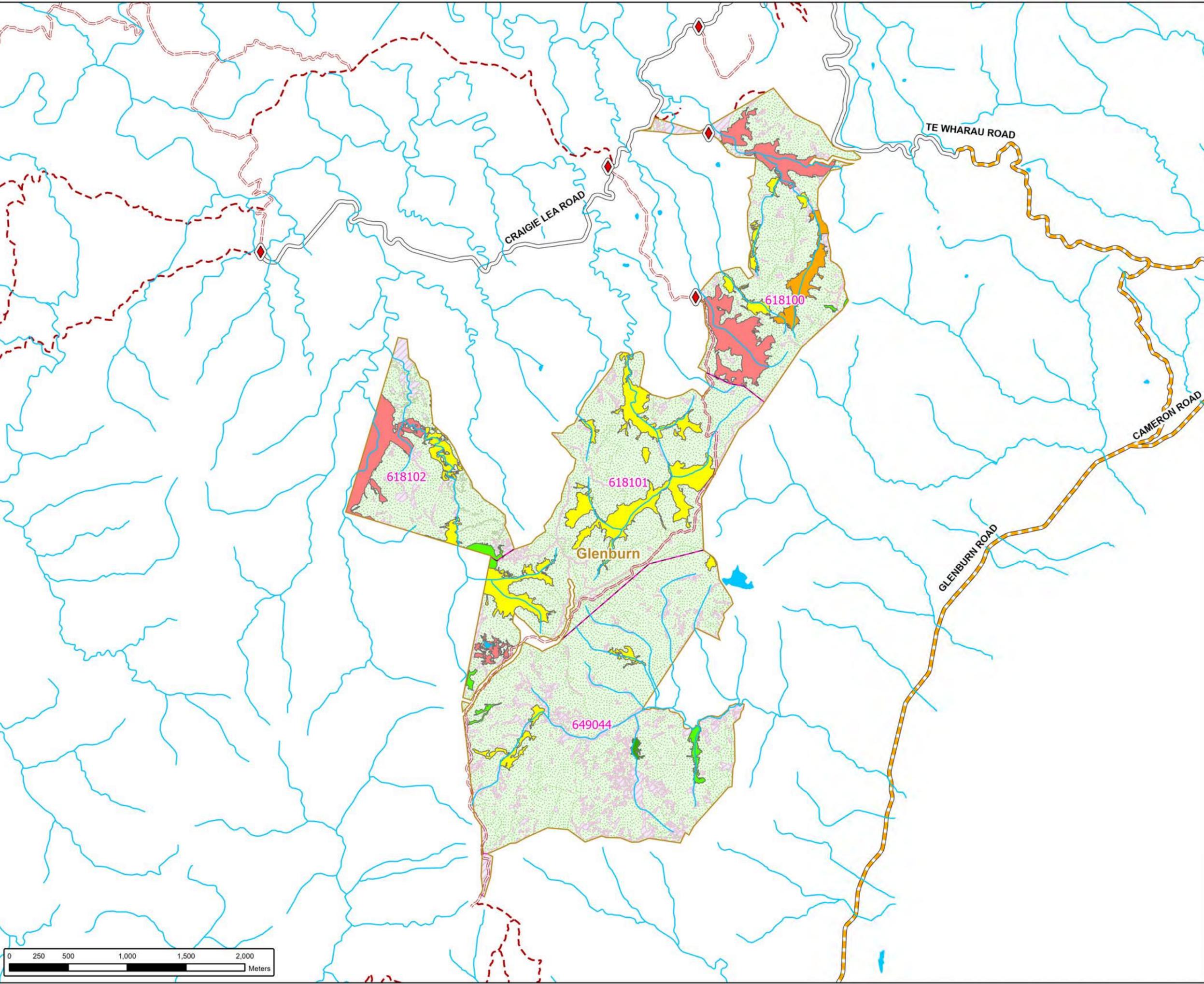
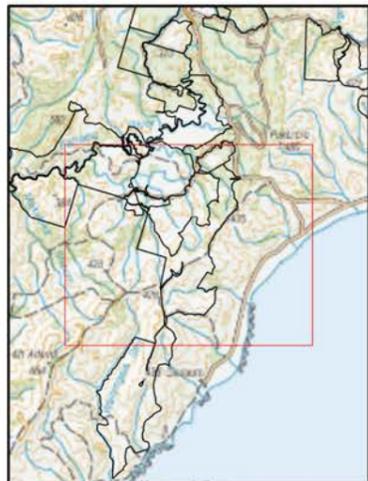


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Metalled
- Public Road - Unmetalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



Glenburn (South)

Estate Plan
March 2020

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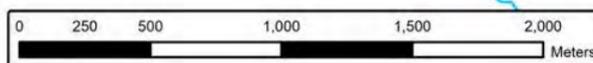
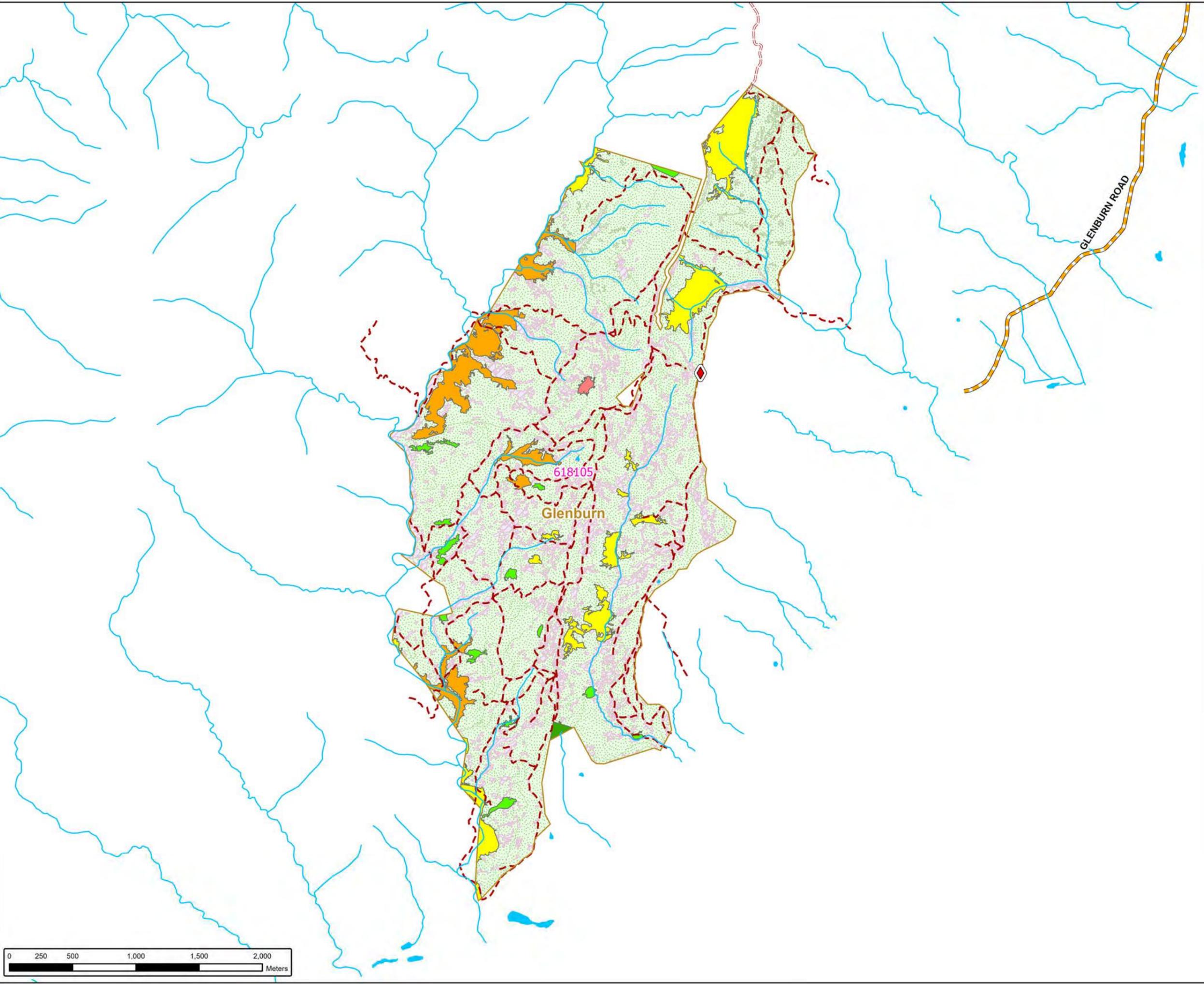


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Metalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



Hapua
Estate Plan
March 2020

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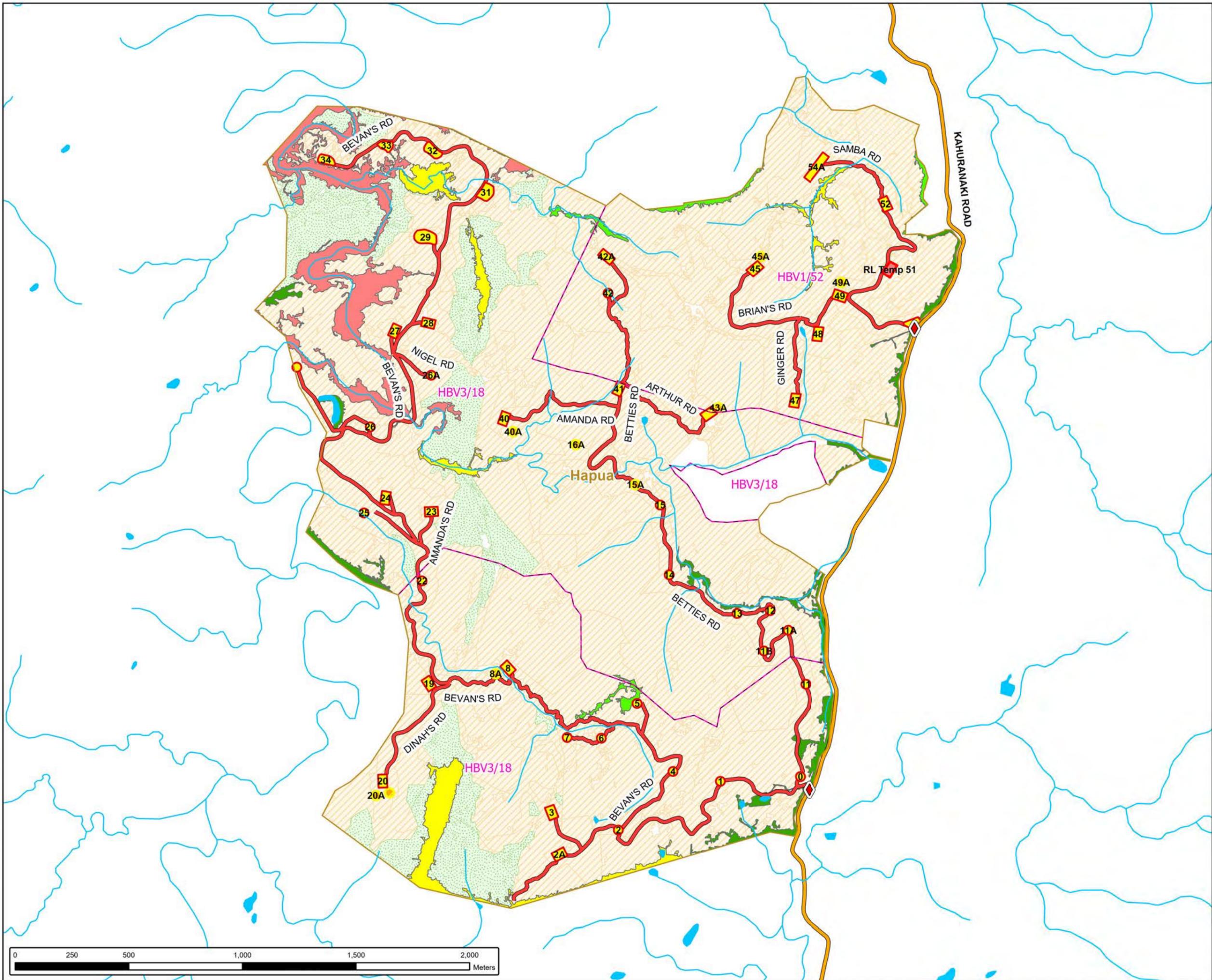
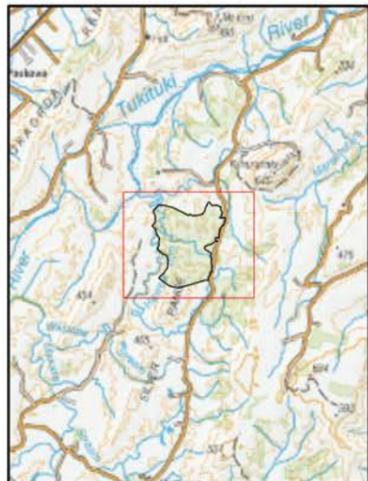


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Pad
- Built Landing
- Temporary Landing
- Public Road - Sealed
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Hawkins
Estate Plan
March 2020

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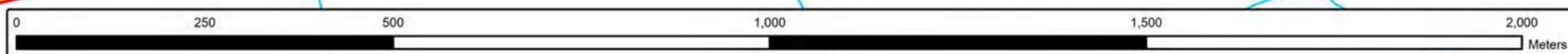
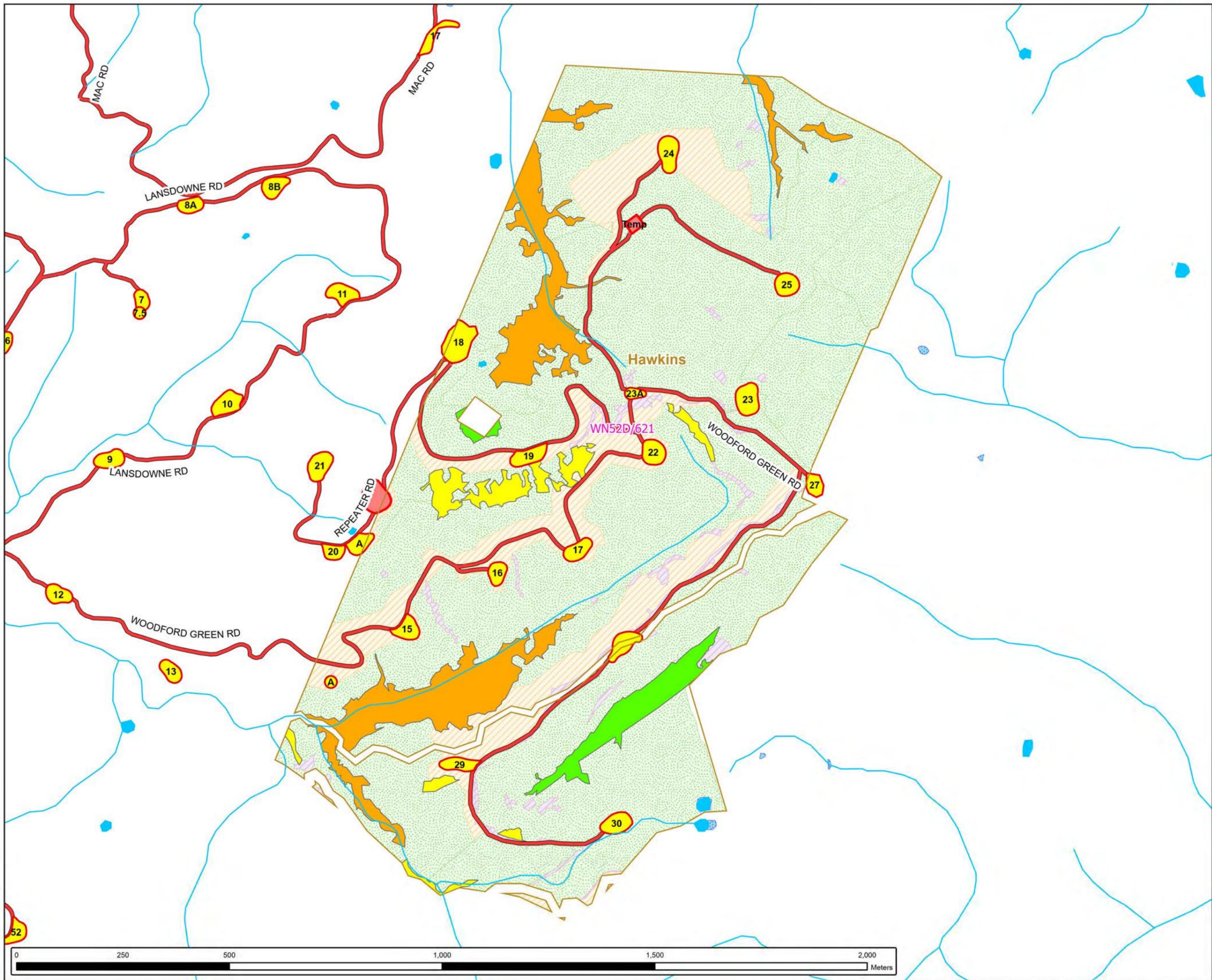
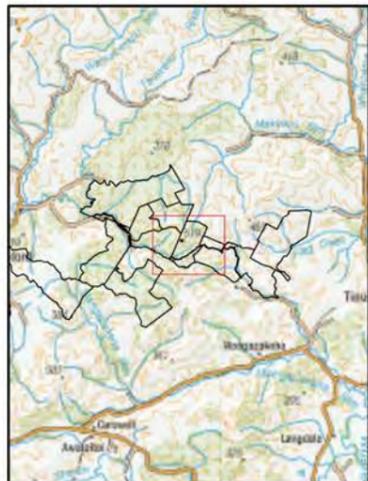


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Built Landing
- Temporary Landing
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Kaiwhata Pines

Estate Plan
March 2020

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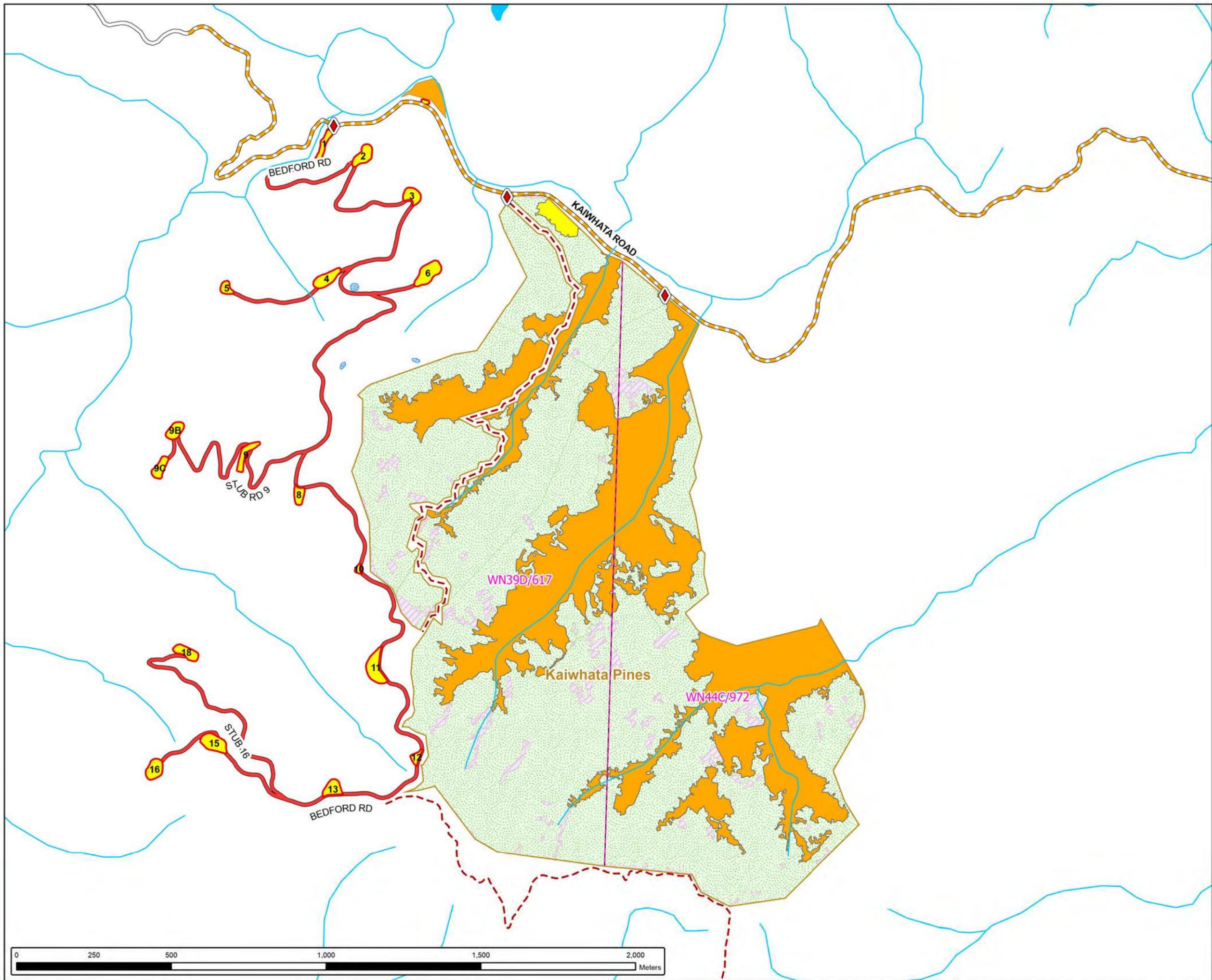
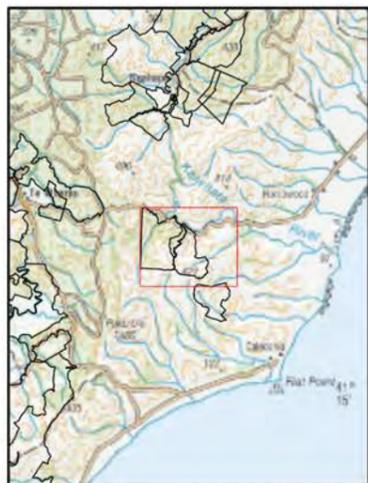


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Built Landing
- Public Road - Metalled
- Public Road - Unmetalled
- 4wd Track
- Built Road
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



