



Together restoring the Abel Tasman

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



Awaroa Inlet. *Ruth Bollongino*, www.fernphotos.com
Cover: Onetahuti. *Dave Buckton*, www.takeonlypictures.co.nz

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■ Milestones

NOV-2013

Wi-Fi trial commenced and
Abel Tasman app launched

JUL-2011

Proposal presented to
Hutton Wilson Nominees Ltd

DEC-2013

1080 consent
granted by TDC

OCT-2011

Project approved
in principle

FEB-2014

First wasp
control trial

DEC-2011

Project Janszoon
Trust formed

FEB-2014

Awaroa to Anchorage
stoat network activated

JUN-2012

Heads of Agreement
signed with DOC

MAR-2014

Tomorrow Accord signed
with Minister Smith

AUG-2012

Weed survey
commenced

APR-2014

Education
programme launched

SEP-2012

First birdline bird
survey completed

APR-2014

First planting at
Hadfield Clearing

JAN-2013

Canaan/Wainui stoat
network activated

MAY-2014

First kākāriki released
at Wainui Hut

JUL-2013

Firesmart dune
programme started

MAY-2014

Beech trial started on
Motuareronui/Adele Island

JUN-2014

Won Supreme and Philanthropy and Partnership awards at Green Ribbon Awards

APR-2016

Toutouwai/robin translocated to Pitt Head by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust

SEP-2014

Tieke/saddleback released by ATBT on Motuareronui/Adele Island

NOV-2016

Native snails monitored with transmitters

OCT-2014

Initial strike of pine control completed

JAN-2017

1,000th stoat trapped

DEC-2014

Wi-Fi network and Abel Tasman app extended across park

MAY-2017

First pāteke/brown teal release at Hadfield Clearing

FEB-2015

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador programme launched

SEP-2017

Last stand of mature wilding pines controlled at Bark Bay

SEP-2015

Rātā planting programme begins

DEC-2017

First pāteke/brown teal chicks born

OCT-2015

Win international conservation award

FEB-2018

Education scholarship announced

NOV-2015

First kākā release

APR-2018

Heads of Agreement for Tomorrow Accord signed

MAR-2016

Internet access available in Awaroa and Torrent Bay

JUN-2018

Beech trial extended to Anchorage

■ Chair and Director's message

It's been an exciting year for the Project Janszoon team. Now in its 6th year, we are seeing significant progress in improving the ecological prospects for Abel Tasman National Park. A wonderful indicator of success is the pāteke chicks now in the park. Pāteke were extinct in Abel Tasman, re-introduced in 2017, and only one year later the population is thriving. Since the project began, with our partners the Department of Conservation, the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, iwi and other community support, we have trapped 23,735 introduced predators, released 158 native birds and planted 45,635 native plants. Just think how many native birds, eggs and chicks would have been killed by more than 23,000 rats, stoats and possums.

With most major threats under control we can give increased focus to restoration and re-introductions. Given the range and scale of challenges identified at the start of the project, this is a great place to be.

In April, Project Janszoon signed an agreement with DOC under the Tomorrow Accord that identifies the indicators of ecological transformation the project will achieve and gives commitment from the Crown to maintain those achievements. This agreement is a major milestone and gives confidence that the work of all those who have contributed will be there for our mokopuna.

Invasive plants pose a major threat to the ecosystems of the park, and great progress is being made across a range of weeds. A major milestone for

wildling conifers was reached this year with control of the last remaining mature trees at Bark Bay undertaken, the culmination of years of investment first by the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust and later by Project Janszoon.

Weed teams continue to keep the pressure on dozens of other weed infestations across the park, with the spread of many being greatly reduced. These efforts have been supported by neighbouring communities that have allowed plants on their land that pose risk to native forests to be controlled.

The extensive stoat trapping network in the park continues to control this key predator. With traps spread over 20,000 ha, we appreciate the trap-checking efforts put in by DOC rangers as well as volunteers from the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, who have extended their efforts to cover the coastline north to Awaroa. The best indication of trapping effectiveness is the lack of stoat predation on any of the released pāteke.

A successful aerial control operation in October 2017 reduced rats to low numbers across nearly 10,000 ha and combined with intensive ground control along the coast provided a safe breeding season for forest birds, with potential for a second safe season in some areas where rats have remained at low levels. Similarly, possum trapping throughout coastal areas has reduced possums to low levels and provided safety for native plants and birds.



Pāteke/brown teal. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

With control of pests progressing well, we are increasingly focused on restoration of native species, with releases of kākārīki, kākā, and pāteke boosting populations in the park. The initial release of pāteke was successful with at least two broods of ducklings being produced in the first year, and a second, larger cohort of birds released in May are also doing well. Based on this success, we expect several more years of releases and increasing presence of this rare duck across wetland areas of the park. Translocations of whio/blue duck and kiwi are planned over the next few years.

An expected beech mast in the upcoming year should provide ideal breeding conditions for kākā and kākārīki and we hope to confirm kākā nesting in the park for the first time in decades. While the predator explosions that typically accompany a heavy seeding year remain a concern, we are confident in our pest control response and look forward to the boost the mast will provide to native birds.

Efforts to restore the park are not without challenges, as the arrival of ex-cyclones Fehi and Gita demonstrated in February. While it was disappointing that some dunes we had planted in natives were eroded by the large sea swell, it was satisfying to see that many native dune plants survived being inundated by sea water and buried by sand. While a setback, this experience has shown the importance of restoring native ecosystems that are resilient to large-scale risks, such as fire and climate change.

We continue to partner with schools to engage today's youth and nurture their passion for conservation in the park so the work started by the project will continue long into the future. We are pleased to see students learning, contributing to restoration, and sharing the stories of the park through Adopt-a-Section and Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador programmes, and look forward to partnering with even more schools.

Our ability to share stories and involve others in the transformation of the park has been improved through updates to our phone app and website. We continue to see high levels of engagement from both visitors and locals through these channels and social media.

At the close of the year, we would like to thank all of those who have contributed to the exciting transformation underway in Abel Tasman National Park, including DOC and the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, iwi for advice and support in re-establishing taonga species, teachers, students and their families, concessionaires, numerous volunteers and other friends for their support and contributions. Thank you to the project team for your hard work and passion to see the project succeed. And, a special thank you to the funders of the project, Neal and Annette Plowman, who deservedly received the 2018 Kea World Class New Zealand Supreme Award for their philanthropic contributions to New Zealand.

Gillian Wratt
Chair

Bruce Vander Lee
Director





Kākā. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

■ Tomorrow Accord transformational targets defined



Ensuring the ecological gains achieved in the Abel Tasman National Park will be preserved for future generations has always been a priority for Project Janszoon.

In April 2018 this goal took a huge step forward with the signing of a Heads of Agreement by Department of Conservation Director-General Lou Sanson and Project Janszoon Chair Gill Wratt. This agreement sits alongside the Tomorrow Accord which was signed in 2014 by then Conservation Minister Nick Smith and then NEXT Foundation chairman Chris Liddell.

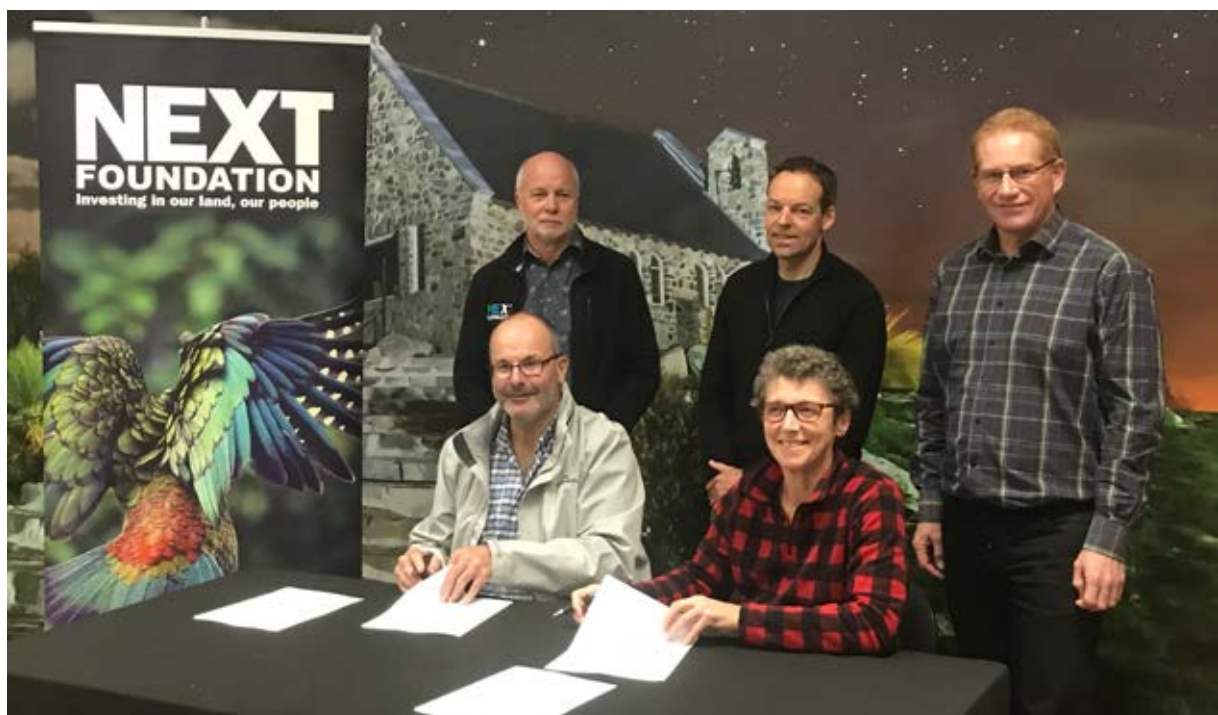
The Tomorrow Accord commits the Crown to maintaining the ecological gains made by Project Janszoon once they are achieved. Over the last two years experts from DOC and Project Janszoon have been describing the transformational outcomes that will trigger the accord in the Abel Tasman.

