PROJECT JANSZOON

Together restoring the Abel Tasman

Annual Report 2021

Mihi

Takahia mai ra
Te tupuna whenua o Aorere
Ka rere taku reo tongi
Mai i Mārahau ki Wainui
Whakatau mai
Whakatau mai

Traversing the ancestral lands
My voice soars and declares
From Mārahau to Wainui
Welcome, welcome.

Kōuka/cabbage tree, Awaroa. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*
Cover: Pūweto/spotless crake at Tōtaranui. *Bradley Shields, @bradley_birdsnz*

Contents

Milestones

Jun-2015
Won Supreme, and Philanthropy and Partnership awards, at Green Ribbon Awards

Mar-2014
Tomorrow Accord signed with Conservation Minister

Feb-2015
Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador programme launched

Feb-2014
First wasp control trial

Sep-2014
Tīeke/saddleback released by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust on Motuareronui/Adele Island

Feb-2014
Awaroa to Anchorage stoat network activated

May-2014
Beech trial started on Motuareronui/Adele Island

Jun-2013
Firesmart dune programme started

Nov-2013
Wi-Fi trial and Abel Tasman app launched

May-2014
First kākāriki released at Wainui Hut

Jan-2013
Canaan/Wainui stoat network activated

Apr-2014
Planting begins at Hadfield Clearing

Jun-2012
Heads of Agreement signed with DOC

Apr-2014
Education programme launched

Dec-2011
Project Janszoon Trust formed

Fern. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*


Jan-2017
1,000th stoat trapped
Nov-2016
Native snails monitored with transmitters
Apr-2016
Toutouwai/robin translocated to Pitt Head by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust
Nov-2015
First kākā release at Wainui hut
Oct-2015
Won Green World international conservation award
Sep-2015
Rātā planting programme begins
Sep-2017
Last stand of mature wilding pines controlled at Wairima/Bark Bay
May-2017
First pāteke release at Hadfield Clearing
Sep-2018
First whio released
Jun-2018
Beech trial extended to Anchorage
Apr-2018
Heads of Agreement for Tomorrow Accord signed
Feb-2018
Education scholarship launched
Dec-2017
First pāteke chicks hatch
Dec-2018
Down the Bay book released
Dec-2018
Kākā chicks fledge for first time in decades
Mar-2021
2000th stoat trapped
Jun-2020
40,000th predator trapped
Sep-2019
Kākā released at Wairima/Bark Bay

Yvonne, Faye and Lesley planting infill at Hadfield Clearing. *Helen Lindsay*

Chair and Director's report

Tēnā koutou katoa,

In 2011 Devon McLean proposed the idea of a partnership between the government and philanthropists to restore Abel Tasman National Park, and the idea of Project Janszoon was born. Now, after nearly ten years of dedicated effort by the Project Janszoon team, the Department of Conservation and other partners we are seeing significant changes, progressing towards our vision of transforming the park's ecological prospects.

Our approach to achieving long-term improvement for the park is to make significant, targeted investment to reduce threats and restore the park's native biota—taking on challenges that seem unsurmountable and making them manageable and affordable, so the gains can be maintained into the future. Through the Tomorrow Accord agreement with the government and the passion and commitment of our iwi, community, school, and business partners, we are confident the future of the park is bright. Throughout this report, we provide updates on our progress towards achieving the key transformational milestones.

We are celebrating the achievement of the first of these transformational milestones this year—control and removal of wildling conifers. In this case, we were able to accelerate the vision and work already underway by the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust and others. Through thousands of hours of work by Department of Conservation staff, contractors, and volunteers, all major stands of wildling conifers have been controlled and the first round of seedling control undertaken. With these milestones achieved, the programme is being handed to DOC under the Tomorrow Accord to be maintained for the benefit of the native forest and species, as well as the many visitors to the park.

We have made significant progress towards achieving many other milestones this year, which are described in this report. Some highlights include:

- A successful aerial control programme that has kept rat numbers below targets following a surge after a big beech flowering year in 2019–20.
- The 2000th stoat captured, and a review that shows the stoat control network to be very effective.
- Significant reduction in goat densities inside the park, and a successful trial with landowners to control them in the park's halo.
- Indications of an expanding pāteke/brown teal population, with individuals increasingly being seen at new places inside and outside the park.
- More than 200 northern rātā planted, with most priority planting sites now filled.
- Flammable plants removed from 75% of targeted foreshore sites and native dune species planted.

We are grateful to our many partners and supporters who continue to help achieve our vision, even through the challenging circumstances of the year. Thank you to the Department of Conservation staff for the hard work that you put in. We appreciate the amazing work the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust undertakes in the park, and the efforts of groups like the Tākaka Hill Biodiversity Group Trust, Mārahau Halo, Project Rāmeka, Otūwhero Trust, Project DeVine and others that are working in the halo to keep the park safe. We thank local iwi Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama, and Te Ātiawa for their support in re-establishing taonga species in the park; it is exciting to see these endeavours succeeding. We also acknowledge our education partners from Lower Moutere, Ngātīmoti and Motupipi primary schools, and Golden Bay and Motueka High schools and their passion, energy, and commitment to the work we do together in the park.

And finally, we thank the Project Janszoon team and trustees for their ongoing efforts and commitment to the project. We would like to specifically acknowledge the contributions of Barrie Brown and Jarrod Buchanan who have stepped away as trustees this year, and at the same time welcome Aneika Young, Kim McGlashen, and Lucy Summerfield (student observer) to the board. We would also like to thank Ron Moorhouse, who is retiring from his role as Project Janszoon ornithologist. Amongst many other contributions, Ron was the driving force in returning kākā to the coast of the Abel Tasman, an outcome likely to be enjoyed by millions of visitors over the next few decades. As always, we thank Neal and Annette Plowman for their generous support in making this all possible.

Gillian Wratt—Chair
Bruce Vander Lee—Project Janszoon project director

Tōrea pango/variable oystercatchers. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*

Tomorrow Accord

Project Janszoon was launched with an aim to transform the ecological prospects of the Abel Tasman National Park over 30 years. To ensure those gains are protected into the future the Government and NEXT Foundation signed a formal agreement, called the Tomorrow Accord, in 2014. This Accord ensures that once agreed restoration outcomes are achieved, the Crown will maintain those gains into the future.

The Tomorrow Accord is a win for all; for the community it means they will continue to be able to enjoy the Abel Tasman's rich wildlife for generations to come; for philanthropists it means they can confidently invest in land-scape scale environmental projects knowing the positive changes they help achieve will not be reversed; and for the Government it means others will provide the up-front funding to make large biodiversity transformations, and it will cost only a fraction of that investment to maintain those benefits.

Throughout this annual report we highlight the agreed Tomorrow Accord restoration outcomes.

Vision

Biodiversity values in the park are no longer threatened by incursions of invasive weed and pest species.

This year's numbers

56,063	trap checks
1.8 mil	trap nights
4368	rats trapped
223	stoats trapped
19	weasels trapped
115	volunteer trappers with Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust
10,000+	volunteer trapping hours contributed
524	goats culled in park and halo
8,310 ha	hectares treated in aerial predator control operation

Dogs with feral goat. *Ari Richmond*

Secure

Pest control a community effort

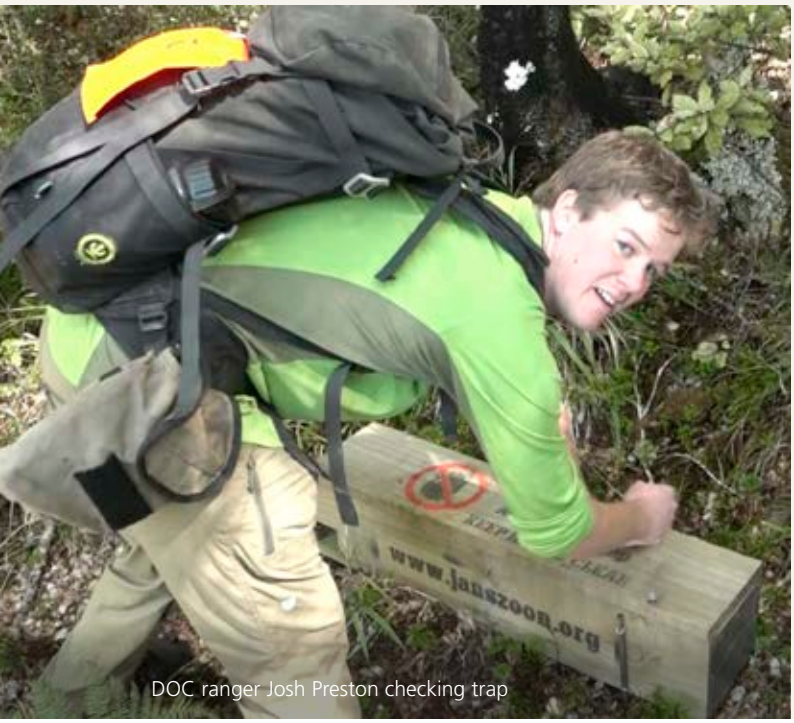
Pest control continues to be a major focus for Project Janszoon and our many partners, with this year seeing the 2000th stoat, and 40,000th predator trapped since the start of the project.

We are working more and more with groups and individuals around the park halo to protect the park's perimeter from reinvasion. This year we have provided funding to groups like the Mārahau Halo trapping project, and Tākaka Hill Biodiversity Group Trust. Both community trapping groups have aligned their trapping lines with those in the park to extend the buffer outside the park by several kilometres.

The Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust has taken responsibility for more stoat control lines at the top of the park. Trust co-ordinator Abby Butler says they currently have an active list of 115 volunteers who help with planting, weeding and trap checking in the south and top of the park. The volunteer pool is contributing a minimum of 10,000 hours annually towards the restoration of the national park.

