



10 YEARS
NURTURING
NATURE
Tautea te Taiao



2022 Annual Report



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.*

Unfolding fern frond. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com
Cover: Pāteke/brown teal. Bradley Shields

Contents

MILESTONES	2
CHAIR AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT	5
TOMORROW ACCORD	7
SECURE	9
New technology for stoat control	10
Rats	12
Possums	14
Thermal technology will enhance goat control	14
Weed control targets the first to be met	15
Abel Tasman's invasive conifers are gone for good	16
Firesmart projects and dune restoration	18
RESTORE	21
Pāteke/brown teal spreading through the park	22
Whio	24
Abel Tasman kākā chicks are bringing the forest to life	26
Forest bird monitoring	27
Save our snails	28
Vegetation islands establishing at Hadfield Clearing	30
Rātā	33
Beech restoration	33
FUTURE PROOF	35
Project Janszoon Education	36
Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors	39
Board observer brings youth perspective to governance role	40
ATYA student goes on to career in conservation and photography	41
MEET THE BOARD	43
MEET THE PROJECT JANSZOOM TEAM	44
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION TEAM	45
FINANCIALS	47

Milestones

- Dec-2011 Project Janszoon Trust formed
- Jun-2012 Heads of Agreement signed with DOC
- Jan-2013 Canaan/Wainui stoat network activated
- Jun-2013 Firesmart dune programme started
- Nov-2013 Wi-Fi trial and Abel Tasman app launched
- Feb-2014 Awaroa to Anchorage stoat network activated
- Feb-2014 First wasp control trial
- Mar-2014 Tomorrow Accord signed with Conservation Minister
- Apr-2014 Education programme launched
- Apr-2014 Planting begins at Hadfield Clearing
- May-2014 First kākārīki released at Wainui Hut
- May-2014 Beech trial started on Motuareronui/Adele Island
- Sep-2014 Tieke/saddleback released by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust on Motuareronui/Adele Island
- Feb-2015 Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador programme launched
- Jun-2015 Won Supreme, and Philanthropy and Partnership awards, at Green Ribbon Awards
- Sep-2015 Rātā planting programme begins
- Oct-2015 Wins Green World international conservation award
- Nov-2015 First kākā release at Wainui Hut

Climbing rātā, Wairima/Bark Bay. Lesa Heaton

- 
- **Apr-2016** Toutouwai/robin translocated to Pitt Head by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust
 - **Nov-2016** Native snails monitored with transmitters
 - **Jan-2017** 1,000th stoat trapped
 - **May-2017** First pāteke release at Hadfield Clearing
 - **Sep-2017** Last stand of mature wilding pines controlled at Wairima/Bark Bay
 - **Dec-2017** First pāteke chicks hatched
 - **Feb-2018** Education scholarship launched
 - **Apr-2018** Heads of Agreement for Tomorrow Accord signed
 - **Jun-2018** Beech trial extended to Anchorage
 - **Sep-2018** First whio/blue duck released
 - **Dec-2018** Kākā chicks fledge for first time in decades
 - **Dec-2018** 'Down the Bay' book released
 - **Sep-2019** Kākā released at Wairima/Bark Bay
 - **Jun-2020** 40,000th predator trapped
 - **Mar-2021** 2,000th stoat trapped
 - **Nov-2021** Last pāteke release at Anchorage
 - **Feb-2022** Kākā breed at Wairima/Bark Bay
 - **Mar-2022** Tomorrow Accord—Wilding pines and coastal weeds signed
 - **Jun-2022** Project Janszoon—10 years nurturing nature *tautea te taiao*



Forest fern at Awaroa. *Caroline Crick*

Chair and Director's report

Tena koutou katoa,

We are pleased to be celebrating Project Janszoon's 10-year anniversary with you! Together with our community, school, iwi, and business partners we are making significant progress towards securing the park from animal and plant pests, restoring species and ecosystems, and building a community of support that will ensure these gains are maintained into the future. The ecological transformation of the Abel Tasman National Park is well and truly underway!

As you'll read in this annual report, we are achieving milestones on a number of fronts. Now a decade into our work, we know what is needed to achieve our transformational goals and have a plan to do it. Even so, we are always looking for more effective and efficient ways to do our work, and you'll see we are applying new tools and approaches that will help us achieve our goals quicker and make the outcomes even more sustainable.