**Lands End
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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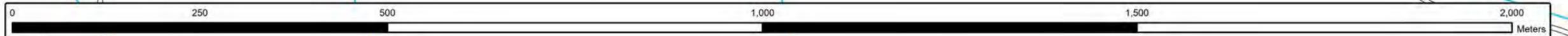
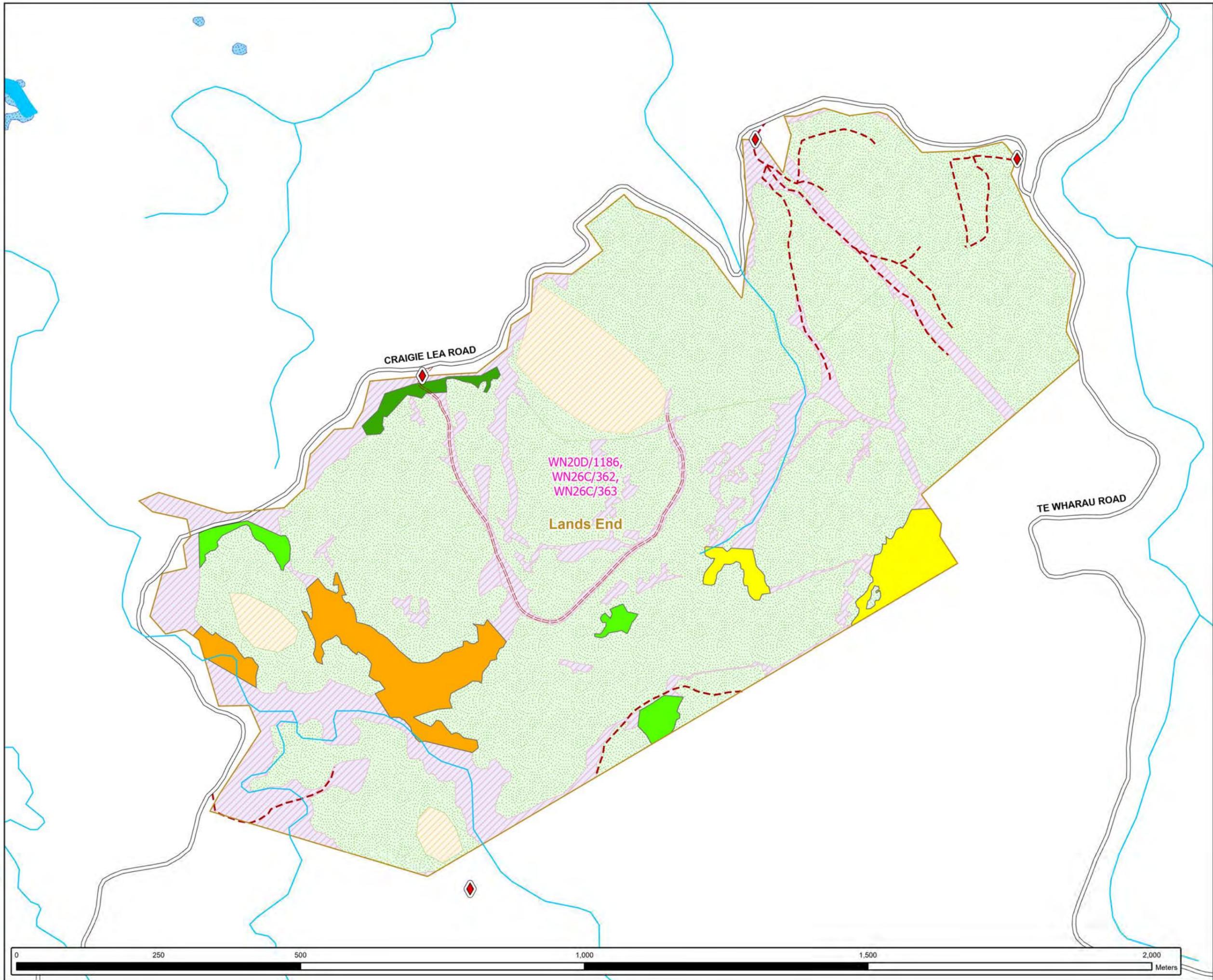
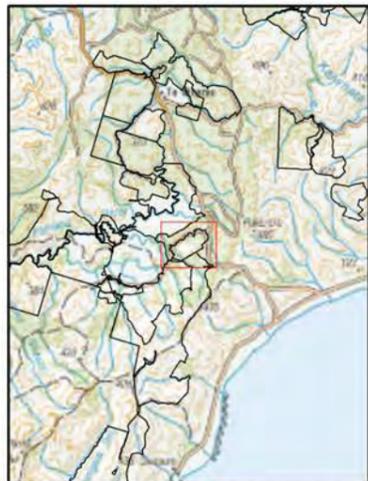


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Unmetalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



**Ngahape
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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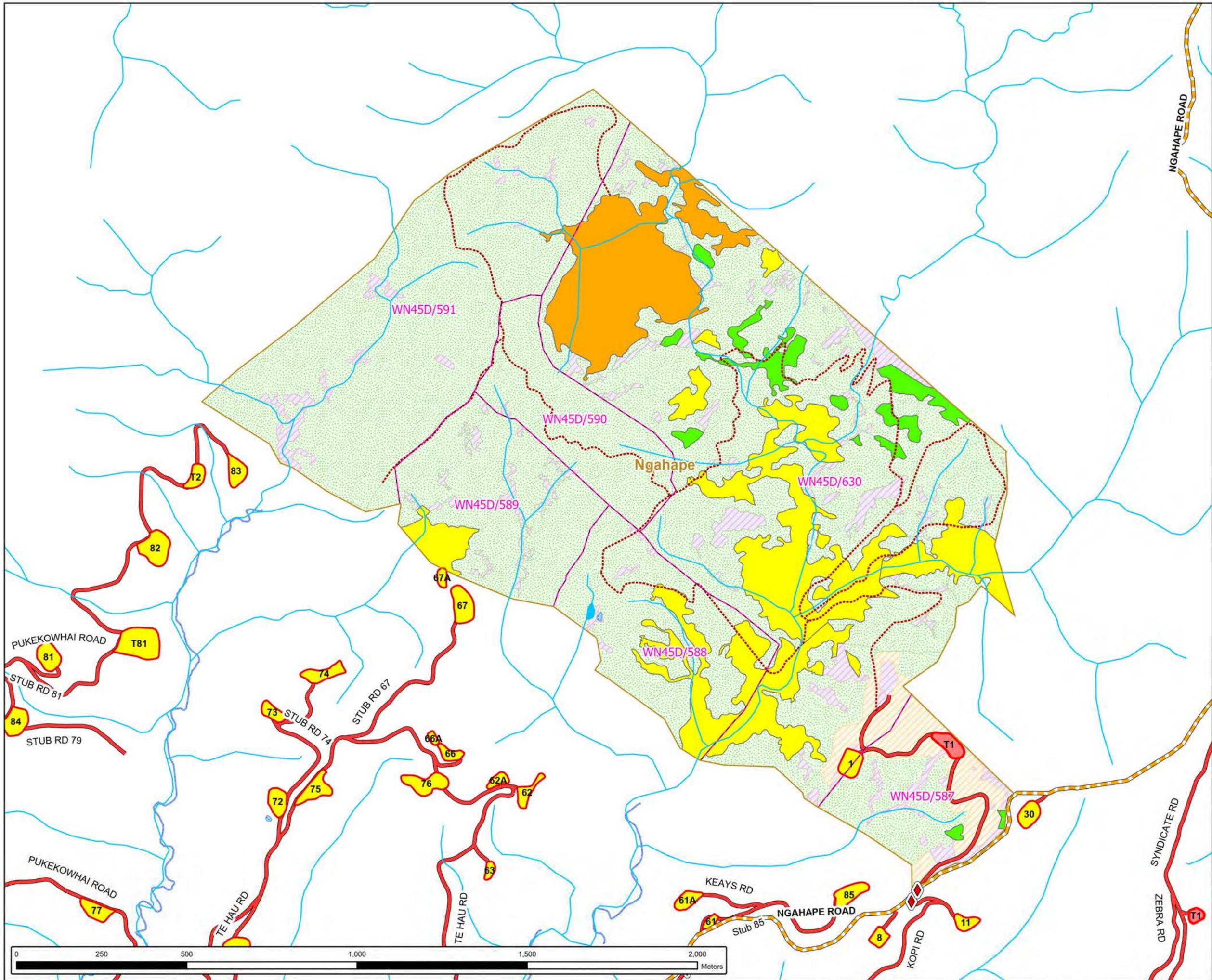


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Pad
- Built Landing
- Temporary Landing
- Public Road - Metalled
- Quad Track
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



**Oldfields
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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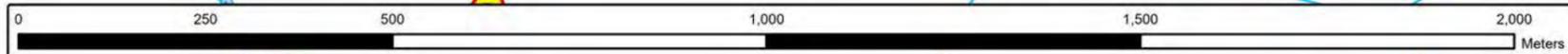
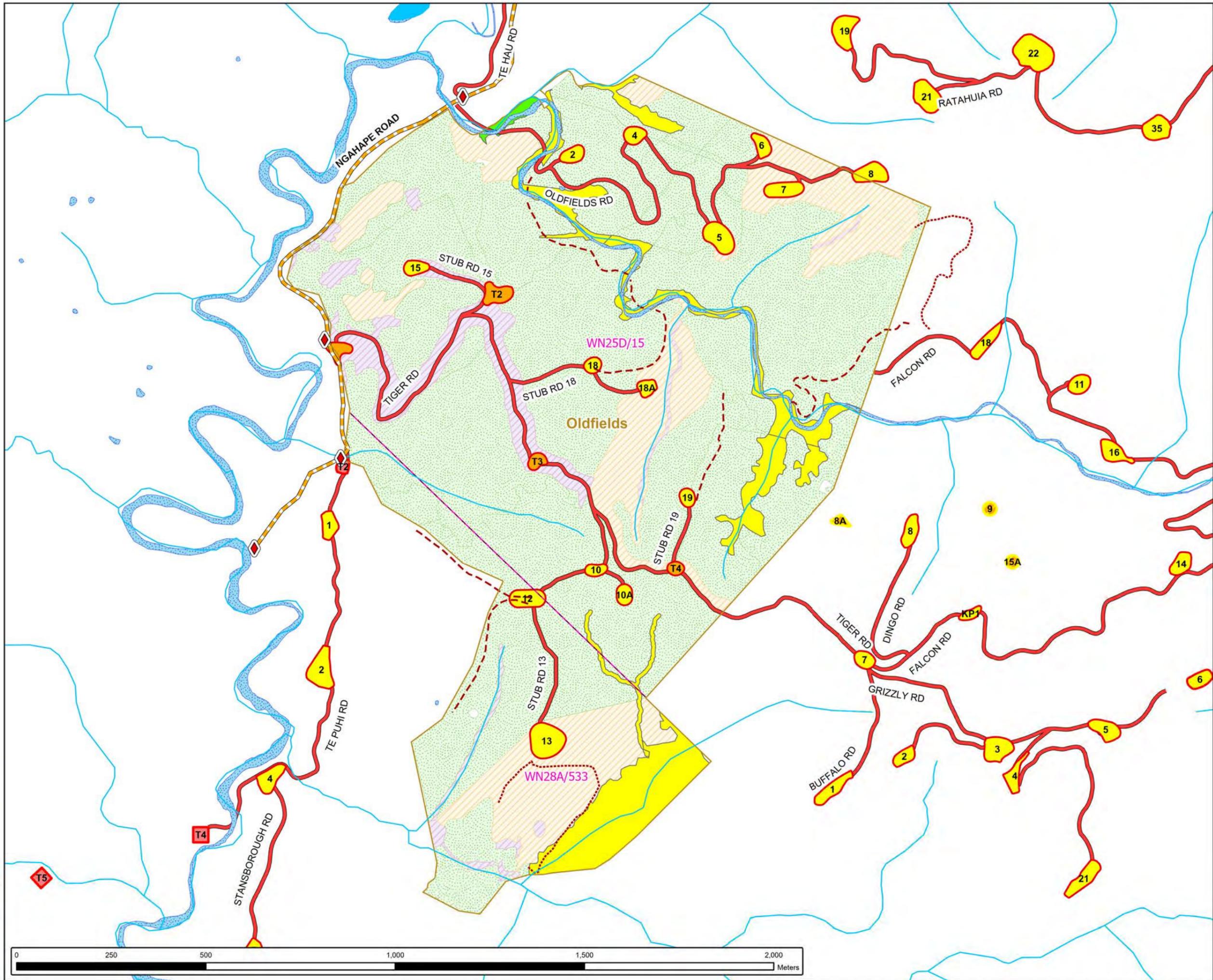
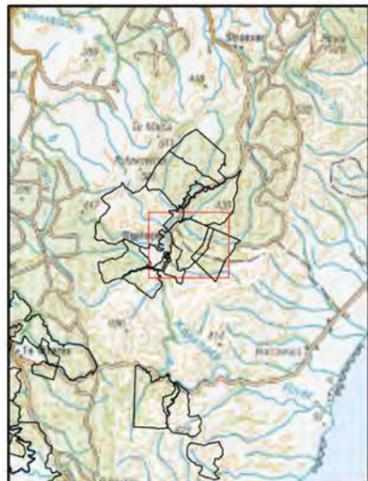


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Pad
- Rehabilitated Landing
- Existing Landing
- Built Landing
- Temporary Landing
- Public Road - Metalled
- 4wd Track
- Quad Track
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



Pakowhai
Estate Plan
March 2020

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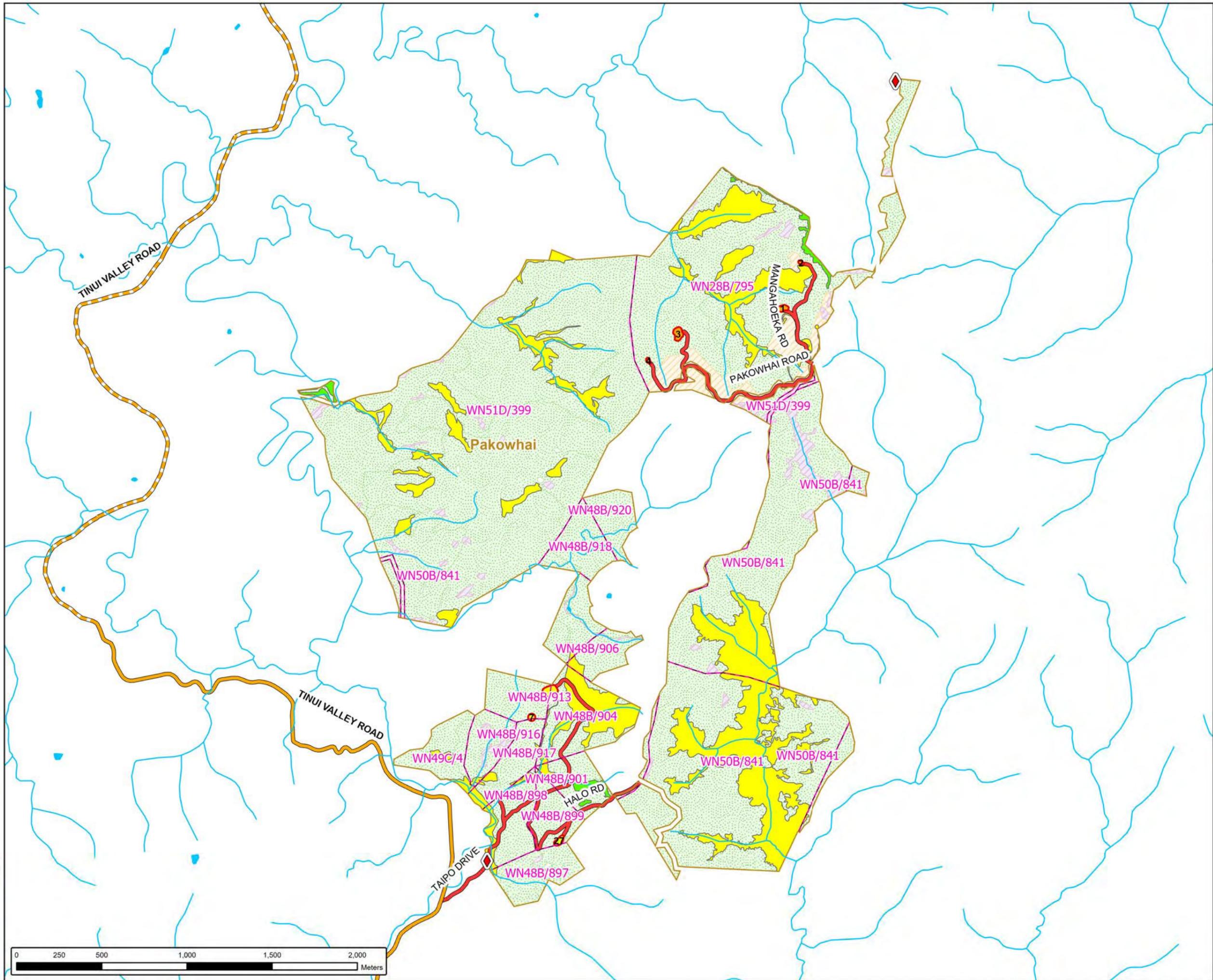


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Existing Landing
- Built Landing
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Metalled
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



**Pongaroa
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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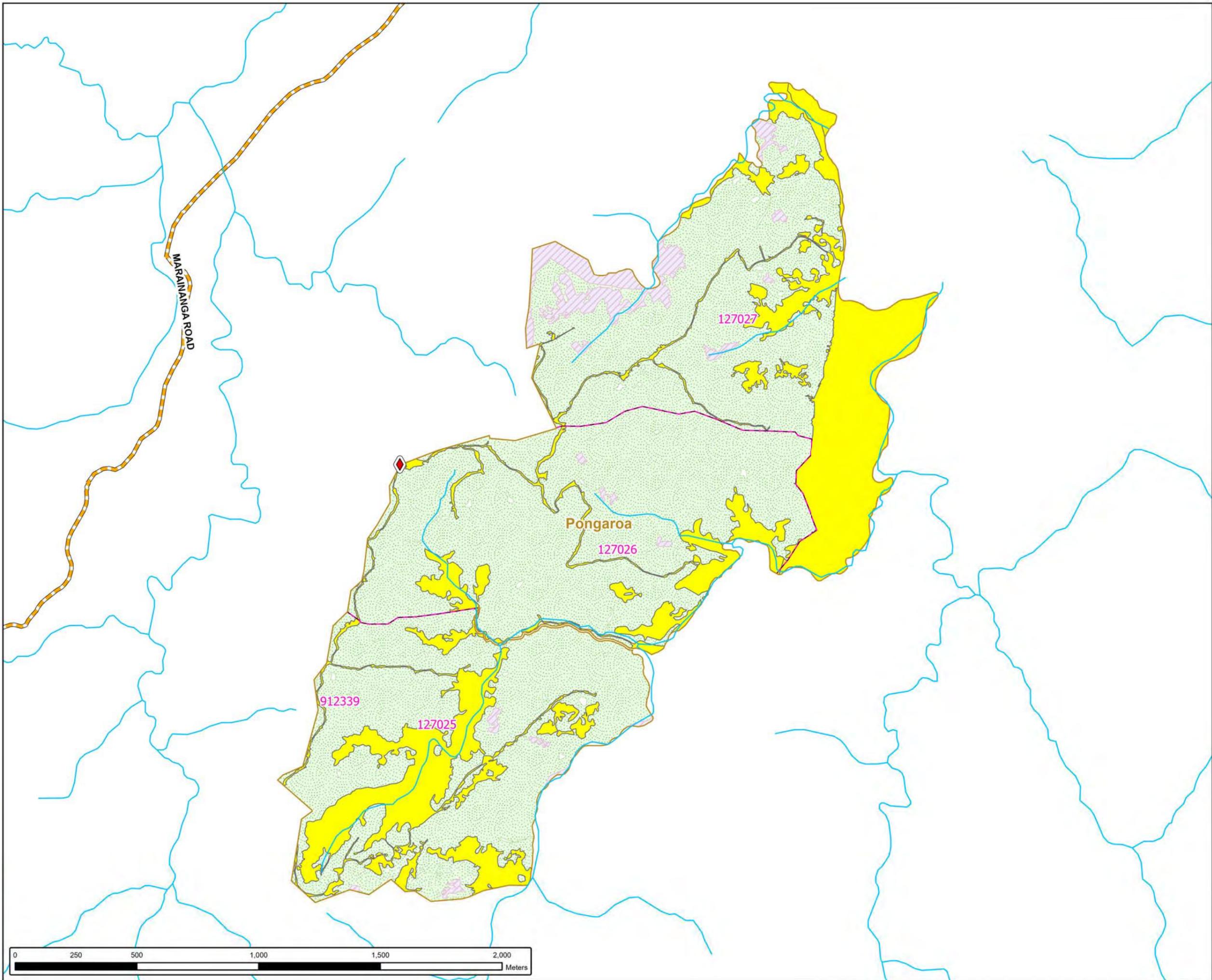


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Metalled
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



**Puturino
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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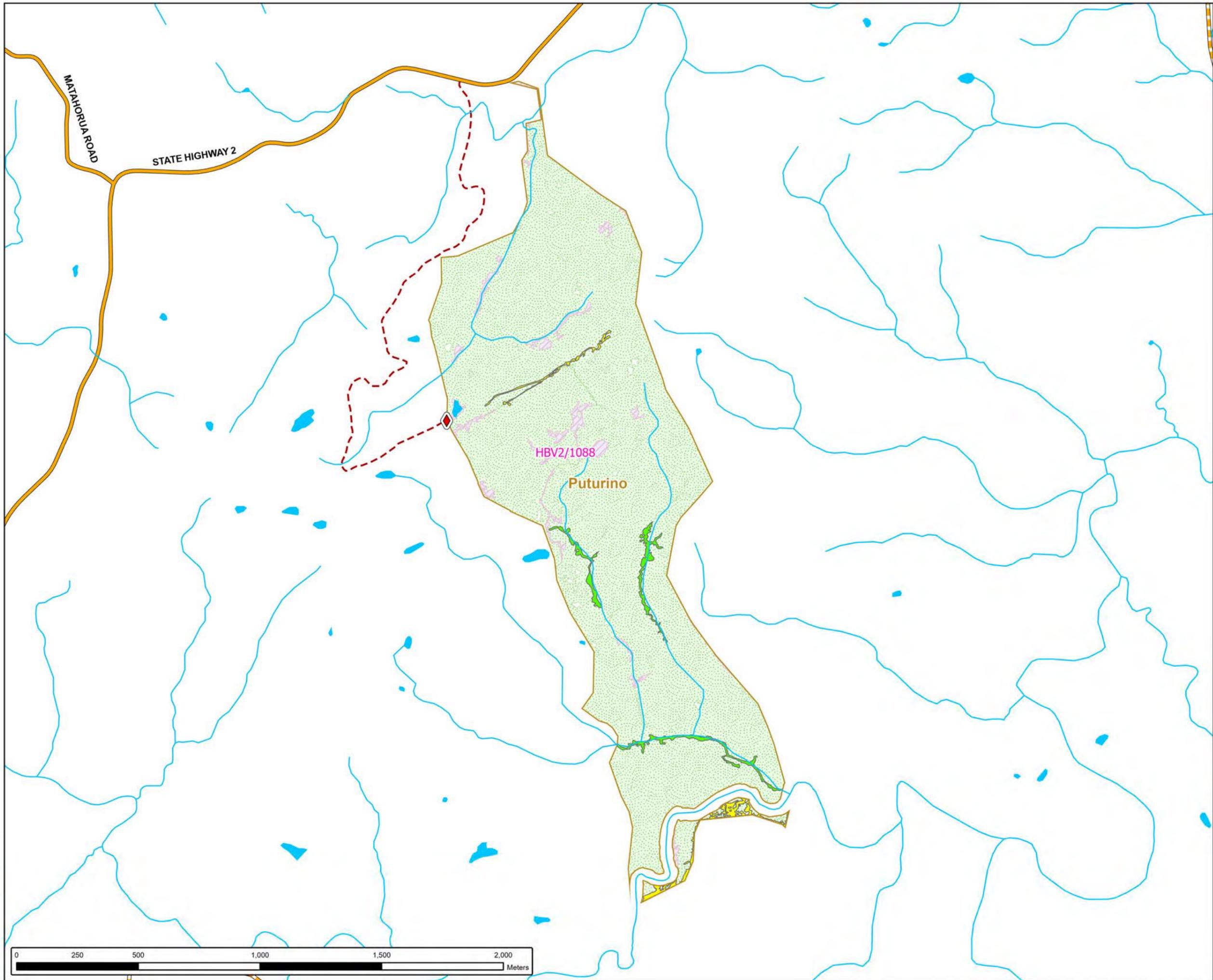
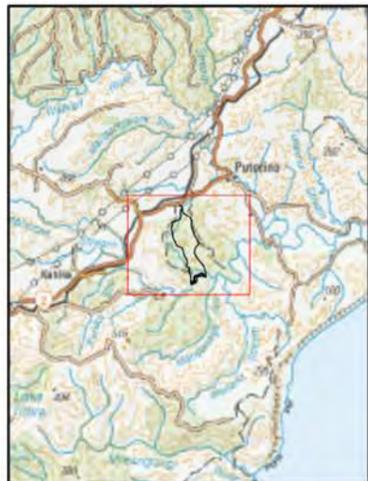