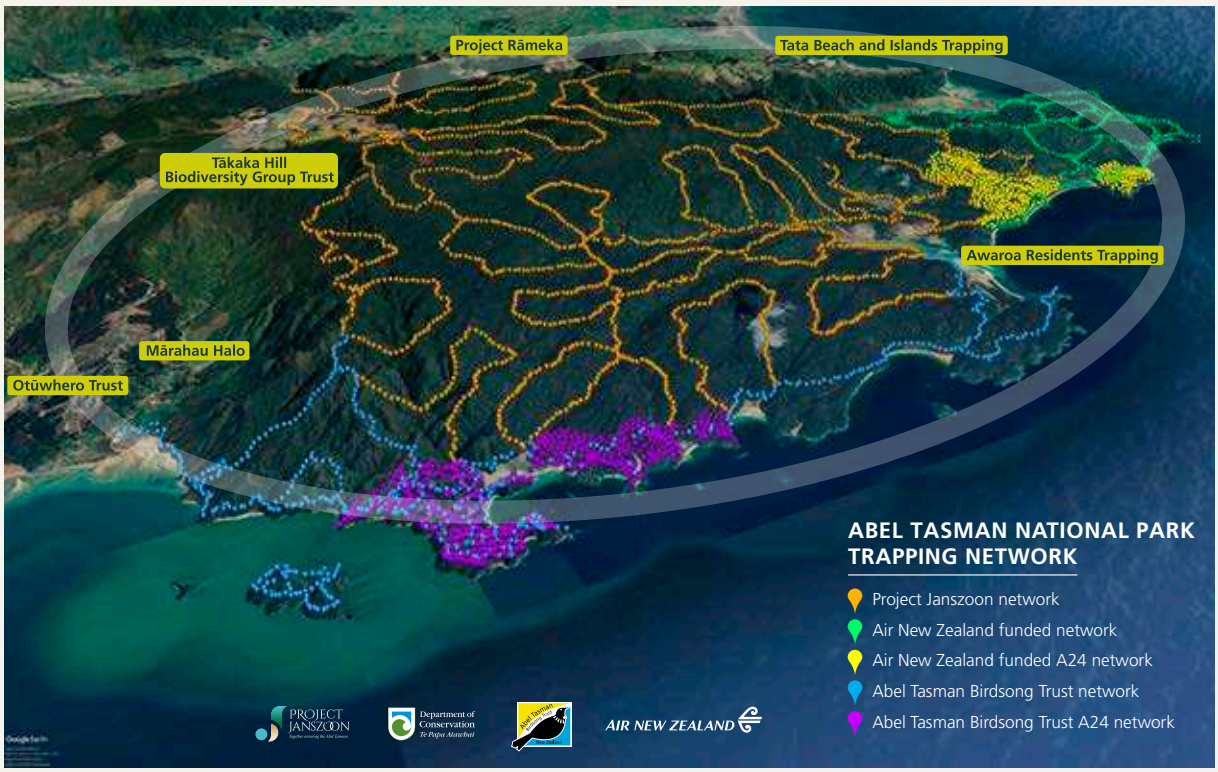
Stoat traps near Wainui Hut. *Robyn Janes*

Mārahau Halo—Jared Bosecke with stoat traps for Harvey Road. *Chris Palzer*



DOC ranger Josh Preston checking trap


Mārahau Halo—Chris Palzer and Jared Bosecke. *Robyn Janes*



Stoat network optimised

Species like pāteke and kākā are vulnerable to predators so we need to control stoats to very low numbers. After a detailed assessment as part of the stoat trapping optimisation project we are reducing the number of stoat trap checks next year.

Advice from Zero Invasive Predators and Manaaki Whenua/Landcare Research, including modelling of the stoat population under different trapping regimes, shows reducing checks should still maintain our current level of stoat control. Traps along the park boundary will be checked six times a year, down from 11 previously. Inland traps will be checked five times, down from ten.

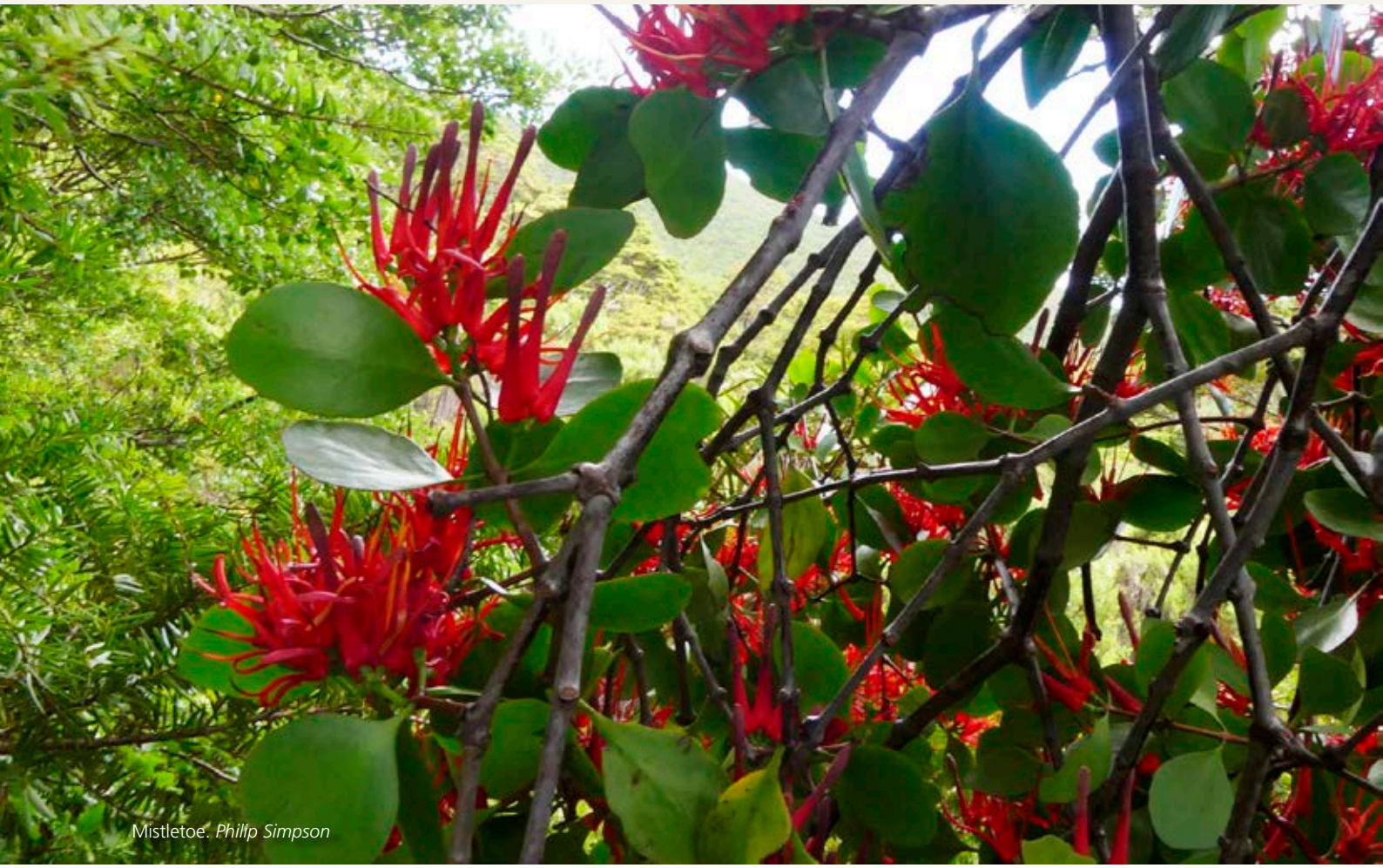
Aerial rat control achieves excellent results

The aerial predator control operation that took place in September 2020 achieved excellent results with rat numbers well below targets ten months after the operation.

Rats are a major predator and cause the decline of sensitive species like toutouwai/robin and other small forest birds. Monitoring above 600 m elevation, which is where the majority of our forest birds live, was showing rats tracking around zero in May 2021. Below 600 m the rate was well below target with 13% of tracking tunnels showing rat interaction.

These results prove we can achieve good outcomes in a non-beech mast year, giving native birds a chance to breed and successfully fledge chicks. A beech-mast, where trees produce enormous amount of seeds leading to increased rat and stoat numbers, is not predicted for the summer of 2021/22.

White rātā



Mistletoe. *Phillip Simpson*

Target: Thriving populations of kākā and pāteke and forest birds across a range of habitats and elevations

Milestone	Progress	Target
Stoat control network is optimised to protect natives cost effectively	Optimised trapping regime implemented and feasibility of a zero stoat target being explored	2021
Natives like kākā and pāteke are surviving and breeding	Breeding confirmed. Ongoing monitoring of populations underway	2025
Rats are maintained at low levels	Rats maintained at low levels in targeted control blocks, with adaptive approach to beech masts in place	2025
Confirm increased distributions of forest birds species	Distributions measured biennially with acoustic monitors	2025

Long-life lure trial

Checking traps less frequently means lures are replaced less often, so ensuring stoats are still attracted to trap boxes is important.

In the next financial year, the project will begin testing two new long-life lures to see if they can maintain stoat catch rates better than the Erayz lure we currently use.

One lure has been developed by Boffa Miskell with funding from Predator Free 2050. It is a scented ceramic block that is expected to be effective for several months. The second lure has been developed by Manaaki Whenua/Landcare Research and uses the scent of ferret bedding to attract stoats. The trial will compare different lures placed in every third trap.

Possums

Monitoring is showing possums remain below the threshold targets. Keeping possum numbers down gives sensitive species like rātā and mistletoe a chance to thrive.

In areas where we do not use aerial predator control we undertake ground control and trapping. The Sentinel possum trap network at Awaroa was shut after kākā were released at Wairima/Bark Bay in 2019. This was to avoid any accidents with curious birds setting off the traps.

This network was re-opened in 2021 and initially caught 18 possums over 146 traps, then only 9 over 200 traps—fairly low numbers. Similarly, monitoring along the southern coast showed low possum numbers. While possum numbers are not at zero, we believe the population is low enough to give native plants a chance to thrive.

Goat control to change focus to private land

The focus on feral goats is expanding to include private land around the Abel Tasman National Park as numbers have been significantly reduced in the interior of the park.