“We have clearly identified the transformations we want to achieve in the park and what success looks like. Now there is an assurance that once we reach the agreed target those gains will be maintained by the department over time,” says Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee.

Targets vary depending on the conservation outcomes desired. For instance the target for wilding pines will be when there are no coning-aged wilding conifers left in the park and a full round of follow-up maintenance has been achieved. Transformational outcomes for stoat control include species like kākā and pāteke thriving.

“This approach enables us to accelerate achievement of our stretch goals and intermediate outcomes for biodiversity, and is proving to be a drawcard for philanthropists seeking to achieve significant conservation outcomes in New Zealand. The NEXT Foundation’s benefactors, Neal and Annette Plowman are remarkable people, determined to create an environmental legacy of excellence for New Zealanders. I am hugely humbled by their gift to the nation,” says Lou Sanson.

While Project Janszoon is a 30-year project, these agreed outcomes may be triggered before that time frame, meaning DOC would take over responsibility for maintaining the gains as each transformation is achieved. The Tomorrow Accord will also secure the long term future for other qualifying philanthropic projects.



DOC Director General Lou Sanson and Project Janszoon Chair Gill Wratt sign the Heads of Agreement, watched by Project Janszoon director Devon McLean, DOC Director Partnerships Martin Rodd, and Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee.

Secure



Tōrea/South Island pied oystercatchers. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*



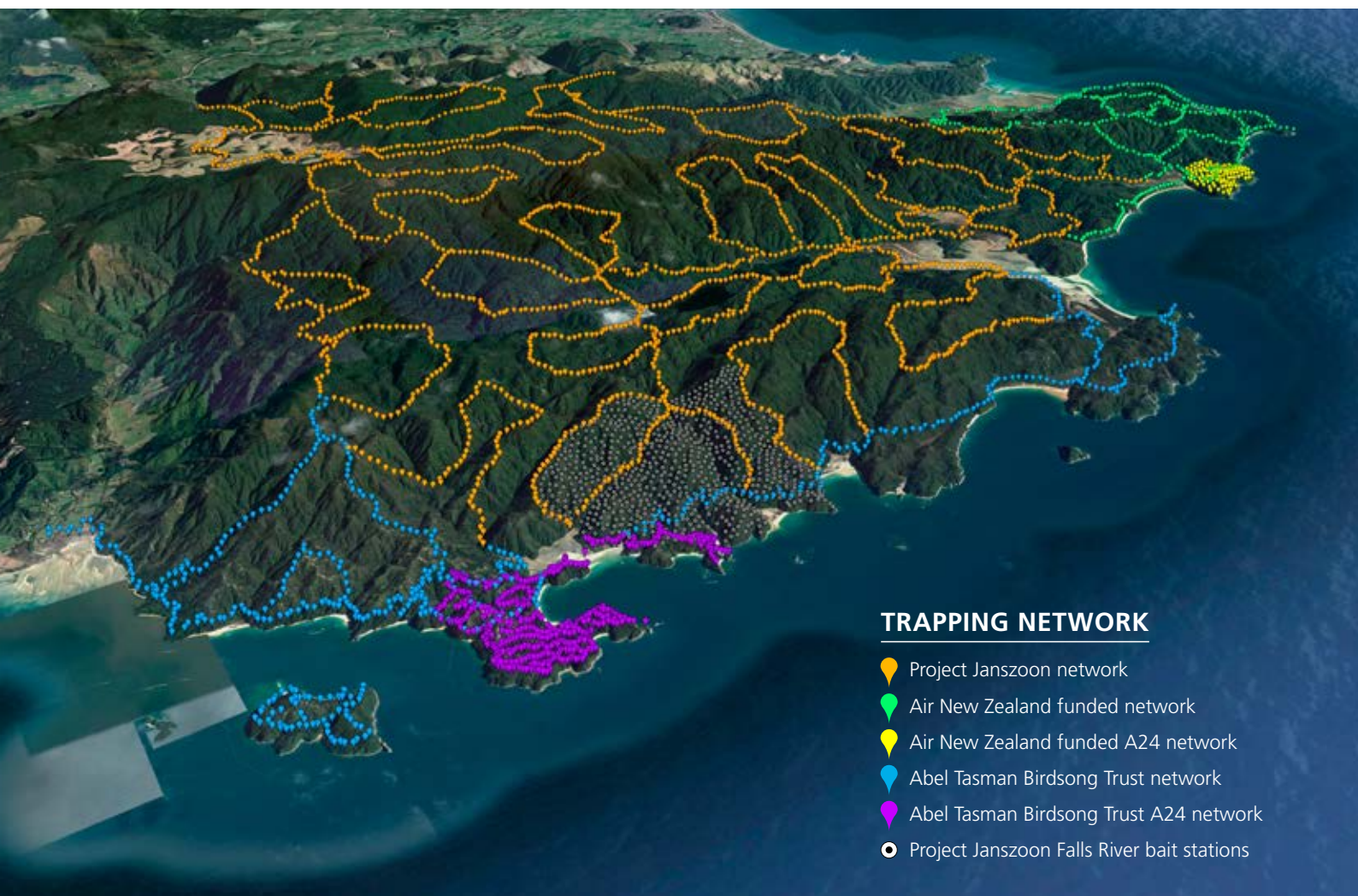
Aerial predator control operation completed



393 extra traps installed



Last 8 hectares of wilding pines controlled



■ Gaps in trapping network plugged

Nearly 95% of the park is now being trapped with additional lines of stoat and possum traps added to the network this financial year.

The trapping network is proving its worth with none of the monitored pāteke/brown teal released at Hadfield Clearing predated by stoats since releases started in 2017.

The stoat trapping network has been extended into Awaroa Head which was an area that was not previously covered. 42 new double set DOC200 trap boxes were installed in January. At Pitt Head an additional 32 double set DOC150 trap boxes have been installed to run alongside the A24

rat trapping network. Both of these networks are being maintained by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust volunteers.

Possums are also being targeted at Awaroa with 200 Sentinel traps placed along newly cut lines in an area where there is no aerial predator control.

“This really is a gold star trapping network and I feel we are moving forward. Between the partners we have the ability to trial different ways of doing predator control and DOC is able to share those learnings nationally,” says DOC biodiversity ranger Sian Reynolds.

■ Predator reprieve for natives at top of park

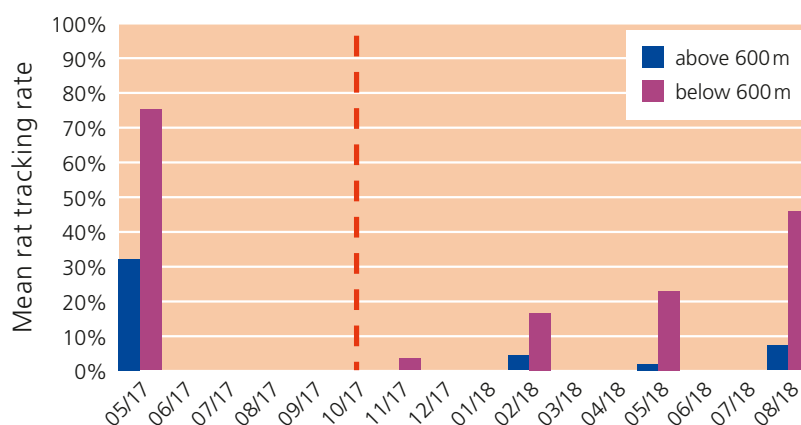
Project Janszoon and DOC are delighted at how successful aerial predator control has been at reducing rat numbers in the park.

The results mean native birds and snails have enjoyed 12 months of reduced rat numbers, giving them a much better chance to breed successfully, particularly in upland areas of the park above 600m altitude.

The aerial control operation using 1080-laced cereal baits was undertaken in October 2017 over nearly 10,000ha of the park. Monitoring results show that, in August this year (nearly a year after the October operation), rats above 600m altitude were still tracking at less than 10%. Experts say this is a measure below which native bird species will be largely relieved of predation pressure.

These low numbers should continue through spring, meaning birds like bellbirds, tūi, wild and newly-released kākāriki/yellow-crowned parakeet and kākā in the upland areas will have two breeding seasons relatively free from rat predation, when they are most vulnerable. The prolonged low numbers is also great news for the threatened snail species *Powelliphanta hochstetteri* and *Rhytida oconnori* in their upland stronghold.

A Tomorrow Accord indicator that predator control is working in the park will be thriving populations of kākā and other forest birds.