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Metalled
- 4wd Track
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



**Riverina
Estate Plan
March 2020**

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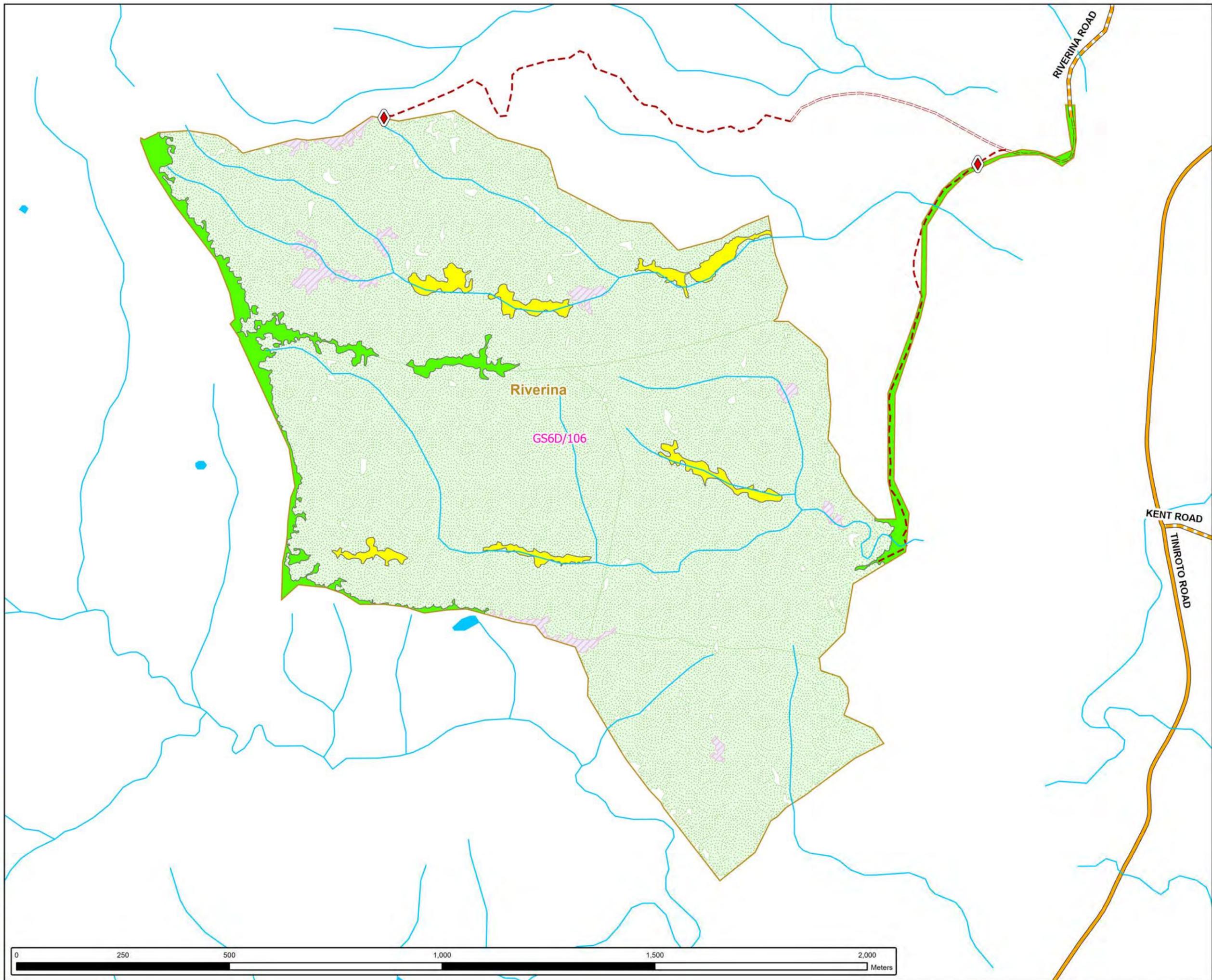
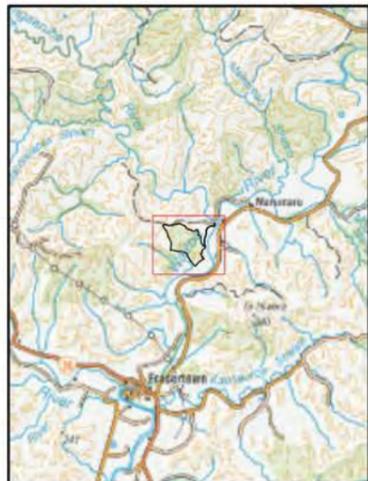


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Metalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Roil
Estate Plan
March 2020

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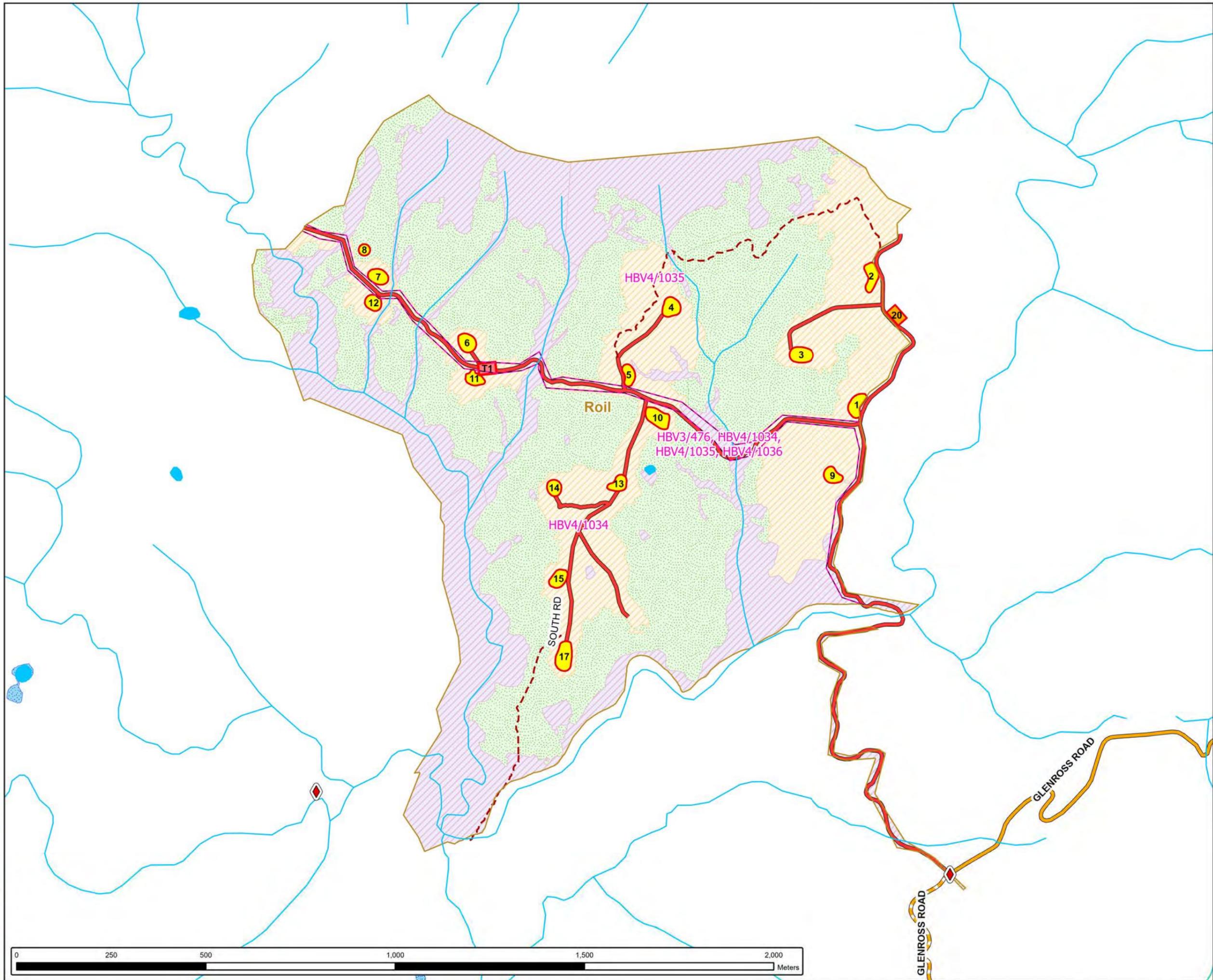
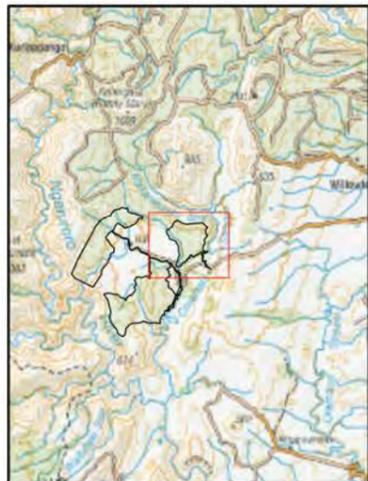


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Existing Landing
- Built Landing
- Temporary Landing
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Metalled
- 4wd Track
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Ruakokoputuna

Estate Plan
March 2020

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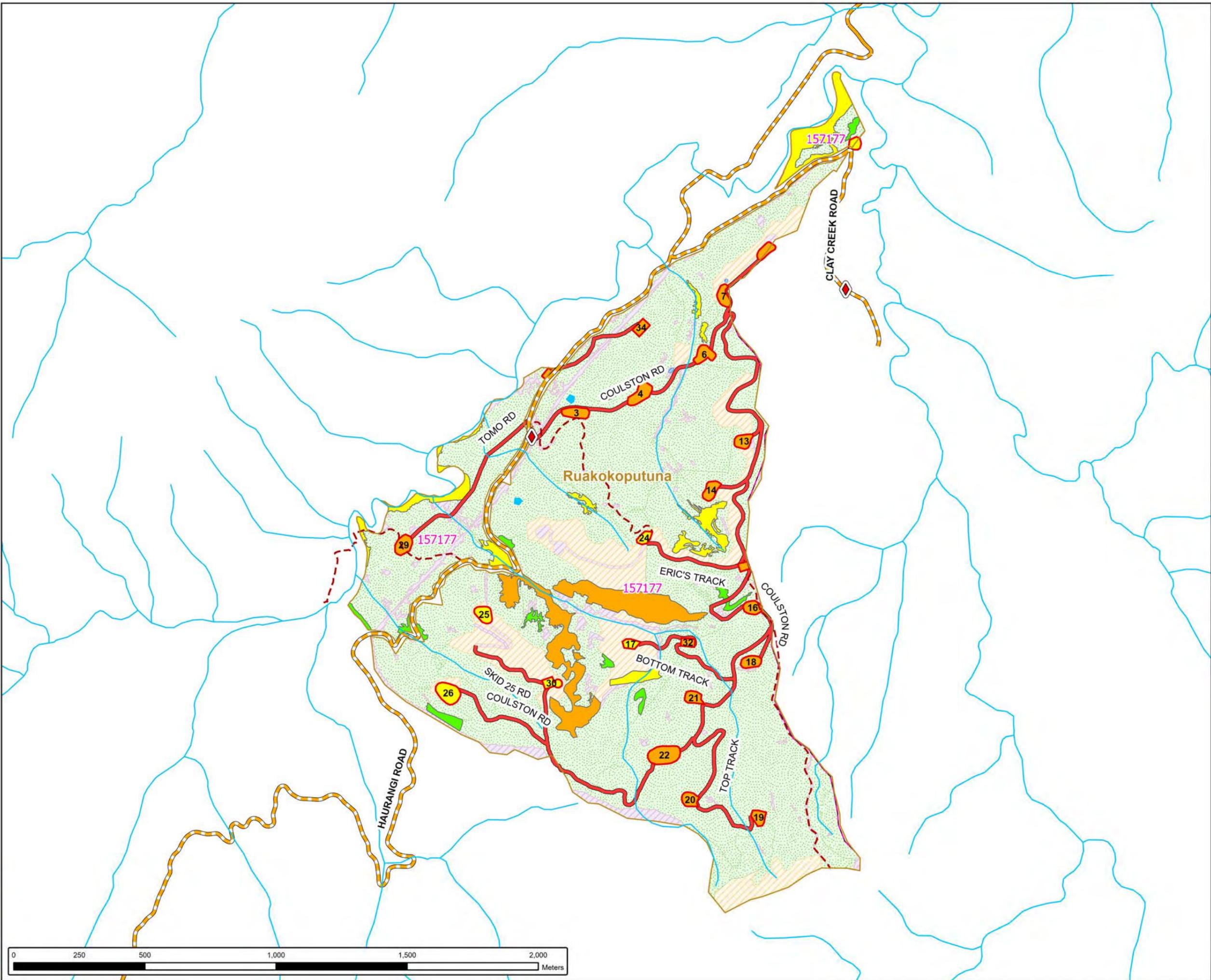
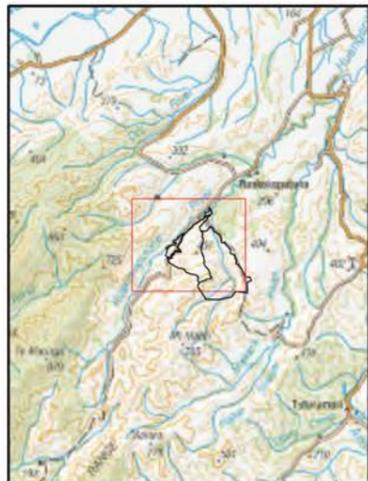


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Existing Landing
- Built Landing
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Metalled
- 4wd Track
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values
 - 1. Potential HCV/F
 - 2. High
 - 3. Moderately High
 - 4. Moderate
 - 5. Low
 - 6. Very Low



Tinui
Estate Plan
March 2020

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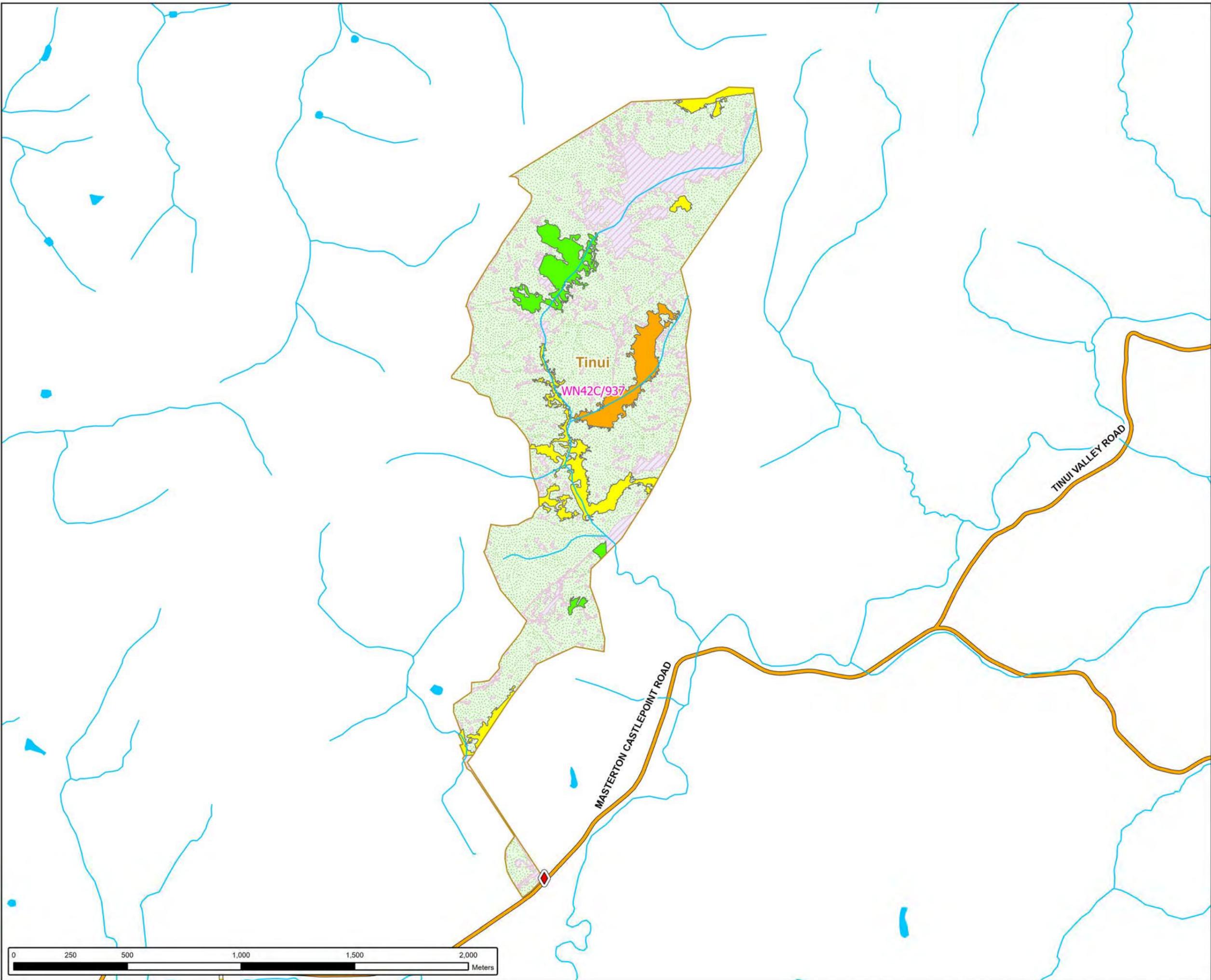
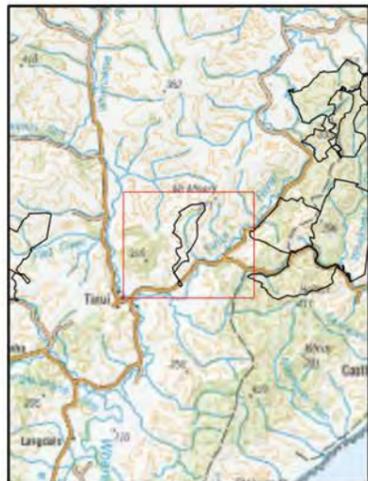


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Metalled
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Wai Ngaio
Estate Plan
March 2020

1:9,000

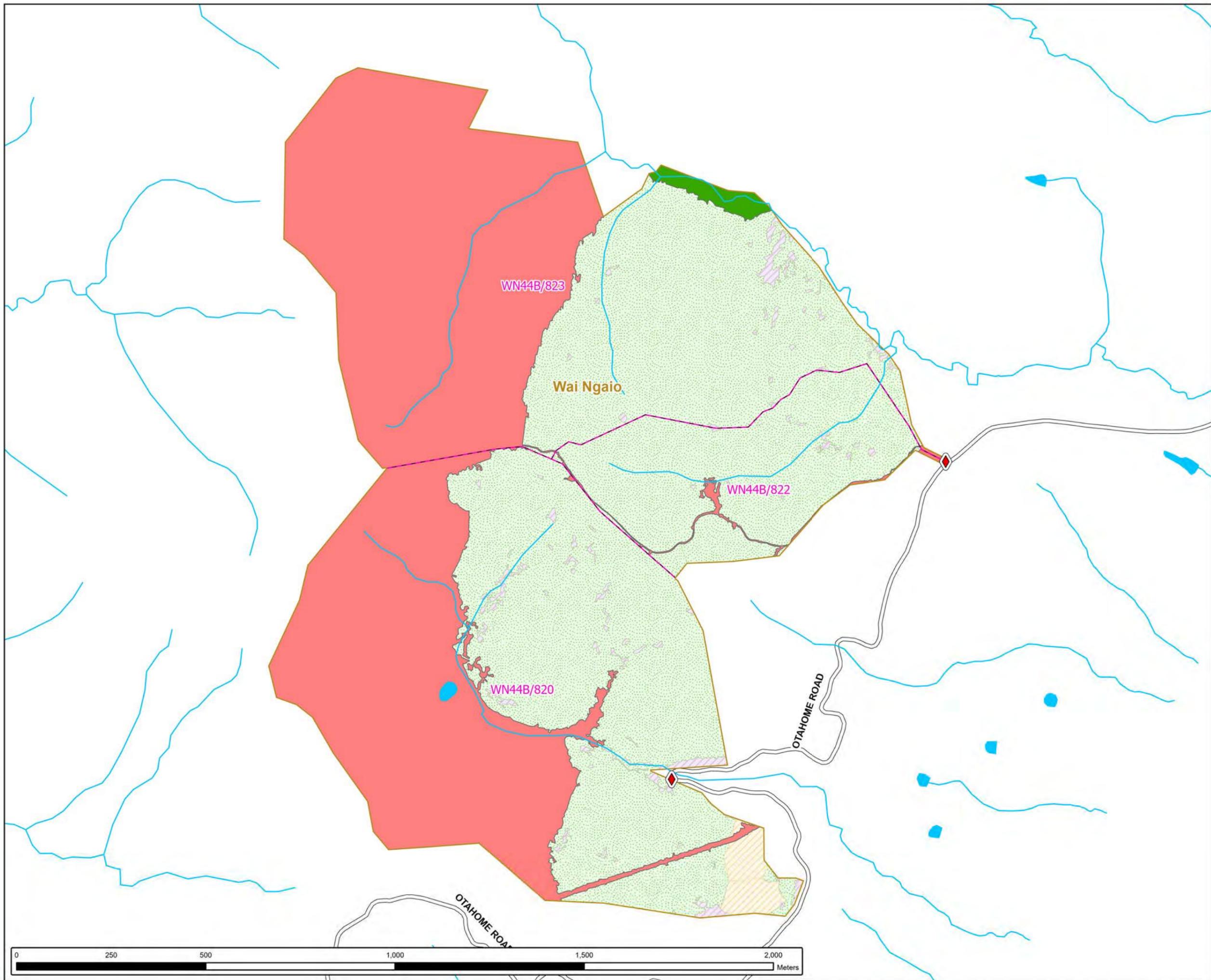


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Unmetalled
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Waipukurau