Feral goats eat most native plants, destroying anything within their reach and eating young seedlings, effectively stopping forest regeneration. This year hunters culled 174 goats in the park and 350 around the halo using aerial and ground hunting. Reducing numbers in the halo minimises future re-invasion, so the plan is to focus resources on private land surrounding the park.

Project Janszoon is funding DOC to undertake feral goat control on private land, in collaboration with the land owners. The control began in East Tākaka as that is a hotspot for feral goats. DOC biodiversity ranger Amanda Harvey says two rangers working in Golden Bay are making a real difference. Where they used to see mobs of 40–50 feral goats, they are now seeing ones and twos.

Landowners have been supportive and as more are hearing about the trial they are keen to get involved. The plan is to keep the pressure on and move north over the next few years.

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: Forests are healthy with sensitive species like mistletoe and palatable native plants thriving

Milestone	Progress	Target
Possum numbers are maintained below target levels	Possums below target levels in all blocks. Regular monitoring in place	2025
Mistletoe density and condition is improved to indicate forest health	Biennial mistletoe monitoring showing positive trends	2025
Reduce feral goats in the park and around halo to target levels	Reduced to low levels in the park. Increasing focus on control in the halo. New tools (thermal imaging) being used	2027
Measure growth of palatable native plants beyond goat browse height	Observations suggest increasing regeneration. Monitoring programme to be designed and implemented	2027

Feral goat predator control—DOC rangers Ari Richmond and Merlin Fredrick May. *Rosa Volz, Golden Bay Weekly*

Weed control making a difference

Weed control takes many forms in the Abel Tasman National Park. From removing flammable plants to reduce fire risk along the foreshore, to controlling wilding pines and weeds on a site-by-site basis.

Wilding conifers

The successful removal of wilding conifers from the Abel Tasman will allow native forest to recover, transforming the park's skyline and providing habitat for native species.

It's been a decade since the community began its effort to control wilding conifers in the park. At their peak the wildings like radiata *(Pinus radiata)* and maritime pine *(Pinus pinaster)*, had infested ten thousand hectares, or nearly half the park, severely altering ridgelines and increasing fire risk.

Project Janszoon accelerated control work started by the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust back in 2011, which was supported by the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board. The Department of Conservation (DOC) and Tasman District Council also came on board with support from the Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve Fund.

"A couple of years after poisoning the pines we are getting the first flush of new native seedlings coming up in the nice dappled light. It's proof all that hard work was worth it."

Department of Conservation biodiversity ranger Dan Chisnall

Wilding pine control will be the first Tomorrow Accord target to be reached by Project Janszoon. This will see DOC commit to ongoing control to ensure the wildings do not re-establish.

"Ensuring the wilding pines are controlled into the future is an example of what is possible when everyone works together. It is great that Project Janszoon has been a part of helping complete the community's vision. With the Abel Tasman now nearly free of wilding pines, what was a million dollar problem can now be kept at bay for a small fraction of that cost."

Project Janszoon director Bruce Vander Lee

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: No mature stands of wilding conifers left in the park, and seedlings are controlled before reaching maturity

Milestone	Progress	Target
Major stands of wilding conifers controlled to reduce seeding and potential spread	Completed	Achieved 2018
Full round of follow-up control undertaken	Completed	Achieved 2021

Firesmart projects and dune restoration

Nearly 100 people are volunteering to help maintain the Firesmart plantings at beaches. Flammable plants like gorse have been removed and replaced with natives.

Native dune species are establishing well at the beaches where they have been planted. On the beaches where the forest reaches the high water, only weed control is done. This prevents the re-establishment of gorse, and natural regeneration is progressing well. Gorse is currently controlled at eight beaches, with most maintenance work carried out by volunteers.

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: Flammable non-native species are removed from dune areas to reduce fire risk and natives planted

Milestone	Progress	Target
Flammable plants removed	Achieved and natives planted	Achieved 2018
Community partners are maintaining sites	Large volunteer pool working with Project Janszoon's Helen Lindsay	2025

Firesmart dune restoration—gorse removal at Onetahuti 2017. *Helen Lindsay*

Firesmart volunteers planting and weeding at Onetahuti, 2020. *Helen Lindsay*

Onetahuti, 2021. *Helen Lindsay*

Firesmart volunteers at Onetahuti. *Helen Lindsay*

Awaroa locals helping with park restoration

Awaroa locals have begun a planting project in an area adjacent to the national park, which had previously been a weed dump.

A planting day organised by Project Janszoon and local Jenny Dicks has completely transformed the former 'dump site', which had previously been used as a place to discard weeds and trimmings. It was becoming a significant avenue for new weeds to be introduced into the park.

Jenny says locals are enjoying seeing more bird life around Awaroa and are realising it's important to provide good habitat for native wildlife. "Planting natives is enhancing our own backyards and it was great to see so many bach owners help with the planting project. In some ways it was a community building exercise as well," she says.

Awaroa locals have been supportive of Project Janszoon removing invasive weeds from their properties, and most are now continuing with their own weed control.

Community planting day—Awaroa, April 2021. *Photos Helen Lindsay*

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: Weeds are controlled to site and species specific targets

Milestone	Progress	Target
Agree on control targets	Updating weed strategy	2022
Regular updates to weed strategy	All sites visited regularly to undertake control and monitoring	2025

Vision

Populations of key indicator species of birds, animals and plants are robust and show favourable trends on all vital measures.

This year's numbers

55	pāteke/brown teal released
6	whio/blue duck released
4741	natives planted at Hadfield Clearing
212	rātā planted
218	beech planted
1103	volunteer hours planting and weeding

Pāteke/brown teal. *Bradley Shields*

Restore

Pāteke/brown teal spreading through district

Pāteke/brown teal release. *Bradley Shields*

Pāteke are beginning to disperse from the park and have been seen as far away as Lake Killarney in Tākaka, and south at the Waimea Inlet. Fifty-five pāteke/brown teal were released at Tōtaranui and Hadfield Clearing this year, bringing the total number of pāteke released to 337.

The birds are doing well thanks to the extensive stoat trapping network, and we know they are breeding and dispersing. However we are keen to see growing flocks, and more proof that unbanded birds are surviving to adulthood.

The plan is to have the final pāteke release at Anchorage in the next year. Then the focus will move to monitoring so we can assess whether the survival and recruitment of new ducklings to the flock is enough to ensure a viable pāteke population.

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

Pāteke/brown teal release, Hadfield Clearing. *Bruce Vander Lee*

Drone used as monitoring tool

One of the challenges when it comes to monitoring pāteke is being able to accurately assess population numbers and breeding success as the birds are mainly out as dusk and dawn and have quite a secretive nature. In April we trialled a drone to monitor flocks on the Onepoto Stream near Awaroa Inlet. Indications are drones will be a useful tool as the pāteke did not seem to be fazed at all and the drone was able to capture good images with little disturbance to the birds. The challenge of getting close enough to see whether the birds have bands remains though. As well as using drones we propose to use Conservation Dogs to help undertake a more detailed census of pāteke in the park.

Pāteke drone monitoring. *Steve Hussey*

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: A thriving population of pāteke in the park

Milestone	Progress	Target
Over 300 pāteke released	337 released over three sites	Achieved 2020
Confirm survival and recruitment is adequate to sustain a viable pāteke population	Monitoring tools being trialled and implemented	2023

Whio

Six whio were released at three sites in the park this year; the Wainui Stream, Falls River and Evans Clearing on the Awaroa River. Along with nine other whio/blue duck we have released, most of these birds were bred from captive pairs at the Isaac Conservation and Wildlife Trust in Christchurch.

To ensure genetic diversity, the Whio Recovery Group is now advising any further whio to be released in the park should be sourced from elsewhere. Project Janszoon ornithologist Ron Moorhouse says this is likely to involve finding wild nests in Kahurangi National Park, and securing eggs to be hatched and raised in captivity. This may impact on the numbers we are able to release.

We get regular reports of whio sightings in the park, however we have not seen any breeding so far. Monitoring will continue.

Whio release, Falls River. *Ron Moorhouse*

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: A viable whio population in all available habitat in the park

Milestone	Progress	Target
Whio translocated to the park	15 released so far, more planned	2024
Confirm all available habitat is occupied by whio	Continuing to monitor	2024