Rat tracking rates for the Project Janszoon rat control area (pictured) before and after aerial 1080 application in October 2017 (red dashed line).





■ A24 network extended to Torrent Bay

The Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust has extended the A24 self-resetting trap network from Pitt Head to Torrent Bay.

193 extra A24s have been added to the original Pitt Head network bringing the total number of Goodnature A24 traps to 396. This is an area of the park with high visitor numbers so Project Janszoon and the Birdsong Trust are keen to use a toxin-free method to reduce rat numbers.

Monitoring of the original Pitt Head network found A24 traps are a powerful tool to effectively reduce rats in the long term. Over three and a half years, rat tracking rates showed a mean of 6.1%, or 3.9% excluding mast year peaks, compared to 90% in a near-by non-treatment area.

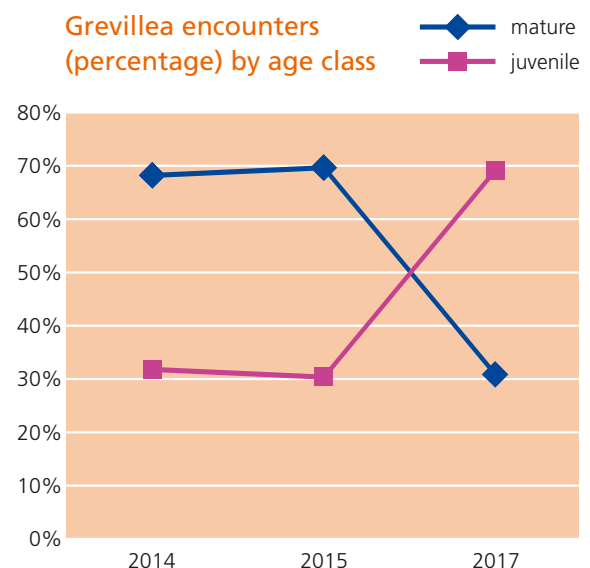
Even better news was when we drilled down into the numbers it is apparent that all rats were tracked at the perimeter of the A24 trap network, suggesting that the rat tracking index within the core trap area is actually 0%.

■ Weed sources being dealt with

Weed control has hit a highpoint this year with all of the major seed sources of weeds like holly, willow, pampas and grevillia now removed.

This means we are moving from the initial control stage to dealing with regrowth, with an anticipated decrease in workload and cost.

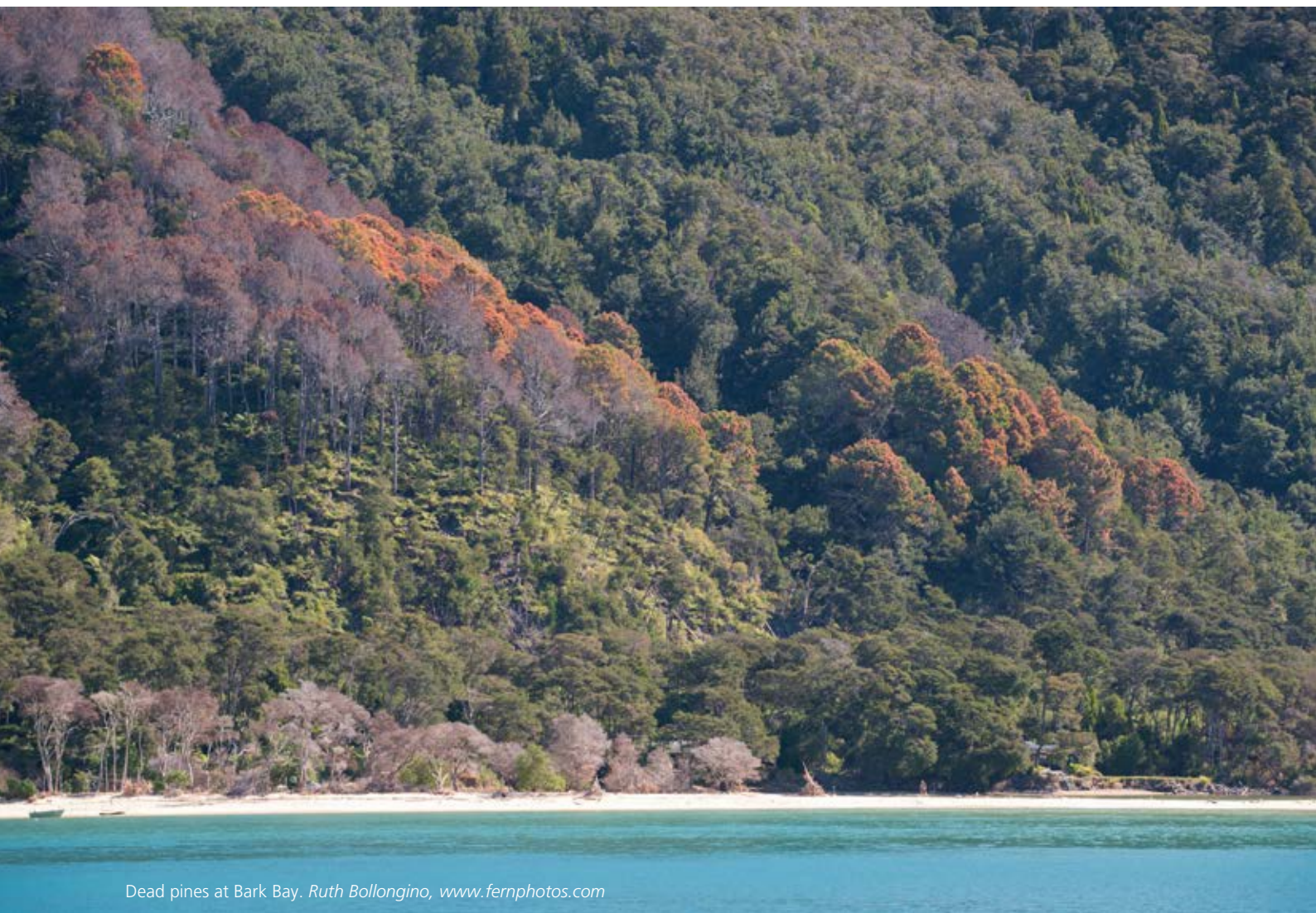
Grevillea is an Australian native and prized in New Zealand gardens but in the Abel Tasman it spread out of control. Workers discovered it had spread up to 2 km into the bush behind Torrent Bay. Already over \$40,000 has been spent controlling the Aussie invader over 180 ha. With the main seed sources now removed, the focus has shifted to removing seedlings from the bush before they mature in order to break the weed cycle.



This graph marks the point when numbers of mature Grevillea plants were overtaken by juveniles—a sure sign that we are winning the weed battle.



Dead pines at Bark Bay. *Dave Buckton, www.takeonlypictures.co.nz*



Dead pines at Bark Bay. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*

■ Major milestone in controlling wilding pines

The finish line is in sight when it comes to removing wilding pines from the park, with all major stands now controlled.

Wilding conifers such as radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) and maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*) were widespread, especially along the coastline and adjoining ridges. At the peak, it is estimated more than 10,000 ha of the park was infested by wilding conifers and many experts believed eradicating the wildings was an impossible task.

However in 2017 the last eight hectares of mature pines above Bark Bay were poisoned, thereby removing a major seed source, fire risk and the last major stand of mature wilding pines in the park.

"This has been a huge step forward. Removing the initial seed sources for wildings means we can now transition into controlling seedlings," says Operations Manager Andrew Macalister.

The total cost of herbicide injection at Bark Bay was \$1600/ha, providing a very cost-efficient control method. The Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust began the control project in 2010 and Project Janszoon was able to build on the trust's good work.

The Tomorrow Accord target will be met when no mature coning wildings are found in the park, and one complete cycle of follow-up maintenance has been achieved.



■ Goat strategy developed

Work to control feral goats has continued this year through a comprehensive ground and aerial hunting programme.



Feral goats.
Philip Simpson

Goats eat native plants like broadleaf and māhoe and trample large areas of vegetation in the park. Currently \$60,000 is spent annually on controlling goats in the park, with numbers significantly reduced since the project began.

As feral goats quickly reinvade from private land surrounding the park, the next stage of the programme will be to adopt a collaborative approach with properties that ring the Abel Tasman to seek to reduce this immigration pressure.

Consultation with private landowners will start in 2018, with an initial emphasis on understanding landowner perspectives and to explore the options to work together on managing their spread, where landowners support this.

"We're really keen to collaborate with our neighbours on a shared vision. Working together will mean a better result for everyone as goats do not respect property boundaries," says Operations Manager Andrew Macalister, "

We will know that we have reached the goat control target under the Tomorrow Accord when palatable understory species are thriving.





Scarlet mistletoe (*Peraxilla colensoi*). [Wikimedia Commons](#)

■ Healthy mistletoe shows possum browse lessening

A survey of red mistletoe has found numbers of the native plants have increased, indicating the forest is recovering as a result of sustained pest control.

DOC biodiversity ranger Steve Deverell surveyed the mistletoe population in January and February 2018. Until recently only 24 red mistletoe plants have been found at Moa Park and Canaan. Steve's survey has doubled that to 50 plants.

"It's rewarding to do an extensive search and see that mistletoe are present in greater numbers than we were aware of and the plants we already knew about are healthy and recovering," says Steve.