Estate Plan
March 2020

1:4,000

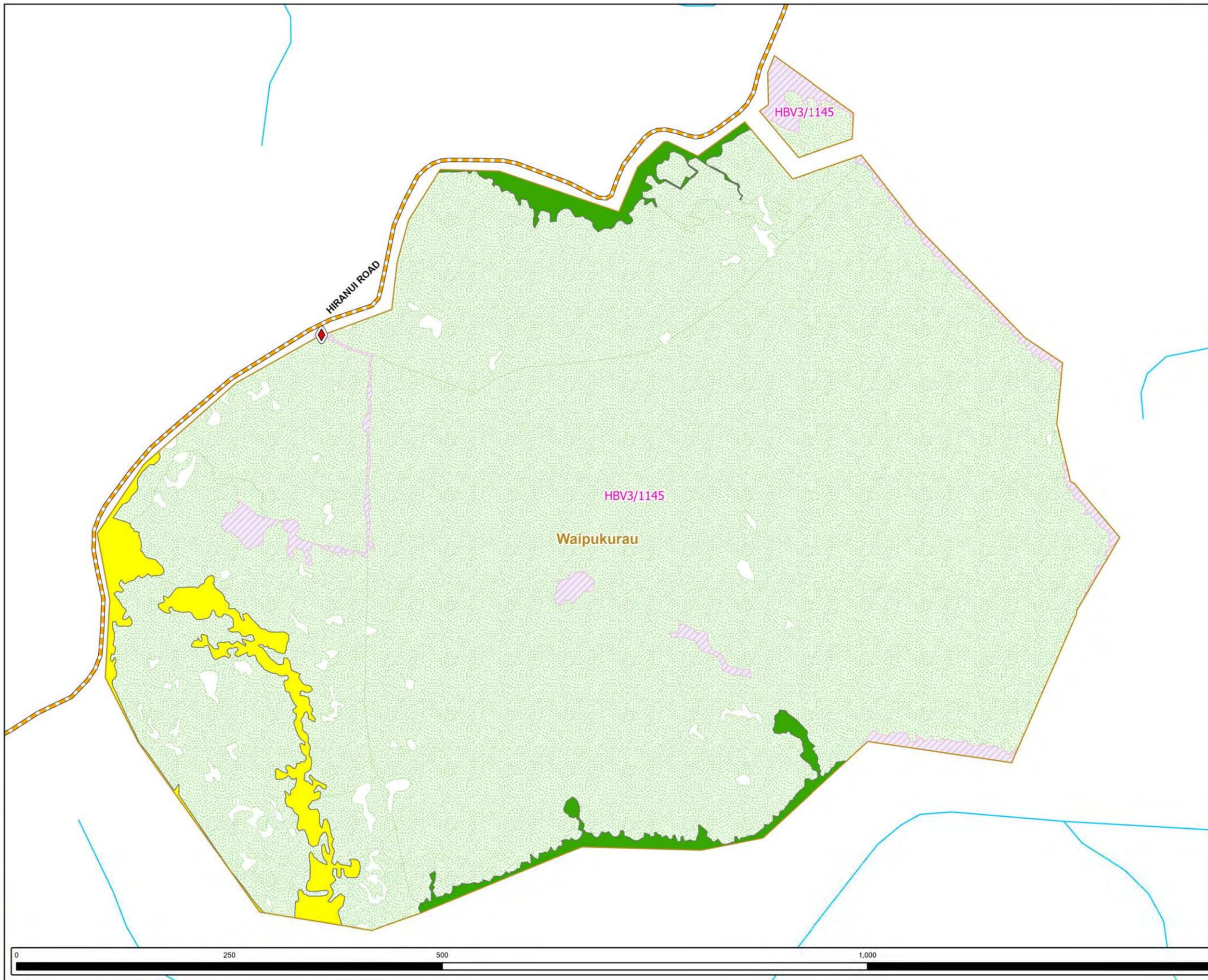


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Public Road - Metalled
- Stocked
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Woodford Green

Estate Plan
March 2020

1:7,000

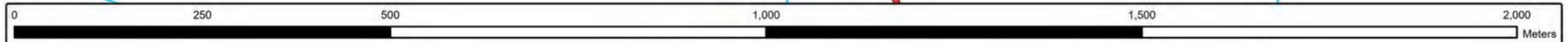
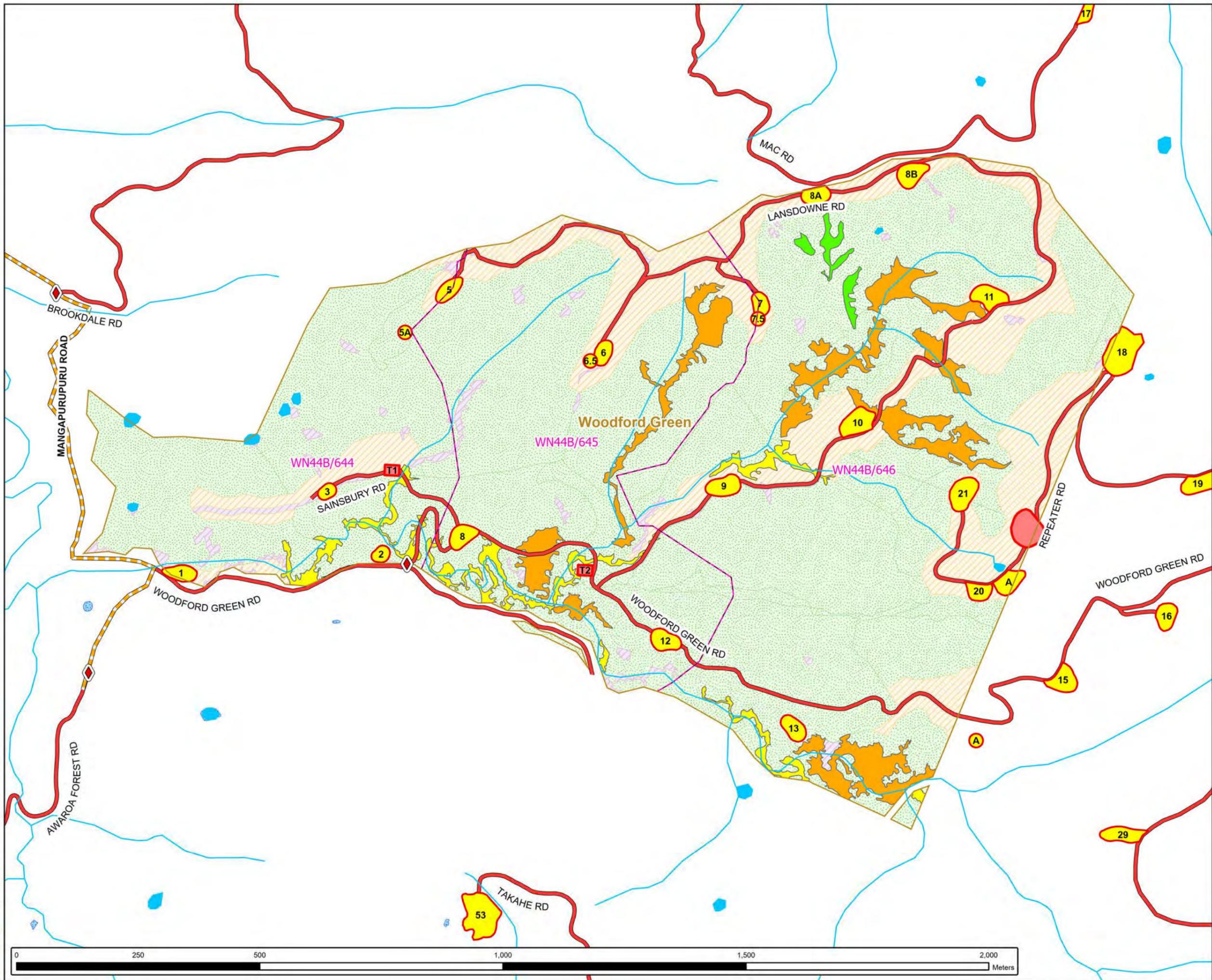


Date: 16/03/2020



Legend

- Forest Entrance
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Primary Parcels
- Built Landing
- Temporary Landing
- Public Road - Metalled
- Built Road
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive
- Stream (LINZ)
- Waterbody (LINZ)
- Waterbody (FEG)
- High Conservation Values**
- 1. Potential HCV/F
- 2. High
- 3. Moderately High
- 4. Moderate
- 5. Low
- 6. Very Low



Appendix 5: Maps – Stream Health Monitoring and Assessment (SHMAK) Sites

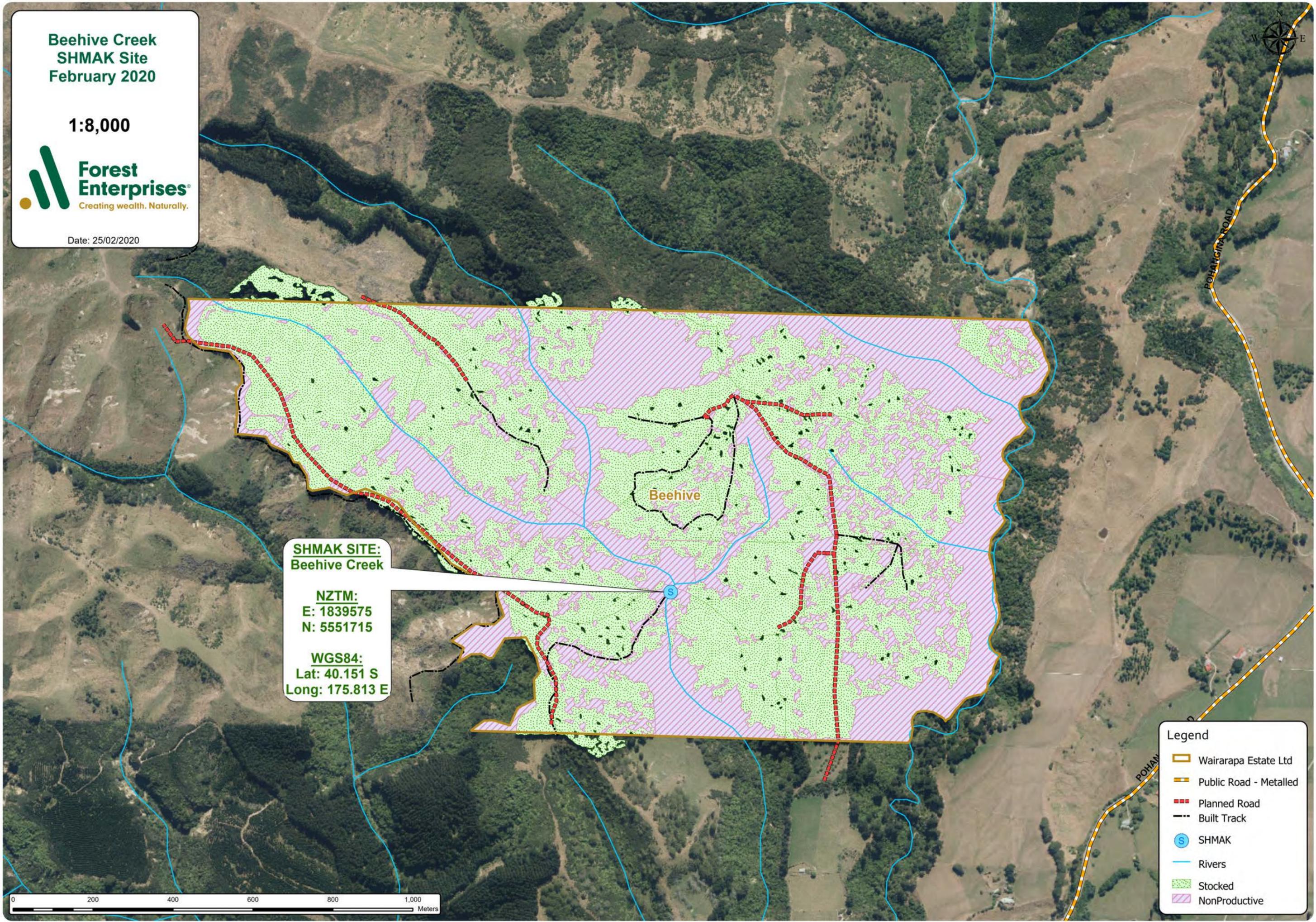


Beehive Creek
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:8,000



Date: 25/02/2020



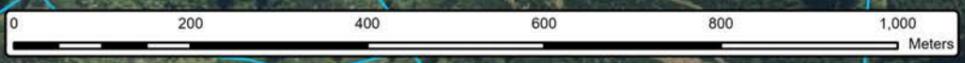
SHMAK SITE:
Beehive Creek

NZTM:
E: 1839575
N: 5551715

WGS84:
Lat: 40.151 S
Long: 175.813 E

Legend

- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Public Road - Metalled
- Planned Road
- BUILT TRACK
- SHMAK
- Rivers
- Stocked
- NonProductive



Dunolly
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:15,000



Date: 25/02/2020

SHMAK SITE:
Dunolly East

NZTM:
E: 1837543
N: 5431316

WGS84:
Lat: 41.235 S
Long: 175.834 E

SHMAK SITE:
Dunolly South

NZTM:
E: 1836508
N: 5429393

WGS84:
Lat: 41.252 S
Long: 175.823 E

Legend

- Forest Enterprises Estate
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Forest Entrance
- Public Road - Metalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Quad Track
- Rivers
- SHMAK
- Stocked
- NonProductive

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Meters

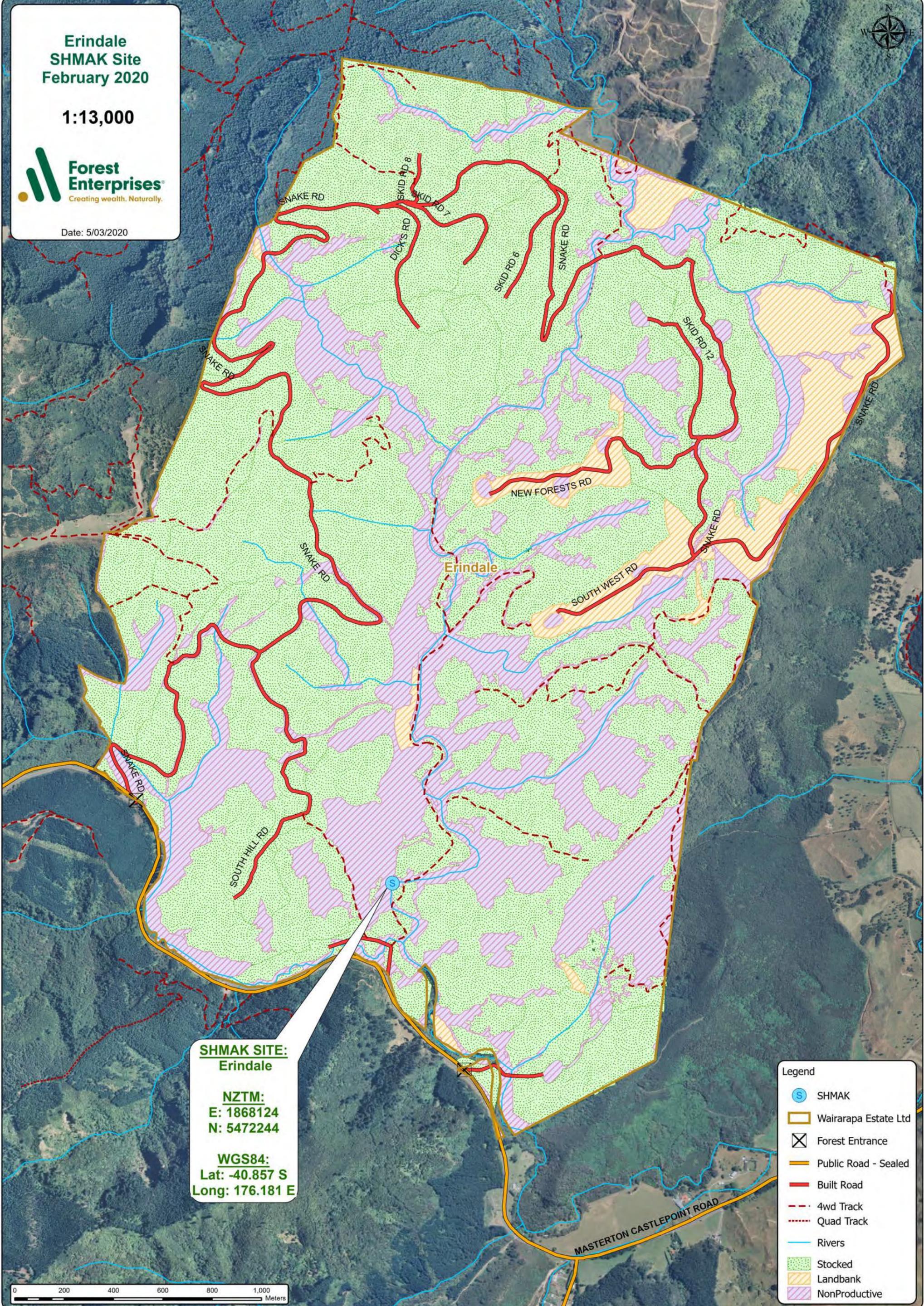


Erindale
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:13,000



Date: 5/03/2020

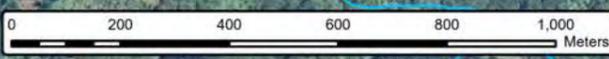


SHMAK SITE:
Erindale

NZTM:
E: 1868124
N: 5472244

WGS84:
Lat: -40.857 S
Long: 176.181 E

- Legend
- SHMAK
 - Wairarapa Estate Ltd
 - Forest Entrance
 - Public Road - Sealed
 - Built Road
 - 4wd Track
 - Quad Track
 - Rivers
 - Stocked
 - Landbank
 - NonProductive



Glenburn (North)
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:20,000



Date: 25/02/2020



SHMAK SITE:
Glenburn 2 (North)

NZTM:
E: 1837741
N: 5428567

WGS84:
Lat: 41.259 S
Long: 175.838 E

SHMAK SITE:
Glenburn 1 (North)

NZTM:
E: 1835786
N: 5428573

WGS84:
Lat: 41.26 S
Long: 175.814 E

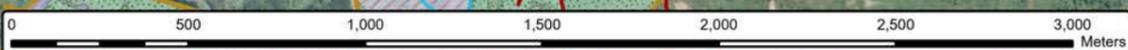
SHMAK SITE:
Glenburn 3 (North)

NZTM:
E: 1837876
N: 5425610

WGS84:
Lat: 41.286 S
Long: 175.841 E

Legend

- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Public Road - Metalled
- Road
- 4wd Track
- SHMAK
- Rivers
- Stocked
- NonProductive



Hawkins
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:6,000



Date: 25/02/2020



Awaroa C

Woodford Green

SHMAK SITE:
Hawkins

NZTM:
E: 1850033
N: 5472130

WGS84:
Lat: 40.864 S
Long: 175.967 E

Hawkins

WOODFORD GREEN RD.

WOODFORD GREEN RD

Awadale

Legend

- Forest Enterprises Estate
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Built Road
- Road
- 4wd Track
- Quad Track
- SHMAK
- Rivers
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive

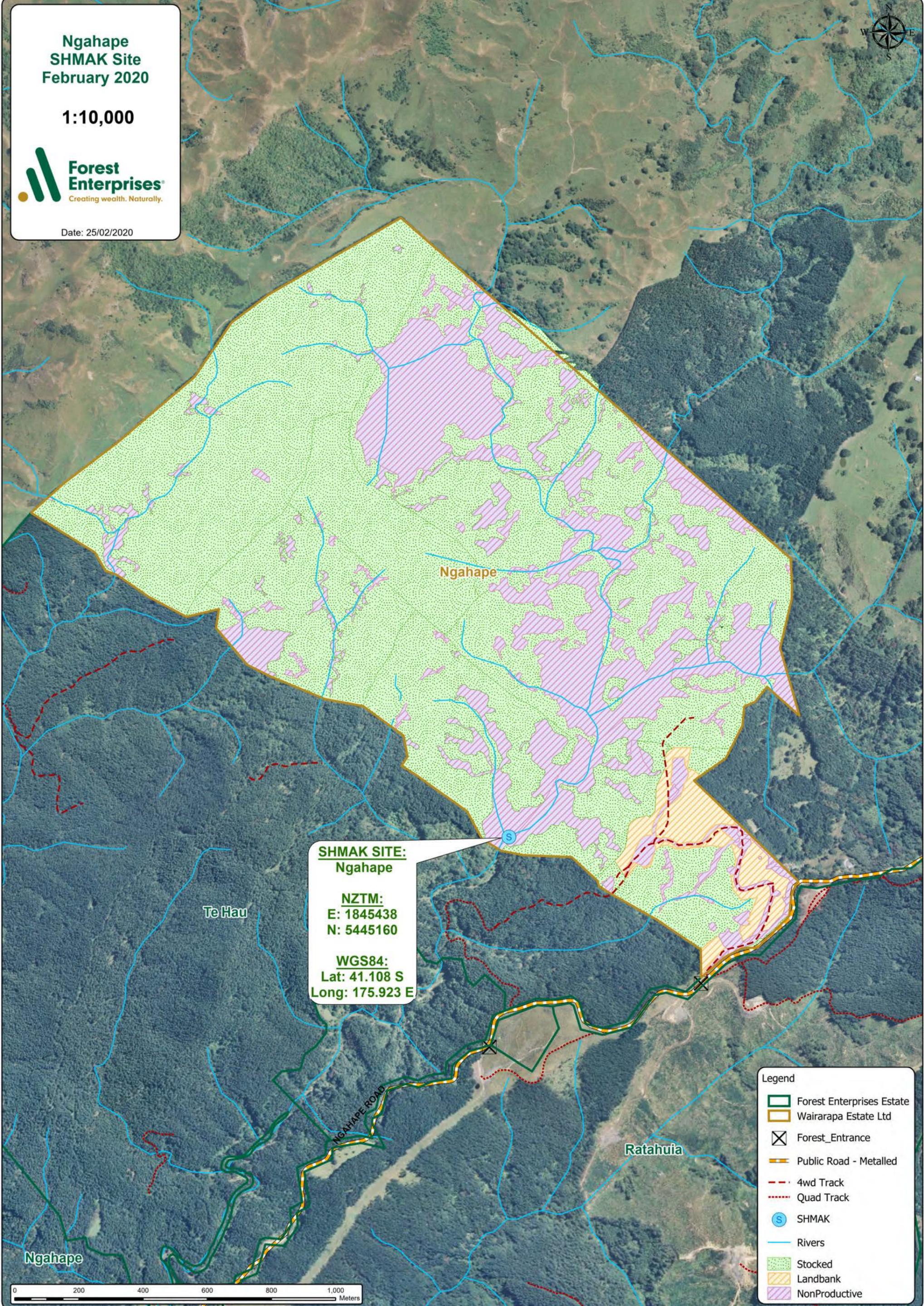


Ngahape
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:10,000



Date: 25/02/2020



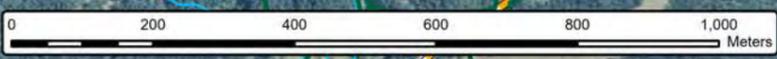
SHMAK SITE:
Ngahape

NZTM:
E: 1845438
N: 5445160

WGS84:
Lat: 41.108 S
Long: 175.923 E

Legend

- Forest Enterprises Estate
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Forest_Entrance
- Public Road - Metalled
- 4wd Track
- Quad Track
- SHMAK
- Rivers
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive



Ruakokoputuna
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:10,000



Date: 25/02/2020



SHMAK SITE:
Ruakokoputuna

NZTM:
E: 1800690
N: 5418860

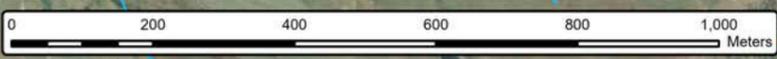
WGS84:
Lat: 41.357 S
Long: 175.399 E

Ruakokoputuna

Fell Crag

Legend

- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Norsewood Estate Ltd
- Public Road - Sealed
- Public Road - Metalled
- 4wd Track
- SHMAK
- Rivers
- Stocked
- Landbank
- NonProductive