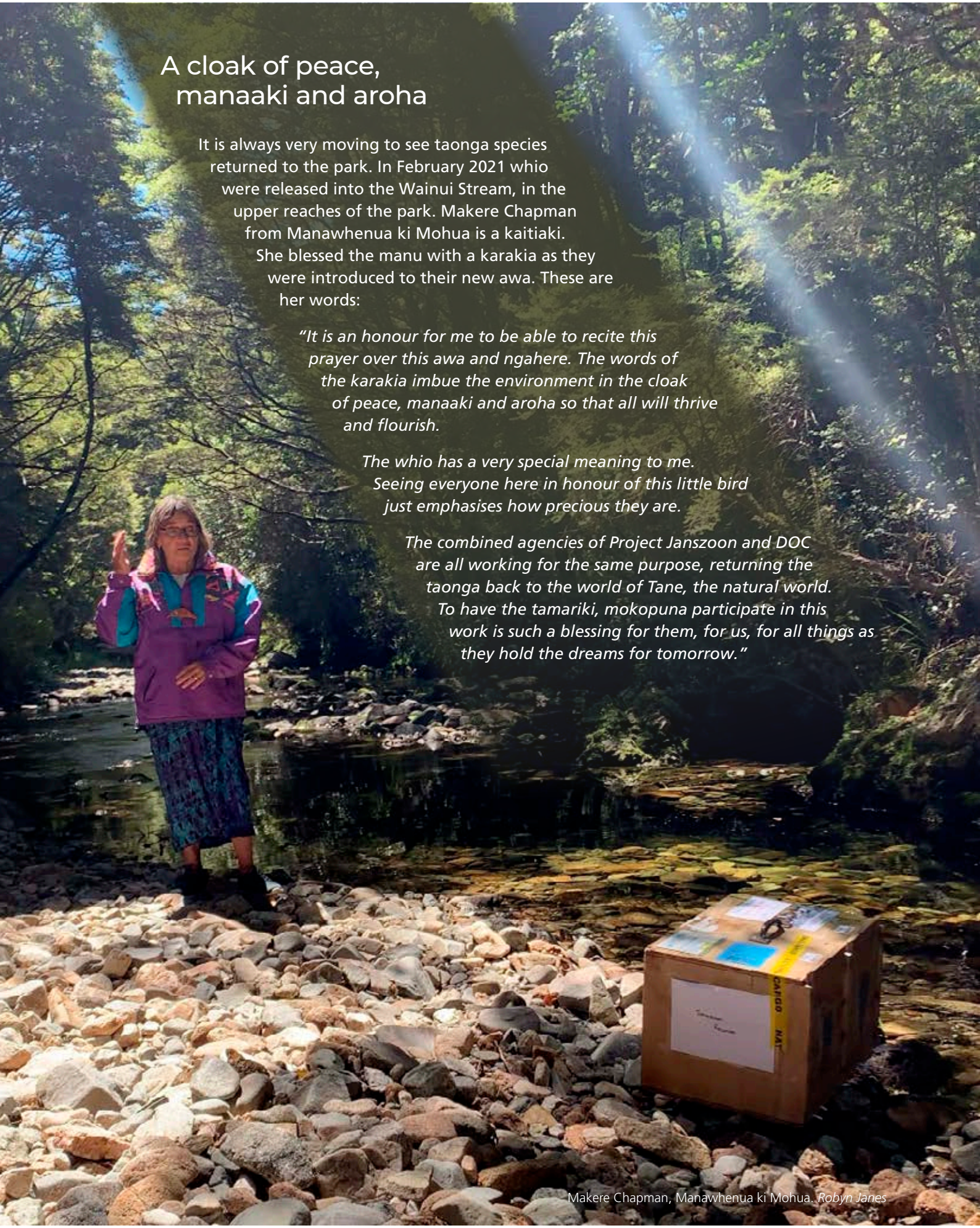
A cloak of peace, manaaki and aroha

It is always very moving to see taonga species returned to the park. In February 2021 whio were released into the Wainui Stream, in the upper reaches of the park. Makere Chapman from Manawhenua ki Mohua is a kaitiaki. She blessed the manu with a karakia as they were introduced to their new awa. These are her words:

"It is an honour for me to be able to recite this prayer over this awa and ngahere. The words of the karakia imbue the environment in the cloak of peace, manaaki and aroha so that all will thrive and flourish.

The whio has a very special meaning to me. Seeing everyone here in honour of this little bird just emphasises how precious they are.

The combined agencies of Project Janszoon and DOC are all working for the same purpose, returning the taonga back to the world of Tane, the natural world. To have the tamariki, mokopuna participate in this work is such a blessing for them, for us, for all things as they hold the dreams for tomorrow."



Makere Chapman, Manawhenua ki Mohua. *Robyn Janes*

Kākā

Kākā are being seen regularly around the coastline of the park since we released 24 juveniles at Wairima/Bark Bay in 2019.

These native parrots normally only mate in the wild in a beech mast year when there is plenty of beech seed available, and while ornithologist Ron Moorhouse saw signs of some "teenage fumbling" none of the birds bred in their first season.

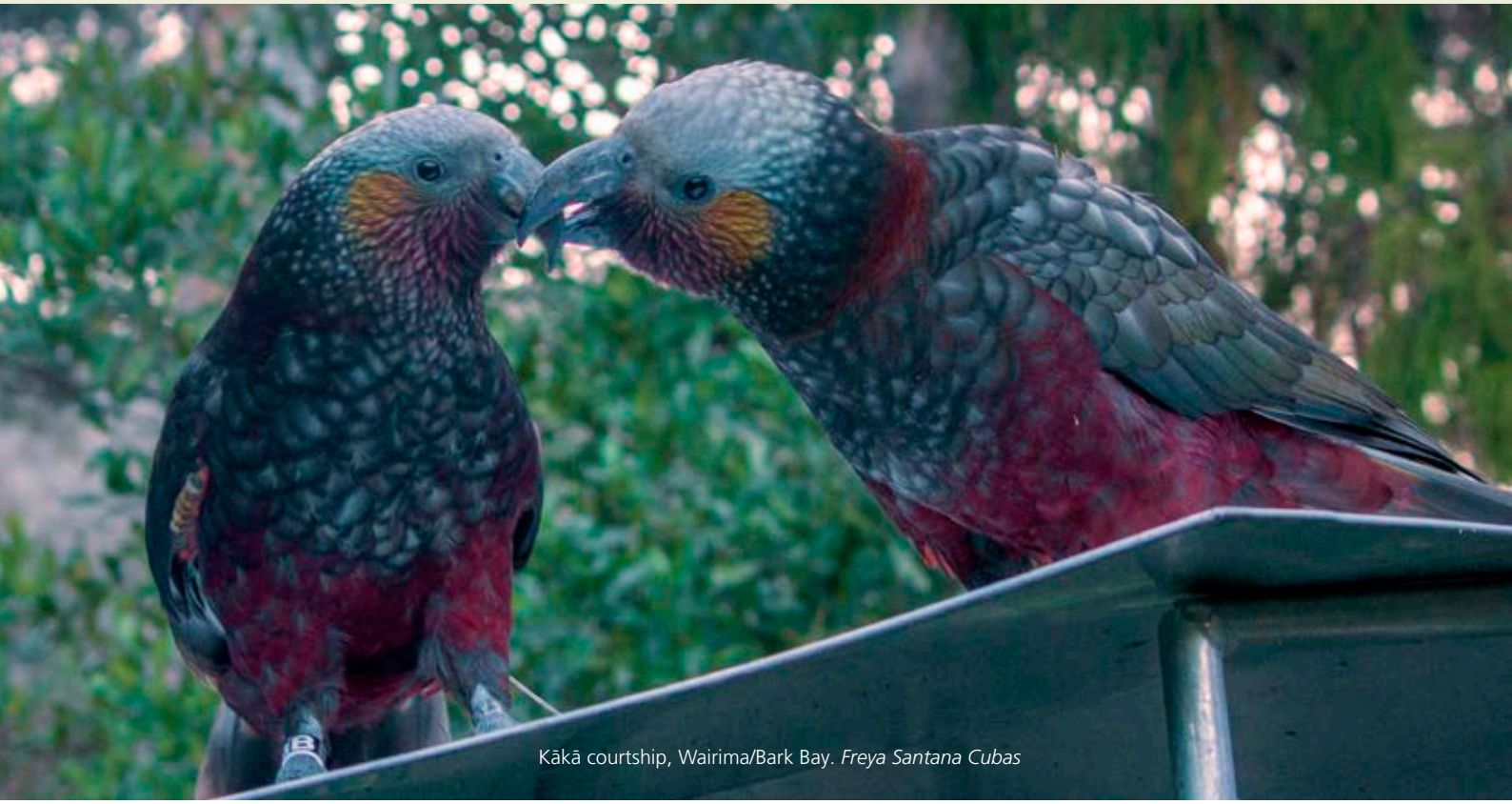
While a beech mast is not expected in the summer of 2021/22 the kākā are still receiving a small amount of supplementary food and this could be switched to more nutritious pellets during spring in the hope there might be breeding.

A small number of these juvenile kākā have died, during, or after, last year's lockdown when feeding had to be stopped. Despite extensive searches of Abel Tasman and Kahurangi National Parks, we have also been unable to find the five kākā that fledged at the top of the park in 2019. If they had died we would expect to find individual birds by their trackers, so their status is therefore currently unknown. We hope they have found their way into Kahurangi National Park and are helping grow the population there. We will keep looking for these birds and are planning to release more progeny from the captive breeding population into Wairima/Bark Bay.

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: A thriving population of kākā in the park

Milestone	Progress	Target
Translocate kākā to the park	Kākā released at top and coast of park with confirmed fledging	Achieved 2019
Confirm survival and breeding is enough to sustain a viable population	Survival and breeding attempts being monitored	2025



Kākā courtship, Wairima/Bark Bay. *Freya Santana Cubas*

Kākāriki

Kākāriki/yellow-crowned parakeet. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: A critical mass of kākāriki are established in the park

Milestone	Progress	Target
Release enough captive raised kākāriki to establish a foundation population	54 released so far and breeding confirmed	Achieved 2019
Confirm critical mass of kākāriki in park	Confirmed adequate base population size, monitoring increases in distribution	2023

Acoustic monitoring showing increasing distribution of toutouwai/robin

Acoustic monitoring has detected small populations of toutouwai/robin at lower elevations near the coast for the first time.

While toutouwai are present in the upper parts of the park, they were heard as low as 200 m altitude near areas with lush bush like Cleopatra's Pool near Torrent Bay, and Huffam Stream near Wairima/Bark Bay. One bird has been seen at the bottom of the Falls River track near Anchorage.

This is an encouraging sign that robin are beginning to move to areas of good habitat as rat numbers are reducing. Acoustic monitoring will be a valuable tool to measure the change in distribution of native birds.

Acoustic recorders are deployed in the breeding season between September and November, at 120 sampling points across the park. This allows us to get a good idea of the distribution of toutouwai/robin, titipounamu/rifleman, pīpipi/brown creeper, kākāriki and kākā.

While five hours a day was recorded, so far only 45 seconds from each morning and each evening have been analysed. The results appear to replicate results from previous human observer walk throughs and demonstrate high sensitivity. An advantage of acoustic recordings is that they don't interfere with the behaviour of the birds, and they can be replayed and checked over time.

Scientific advisor Ruth Bollongino has been analysing the recording samples with the help of spectrograms. Ultimately technology will allow us to analyse data much faster, especially as filters and deep-learning classification models for automatic detection becomes better over time.