Project Janszoon has been about firsts. It was the first-time philanthropists had partnered with a government to restore the whole of a national park. It was the first landscape project to qualify under the Tomorrow Accord, a first-of its kind agreement with the Crown that ensures that gains made will be maintained once agreed transformational outcomes have been achieved. This year, Project Janszoon (alongside another NEXT Foundation initiated project, the Taranaki Mounga Project), were the first to hand over projects to the Department of Conservation under the Tomorrow Accord—the wilding conifer control programme and a major weed site.

When Project Janszoon started, it would have been hard to imagine that the wilding conifer control started by the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust could be completed within a decade,

with a relatively small and sustainable level of input now needed to maintain it, but this is what has been achieved. Through the efforts of many who have and will contribute, the Abel Tasman National Park is no longer, and should never again be, under the threat of being overrun by wilding conifers.

This scale of impact doesn't happen without significant effort, and we have many partners and contributors to thank. Thank you to the Department of Conservation staff for the support, expertise, and hard work you bring to the Project. The Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust is a valued and important partner and we thank the volunteers who contribute so much to the park. We also appreciate the efforts of the Tākaka Hill Biodiversity Group Trust, Mārahau Halo, Project Rāmekā, Otūwhero Trust, Project DeVine and others that are working in the halo to keep the park safe. As we've secured the park from pests, the return of taonga species has become a significant component of our work and we thank local Iwi Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama, and Te Ātiawa for their support in re-establishing taonga species in the park. We also thank our education partners from Lower Moutere, Ngātīmoti, Motupipi, Waimea College, Golden Bay High, and Motueka High schools for the passion, energy, and commitment to the work we do together in the park.

And finally, we thank the amazing individuals of the Project Janszoon team and board of trustees for their ongoing efforts and commitment to the project. We hope that you share in the pride and satisfaction of what we are achieving together.

Gillian Wratt—Chair

Bruce Vander Lee—

Project Janszoon Project Director



Kāruhiruhi/pied shags, Awaroa. 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 25 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 landscape 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.