Mistletoes are pretty rare in the Abel Tasman thanks to a combination of possums, who love to browse on them, and stoats and rats reducing the populations of the birds who are responsible for pollinating them and dispersing the seeds. Six mistletoe species have been found, the majority are beech mistletoes, including red mistletoe (*Peraxilla tetrapetala*) and scarlet mistletoe (*Peraxilla colensoi*).

Apart from several plants within deer or goat browse range that had been browsed, most of the other plants Steve found looked healthy with vigorous new shoot growth. Where possum browse was observed, this was generally on plants located at the margins of the previous possum control operations.

As well as extensive stoat trapping in the top of the Park there have been two aerial predator control operations focusing on rats and possums in the area where the mistletoe are found.

"It takes a number of years for plants to produce new shoots and flowers from a previous browse event so the hope is we will see more mistletoe flowering. This enables us to better judge how our work to restore the ecology of the Abel Tasman is going," says Steve.

Healthy mistletoe is a Tomorrow Accord indicator to show possum control is working in the park.



Scarlet mistletoe (*Peraxilla colensoi*). Wikimedia Commons



Pāteke/brown teal release, May 2018. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

Restore



70 pāteke released



First time pāteke chicks hatched in park in “living memory”



11,038 trees and plants planted



228 native snails tagged



Pāteke/brown teal. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Pāteke/brown teal release. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Pāteke/brown teal release. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



John Henderson, DOC, monitoring pāteke/brown teal. Dave Buckton, www.takeonlypictures.co.nz

■ Pāteke population thriving

Pāteke are thriving in the Abel Tasman with a second release of 70 of the rare dabbling ducks in May 2018.

The first 20 pāteke were translocated to the banks of the lower Awapoto River, at Hadfield Clearing in 2017. The birds did extremely well, with only one confirmed instance of predation by a harrier hawk and two pairs breeding in their first season, hatching 12 ducklings.

This early success meant the Pāteke Recovery Group were happy to allow 70 more of the manu (birds) to be released in May 2018. They were blessed by representatives of Manawhenua ki Mohua to safeguard them in their new home, before being set free by iwi representatives, Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors and other supporters.

“The team is doing a brilliant job. Trapping is obviously working well, and the Abel Tasman is a beautiful looking habitat, so hopefully they will continue to survive and breed, producing a self-sustaining population,” says Pāteke Recovery Group captive co-ordinator Kevin Evans.

Along with an extensive stoat trapping network DOC and Project Janszoon have also ramped up feral cat control in the area near the release site. DOC rangers monitor the pāteke regularly and so far birds have been seen as far afield as Tōtaranui and near the Awaroa Lodge.

“The pāteke have settled down really well in the park. A high survival rate, breeding in the first year, very little dispersion from the release site, we couldn’t have hoped for better,” says DOC biodiversity ranger John Henderson.

The Abel Tasman is only the second mainland South Island site where pāteke/brown teal are found. We would expect to release more next year.

Cameras reveal breeding

In December 2017 a camera captured images of six new pāteke/brown teal ducklings—the first time in living memory this species of duck has bred in the Abel Tasman National Park. DOC biodiversity rangers John Henderson and Dan Arnold were delighted to then spot images of another brood a few weeks later.

The cameras are sited near supplementary feeding stations along the Awapoto River. The feeders are proving to be popular with the pāteke parents giving us the ability to watch the birds growth.

Having a viable, sustainable, pāteke/ brown teal population in the park is a Tomorrow Accord indicator.



Pāteke/brown teal. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Kākāriki/yellow-crowned parakeet. Dave Buckton, www.takeonlypictures.co.nz



Kākā. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

■ Mast year will provide insights into kākāriki population

Next year's expected beech mast will provide an opportunity to assess the state of kākāriki in the Abel Tasman.

Since 2014 over 50 kākāriki/yellow crowned parakeets have been released. However, other than anecdotal reports, we have no real data about whether the birds are breeding in the park environment.

"Kākāriki is a boom and bust species and we can really only assess their status in the park in a year where there is successful breeding. For that we need a mast year," says Project Janszoon ornithologist Ron Moorhouse.

Kākāriki only breed in a mast year where there is a multitude of beech seed for them to feed on. After a mast they can breed in their normal late summer breeding time and also through winter and spring.

The birds will be monitored to assess how well the breeding season goes which will provide valuable information to base any future decisions about the future of kākāriki in the park.

"What we will find out is whether we are being effective in controlling predators. If monitoring shows the number of kākāriki have not increased in a mast year then we know we have serious problems," says Ron.

Nesting parakeets are very vulnerable to stoat predation because they are hole-nesters and because their chicks are very noisy just before fledging. The birds are also small enough for rats to kill nesting females.

■ Technology will help boost kākā population

Project Janszoon and the Department of Conservation have jointly funded the development of a transmitter to tell us when kākā are nesting.

Previously, transmitters used on kākā could only tell the birds location and whether it was dead or alive. However, DOC and Project Janszoon asked Wild Tech to develop a Skyranger compatible egg-timer transmitter.

"With this new technology we can send up a fixed wing plane to look for the birds. The transmitters will tell the Sky Ranger where the bird is and whether it is nesting or not. It will mean an enormous saving in terms of person hours, effort and money," says Ron Moorhouse.

The plan is to put the egg-timer transmitters on adult females in Top of the South areas with healthy kākā populations. When the transmitters

tell us the birds are breeding we will locate the nests and take the first clutch of eggs after which the females will re-nest.

The eggs will be hatched in captivity and then hand raised before being released in the park. This is essentially the same Operation Nest Egg (ONE) approach that has been so successful in increasing kiwi and whio numbers.

Kākā are one of the noisiest and sociable birds in the forest and it is hoped in time the birds will be often seen by those walking the Abel Tasman Coast Track.

Having a viable kākā population in the park is a Tomorrow Accord indicator of successful predator control.





Powelliphanta hochstetteri. Fred Overmars



Powelliphanta hochstetteri with tracking device. Brian Lloyd



Powelliphanta hochstetteri. Fred Overmars



Rhytida oconnori hiding in *Powelliphanta hochstetteri* shell. Fred Overmars



Kororā/blue penguin. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

■ Night-time snail surveys reveal interesting data

Night-time monitoring of two of the Abel Tasman's rarest inhabitants has found native snails are more widely distributed than previously thought.

The park is home to two endangered carnivorous land snail species: *Powelliphanta hochstetteri hochstetteri* (yellow based) and *Rhytida oconnori*. *Rhytida* are of special importance as they only occur in the Abel Tasman and a few spots in Golden Bay.

The nocturnal snail surveys were carried out at Waterfall Creek, Glennies Clearing, Evans and Jenkins Creeks, Wainui Valley and along the Pisgah Ridge in November 2017 and January 2018. The aim was to confirm the presence of live snails in areas that previously revealed high shell numbers, in order to choose a suitable area for future nocturnal snail monitoring.

The surveys looked at both live snails and shells. Both snail species were found to be more widely distributed than previously thought and most abundant in mixed beech forest. *Rhytida oconnori* were also abundant in higher elevation kaikawaka and mountain beech habitat. There were higher snail numbers at higher elevations and lower snail numbers at lower elevations, corresponding with rat numbers.

In one example, 47 *Powelliphanta* were found and tagged but a week later only four of the tagged snails were found alongside 61 untagged snails. This is likely to mean the actual density of snails is much higher than the number of snails on the surface suggests.

Snail surveyor Dr Ruth Bollongino says they also made some curious observations about snail behaviour. "Both species were seen climbing up trees, in some cases more than a metre up a tree trunk. During one survey in the Wainui Valley, four little *Rhytida* were found in *Powelliphanta* shells. These *Rhytida* were not feeding on them so we reckon the shells were used as shelter or as a source of calcium. We therefore recommend shells be left in place as they probably still have a functional role in the ecosystem and might contain young *Rhytida*," she says.

The information learned from the study will be used to identify areas that are worthwhile for intensive predator management to ensure adequate protection of snail populations in the park.

The Tomorrow Accord transformational target will be achieved when native snail populations are secure in the park.



■ Penguin survey undertaken

How well kororā/blue penguins are breeding in the Abel Tasman, and what is impacting their survival, was the subject of a research project over spring and summer 2017/18.

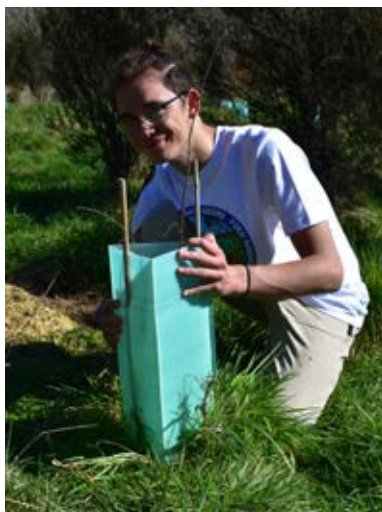
Researcher Emily Jones has a Masters in Marine Conservation from Victoria University. She focused on two penguin colonies, one on predator-free Fisherman Island and the second at Frenchman Bay, where there are predators. Her goal, to provide baseline data for future studies about blue penguin fledging success in the Abel Tasman.