Tinui
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:10,000



Date: 25/02/2020



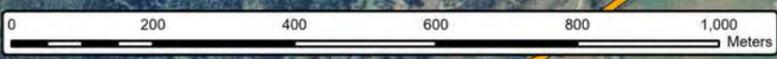
SHMAK SITE:
Tinui

NZTM:
E: 1861529
N: 5472917

WGS84:
Lat: 40.853 S
Long: 176.103 E

Tinui

MASTERTON CASTLEPOINT ROAD



Legend

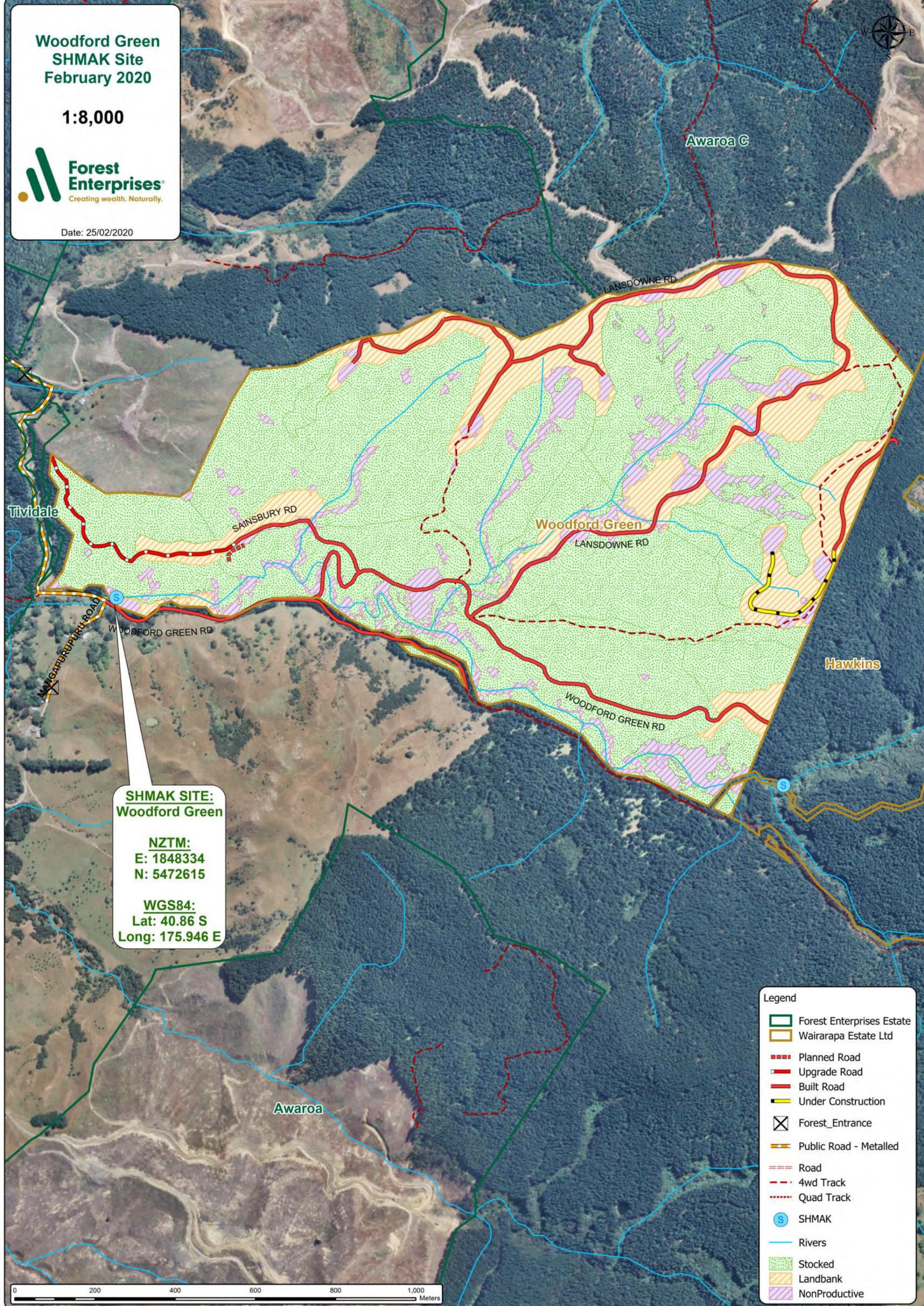
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Public Road - Sealed
- SHMAK
- Rivers
- Stocked
- NonProductive

Woodford Green
SHMAK Site
February 2020

1:8,000



Date: 25/02/2020



SHMAK SITE:
Woodford Green

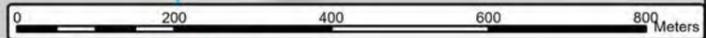
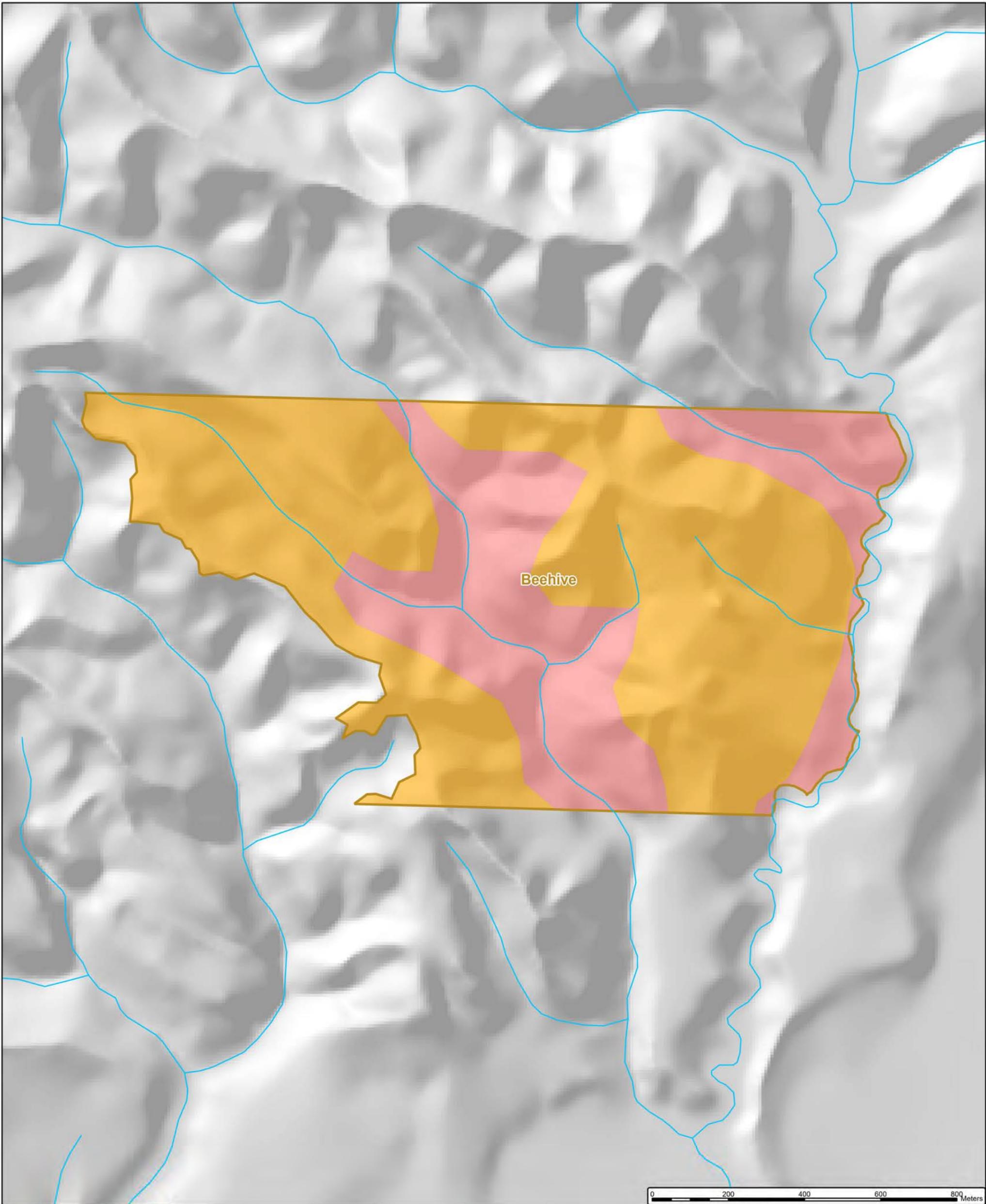
NZTM:
E: 1848334
N: 5472615

WGS84:
Lat: 40.86 S
Long: 175.946 E

- Legend
- Forest Enterprises Estate
 - Wairarapa Estate Ltd
 - Planned Road
 - Upgrade Road
 - Built Road
 - Under Construction
 - Forest Entrance
 - Public Road - Metalled
 - Road
 - 4wd Track
 - Quad Track
 - SHMAK
 - Rivers
 - Stocked
 - Landbank
 - NonProductive

Appendix 6: Maps – Erosion Susceptibility Classification (ESC)





Beehive Erosion Susceptibility Classification

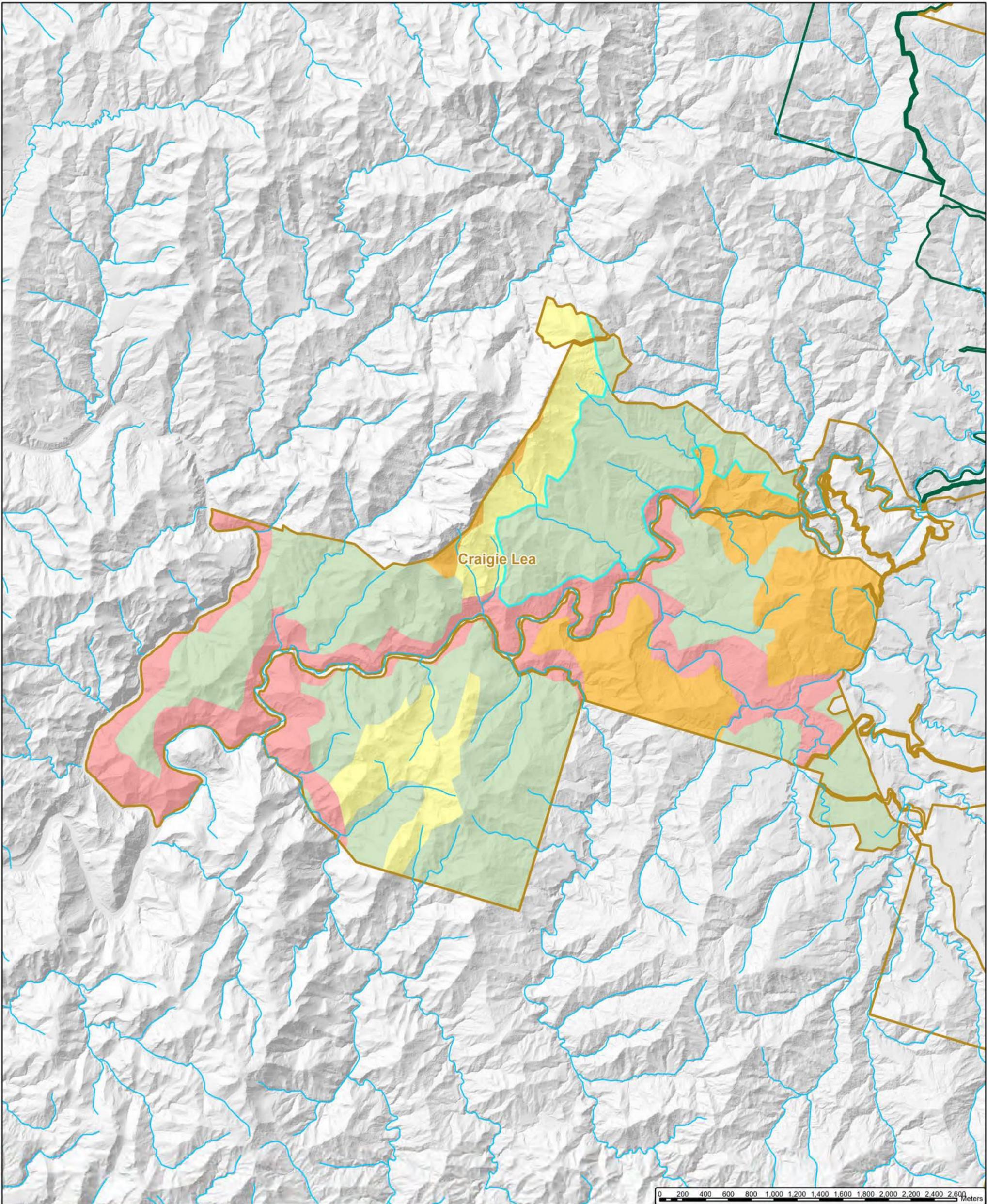


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Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Craigie Lea Erosion Susceptibility Classification

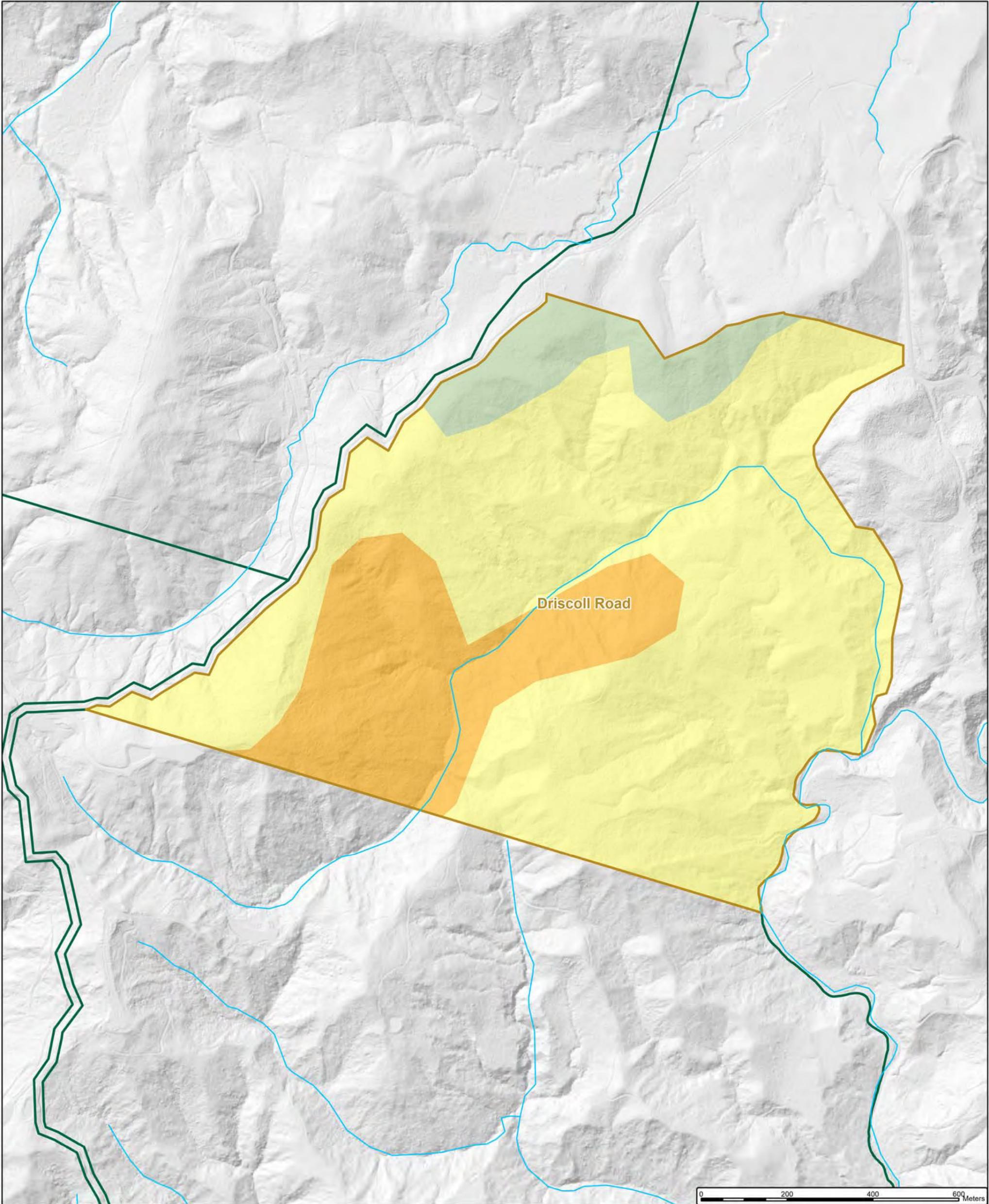


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Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



**Driscoll Road
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

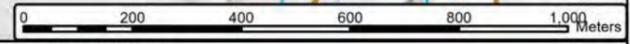
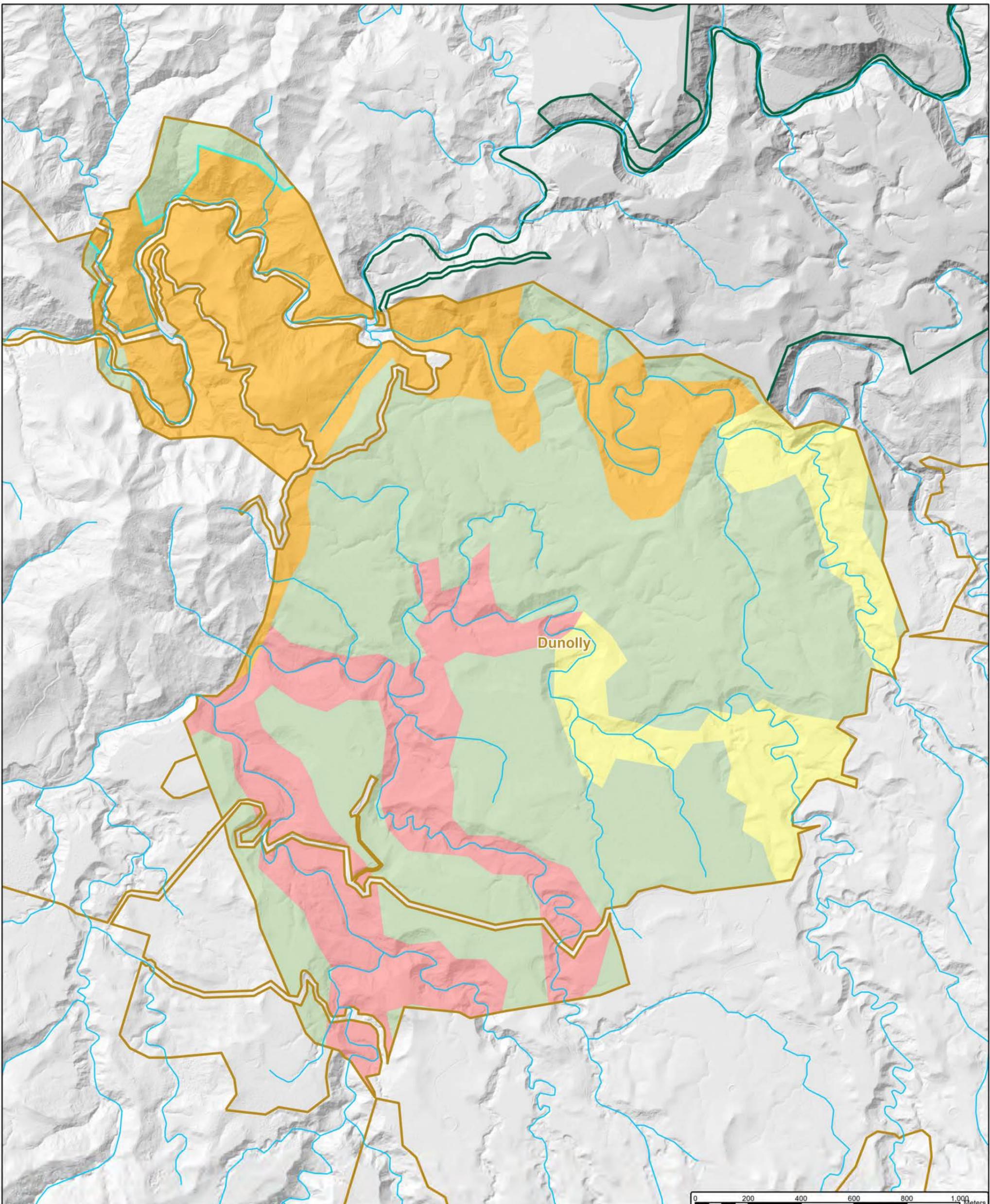


1:8,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Dunolly Erosion Susceptibility Classification

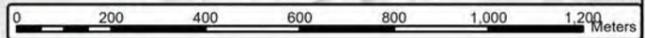
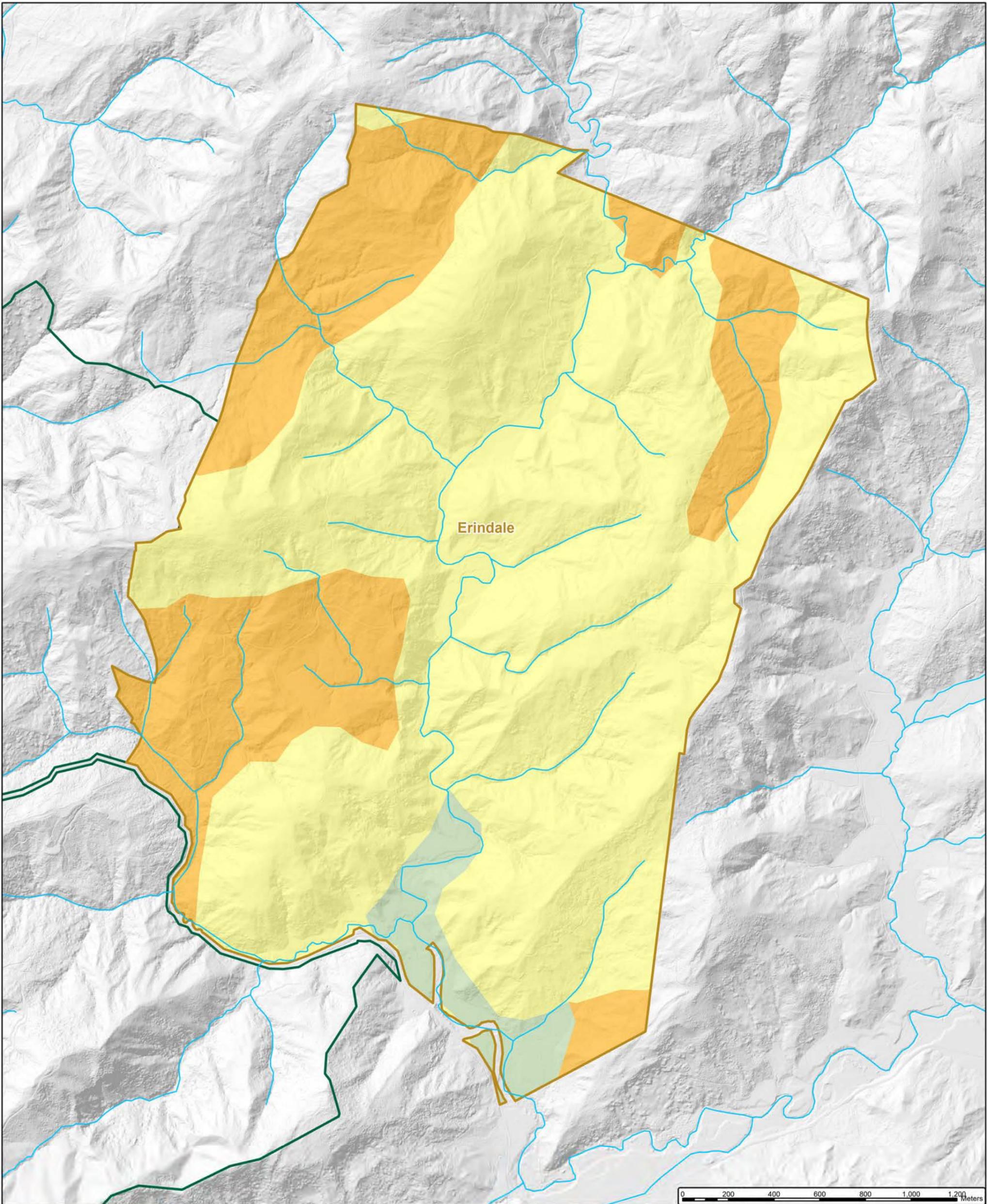