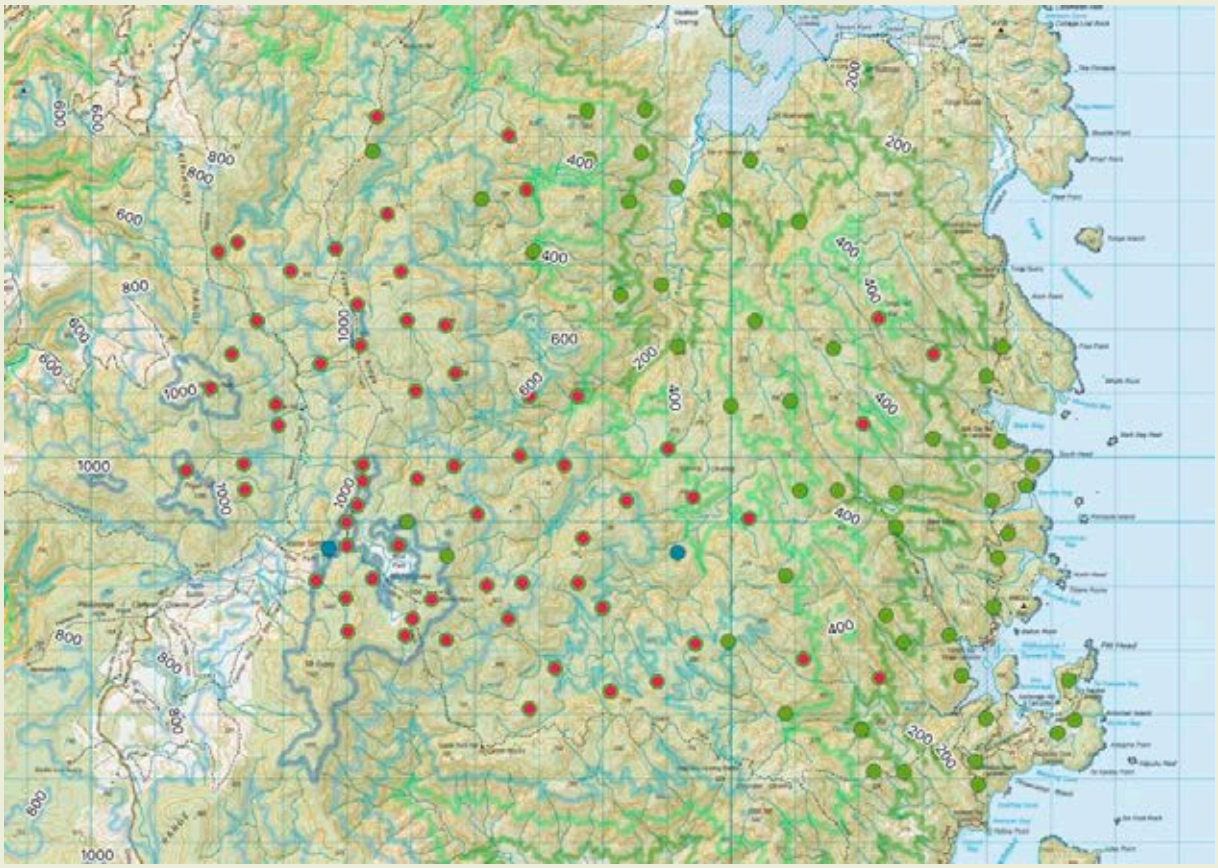
Ruth says her impression is that bird dispersal along the coast is not only driven by predator numbers, but also by habitat quality. "I found robin everywhere where we have lush, moist gullies and on adjacent ridges. Regenerating mānuka shrubs alone don't seem to be very attractive."

Our goal is to use the acoustic recordings to better understand broad, landscape-scale changes in distributions of birds.

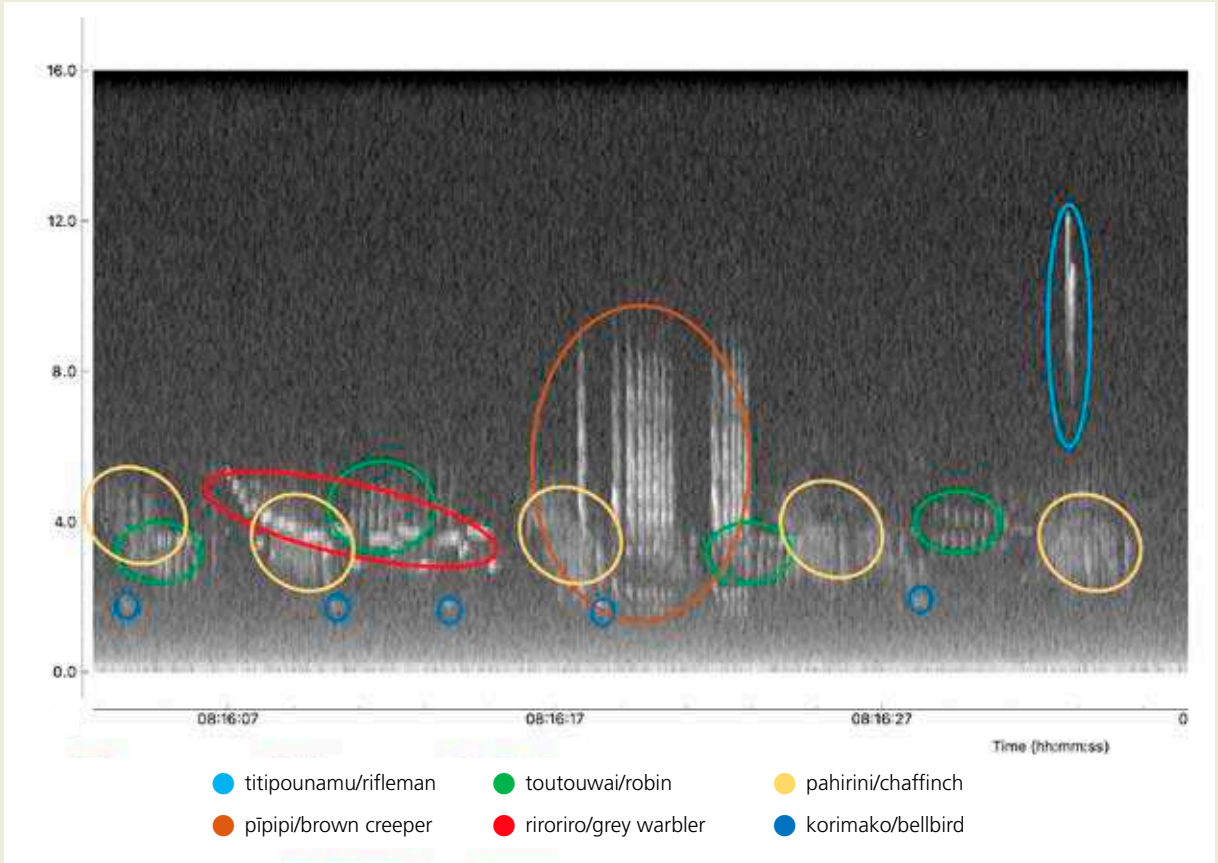
Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust improving habitat

The Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust has a southern planting project underway which should attract birds like toutouwai/robin to the coast. Natives like rimu, flax and kawakawa are being planted on land between Mārahau and Tinline that was previously cleared for farms. Coordinator Abby Butler says the growth of rimu has been particularly impressive.

Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust chair Alistair Sheat at a planting day. *Robyn Janes*



Toutouwai/robin distribution in 2019—red dots are robin detections, green are acoustic monitors without robin detection.



A spectrogram shows the presence of many bird species.

Native snails a tasty meal for weka

Native snail numbers in both our monitoring sites have been decreasing rapidly over the last three years. Two species of carnivorous land snails *(Powelliphanta hochstetteri* and *Rhytida oconnori)* are found in the park, and both are at risk of local extinction.

Initially, snail numbers at the sites at Canaan and Wainui looked promising. With rat numbers decreasing, population sizes were large and high recruitment rates suggested a recovering population. However, this picture has changed dramatically with growing weka numbers. Numbers of *Powelliphanta hochstetteri* snails at our Wainui plot have dropped from 450 to 73 in three years. Current projections show the population could be reduced to 16 by this season.

Project Janszoon scientist Ruth Bollongino says monitoring over the last four years points to weka as the main reason for a decline in snail numbers. The snails are surveyed at night in 70 m × 70 m plots, with snails marked and recaptured year on year to gauge population size, mortality and growth rates.

High weka predation at both the Wainui and Canaan sites has coincided with two exceptionally dry summers. Ruth adds that "growing numbers of shells without signs of predation are a sign that drought is also having a major impact".

Project Janszoon and DOC are considering the possibility of erecting weka enclosure fences in the park to protect the snails from weka predation. Ongoing monitoring will provide more answers about the impact of weka and drier summers, and if karst habitat provides some protection from weka.