This year's trapping totals

5,590 traps

42,308 trap checks

2.04 mil trap nights

2,591 rats trapped

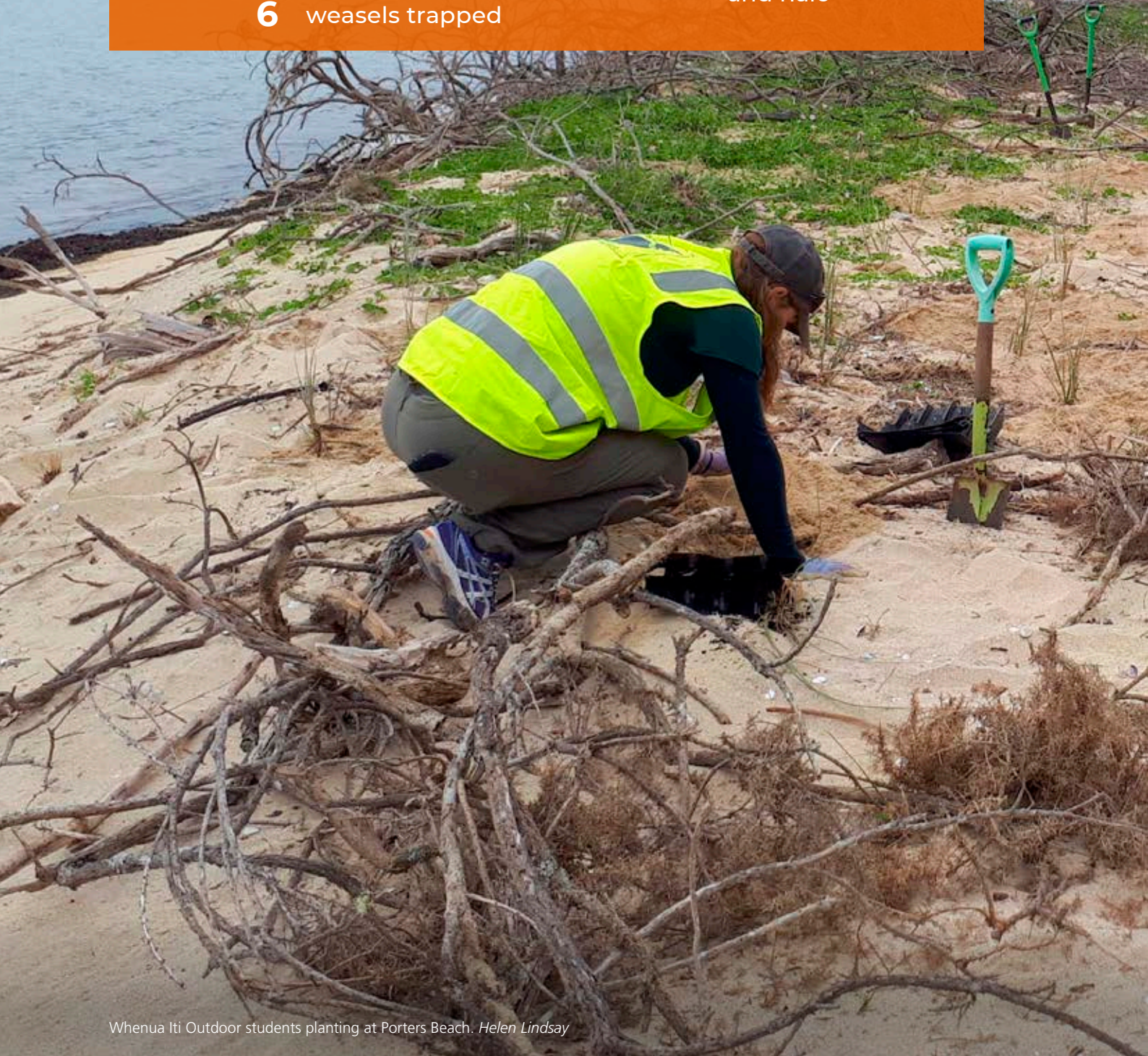
124 stoats trapped

6 weasels trapped

115 volunteer trappers
with Abel Tasman
Birdsong Trust

10,000+ volunteer trapping
hours contributed

120 goats culled in park
and halo



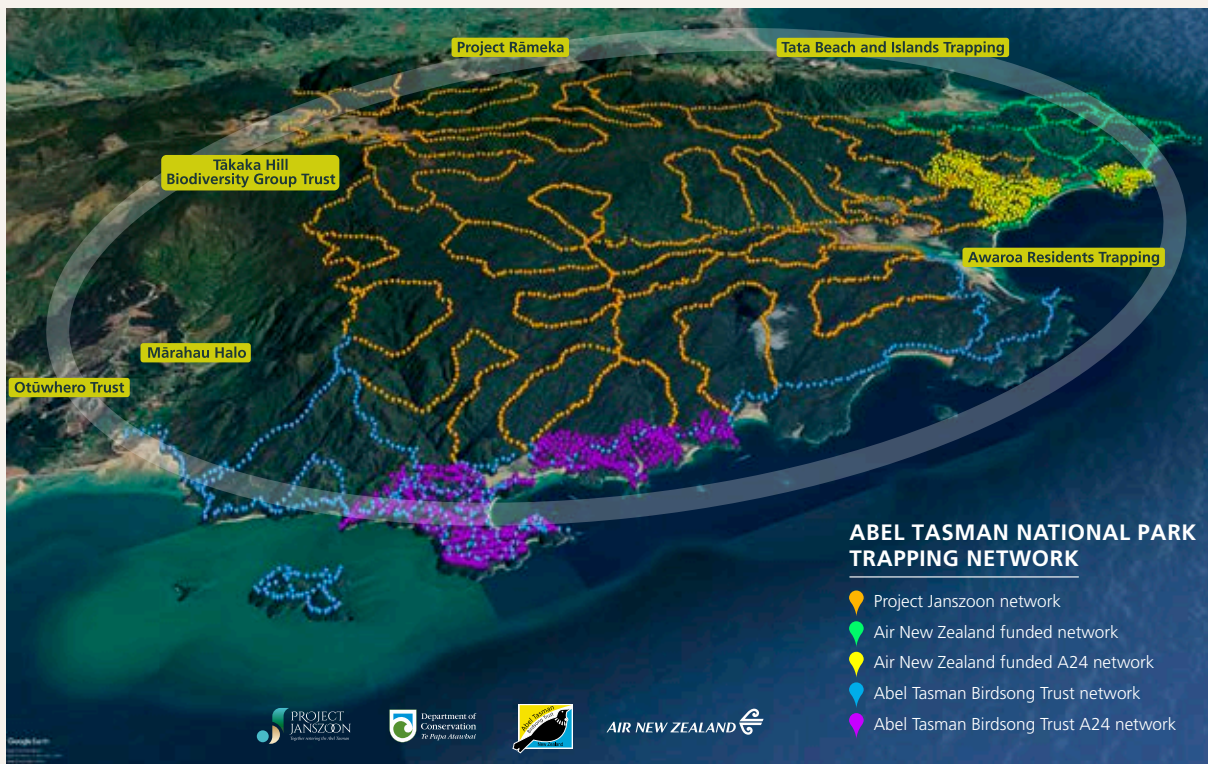
Whenua Iti Outdoor students planting at Porters Beach. *Helen Lindsay*