She found the main difference between sites was in burrow density, which is greatly reduced at Frenchman Bay since the last survey. Emily was

unable to confirm whether this was because of natural population fluctuation, or due to a lack of food or suitable burrows.

While she found little evidence of predation by pigs on the mainland site she did surmise that the existence of pigs could have influenced the preference for burrows under large rocks. On predator free Fisherman Island the penguins made burrows in a variety of substrate.

Emily says there is a great deal more to be investigated in the penguin colonies in the park, including whether boat strike or disease is impacting kororā populations.



▲ Planting at Hadfield Clearing. *Brooke Turner*



Hadfield Clearing. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*

■ A forest for our future

A kahikatea tree for every child in Golden Bay was planted at Hadfield Clearing in September 2017.

The initiative was part of a planting day organised by Golden Bay High School students, Forest and Bird, and Project Janszoon.

Kahikatea, or white pine, are the giants of the forest and were once found in most of the swampy areas of Nelson and Tasman. This type of ecosystem is now very rare and the kahikatea forest remnant on the Hadfield Clearing site is one of the largest stands of this forest type left in the region. Project Janszoon is planting to extend this remnant.

Volunteers planted more than 695 kahikatea this year along with thousands of other plants. Since 2014 over 46,000 flax and trees like mānuka have been planted on the site to provide shelter for the larger kahikatea.

“There is nothing more inspiring than walking under the canopy of trees you have planted. It is wonderful the community is helping plant an area which will become a legacy for future generations,” says Project Janszoon restoration supervisor Helen Lindsay.

Having plantings established to a point of resilience is a Tomorrow Accord transformation outcome.



■ Firesmart work

They may have been called ‘former’ cyclones but in February Fehi and Gita still packed a punch, destroying some of the dune plantings undertaken as part of our Firesmart work.

The Firesmart work has seen highly flammable gorse removed from dune areas to reduce fire risk. Natives like spinifex and pīngao have been planted to build natural resilience in native vegetation to the effects of sea level rising, and to make the dunes more aesthetically pleasing.

The storm events coincided with high tides. Medlands beach was the worst hit with the main sand bank being completely washed out. At other beaches like Anchorage, Appletree, Bark and Coquille Bays some of the plantings were damaged, or buried.

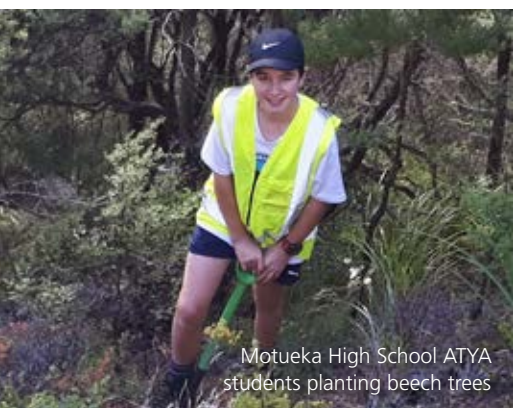
“A washout is not a disaster, it’s what happens in a dynamic coastal environment. While we did lose plants at some of the more exposed beaches, a lot of the spinifex got buried deeper but is not lost. It is salt tolerant so will grow again, then get buried and grow, building up the sand again and providing natural resilience,” says Project Janszoon’s restoration supervisor Helen Lindsay.

Thanks must go to the many volunteers who have helped Helen clear the damaged dune areas and replant where appropriate.

The Tomorrow Accord target will be reached when indigenous ecosystems are no longer under pressure from high-risk fire sources.



Lower Mouere School dune planting at Porters beach. *Helen Lindsay*



Motueka High School ATYA students planting beech trees



Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust volunteers on Motuareronui/Adele Island. *Helen Lindsay*



Northern rātā (*Metrosideros robusta*). *Markus Baumann*



Terry Stanbridge monitoring rātā at Bark Bay (planted 3 years ago). *Helen Lindsay*

■ Beech planting project expanding to mainland

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors from Motueka High School have extended the beech tree planting project to the eroded hills behind Anchorage this year in the hope beech will ultimately compete with the weed hakea on these inhospitable ridgelines.



Motueka High School teacher Heidi James and students planting beech trees

The beech trial began in 2014 on Motuareronui/Adele Island. With a survival rate of 87% restoration supervisor Helen Lindsay felt confident in expanding the planting project to the mainland this year.

92 beech were planted by the students on the mainland, and a further 100 on the island by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust volunteers. The trees are grown with a mycorrhizae fungi which helps the tree roots draw nutrients from the soil.

It is planned to plant 200 trees at each site annually in the next ten years. Ultimately it is hoped the trees will re-establish on the ridges where they used to dominate before fire. As the trees grow they should provide conditions to assist native species to compete with hakea on these poor soils.

Restoring key elements of the ecology like beech forest is a Tomorrow Accord target.



■ Northern rātā doing well

One of Project Janszoon's aims is to restore populations of northern rātā in the park so its blooming red flowers can be enjoyed by visitors and birds in summer.

Northern rātā (*Metrosideros robusta*) is an important tree in the park with its great stature, its floral display and its ecological role as a source of nectar. Previous populations have been decimated by clearance and browsing by possums, goats and deer.

Based on a strategy written by Dr Philip Simpson Project Janszoon began planting rātā in 2015 on steep open slips at Shag Harbour, Wallaby Creek, Bark Bay and Mosquito Bay. Further planting was

done between Awaroa and Onetahuti, and near Wainui and Gibbs Hill in 2016 and 2017 with a total of 354 planted so far.

The survival rate after two years has so far exceeded the target objective of 80%. However some of the trees planted on slips suffered in 2018 due to weather related disturbance which has reduced their survival after year three. Apart from slippage the main cause of death of plants has been animal disturbance and drought.

Once target numbers have been planted and trees have survived through to cage release the Tomorrow Accord target will have been reached.





Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador Milan Chapman planting a beech tree at Anchorage. *Heidi James*

Future proof



7178 people downloaded
Abel Tasman App



174 students earned
NCEA credits



705 students took part
in education programme



Motuareronui/Adele Island. Dave Buckton, www.takeonlypictures.co.nz



Tieke/saddleback. Ron Moorhouse

■ Relationships growing and maturing

The collaborative relationship between the Department of Conservation, iwi, Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust and Project Janszoon is becoming stronger for the benefit of the restoration of the park.

Iwi are involved in high-level engagement around the conservation work occurring in the park to ensure their manawhenua is protected. 2017 also saw a steering group established involving representatives from DOC in Golden Bay and Motueka, the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust (ATBT) and Project Janszoon. At those monthly meetings decisions are made about the ecological transformation of the park, and work programmes are aligned.

“There’s strength in diversity, we make better decisions when we have a variety of experience and voices around the table,” says Project Janszoon’s Andrew Macalister.

DOC and the ATBT have worked together for a decade in areas like island predator control, and returning birds like tieke/saddleback and toutouwai/robin to Motuareronui/Adele Island. Project Janszoon joined forces with the ATBT to control wilding pines and all three groups have undertaken wasp and predator control.

More recently the ATBT has doubled its active group of volunteers to 100 which has allowed it to extend the trapping lines it maintains around the coast to Awaroa. They also run trapping lines into the interior of the park.

“Working together we are able to achieve far greater outcomes for the park. Long may that continue,” says DOC Motueka Operations Manager Chris Golding.

ATBT co-ordinator Abby Butler says the Birdsong Trust has a really comprehensive vision for what they want to achieve.

“This partnership is evolving and it is exciting to see the potential. The ATBT feels very supported and valued and able to take on more responsibility for the transformation of the Abel Tasman,” she says.

“As well as the backing from DOC and Project Janszoon we couldn’t do this without the support we get from the water taxi companies. Not only do they pay the birdsong levy but they transport our volunteers in and out of the park. This really is a community initiative to make substantial change in the park,” she says.

■ New visual identity for Project Janszoon

2018 saw Project Janszoon launch a visual identity as part of work towards refreshing the website which will happen later in the year.



The trust wanted an identity that portrayed the beautiful sandy beaches and regenerating forests of the Abel Tasman, the ecological restoration being undertaken and a sense of the community involved in this work.

Designer Chris Chisnall came up with three options and we were delighted at the versatility of the one we choose. Chris says the stylised J doubles subtly as a bird, with Māori symbolism to reinforce Project Janszoon’s ecological work. The intertwining Os represent the community aspect of the project and the colours used remind us of the beauty of the Abel Tasman National Park.



ATYA retreat at Watering Cove



ATYA's Thomas Schwarzenbach planting a beech tree



ATYA students from Motupipi Primary School students at Canaan



ATYA students from Motupipi Primary School students investigate wētā motel



Golden Bay High School Y12 biology



ATYA students from Golden Bay High School at Hadfield Clearing

■ Adopt a section programme

Hundreds of students have visited the Abel Tasman as part of the education programme, with many returning for their 2nd and 3rd years' to the park.

"It's great to be seeing some familiar faces who are growing their knowledge of the park and also showing a real interest in following the progress of some of the work Project Janszoon and DOC are doing to improve the biodiversity," says DOC biodiversity ranger Brooke Turner.