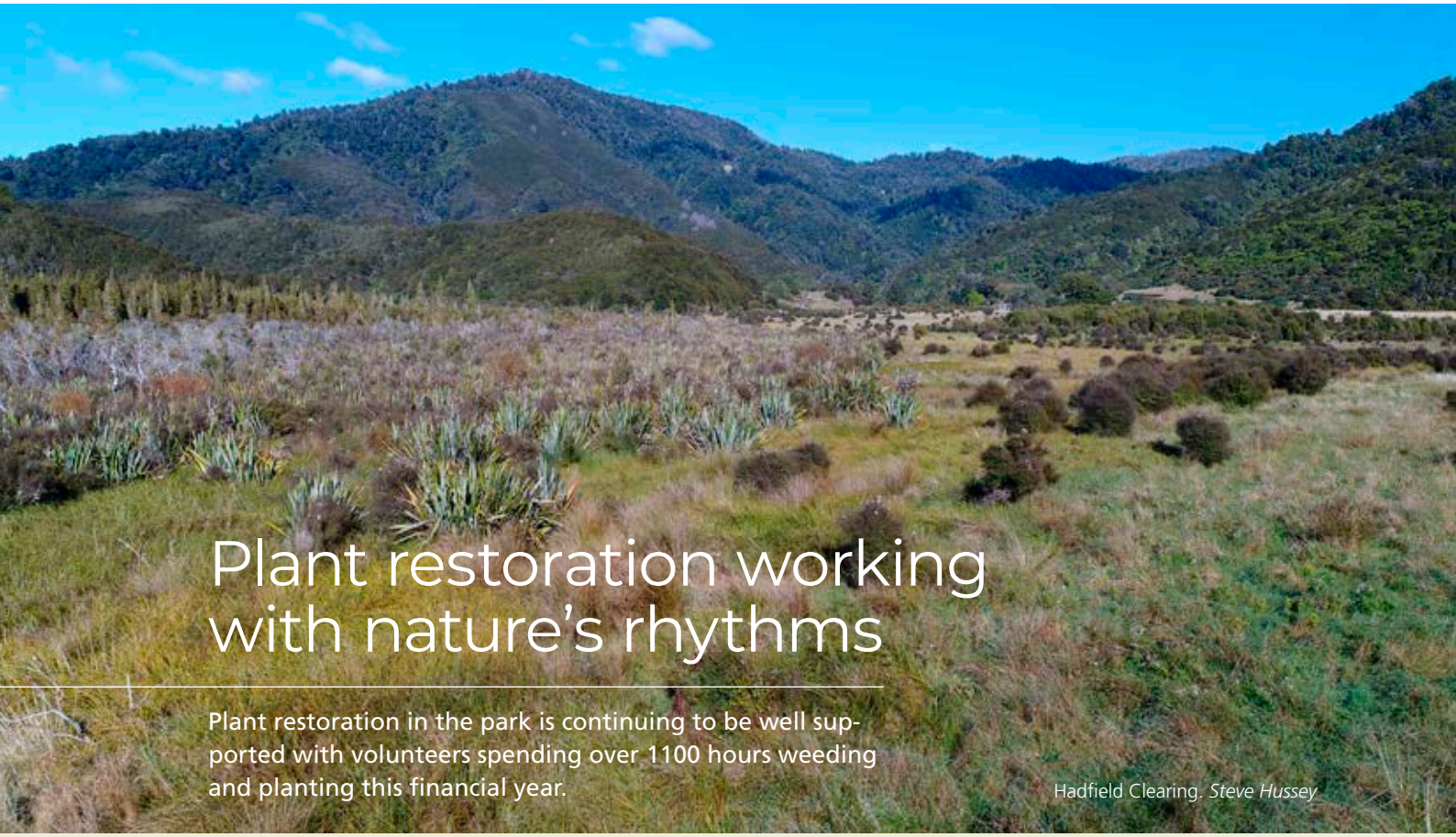
Rhytida oconneri. Philip Simpson

Snail monitoring, Canaan Downs. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: Native snail populations are secured

Milestone	Progress	Target
Establish if additional pest control is needed to protect snails	Pest free snail enclosures under consideration	2022
Confirm native snail populations are secure and growing	Continuing to monitor snail survival	2025



Plant restoration working with nature's rhythms

Plant restoration in the park is continuing to be well supported with volunteers spending over 1100 hours weeding and planting this financial year.

Hadfield Clearing. *Steve Hussey*

Hadfield Clearing

The kahikatea regeneration project at Hadfield Clearing has seen less planting than was originally planned. This is because more maintenance than initially anticipated is required to assist plant survival in this harsh environment. Native regeneration is also progressing well in the areas where only weed control is done.

Restoration supervisor Helen Lindsay's strategy to establish more resilient species first is paying off, although browsers like hares and deer continue to impact on growth. Night hunting to control hares was done in spring and autumn which has helped. Ongoing control will be needed to make a real impact.

The kahikatea swamp forest at Hadfield Clearing is an extremely rare and valuable ecosystem. While the remainder of Hadfield Clearing might naturally revert to forest over a very long timeframe, planting to accelerate this process will more than double the size of this valuable ecosystem.

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: The kahikatea swamp forest at Hadfield Clearing is maintained and expanded

Milestone	Progress	Target
Planting at site is completed	43,260 natives established	2025
Forest regeneration is sustainable with minimal maintenance	Continuing to monitor and maintain plantings	2025

Armin hugs a beech tree planted on Motuareronui/Adele Island in 2014. *Helen Lindsay*

Beech tree planting on Motuareronui/Adele Island in June 2021. *Helen Lindsay*

Rātā

Nearly 800 Northern rātā have now been planted throughout the park with over 200 in the last year. These stunning trees are a food source for native birds like tūī, kākā and korimako/bellbirds. A lot of rātā have disappeared from the park because of land clearance, and browsers like possums and deer.

About 20–30 rātā will continue to be planted annually as more suitable sites are found. It is expected that ongoing pest control programmes will assist the survival of naturally occurring trees and those planted will provide seed sources for the future.

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: Rātā are visible and thriving along the coast of the park

Milestone	Progress	Target
Re-establish rātā through planting programme	Planting nearly complete, awaiting rātā growth to allow natural re-establishment	2023

NMIT trainee rangers Alana and Luka planting rātā between Onetahuti and Shag Harbour. *Helen Lindsay*

Helen Lindsay and Max Sterk planting rātā

Beech restoration

Two species of the invasive weed hakea are well established in the park, mainly on infertile and bare ridges. With no known cost effective methods for controlling hakea at such large scale, our approach has been to encourage re-establishment of beech forests on these sites to eventually compete with the hakea.

Thanks to students from Motueka High School and Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust volunteers who planted 218 beech trees on the ridges above Anchorage and on Motuareronui/Adele Island this year. Growth rates and survival are going well.

TOMORROW ACCORD

Target: A core population of Black Beech trees is established on Motuareronui/Adele Island and ridges above Anchorage

Milestone	Progress	Target
Confirm viability of beech plantings in key sites	Trial proved beech survival	Achieved 2018
Base population of black beech established above Anchorage	Planting and monitoring continuing	2025

Rare pūweto/spotless crake found at Hadfield Clearing

One of New Zealand's most elusive birds has been discovered in the kahikatea swamp at Hadfield Clearing—thanks to the persistence of an Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador.

Hadfield Clearing is Golden Bay High's adopted section. In late 2019, student Bradley Shields came across some tracks on the outskirts of the swamp during an ecoblitz.

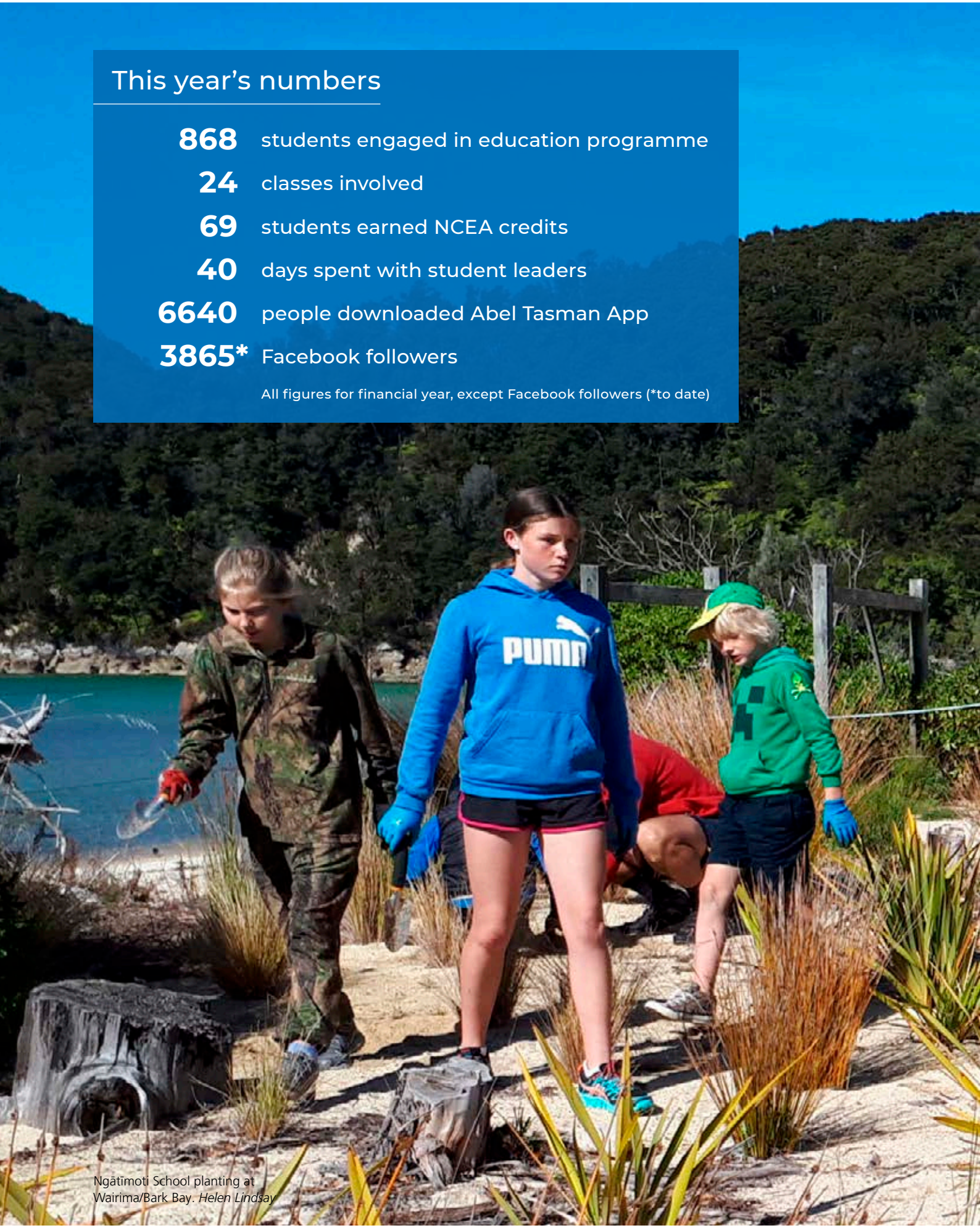
He thought the prints may be from a pūweto/spotless crake so went about proving it by putting out a series of trail cameras. The spotless crake is a small dark coloured rail. It's about half the size of a common blackbird and very secretive so it is not often seen but Bradley's determination paid off and the trail cameras spotted one.