A photograph showing four people engaged in a conservation activity on a sandy beach. Three individuals in blue shirts and shorts are on the left, and one in an orange high-visibility vest is on the right. They are planting small green grasses into the sand. A black bucket sits on the ground. The background features dense coastal vegetation and a cloudy sky.

Secure

Vision

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



New technology for stoat control

Project Janszoon is working on ways to make its predator control systems as efficient and effective as possible.

In partnership with DOC, Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, and Air New Zealand, we maintain a network of over 3500 trap boxes (including 5,500 traps) over nearly 20,000 hectares of the park. In an average year this network traps about 230 stoats but this was as high as 340 stoats following a rat-plague triggered by the 2019 beech mast. This year our stoat trapping results came in at around 60% of a normal non-mast year.

We started trialling a reduced trap checking regime this year, with most Project Janszoon traps now

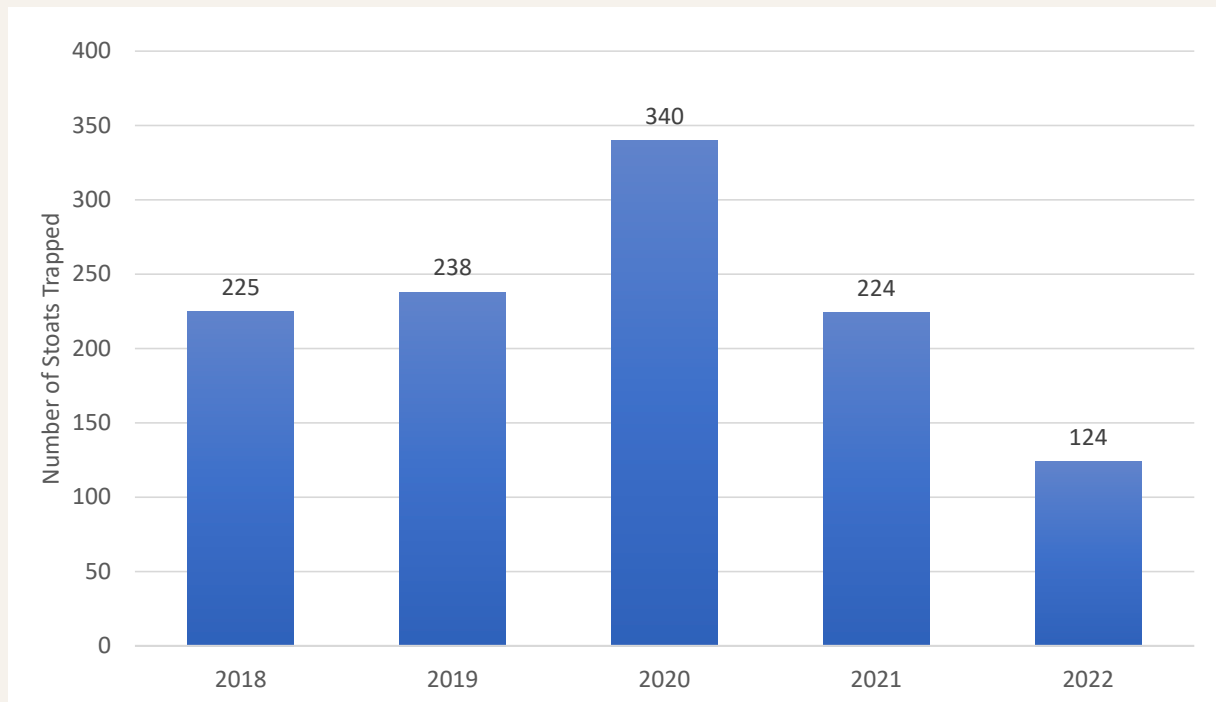
being checked five or six times per year. This was based on modelling and advice from Manaaki Whenua/Landcare Research that showed we could maintain low stoat densities with fewer trap checks. We are trialling several long-life lures to ensure stoats continue to be attracted to the traps. Regular camera monitoring has shown that detections of non-trapped stoats have not increased under this new regime.