1:13,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



**Erindale
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

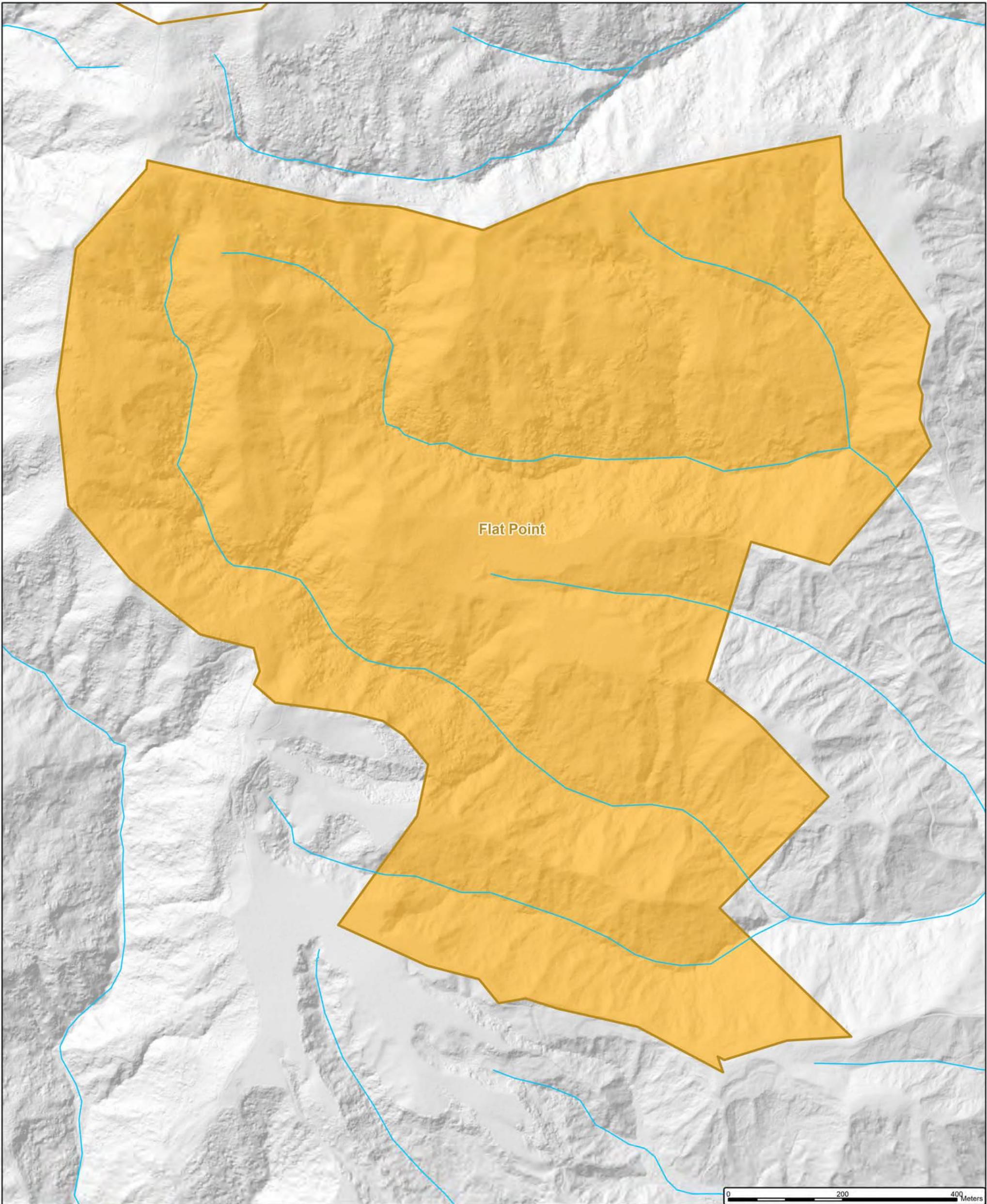


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Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Flat Point
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification

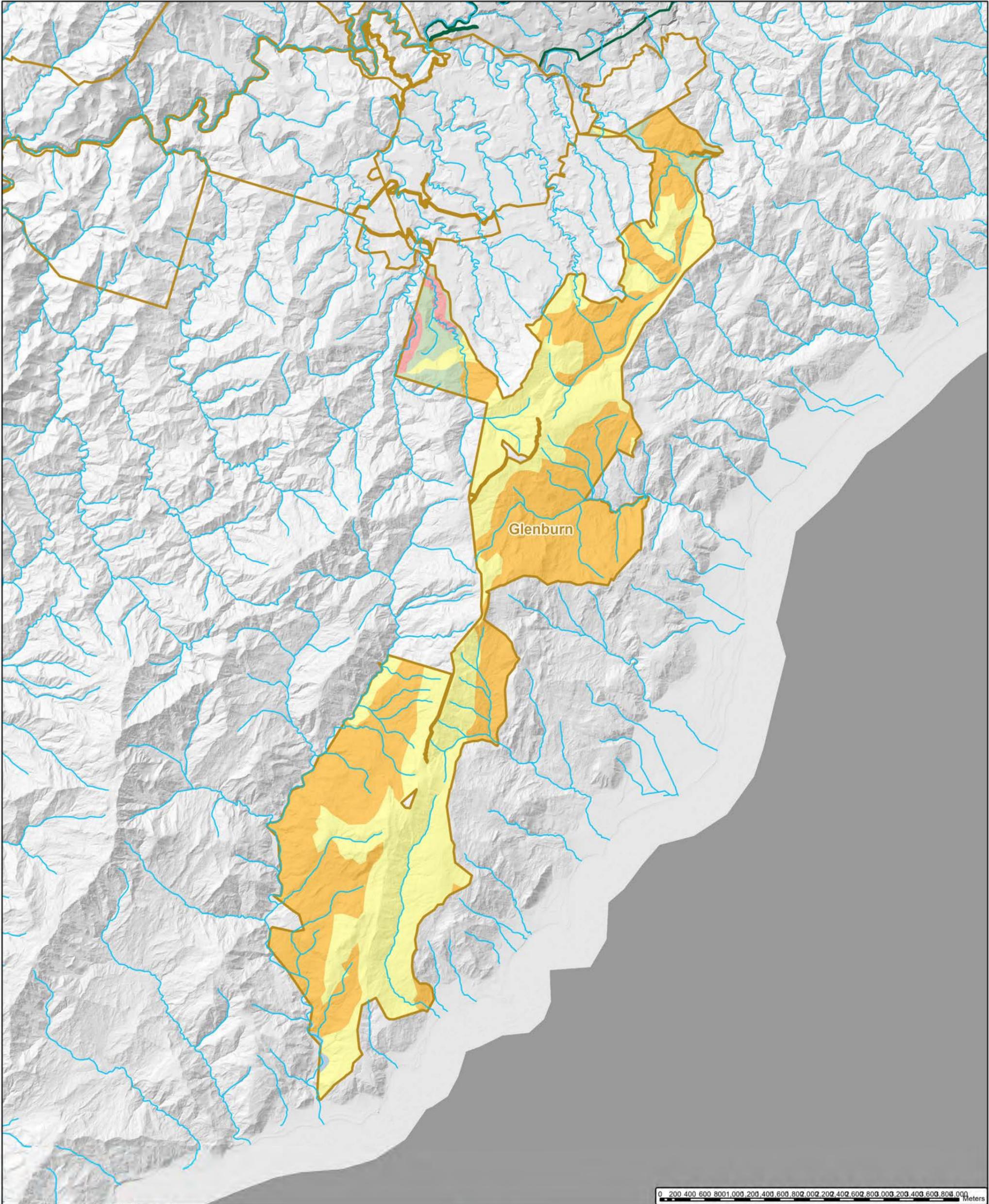


1:6,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



0 200 400 600 800 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 000 Meters



Glenburn Erosion Susceptibility Classification

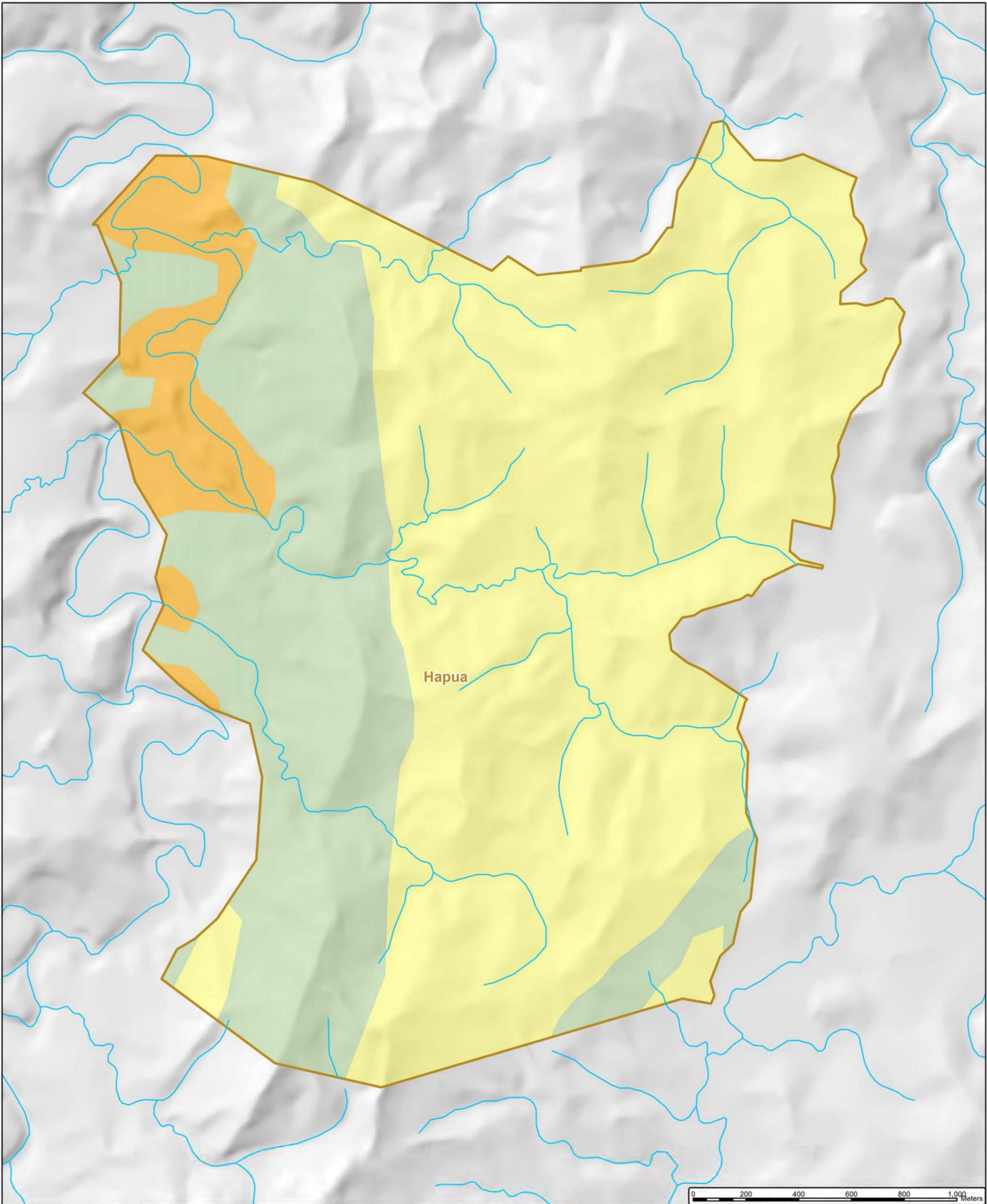


1:46,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



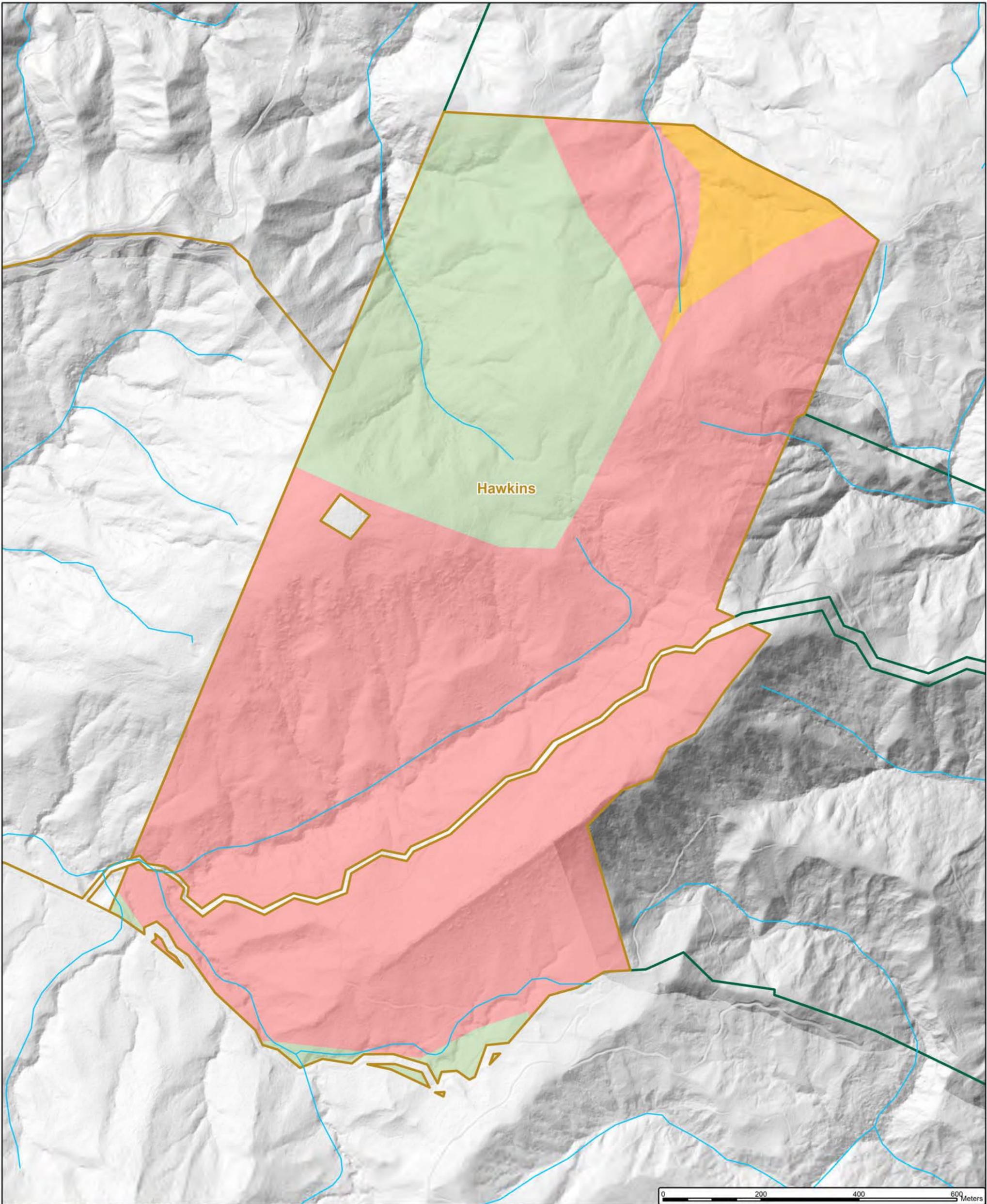
Hapua
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification



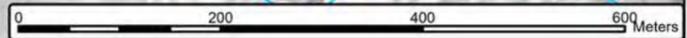
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Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Hawkins



Hawkins Erosion Susceptibility Classification

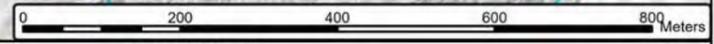
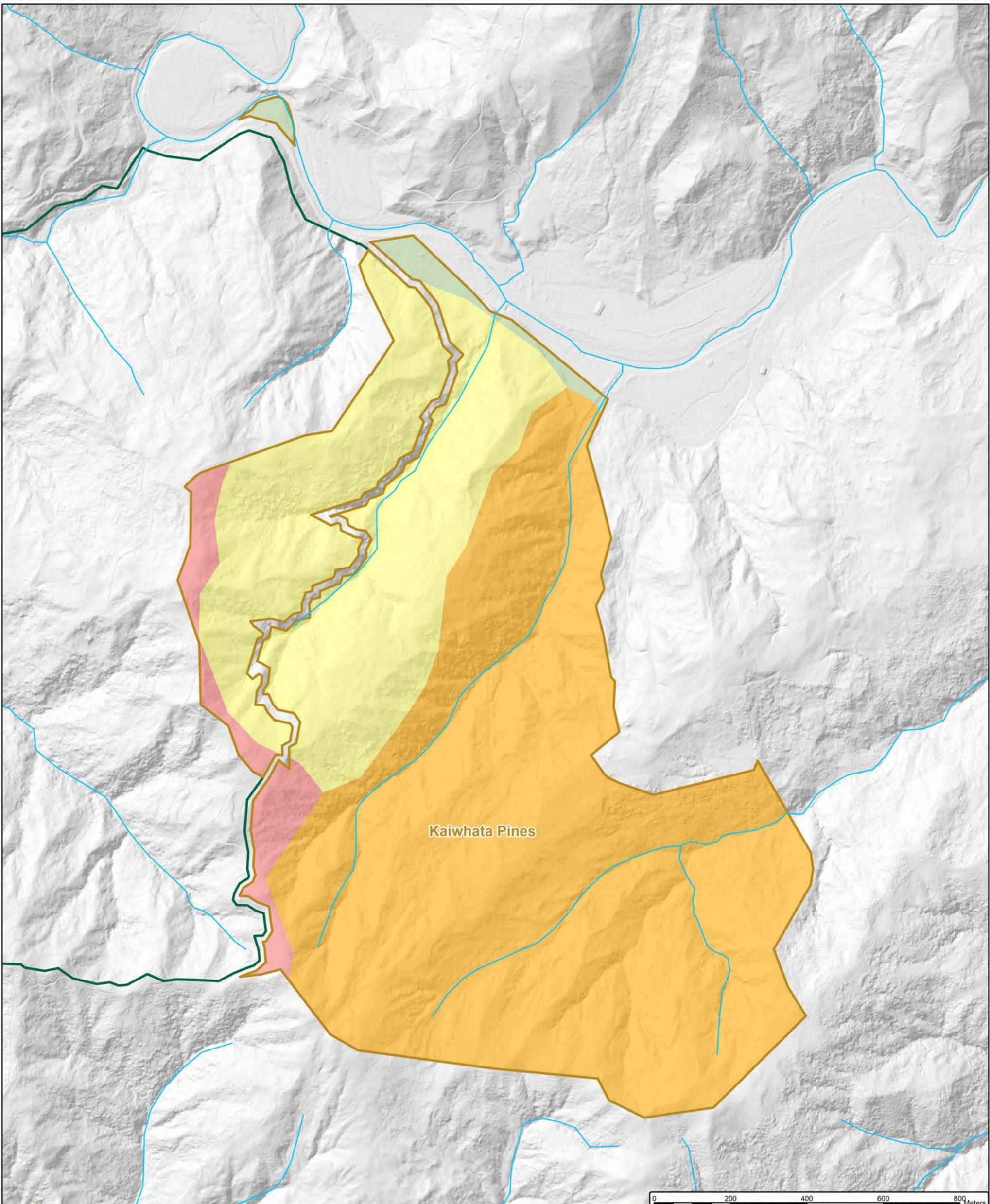


1:7,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Kaiwhata Pines Erosion Susceptibility Classification

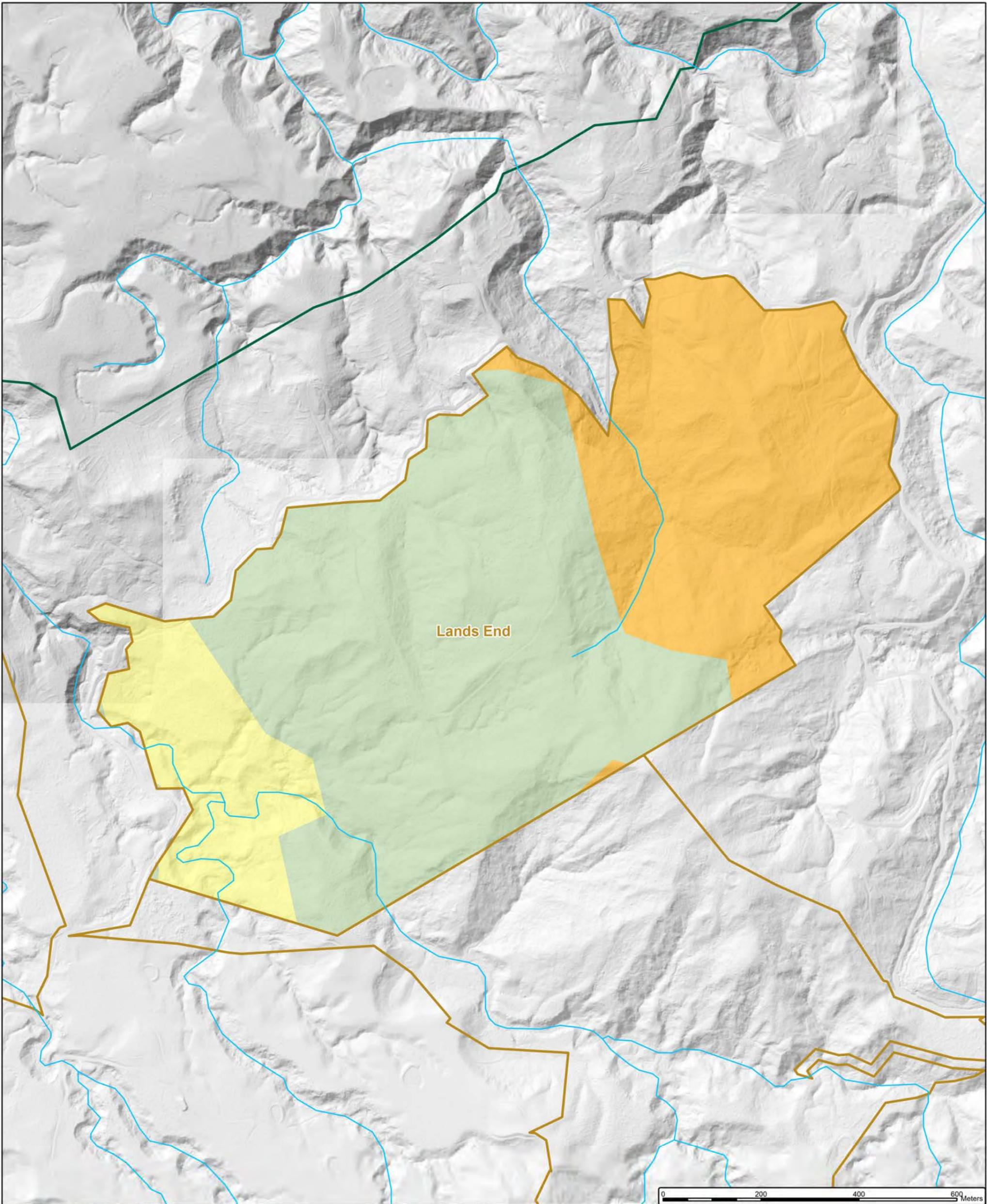


1:9,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Lands End Erosion Susceptibility Classification