A self-confessed bird spotting addict, the keen photographer later headed back to the swamp and managed to get this photo. He is now keen to establish whether the crake are breeding so will install trail cameras again to find out more about this rare wetland bird that lives amongst the flax, raupō, coprosma and kahikatea.

This year's numbers

868	students engaged in education programme
24	classes involved
69	students earned NCEA credits
40	days spent with student leaders
6640	people downloaded Abel Tasman App
3865*	Facebook followers

All figures for financial year, except Facebook followers (*to date)



Ngātimoti School planting at Wairima/Bark Bay. *Helen Lindsay*

Future proof

Vision

Visitors to the park applaud an outstanding conservation success and look for ways to further enhance it; strong investor and community interest ensures the improvements are secure; the model created by this project is being surpassed on other parts of New Zealand public conservation land.

Project Janszoon Education

Engaging future generations is key to sustaining the gains made by Project Janszoon and to date 5633 students have engaged with the education project. Project Janszoon education under the leadership of Brooke Turner continues to work with five main schools; engaging students, their teachers, parents and communities while providing authentic teaching and learning opportunities.

This year we welcomed a new education co-ordinator, Eric Lander, who supports (tautoko) Brooke with the schools in Golden Bay, and with the Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador programme. Thanks also to our wonderful lead teachers Ross Fitzsimmons, Lauren Milnes, Jude Cullen, Mark McKenzie, Heidi James, school staff and principals.

This year we farewelled three outstanding women who have provided long term support to the Project Janszoon Education programme. Bev Purdie from Manawhenua ki Mohua, Jude Cullen from Motupipi school and Jane Sorensen from Motueka High School. Their enthusiasm, ideas and knowledge has been an invaluable contribution to help shape our programme, each a driving force in their community. Even though they are no longer directly working with the education programme, they continue to support it, and we are so grateful for their ongoing mahi.

Golden Bay High School
Hadfield Clearing

This year the students focused on getting a better understanding of their site. Cameras were installed at Hadfield Clearing to increase knowledge about what is living in the remnant kahikatea swamp. Footage showed the area was used by lots of weka, as well as mātātā/fernbird, pūkeko, pāteke/brown teal and a great find—the pūweto/spotless crake.

Motueka High School
Anchorage to Watering Cove

Motueka High School continue to use the park for a growing number of subjects and NCEA credits. This year two new subjects connected with the park, Te Mana Kōwhiri and Year 13 geography. Motueka High School teachers continue to impress with their ability to see opportunities for learning in the park, no matter the topic. Students are also continuing to plant beech trees on the ridgelines above Anchorage to aid restoration efforts.

Youth Ambassadors from Golden Bay High School and Motueka High School at Hadfield Clearing

Lower Moutere and Ngātīmoti School youth ambassadors showcased the Mārahau end of the park to the Project Janszoon board and team

Lower Moutere School

Mārahau to Apple Tree Bay

The school continues to be enthusiastic visitors to the park with class visits to connect students to their section happening throughout the year. Unfortunately weather stopped the first attempt for a year 7/8 camp at Tinline. Lower Moutere School continues to support restoration efforts and weed control at Porters Beach and monitoring with wooden discs and wētā motels.

Motupipi School watering plants on Wainui Spit. *Brooke Turner*

Ngātīmoti School

Wairima/Bark Bay

This year Ngātīmoti School linked their local year 5/6 camp held at Mārahau to their section, with a night staying at the Wairima/Bark Bay hut. The overnight stay allowed more in-depth activities and connection to their site. This year, while lead teacher Lauren was away, the ATYA students developed activities and led visits by classes to their adopted section lightening the load for teachers and utilising their leadership skills.

Motupipi School

Wainui sandspit to Taupō Point

Motupipi School has continued to restore the sandspit through an annual planting day. The school links learning at the school kahikatea swamp to their adopted section. They also support pāteke releases at Hadfield Clearing, connecting students to their future site at Golden Bay High School.

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors

Each year the ATYA programme goes in new and exciting directions, no two years are the same. In the last twelve months, the high school ATYA members organised extra trips into the park to allow more time to connect, and also to take their conservation learning to a higher level. An extra night at the winter retreat allowed for time to install cameras to monitor pests and birds and an overnight trip to Canaan allowed monitoring of snails and identifying threats.

"I wanted to join ATYA to become more aware of the world around us. It's hard to believe how lucky we are to get to do things like see whio released. Getting to know the wildlife and having experiences like this is absolutely amazing."

Austin Rowling, Lower Moutere School—age 12

Every few years the ambassador programme takes a boat trip around the islands of the park and invites DOC rangers and partners that work with the students, along with family members, to come along. This year's trip was a success with ATYA students speaking to the group about their year as ambassadors and what they have learnt.

This year ambassador Lucy Summerfield from Motueka High School also joined the Project Janszoon board as part of a youth governance programme.

"I joined the Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors because I wanted to know more about native wildlife. I love to hear nature because it's my happy place, so I think our job as ambassadors is quite important."

Fern Davies, Lower Moutere School—age 12

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors 2021

2021 scholarship recipient plans career in environmental law

A passion for the environment and the Māori world is the inspiration for our 2021 Project Janszoon Conservation Education Scholarship—Saskia Gray.

18-year-old Saskia will use the $1000 scholarship towards her study for an Environmental Law degree at Canterbury University. Saskia was an Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador (ATYA) from 2018–2020, representing Te Āwhina Marae and Motueka High School.

Saskia says her involvement in ATYA developed her environmental knowledge. "I believe that when I complete my tertiary studies I can bring a new perspective to the environmental law field because I have knowledge and understanding of the Māori world and practices. I will be able to look at situations from both a scientific point of view and a cultural perspective."

"Saskia's spirit and strong sense of identity both as Māori and a woman will make her formidable in the legal and political arenas. She will influence the development of our country. I do not think there could be a stronger contender for the scholarship."

Jane Sorenson, Motueka High School teacher

"Saskia took a tikanga leadership role both within the school and ATYA, gently encouraging others to step up and lead as well. From day one she was mentoring younger students, and sharing her knowledge as an ambassador, all the while dealing with health challenges."

Brooke Turner,
Project Janszoon education co-ordinator

The scholarship was launched for students involved in ATYA, and Project Janszoon and the Department of Conservation's education programme, to further their learning in the conservation, ecology, or leadership fields.

Saskia Gray planting beech above Anchorage. *Heidi James*

Project Janszoon education co-ordinator Brooke Turner says Saskia took a tikanga leadership role within her school and ATYA. She is actively involved in kapa haka, a strong public speaker, and was also the 2019 Kaitaunaki (Māori captain) for Motueka High School.

Waharoa tells a story

A distinctive landmark in Mārahau greets all visitors who approach the national park from the South—a carved waharoa (entranceway). It tells the story of migration of the tūpuna (ancestors) of the people who live here today as tangata whenua in Te Tauihu (Top of the South Island). Project Janszoon has been working with mana whenua iwi and DOC to develop signage and ultimately a video about the waharoa. Renee Thomas from Ngāti Rārua shares the kōrero of the waharoa below.

At the start of the 19th century a group of whānau and hapū (families) from Kawhia and Taranaki were seeking a better life away from the pressures on land and resources in the North Island and made the courageous decision to leave in search of their needs for survival, land, water and food resources.

The group from Kawhia were the Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Kōata and Ngāti Toa Rangatira people from the Tainui waka. The group from Taranaki were the Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa people from the Tokomaru waka. Together, they left their homelands in the 1820s and travelled south in search of a place to settle with more access to resources. This journey is depicted in the waharoa with the people in the waka and the maunga (mountains) showing where they came from.

A blend of war and peace is represented in the carvings with Rongo ma tane, on the left, the atua (deity) of peace and cultivated food. Large areas of Mārahau were cultivated and an abundance of food resources were available here—this was the food basket of the tūpuna. There are many recorded battle sites in the area as it was highly contested as a valuable resource, the conflicts here are represented by Tumatauenga, the atua of war, on the right.

Underneath Rongo ma tane are two figures, these signify the Motueka and Riuwaka rivers, the two rivers that must be crossed to get to Mārahau.

Underneath Tumatauenga are carvings that depict the intricate caves that are under

Waharoa blessing. *Robyn Janes*

Pikikirunga (Tākaka Hill) these cave networks extend from the Riuwaka Resurgence right through to Tākaka and Waikoropupū Springs.

The figure in the middle at the top is representative of Turangaapeke—a tupuna of both Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa whānau in Motueka. This is also the name of the Whare nui at Te Āwhina Marae.

As visitors exit at this end of the park, they will see carvings on the other side of this waharoa.

This side of the waharoa is telling a story of the natural elements that affect everything in this special place known as Mārahau (windy garden).

Each morning Tama nui te Ra rises in the East, in the centre, Te Ao are depicted. On the right is Tawhirimatea (atua of the winds and storms) who brings the wind every afternoon in the summer months, which is renowned in this area. On the left side is Tāne Mahuta (atua of the forest), a reminder of where you have been, or that you may be about to enter his domain.

On the right side is Haumietiketike (atua of uncultivated plants) large areas of the Mārahau valley and what is now national park was covered in forest where wildlife flourished and many plant species naturally grew—another valuable food resource for the Tūpuna.

The name Mārahau which translates literally as windy garden, not just for its cultivated foods, as the whole area would have been a great kai (food) gathering area. The Tuangi (cockle) beds were abundant, the sea teeming with life and the forests and valleys full of birds.

At the very bottom, left and right are two faces, these are the two sides of Papa tu a nuku (Mother Earth's) face. We must always be mindful of where we step and to tread lightly as we walk over her, so future generations can enjoy these taonga (treasures), like the national park, which are in our care as Kaitiaki (guardians) for today.

The carving was commissioned by Department of Conservation as part of a series of installations in the national park to start to re-indigenise the space. The carver is Mark Davis, a master carver from Nelson, and the timber is tōtara sourced from the West Coast. This narrative has been a collaboration between Manawhenua Iwi, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa, and the Department of Conservation.