Motueka High School

Motueka High School's Media Studies class is the latest to focus a part of its curriculum on the park. Students did videos about various aspects of the Abel Tasman from tourism to wētā motels. Eleven different subject classes are now working with the education programme and there is more interest brewing. It is impressive to see a site used for so many different subjects, the teachers are really thinking outside the box about how they can utilise their site for learning outcomes.

Some of the Motueka High School students' plantings with the Firesmart programme at their Anchorage site took a hammering in the February cyclones but the student are treating it as a learning experience. "The students don't seem to be discouraged, they're interested in the evolving landscape," says Brooke. This year the Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors from Motueka High School are leading a beech tree planting project on the less fertile slopes above Anchorage to see if they can shade out the weed hakea.

Motupipi Primary School

Motupipi Primary School ran a whole-school planting day in September at their section at Wainui Sand Spit. This sandspit is also one of the Firesmart areas so restoration supervisor Helen Lindsay has been helping the students with advice. The students monitor invertebrates and plants and are able to see changes in their area of the park year by year. "It's exciting to see the older students who we have been working with from Motupipi transition to high school with a real understanding and passion in the environmental space," says Brooke.

Golden Bay High School

Golden Bay High School youth ambassadors have had a busy year. The students helped run a planting day at their section at Hadfield Clearing with a kahikatea tree planted for every child in Golden Bay. The students have also been involved in the pāteke releases at their site with some of the ATYA members saying seeing the birds in the rivers at their site has been a highlight of the year.

Thanks

Thanks to DOC rangers Fay McKenzie, Ross Maley and others who have helped with the education programme. Helen Young from Motupipi Primary School and Bev Purdie from Manawhenua ki Mohua have done a great job helping with ATYA and school liaison in Golden Bay. Lead teachers Heidi James from Motueka High School and Mark

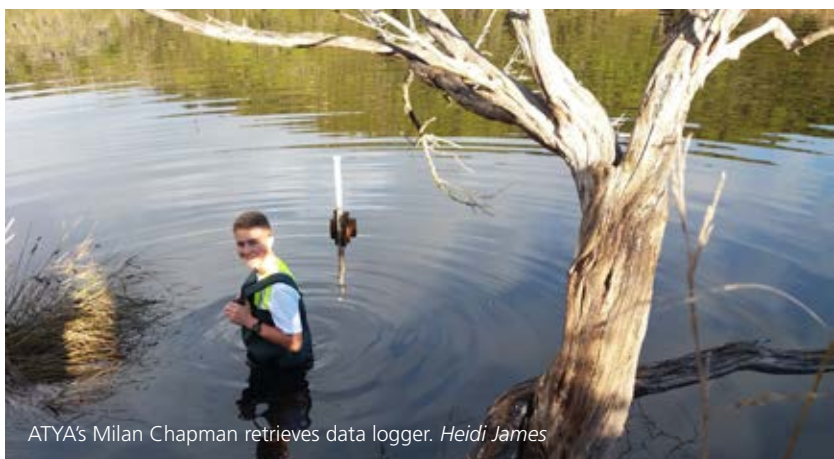
McKenzie from Golden Bay High School continue to be fantastic supporters of the programme. A big thank you also to Abel Tasman Sea Shuttle for their continued support of the programme, transporting ATYA members and Motueka High School around the park.



Lower Moutere School at Porters beach. *Helen Lindsay*



ATYA students with data logger at Anchorage. *Helen Young*



ATYA's Milan Chapman retrieves data logger. *Heidi James*



Dr Hugh Robertson and ATYA students download data logger info. *Heidi James*

■ Education programme spreading its wings

Expanding the education programme to involve more of the regions' schools has been a focus this year.

DOC biodiversity ranger Brooke Turner and Bruce Vander Lee have re-evaluated the current programme and talked with many stakeholders and education providers across New Zealand to understand the best way to move forward with a sustainable education model.

A "Community Conservation Connection" programme is being evaluated as an alternative to run alongside the Adopt a Section programme. This would see schools work on the fundamentals of conservation in their own grounds or local sites with Project Janszoon, DOC and our partners to strengthen the opportunities when they visit the park.

"This year has given us opportunities to reflect on the programme and the needs and capabilities of different schools. We ultimately want to be working with every school in the district in some way. We are looking at projects that local schools are involved in, in their own back yards, and how we can add value to their environmental learning when they spend time in the Abel Tasman," says Bruce Vander Lee.

This year the education programme continued to work with Lower Moutere School on a planting programme at Porters beach with a view to bringing them into the education project as an Adopt a Section school in 2019.

■ ATYA providing opportunities

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors will present results from a study of the Anchorage lagoon to a scientific conference.

The ATYA students installed a water data logger during their summer retreat at Anchorage with help from DOC freshwater scientist Dr Hugh Robertson. The logger will monitor the freshwater systems at Anchorage, with data collected on water levels and temperature.

"The students want to understand the natural process of a lagoon in terms of how it naturally opens and closes to the sea and how it is influenced by management," says DOC's Brooke Turner.

Motueka High School students will maintain the logger with ATYA students invited to present the results to New Zealand Freshwater Sciences Society in December 2018.

ATYA students also had a retreat at Watering Cove, and a hui at Hadfield Clearing over the year. "It's inspirational to see how keen the ATYA students are to grow the education programme in their own schools. They want to get more students involved, and have lots of ideas about how to do that," says Brooke.

There are fourteen youth ambassadors. Four representatives from each of the Adopt a Section schools and two iwi representatives from Te Āwhina and Onetahuti maraes.



ATYA Ambassador May Takahashi at the Sir Peter Blake Trust's Youth EnviroLeaders' Forum in Taranaki



ATYA winter retreat, Wainui. Brooke Turner

■ Conservation education scholarship launched

A new conservation education scholarship will support future environmental leaders from the Nelson/Tasman region.

Project Janszoon announced the new scholarship in February 2018, with the first scholarship to be offered for study in 2019. The scholarship will provide school leavers with \$1,000 towards further learning in the conservation, ecology or leadership fields. One scholarship will be offered annually for the next ten years and former Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors will be eligible to apply.

“What a generous offer from Project Janszoon to offer a scholarship to our Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador students. This shows a commitment to the partnership between Project Janszoon and

the schools towards the environmental education of our students,” says Motueka High School teacher Heidi James.

Awesome ATYA opportunity

ATYA Ambassador May Takahashi took part in the Sir Peter Blake Trust’s Youth EnviroLeaders’ Forum in Taranaki in the April school holidays. May has been an Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador for three years and says being involved has instilled a passion for the park and environment. “I’ve become a much more confident speaker and a more mindful leader, qualities I believe will serve me well for life. I’m so grateful to ATYA for all the opportunities it has given me,” she says.

■ Iwi representative an amazing mentor

*Manaaki whenua, Manaaki tangata,
Haere whakamua*

*Care for the land, care for the people,
go forward*



Manawhenua ki Mohua representative Bev Purdie consistently brings the sentiments from this Māori proverb to the education programme, donating her wisdom and time to the rangatahi/young people.

As an iwi representative for the education programme she is involved in the education programme on many fronts, attending Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador retreats and hui, manu (bird) releases, a representative of Manawhenua ki Mohua and providing valuable advice to the education programme leaders.

Bev was born in the Nelson region but spent a lot of her working life in the North Island before moving to Golden Bay in recent years. She has had a long career in education, with 12 years as principal at Tauhara Primary School in Taupo.

She says she thoroughly enjoys her role as iwi representative, watching and helping the rangatahi become strong kaitaki for the Abel Tasman.

“My passion is to see rangatahi grow leadership skills and guard and protect our land for future generations. You see them grow as leaders, it’s amazing and in such a beautiful area. I wish more young people could be part of ATYA,” says Bev.

Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee says Bev gives the programme an important insight into what is important from both an iwi and education perspective. DOC’s education representative Brooke Turner says Bev is a “huge asset”.

“We are so lucky to have Bev involved in the education programme. She gives great advice and personally she has taught me a lot, about working with teachers, local history and Māori culture. No question is too silly and she has been a real mentor to me. Thank you so much for your support Bev,” says Brooke.



Daniel Bar-Even, Groundtruth, at Anchorage Wi-Fi facility

■ Phone app gets high praise

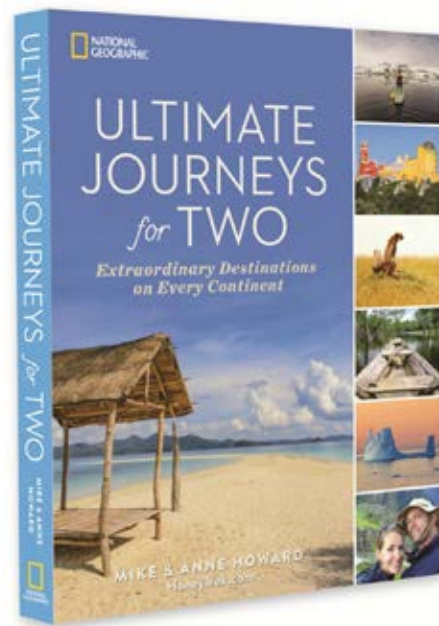
The Abel Tasman phone app was named the most useful app in the Tasman district in a new National Geographic publication in 2017.

The book, *Ultimate Journeys for Two*, was written by Mike and Anne Howard—officially the ‘world’s longest honeymooners’ and founders of travel blog HoneyTrek. It reveals insider tips and hidden-gem destinations for couples travel and recommends the Abel Tasman app as a “hot tip” for the region, describing it as a “visitor centre in your pocket”.