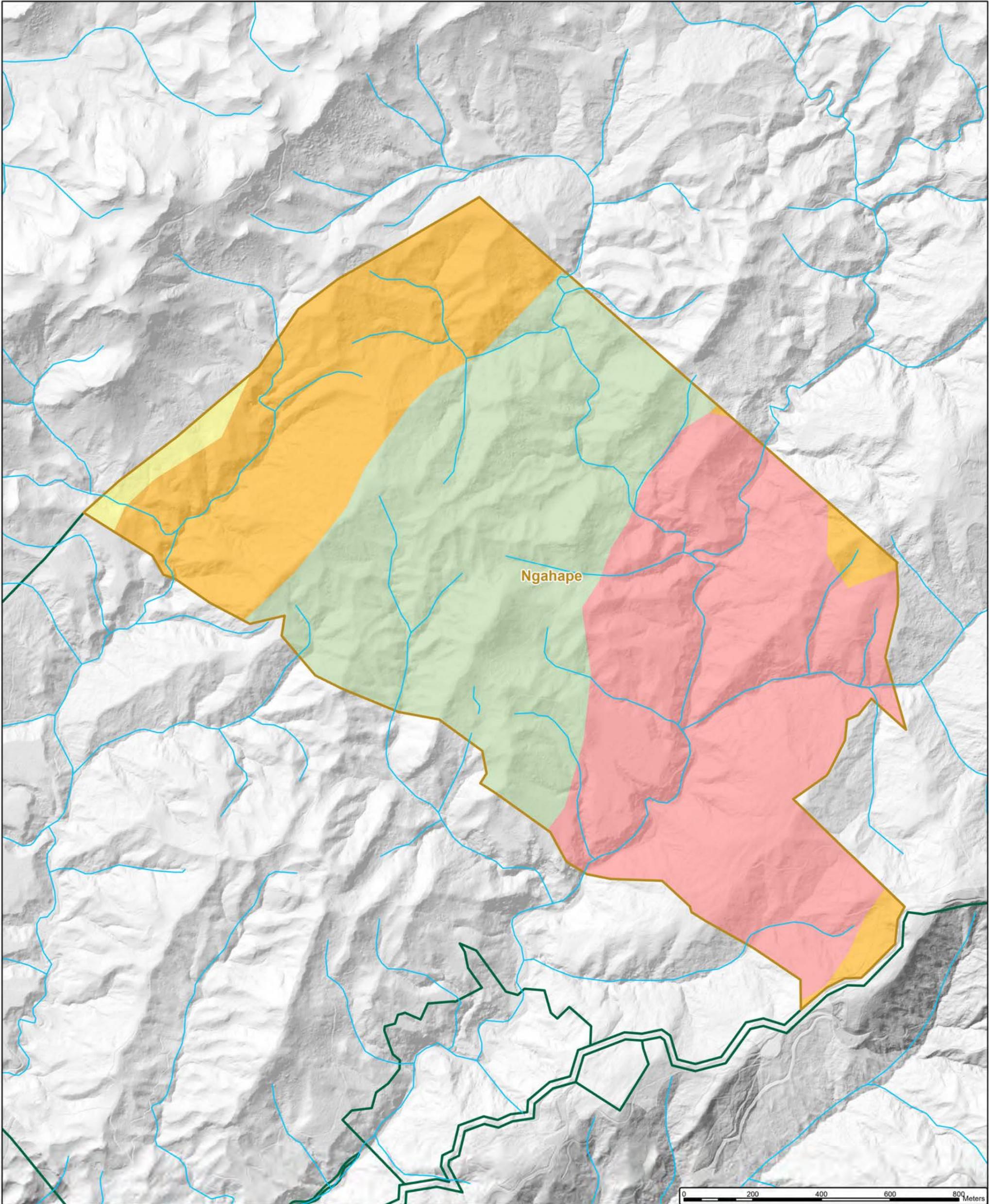


1:7,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Ngahape Erosion Susceptibility Classification



1:10,000

Date: 28/02/2020

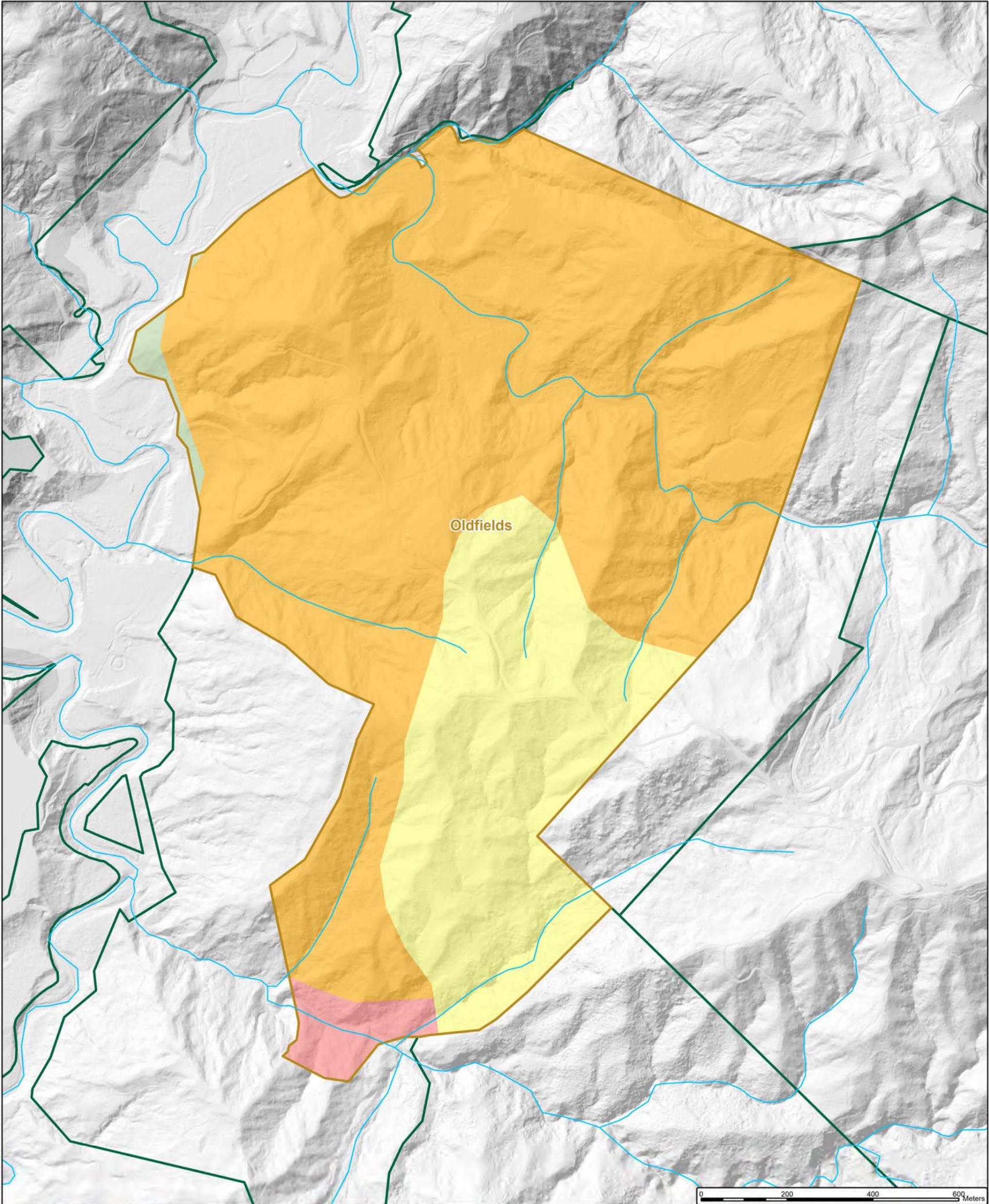


Forest Group

- Forest Enterprises Estate
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Norsewood Estate Ltd
- Southland Estate Ltd
- River Centrelines

Erosion Susceptibility

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Town
- Ice
- Shingle
- Water



**Oldfields
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

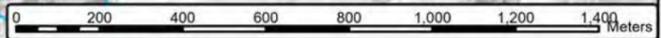
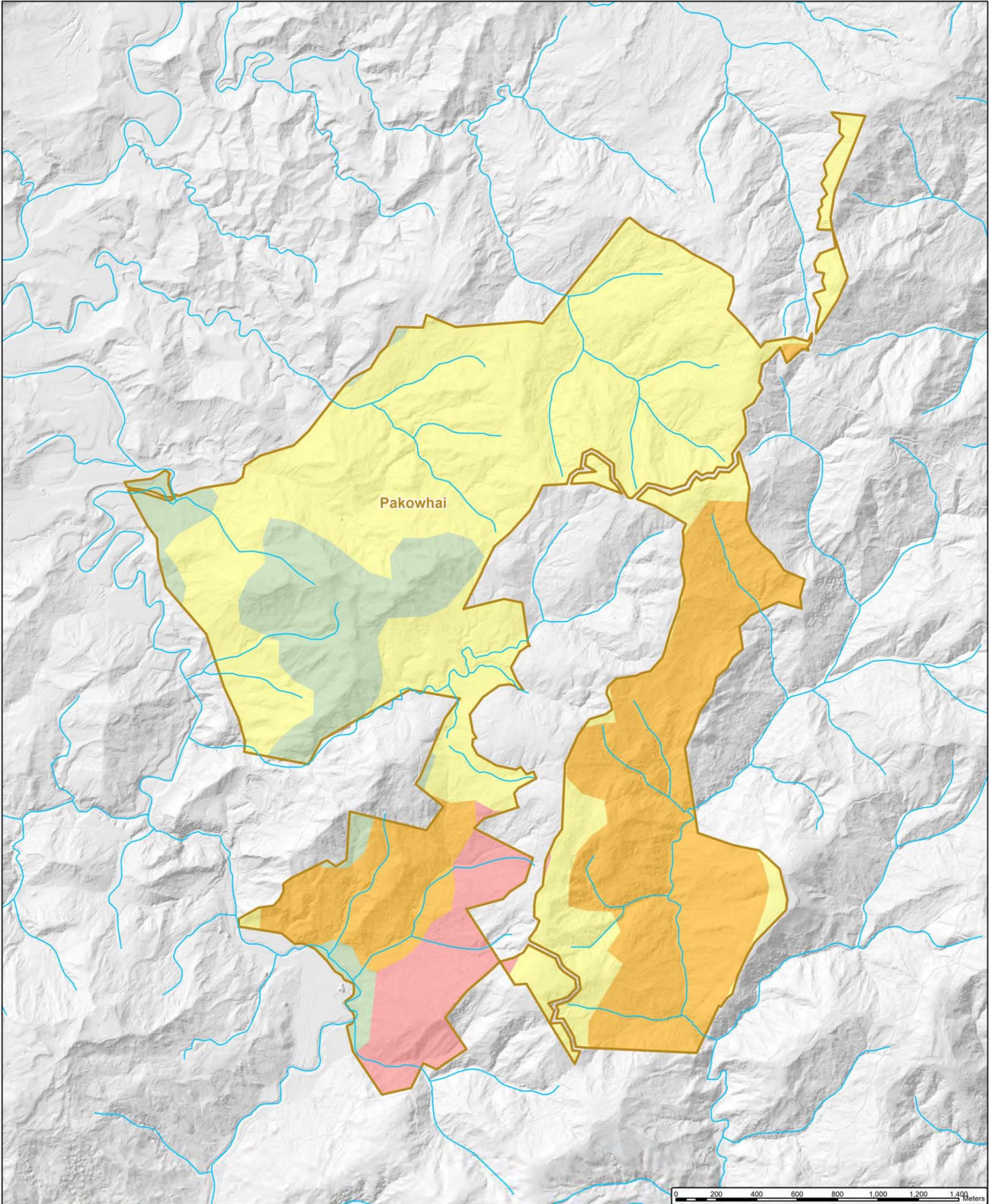


1:8,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Pakowhai
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification

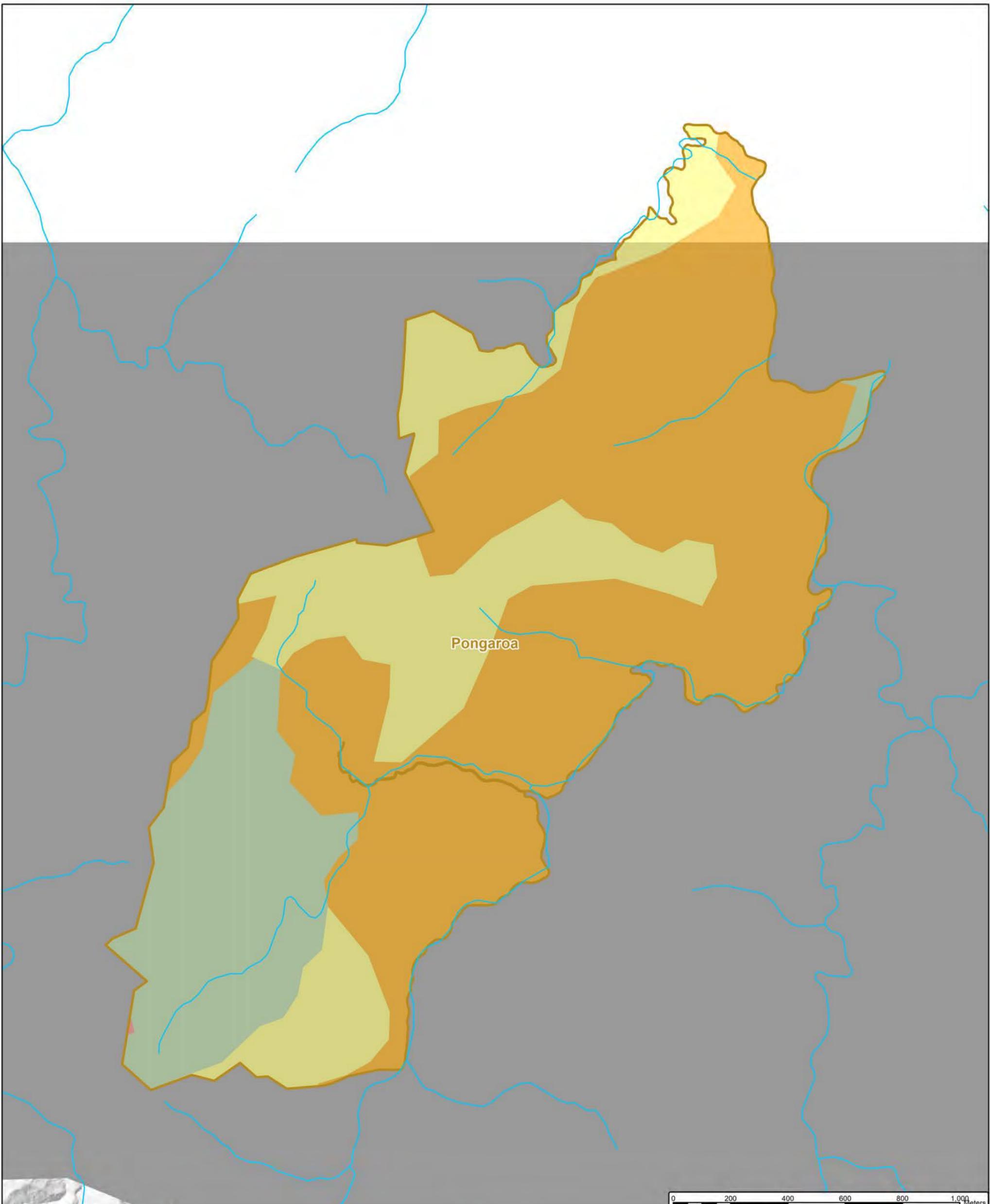


1:17,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water

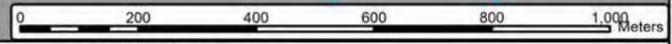


**Pongaroa
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

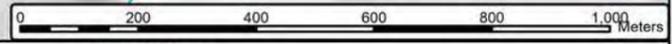
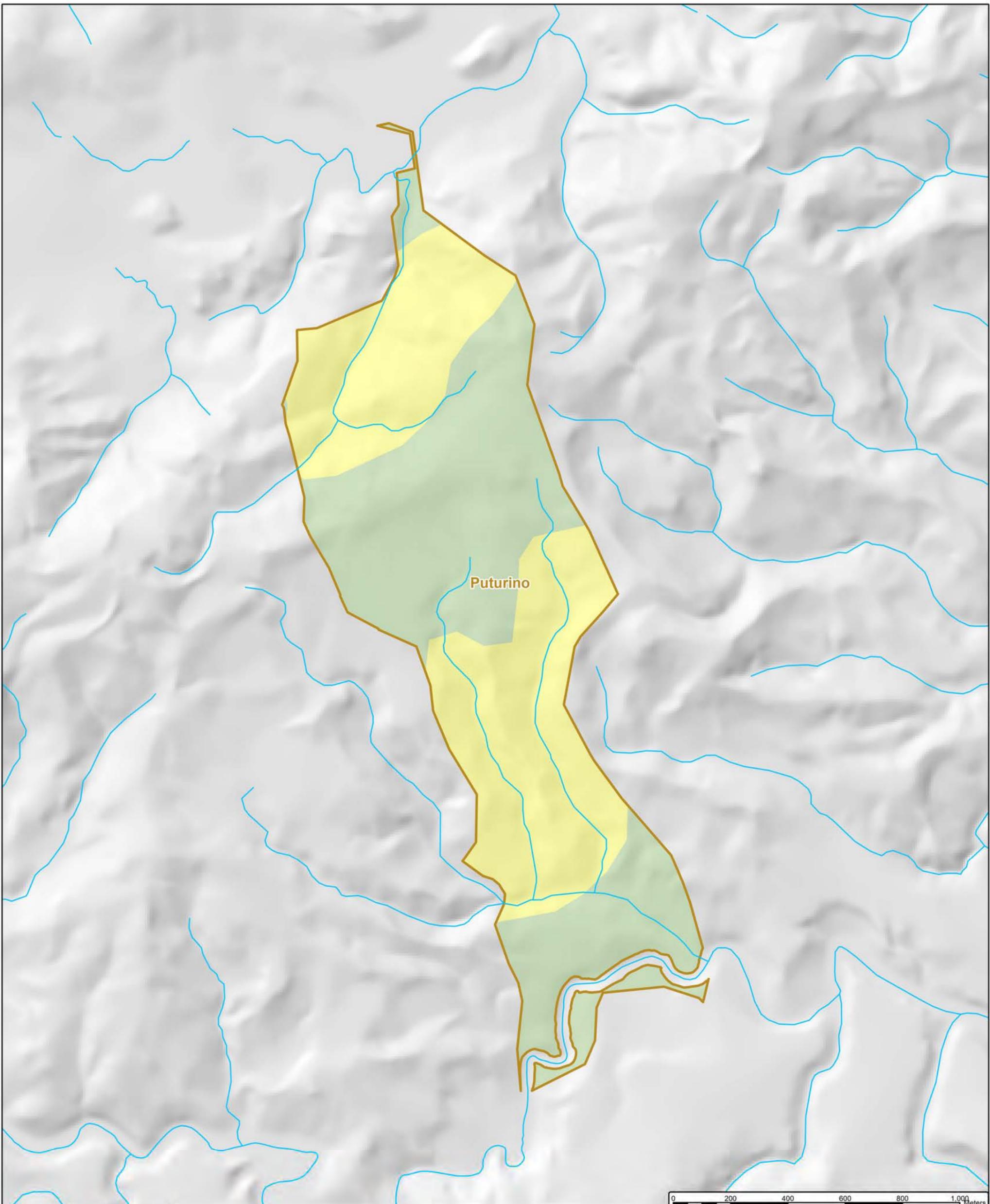


1:12,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



**Puturino
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

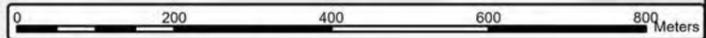
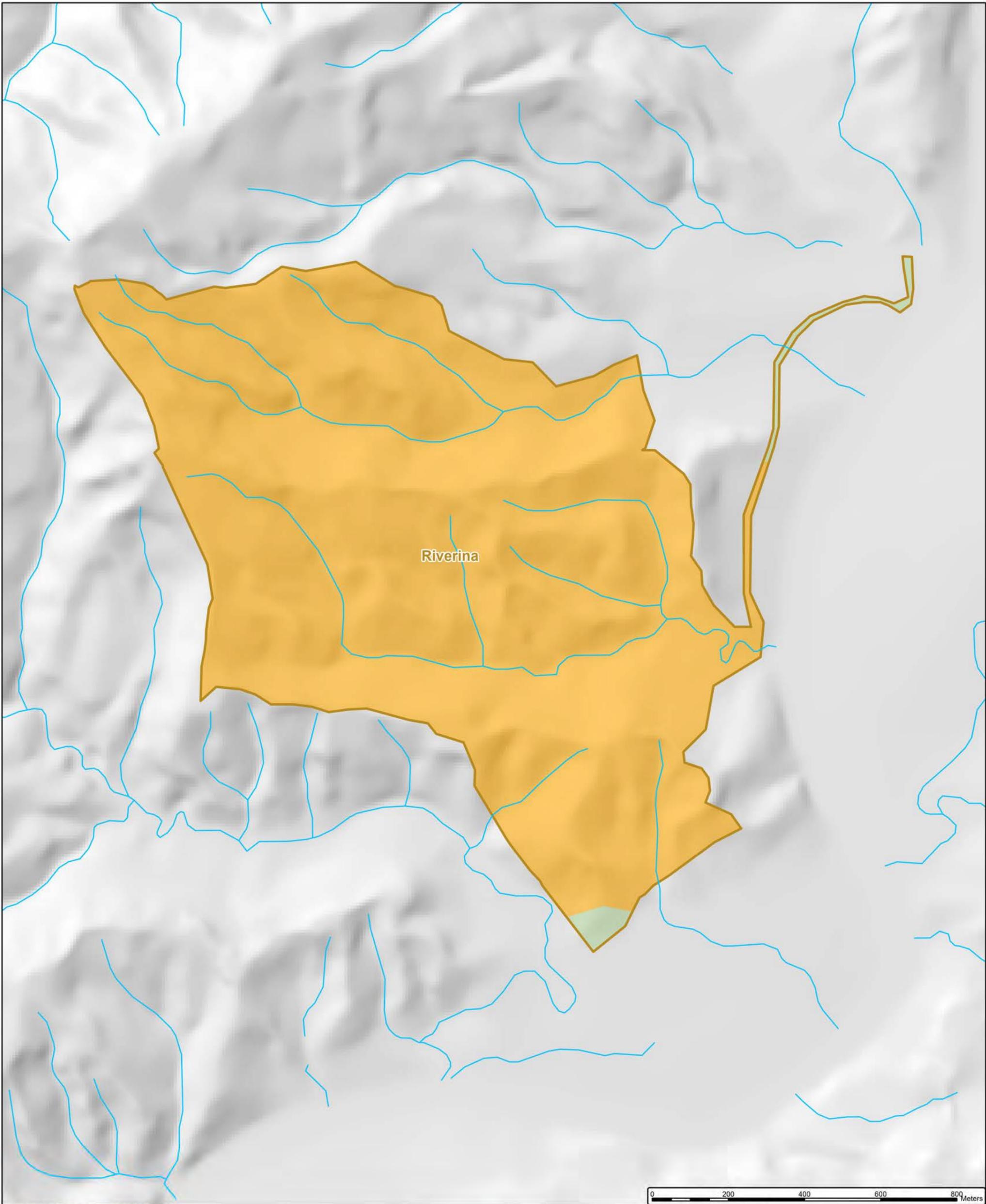


1:12,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Riverina Erosion Susceptibility Classification