Fern frond. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*

Meet the board

Gillian Wratt
Chair

Devon McLean
Director

David Flacks
Director

Kim McGlashen
Director

Aneika Young
Director

Dr Philip Simpson
Director

Lucy Summerville
Observer

Roy Grose—Observer,
DOC Director Operations
Northern South Island

Meet the Project Janszoon team

Bruce Vander Lee
Project Director

Andrew Macalister
Operations Manager

Ron Moorhouse
Ornithologist

Marika Kingan
Executive Assistant

Helen Lindsay
Restoration Supervisor

Brooke Turner
Education Coordinator

Eric Lander
Education Tautoko

Robyn Janes
Communications Manger

Ruth Bollongino
Scientific Advisor

Rosemary Vander Lee
Aviculturist

Leigh Cooke
Accountant

Department of Conservation team

Chris Golding
Motueka Operations Manager

Jim Livingstone
Senior Biodiversity Ranger

Helen Otley
Biodiversity Ranger Supervisor

John Henderson
Biodiversity Ranger

Josh Preston
Biodiversity Ranger

Dan Chisnall
Biodiversity Ranger weeds

Ian Cox
Biodiversity Ranger goat control

Dan Arnold
Biodiversity Ranger (left 2021)

Rhan Hurst
Biodiversity Ranger (left 2021)

Mutton Cove. *Markus Baumann*

Spring polypore fungi, Taupō Hill. *Deb Price*

Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Contents

Independent auditor's report

To the Trustee of Project Janszoon Trust

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Project Janszoon Trust (the "Trust"), present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2021, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

What we have audited

The Trust's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021;
- the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in Trust Funds 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 statement of accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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.

Independence

We are independent of the Trust in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for 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.

Other information

The Trustee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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 Trustee for the financial statements

The Trustee is 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 Trustee 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 Trustee is 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 Trustee either intends 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://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Who we report to

This report is made solely to the Trustee. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to them 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 Trustee 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 Karl Deutschle.

For and on behalf of:

Chartered Accountants
30 September 2021

Auckland

Entity Information

Project Janszoon Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2021

Charities Registration Number
CC47879

Nature of Business
Charitable Trust

Settlor
Hutton Wilson Nominees Limited

Trustee
Project Janszoon Trust Company Limited

Banker
BNZ Bank

Solicitor
Bell Gully
Auckland

Auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers
15 Customs Street West
Private Bag 92162
Auckland 1142

Entity's Purpose or Mission
To address the ecological restoration of the Abel Tasman National Park

Main Sources of Entity's 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.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses

Project Janszoon Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue			
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Grants Received	7	1,925,000	1,800,000
Donations		1,436	2,009
Other Revenue		50,925	43,226
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Interest Received		71	254
Total Revenue		**1,977,432**	**1,845,489**
Expenses			
Audit Fees		11,025	10,500
Communications & Media		72,904	89,856
Education		90,460	81,492
Monitoring		121,445	124,351
Pest Control		984,141	642,895
Project Management	7	238,688	268,507
Research		40,209	46,500
Restoration		174,978	252,277
Total Expenses		**1,733,850**	**1,516,378**
Net Surplus before Depreciation		**243,582**	**329,111**
Amortisation & Depreciation			
Amortisation	4	11,060	20,246
Depreciation	4	13,919	11,638
Total Amortisation & Depreciation		**24,979**	**31,884**
Total Comprehensive Revenue for the Period		**218,603**	**297,227**

Statement of Changes in Trust Funds

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Trust Funds			
Funds Settled			
Opening Balance		100	100
Total Funds Settled		**100**	**100**
Retained Earnings			
Opening Balance		99,774	(197,453)
Total Comprehensive Revenue for the Period		218,603	297,227
Total Retained Earnings		**318,377**	**99,774**
Total Trust Funds		**318,477**	**99,874**

Statement of Financial Position

Project Janszoon Trust
As at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	278,043	167,336
GST Refundable		40,595	47,411
Other Receivables		622	36
Total Current Assets		**319,260**	**214,783**
Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets	4	90,537	104,456
Intangible Assets	4	11,060	22,120
Total Non-Current Assets		**101,597**	**126,576**
Total Assets		**420,857**	**341,359**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		33,666	66,737
Accrued Expenses		68,714	174,748
Total Current Liabilities		**102,380**	**241,485**
Total Liabilities		**102,380**	**241,485**
Net Assets		**318,477**	**99,874**
Equity			
Funds Settled		100	100
Retained Earnings		318,377	99,774
Total Equity		**318,477**	**99,874**

For and on behalf of the Board:

Director

Date: 30/09/2021

Director

Date: 30/09/2021

Statement of Cash Flows

Project Janszoon Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Grants Received		1,925,000	1,800,000
Donations Received		1,436	2,009
Interest Received		77	218
Other Income Received		50,924	43,226
GST Refunds		1,918	28,360
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,868,648)	(1,787,335)
Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**110,707**	**86,478**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		-	(76,345)
Total Cash Flows from Investing Activities		**-**	**(76,345)**
Net Increase in Cash		**110,707**	**10,133**
Bank Accounts and Cash			
Opening cash		167,336	157,203
Closing cash	2	278,043	167,336
Net change in cash for period		**110,707**	**10,133**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2021

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements presented here are for the entity Project Janszoon Trust ("the entity"), a registered charity under the Charities Act 2005.

(a) Statutory Base

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practices in New Zealand ("NZ GAAP"). The entity is a public benefit not for profit entity for the purposes of financial reporting and complies with the Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime (PBE Standards RDR) on the basis that it does not have public accountability and is not defined as large (i.e. does not have total expenses over $30 million).

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars ($), which is the entity's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Zealand dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(b) Measurement Base

The measurement base adopted is historical cost.

(c) Use of Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

No judgements or estimates were made that have a significant affect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(d) Changes in Accounting Policies

The entity has chosen to classify its expenses based on the function of the expense according to the programme or purpose for which they were made as this provides a more relevant representation of the use of the entity's resources. This is the first year this classification has been used and prior year comparative expenses have been restated to align with this form of classification. Expenses were previously classified according to the nature of the expense. The reclassification of expenses does not have an impact on the total comprehensive income for the year.

All other policies have been applied on a consistent basis with those of the previous reporting period. Certain amounts in the comparative information have been reclassified to ensure consistency with the current year's presentation. The impact of this is not material.

(e) Revenue Recognition

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are those where the entity receives an inflow of resources but provides no direct consideration in return. They include the following types of transactions:

(i) Grants Received

Grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied. Grants revenue is categorised as non-exchange where there is no obligation in substance associated with the funding provided.

(ii) Donations

Donations are recognised as revenue when they are received.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2021

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue from exchange transactions
Exchange transactions are those where the entity receives an inflow of resources and provides approximately equal value to another entity in exchange that is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

(iii) Interest Income
Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(f) Expenses
A liability is accrued for expenses incurred in the year estimated at the future cash outflows for the goods and services provided and yet to be billed.

(g) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
The entity is registered for GST. All amounts are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) except for accounts payable and accounts receivable which are stated inclusive of GST.

(h) Income Tax
The entity is a registered charity under the Charities Act 2005 and accordingly is not subject to income tax.

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

(j) Fixed Assets
The entity has the following classes of fixed assets;

Plant & Equipment	8.5% - 50% DV

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

(k) Intangible Assets and Amortisation
The entity has the following classes of externally generated intangible assets;

Website Design & Development	50% DV

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.

(l) Accounts Payable
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the entity prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured.

(m) Financial Instruments
The entity's financial asets comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables. All of these financial assets are categorised as "loans and receivables" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

The entity's financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and accrued expenses which are categorised as "financial liabilities measured at amortised cost" for accounting purposes in accordance with financial reporting standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents	2021 $	2020 $
BNZ 00	277,417	106,493
BNZ 01	626	60,843
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**278,043**	**167,336**

3. Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

	2021 $	2020 $
Loans and Receivables		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	278,043	167,336
Accounts Receivable	622	36
Total Loans and Receivables	**278,665**	**167,372**
Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost		
Accounts Payable	33,666	66,737
Accrued Expenses	68,714	174,748
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	**102,380**	**241,485**

4. Intangible and Fixed Assets	2021 $	2020 $
Intangible Assets		
Website		
At Cost	390,722	390,722
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(379,662)	(368,602)
Total Website	**11,060**	**22,120**
Total Intangible Assets	**11,060**	**22,120**
Fixed Assets		
Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	122,314	122,314
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(31,777)	(17,858)
Total Plant and Equipment	**90,537**	**104,456**
Total Fixed Assets	**90,537**	**104,456**
Total Intangible and Fixed Assets	**101,597**	**126,576**

Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period:

As at 30 June 2021:	Website $	Plant and Equipment $
Opening net book value	22,120	104,456
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	(11,060)	(13,919)
Closing net book value	**11,060**	**90,537**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2021

5. Contingent Liabilities
At balance date there are no known contingent liabilities (2020, nil).

6. Commitments
There were no future capital commitments at period end (2020, nil).

7. Related Parties
Hutton Wilson Nominees Limited, Hutton Wilson Charitable Trust and Prow Consulting Limited are related parties that have key management personnel in common with Project Janszoon Trust.

During the period, Project Janszoon Trust received grants of $1,925,000 (2020: $1,800,000) from Hutton Wilson Charitable Trust.

During the period, expenses amounting to $31,049 (2020: $24,011) were paid to:
- Prow Consulting Limited, a company that is owned and operated by a director of the Corporate Trustee: $16,604 (2020: $16,811) for consultancy services.
- Hutton Wilson Nominees, the shareholder of the Corporate Trustee: $14,445 (2020: $7,200) for accounting services.

8. Events Subsequent to Balance Date
No subsequent events occurred after balance date requiring disclosure within the financial statements.

9. COVID-19 Impact
There have been no material negative impacts on the entity as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The entity will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future and deliver its programme of work as planned.

Tree fern, Apple Tree Bay. *Markus Baumann*