In late 2017 the app was upgraded to ensure it works with the latest technology and can be immediately updated as soon as changes happen in the park. The app was also revamped to include videos and more streamlined information. We hope to introduce a day walks section in late 2018.

Since its launch in late 2014 over 20 thousand people have downloaded the app.

The app provides information about points of interest in the Abel Tasman, its wildlife, plants, history, weather and tides. Users can also report bird



sightings through the app to help Project Janszoon and DOC better manage the restoration of the national park.

■ Wi-Fi network supporting park operations

The park’s solar powered Wi-Fi network is becoming an important asset in the Department of Conservation’s day to day running of huts and campgrounds in the Abel Tasman.

DOC has been using the Wi-Fi network for campground operations at Totaranui for some time now. A new booking system was implemented in June 2018 for the Coast Track and the department plans to utilise the system from each of its huts. It is already up and running at Anchorage, Bark Bay and Awaroa with plans to extend into Whariwharangi in the near future.

The new booking system is internet based and similar to one used by the Queensland Park Service in Australia. DOC rangers have access to up-to-date booking details which helps them with their com-

pliance work and they can now accept credit card payments using a portable EFTPOS system through the Wi-Fi network.

“The Wi-Fi system allows our rangers to do their job in a smart and professional way,” says DOC’s Paul Thornton.

The four remote cameras at Anchorage, Astrolabe, Torrent Bay and Awaroa continue to be very popular aspects of the website and the Wi-Fi system provides pay-per-use internet access in Torrent Bay and Awaroa.

The Wi-Fi network was developed in conjunction with technology company Groundtruth. DOC also uses the system to monitor its sewage system at Marahau.

A woman with brown hair tied back, wearing a colorful patterned top and dark trousers, stands on the left side of the frame, holding a microphone and speaking to a group of people. A black bag on a tripod stands next to her. The group, consisting of men and women of various ages, is gathered on a grassy area with large trees in the background. Some people are standing, while others are sitting on the grass. The scene is outdoors on a bright day.

■ Birthday celebrations for park and Project Janszoon

A milestone was reached in late 2018 when the Abel Tasman National Park celebrated its 75th anniversary.

The anniversary coincided with Project Janszoon's 5th birthday and to commemorate we ran a series of walks and a cruise into the park for locals and supporters to learn more about the park's ecological restoration.

Informative walk and talks to Harwoods Hole and the Wainui Hut with our experts Dr Philip Simpson, Dr Ruth Bollongino, Ron Moorhouse and Rosemary Vander Lee proved popular.

Celebrations culminated with a cruise in the park with 130 people. The group cruised from Kaiteriteri to Te Pukatea Bay and then walked to Anchorage before sailing home via Adele/Motuareronui Island.

ATBT's Abby Butler talks to the group during the anniversary celebration. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*



Highlights included Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors from Motueka High School welcoming the group to their Adopt a Section at Anchorage and informative talks from Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust board member, and iwi representative Aneika Young, ATBT co-ordinator Abby Butler and Golden Bay resident Geoff Rennison who was the park's first chief ranger from 1974 to 1997.

"Locals tell us the dawn chorus in the park has improved incredibly over the last five years which is fantastic to hear and it was a pleasure to be able to share the early successes and our plans for the next 25 years with our supporters," says Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee.

Thanks to Wilsons Abel Tasman for their support of the cruise.

An aerial photograph of a beautiful coastal scene. A wide, golden-sand beach curves along the edge of a vibrant turquoise bay. The water is exceptionally clear, showing varying shades of blue and green. In the upper right, a dense forest of green trees meets the shore. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

"Over the past 10 years significant gains have been achieved through the contracted work of Project Janszoon and the volunteer efforts of the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust. The relationship between DOC and these two private organisations has been a ground-breaking model for the rest of the country. It is a relationship that learns and grows as it matures. It will deliver measurable and sustainable benefits to our wonderful backyard over the course of time."

Kim McGlashen, Chair, Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust

"I'm very happy to support the work of the trust, and it's been gratifying to see the benefits throughout the park over the last year. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou."

Rōpata Taylor, Chair, Ngāti Rārua Ātiawa Iwi Trust

"The community and concessionaire support for restoring the Abel Tasman is simply outstanding—it has created a real sense of community ownership for this project."

Chris Golding, DOC Motueka Operations Manager

"Milan is thriving as part of ATYA, and has grown as a young man as well. We are very proud of him and it's fantastic to see how he is bringing an awareness about what's going on in the park back to our wider family and the community".

Angela Chapman, mother of ATYA student

"We do appreciate the efforts that you all put into the Abel Tasman National Park and we are lucky enough to see the amazing results on our doorstep at Little Anchorage."

Robert Kay, bach owner

Sandfly Bay. Dave Buckton, www.takeonlypictures.co.nz

■ *Down The Bay* due in bookstores in December 2018

"Down the Bay places a stick in the golden sand: how it was, what we are doing, and what it can become."

Devon McLean, Project Janszoon director

In June 2018 Dr Philip Simpson, author, botanist and Project Janszoon director, pressed send on a 300-page manuscript for *Down The Bay*—a natural and cultural history of the Abel Tasman National Park.

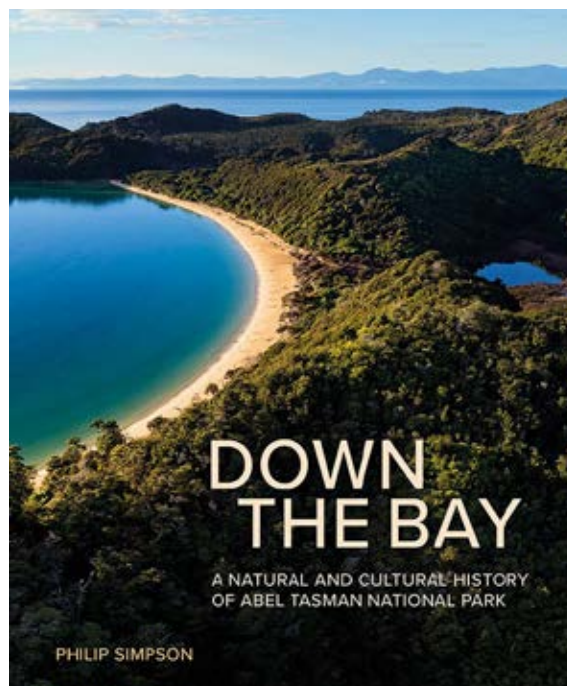
As it winged its way through cyberspace to publishers Potton and Burton, Philip had time to reflect on the last four years. Four years wandering the paths of the Abel Tasman, talking to the personalities, pondering the geography, marvelling at the species, and enjoying the sounds of the sea, streams and birds.

The idea of a book germinated as a "misty thought" six years ago at the first meeting of the Project Janszoon Trust board. At the time Philip was working on a book about the mighty tōtara so the idea was shelved until 2014 when he began researching *Down the Bay* in earnest.

"I have had the honour, privilege and benefit of doing this work, of learning about the land and life of this park. I have worked with the project staff, as well as the people in DOC, plus many members of the community involved in one way or another with the park," says Philip.

The name *Down the Bay*, is a hat-tip to the park's passionate advocate, Përrine Moncrieff. Like many Nelson locals, she headed "down the bay" regularly on holiday with her family.

Philip says writing a book happens in four stages, first creating the idea and then the wonderful experience of research and discovery. Then comes the writing and the fact checking, before the last step—sending the draft to the publishers.



"The fourth stage is one of great relief but it can also be a painful process as you relinquish control of your 'baby' to the publisher who must tidy up all the loose ends, and decide on the final look and feel of the book," says Philip.

Founding Project Janszoon director Devon McLean says the book will be a fantastic read. "As Philip makes clear, this is a people's park. He interprets and explains the names of many of the places, revealing the collective identity we all share. This book will enhance your experience of the park and infuse in you the pleasure of knowing that the unique character of the place and its life are being looked after," says Devon.

The book will be available in bookstores in December 2018.



Fern koru. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

■ Meet the Project Janszoon Board



Gillian Wratt, Chair



Devon McLean, Director



Dr Philip Simpson, Director



Barrie Brown, Director



David Flacks, Director



Jarrod Buchanan, Director

■ Meet the Project Janszoon Team



Bruce Vander Lee, Project Director



Andrew Macalister, Operations Manager



Marika Kingan, Executive Assistant



Ron Moorhouse, Ornithologist



Robyn Janes, Communications



Ruth Bollongino, Scientific Consultant



Helen Lindsay, Restoration Supervisor



Rosemary Vander Lee, Aviculturist

■ Meet the Project Janszoon DOC Team



Jim Livingstone, Brooke Turner, John Henderson, Josh Preston,
Sian Reynolds, Oliver Crawshaw, Dan Arnold

Project Janszoon Trust
Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

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Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Performance Report	7-10

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Trustees of Project Janszoon Trust

Project Janszoon Trust's (the "Trust") financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018;
- the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Our opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of the Trust, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2018, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs NZ) and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Trust in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Trust.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report

The Trustees are responsible for the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Trustees for the financial statements

The Trustees are responsible, on behalf of the Trust, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime, and for such internal control as the Trustees determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs NZ and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website at:

https://xrb.govt.nz/Site/Auditing_Assurance_Standards/Current_Standards/Page8.aspx

Who we report to

This report is made solely to the Trustees. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to the Trustees in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trust and the Trustees for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Leopino (Leo) Foliaki.