1:9,000

Date: 28/02/2020

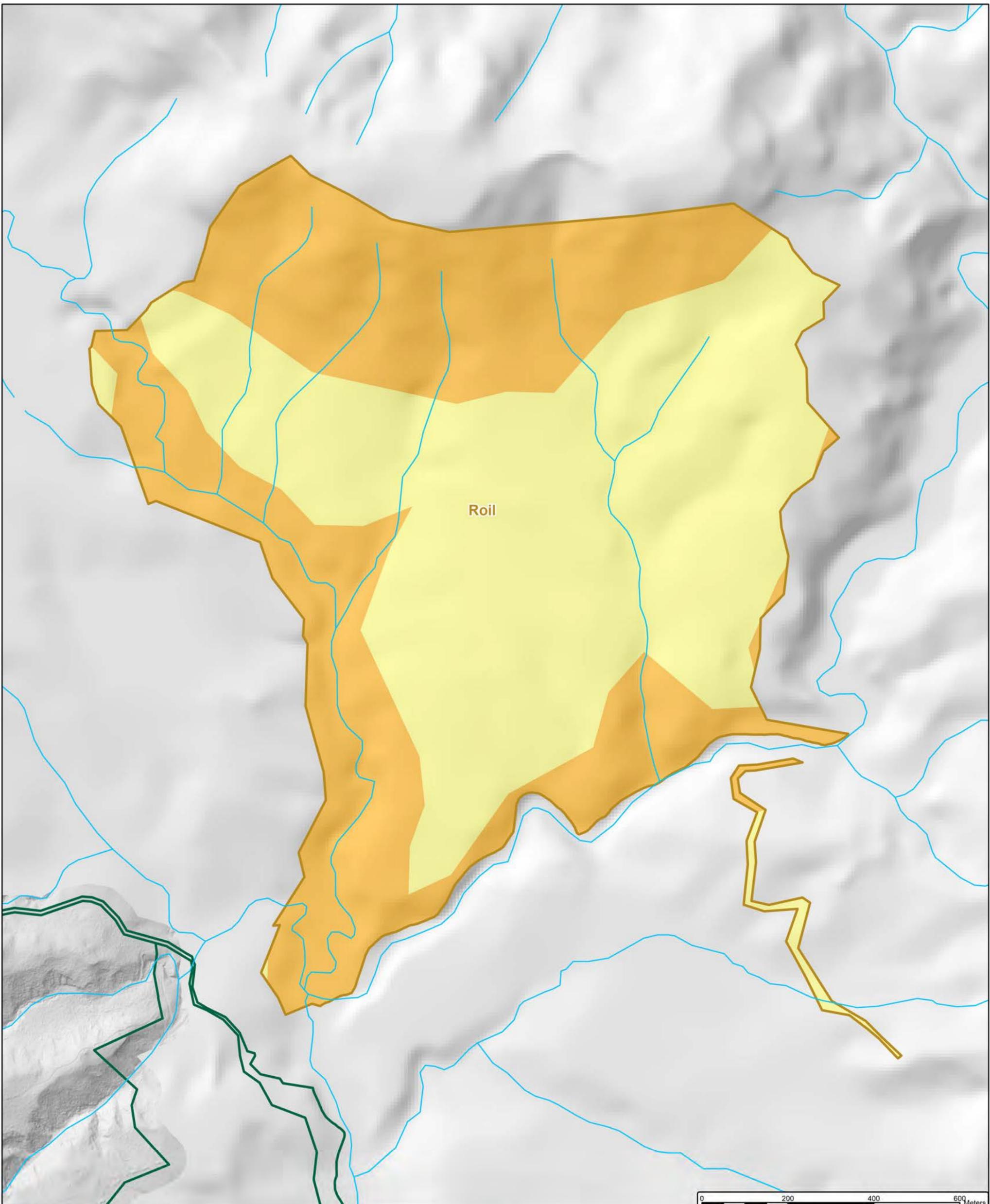


Forest Group

- Forest Enterprises Estate
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Norsewood Estate Ltd
- Southland Estate Ltd
- River Centrelines

Erosion Susceptibility

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Town
- Ice
- Shingle
- Water



**Roil
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

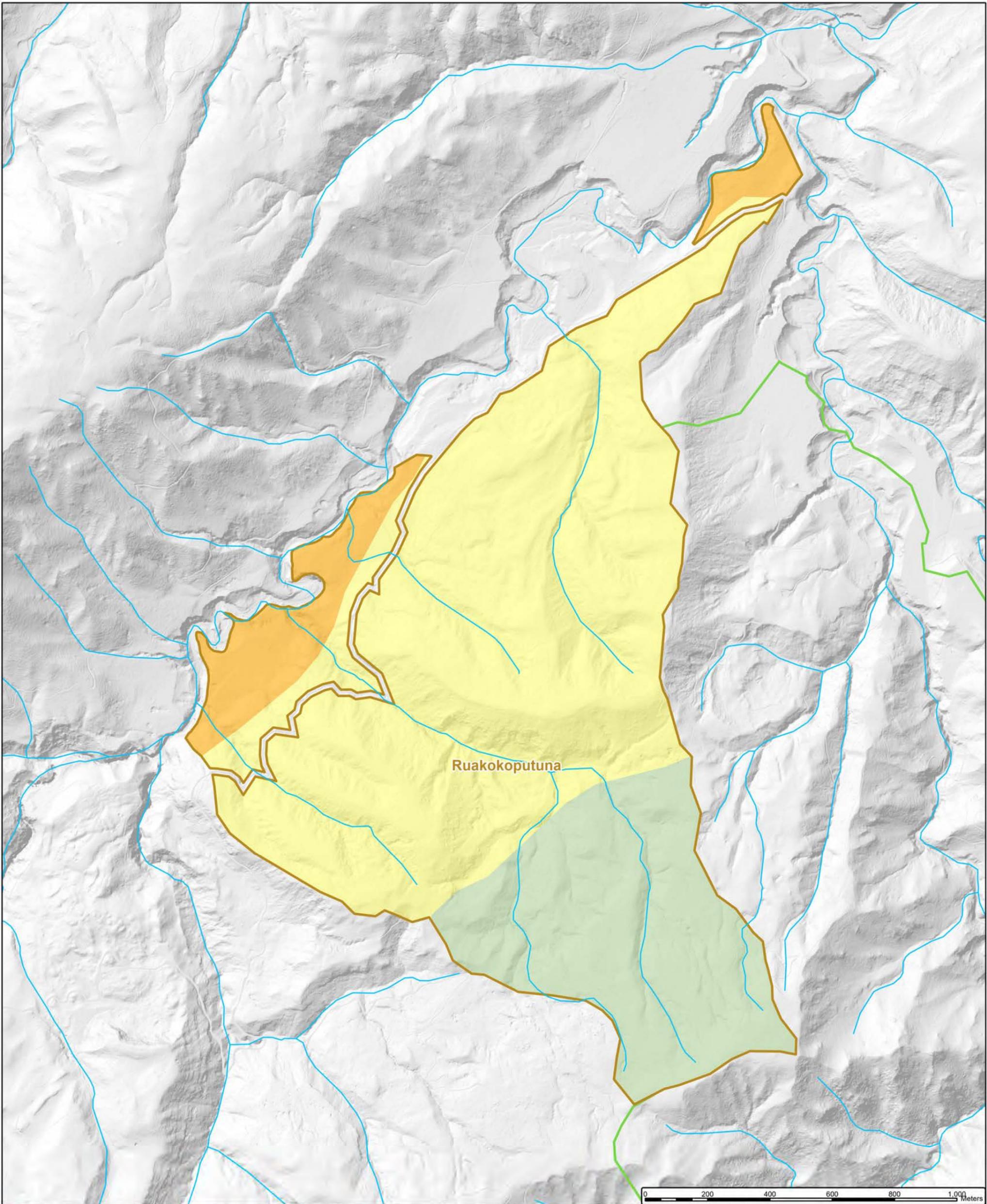


1:8,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



**Ruakokoputuna
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

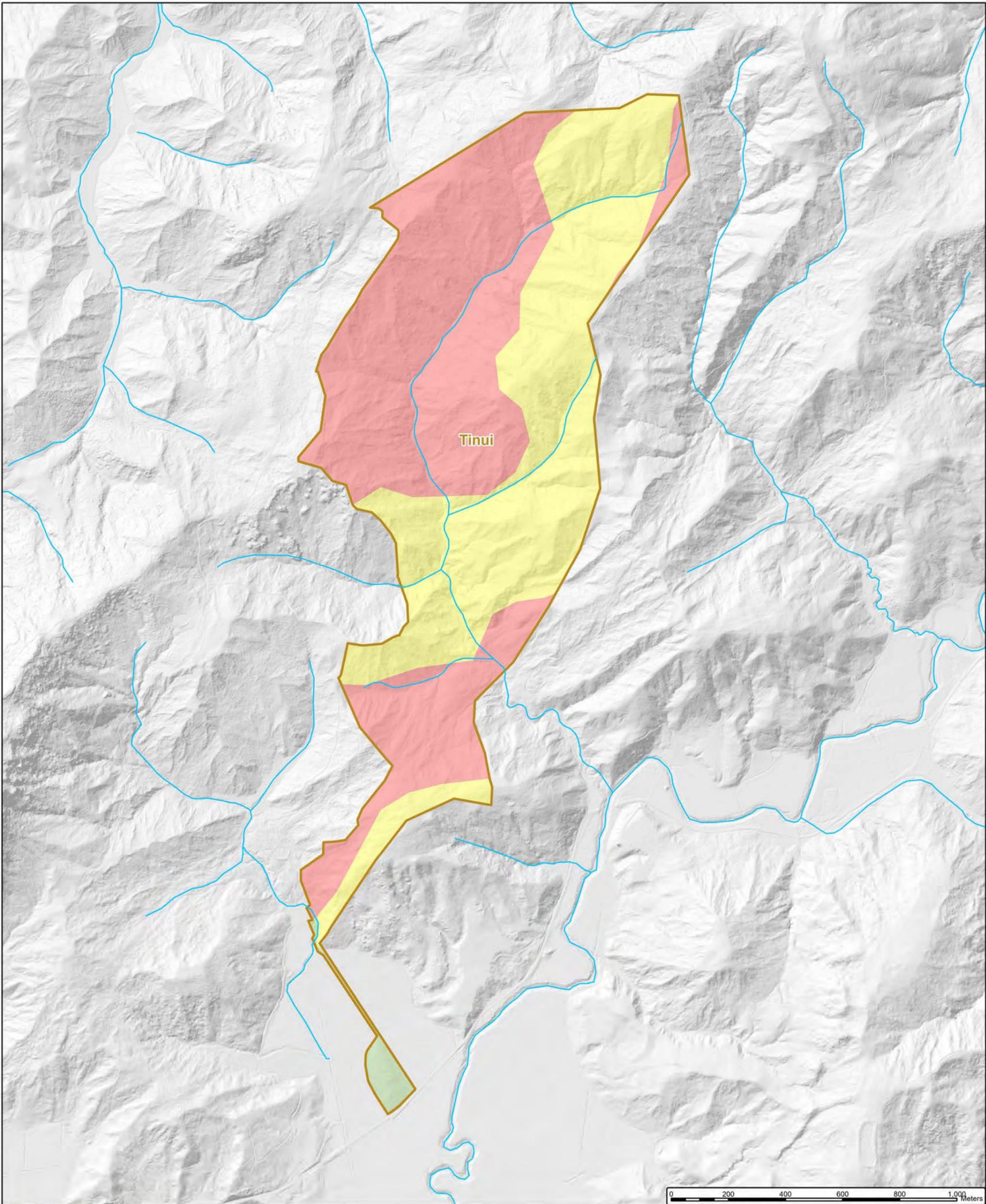


1:11,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Tinui Erosion Susceptibility Classification



1:12,000

Date: 28/02/2020

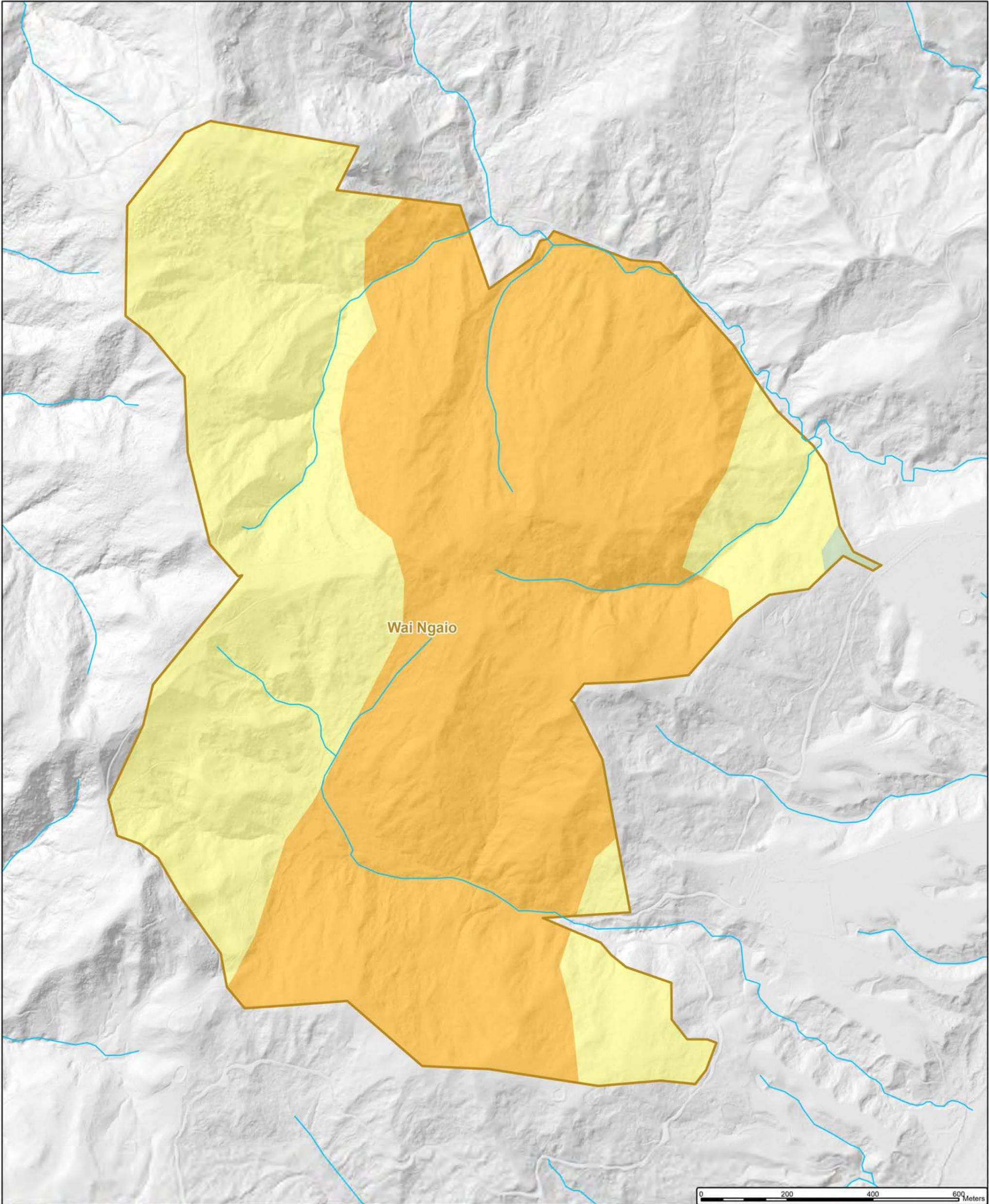


Forest Group

- Forest Enterprises Estate
- Wairarapa Estate Ltd
- Norsewood Estate Ltd
- Southland Estate Ltd
- River Centrelines

Erosion Susceptibility

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Town
- Ice
- Shingle
- Water



**Wai Ngaio
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

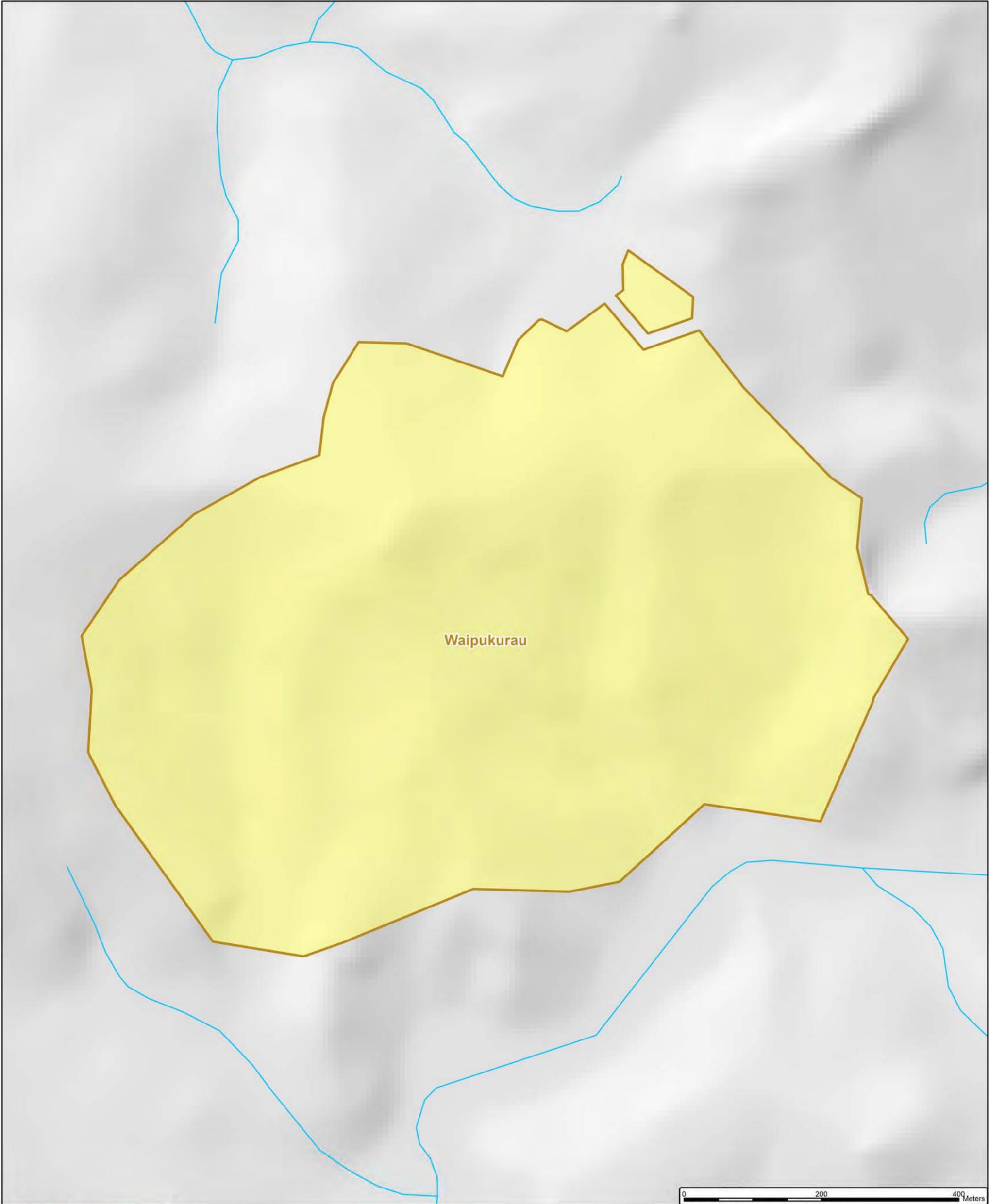


1:8,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



**Waipukurau
Erosion Susceptibility
Classification**

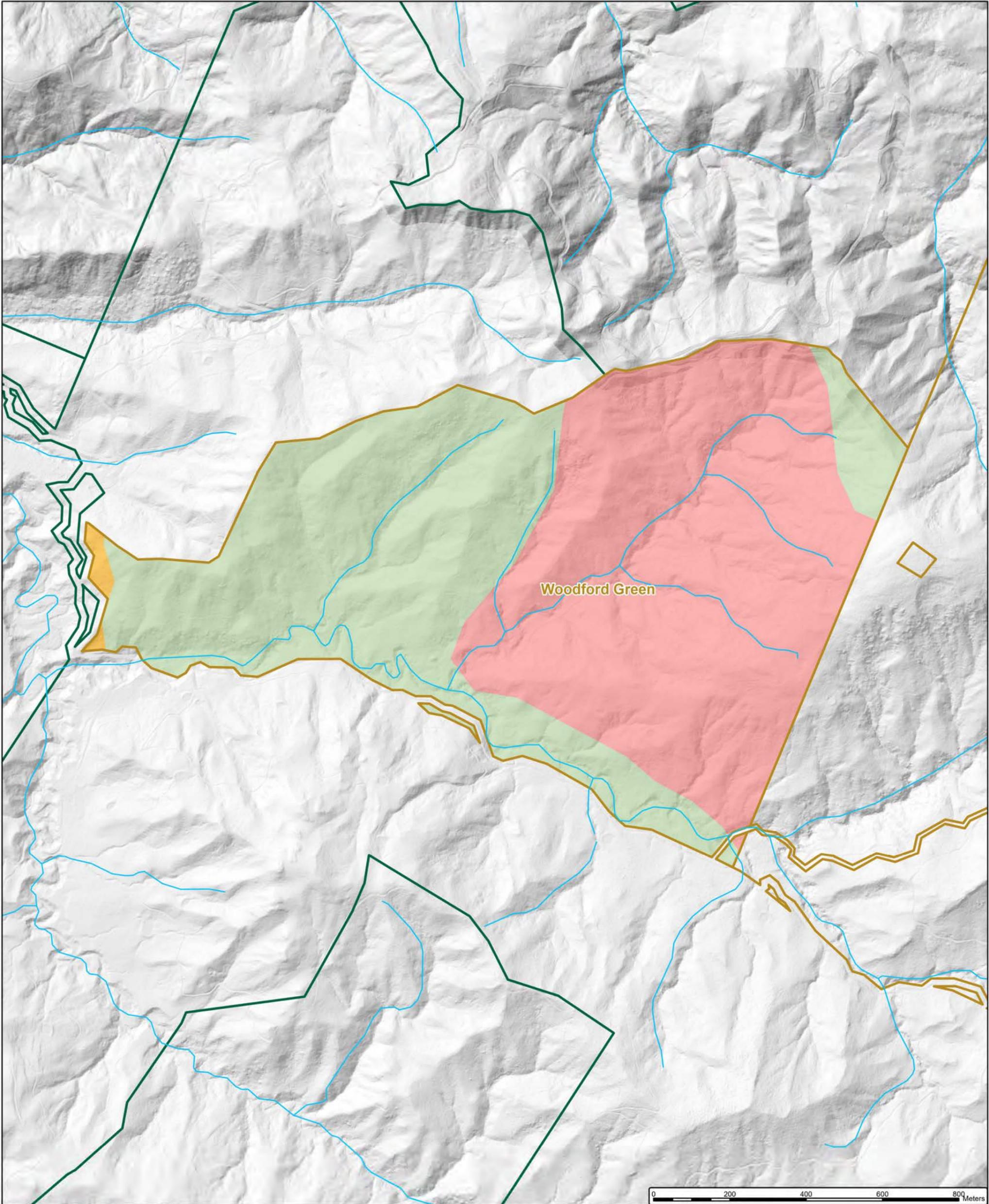


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Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water



Woodford Green Erosion Susceptibility Classification



1:9,000

Date: 28/02/2020



Forest Group		Erosion Susceptibility	
	Forest Enterprises Estate		Very High
	Wairarapa Estate Ltd		High
	Norsewood Estate Ltd		Moderate
	Southland Estate Ltd		Low
	River Centrelines		Town
			Ice
			Shingle
			Water