For and on behalf of:



Chartered Accountants
17 October 2018

Auckland

Entity Information

As at 30 June 2018



Charities Registration Number	CC47879
Nature of Business	Charitable Trust
Settlor	Hutton Wilson Nominees Limited
Trustee	Project Janszoon Trust Company Limited
Accountants	The Business Advisory Group Limited P O Box 162, Shortland St Auckland
Bankers	Bank of New Zealand
Date of Formation	22 December 2011
Solicitors	Bell Gully Auckland
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers 188 Quay Street Auckland
Entity's Mission	To address the ecological restoration of the Abel Tasman National Park.
Main Sources of Cash and Resources	The restoration of the Abel Tasman National Park has been made possible by the generosity of a philanthropic Trust in partnership with the Department of Conservation.

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 10 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Business Advisory Group Limited
Chartered Accountants

Statement of Financial Performance

For the Year ended 30 June 2018



	2018 \$	2017 \$
INCOME		
Distribution Received - Hadfields	12,500	25,000
Distributions Received	2,200,000	1,700,000
Interest Received	197	705
Donations Received	16,778	11,960
Total Income	2,229,475	1,737,665
EXPENSES		
Accountancy Fees	35,510	31,170
Audit Fees	8,663	14,062
Bank Charges	112	2,204
Board Fees	12,000	12,000
Conferences & Events	11,407	9,992
Consultancy	352,796	285,507
Consultancy- Department of Conservation	1,190,334	1,235,763
Entertainment	2,515	1,341
General Expenses	16,458	12,590
Hadfields Direct Costs	17,038	54,427
Legal Expenses	190	190
Management Fees	16,620	70,181
Printing, Stamps & Stationery	6,221	1,329
Publications	-	22,236
Rent – Office	2,600	-
Revegetation	128,097	94,178
Subcontractors	2,009	23,733
Telephone, Tolls & Internet	619	-
Travel - National	62,520	40,227
Website Costs	68,172	17,844
Total Expenses	1,933,881	1,928,974
Net Profit / (Loss) Before Depreciation & Amortisation	295,594	(191,309)
Less Depreciation & Amortisation		
Depreciation as per Schedule 3	709	583
Amortisation as per Schedule 4	67,129	91,780
NET PROFIT / (LOSS)	227,756	(283,672)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT / (LOSS)	227,756	(283,672)

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 10 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Business Advisory Group Limited
Chartered Accountants

Statement of Changes in Trust Funds

For the Year ended 30th June 2018



	Trust Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Opening Balance – 1 July 2017	100	(300,881)	(300,781)
Total Comprehensive Profit for the Year	-	227,756	227,756
Closing Balance – 30 June 2018	100	(73,125)	(73,025)
Opening Balance – 1 July 2016	100	(17,209)	(17,109)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year	-	(283,672)	(283,672)
Closing Balance – 30 June 2017	100	(300,881)	(300,781)

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 10 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Business Advisory Group Limited
Chartered Accountants

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30th June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at Bank	2	52,935	65,160
Goods and Services Tax Refundable		185,724	113,876
Total Current Assets		<u>238,659</u>	<u>179,036</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	3	708	1,417
Intangible Assets	4	70,986	91,774
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>310,353</u>	<u>272,227</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	9	38,417	557,679
Accrued Expenses		344,961	15,329
Total Current Liabilities		<u>383,378</u>	<u>573,008</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>383,378</u>	<u>573,008</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>(73,025)</u>	<u>(300,781)</u>
Represented by;			
TRUSTEES FUNDS			
Funds Settled		100	100
Retained Earnings		(73,125)	(300,881)
TOTAL TRUSTEES FUNDS		<u>(73,025)</u>	<u>(300,781)</u>

Signed on behalf of the Corporate Trustee, Project Janszoon Trust Company Limited by:

 as Director of the Corporate Trustee

 as Director of the Corporate Trustee

Date 17.10.18

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 10 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Business Advisory Group Limited
Chartered Accountants

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was received from:			
Distributions		2,200,000	1,750,000
Interest		197	705
Receipts from Customers		-	
Donations		29,278	11,960
Net GST		(71,848)	(38,972)
Cash was applied to:			
Payments to suppliers		(2,123,512)	(1,691,890)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	5	34,115	31,803
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was applied to:			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(46,340)	(38,199)
Net Cash Flows from Investing and Financing Activities		(46,340)	(38,199)
Net Decrease in Cash		(12,225)	(6,396)
Opening Cash		65,160	71,556
Closing Cash		52,935	65,160
This is represented by:			
Cash at Bank		52,935	65,160

The accompanying notes from page 7 to 10 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Business Advisory Group Limited
Chartered Accountants

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year ended 30 June 2018

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practise in New Zealand ("NZ GAAP"). They comply with Public Benefit Entity International Public-Sector Accounting Standards ("PBE IPSAS") and other applicable financial reporting standards as appropriate that have been authorised for use by the External Reporting Board for Not-For-Profit entities. For the purpose of complying with NZ GAAP, the Company is a public benefit not-for-profit entity and is eligible to apply Tier 2 Not-For-Profit PBE IPSAS on the basis that it does not have public accountability and it is not defined as large.

The entity has elected to report in accordance with Tier 2 Not-For-Profit PBE Accounting Standards and in doing so has taken advantage of all applicable Reduce Disclosure Regime ("RDR") disclosure concessions.

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars rounded to the nearest dollar.

(a) Changes in Accounting Policies

This is the first year which the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 Not-For-Profit PBE Accounting Standards. At the reporting date, the entity expenses exceeded the threshold of \$2,000,000 and thus meets the criteria for Tier 2 reporting. Last year, the financial statements were prepared in accordance with PBE SFR-A (NFP) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting – Accrual (Not-For-Profit) on the basis that it does not have public accountability. As a result of this change in reporting framework, the Company is no longer required to prepare a Statement of Service Performance. There were no other changes required resulting from this change in reporting framework.

There have been no other changes in accounting policies. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Measurement Base

The measurement base adopted is historical cost.

(c) Fixed Assets & Depreciation

The entity has the following classes of fixed assets;

Plant & Equipment

50% Diminishing Value

All fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation, if any. Depreciation of the fixed assets has been calculated at the rates which reflect the expected useful life of the asset. Fixed assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

For the Year ended 30 June 2018

(d) Intangible Assets and Amortisation

The entity has the following classes of intangible assets;

Website Design & Development	50% Diminishing Value
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All intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation, if any. Amortisation of the intangible assets has been calculated at the rates which reflect the expected useful life of the asset. Intangible assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

(e) Goods & Services Tax

These financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis as Project Janszoon Trust is registered for GST.

(f) Revenue Recognition

Interest on deposits is accounted for as earned. Interest on fixed interest investments is accounted for on an accrual basis.

(g) Income Tax

No provision for Income Tax has been made as Project Janszoon Trust is a charitable trust which is exempt from income tax.

(h) Receivables

Receivables are stated at their estimated realisable value. Bad debts are written off in the year in which they are identified.

2. CASH AT BANK

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
BNZ Bank – 00 Account	49,625	36,255
BNZ Bank – 01 Account	3,310	28,905
	<u>52,935</u>	<u>65,160</u>

3. FIXED ASSETS

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Plant & Equipment		
At Cost	2,000	2,000
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1,292)	(583)
Total Fixed Assets	<u>708</u>	<u>1,417</u>
Depreciation		
Plant & Equipment	709	583
Total Depreciation	<u>709</u>	<u>583</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year ended 30 June 2018



4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Website		
At Cost	380,410	334,069
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(309,424)	(242,295)
Total Intangible Assets	70,986	91,774
Amortisation		
Website	67,129	91,780
Total Amortisation	67,129	91,780

5. RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT FOR THE YEAR WITH CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		227,756	(283,672)
Add non-cash items			
Depreciation	3	709	583
Amortisation	4	67,129	91,780
		295,594	(191,309)
Movements in Working Capital			
Decrease in accounts receivable		-	28,750
Increase in GST		(71,848)	(42,722)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable		(519,262)	226,421
Increase in accrued expenses		329,631	10,663
Total Movements in Working Capital		(261,479)	223,112
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities		34,115	31,803

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year ended 30 June 2018

6. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At balance date there are no known contingent liabilities (2017: \$Nil).

7. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

There were no future capital commitments at year end (2017: \$Nil).

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS TO BALANCE DATE

There have been no events subsequent to balance date that require disclosure in or adjustment to these financial statements.

9. RELATED PARTIES

During the year, Project Janszoon Trust received distributions of \$2,200,000 (2017: \$1,700,000) from a related party significantly influenced by key management personnel.

During the year management fees of \$17,302 (2017: \$84,091) were paid to Prow Consulting Limited, a company that is owned and operated by a director of the Corporate Trustee, for services provided in the management of the project of the Trust, of which \$1,403 (2017: \$1,432) was owed at year end.



Kāruhiruhi/pied shags. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com