We also started trialling a new tool to be able to detect and target these remaining stoats at low densities. The ZIP Motolure, developed by Zero Invasive Predators, is a device that distributes a small amount of lure (initially egg mayonnaise) each day to attract pests and encourages repeat visits via the food reward. In addition to helping detect pests, the motolures act as a pre-feeding device to increase trap effectiveness.

Early in 2022, Project Janszoon installed 50 motolures across several thousand hectares of the park to better understand how many stoats remain and where. We will use this data to target them with traps set up with the motolures.

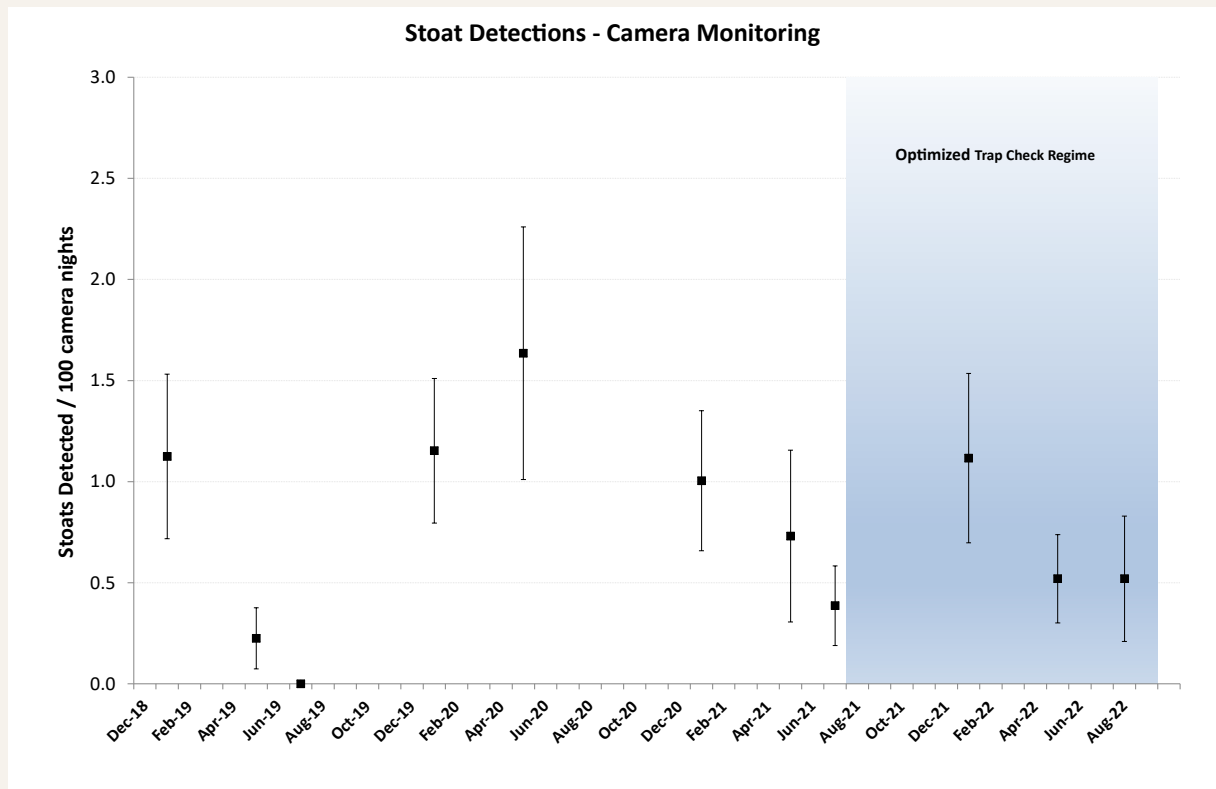


Stoats trapped



Stoat captures in Abel Tasman National Park to end of June 2022 (Trap.NZ)

Stoat detections

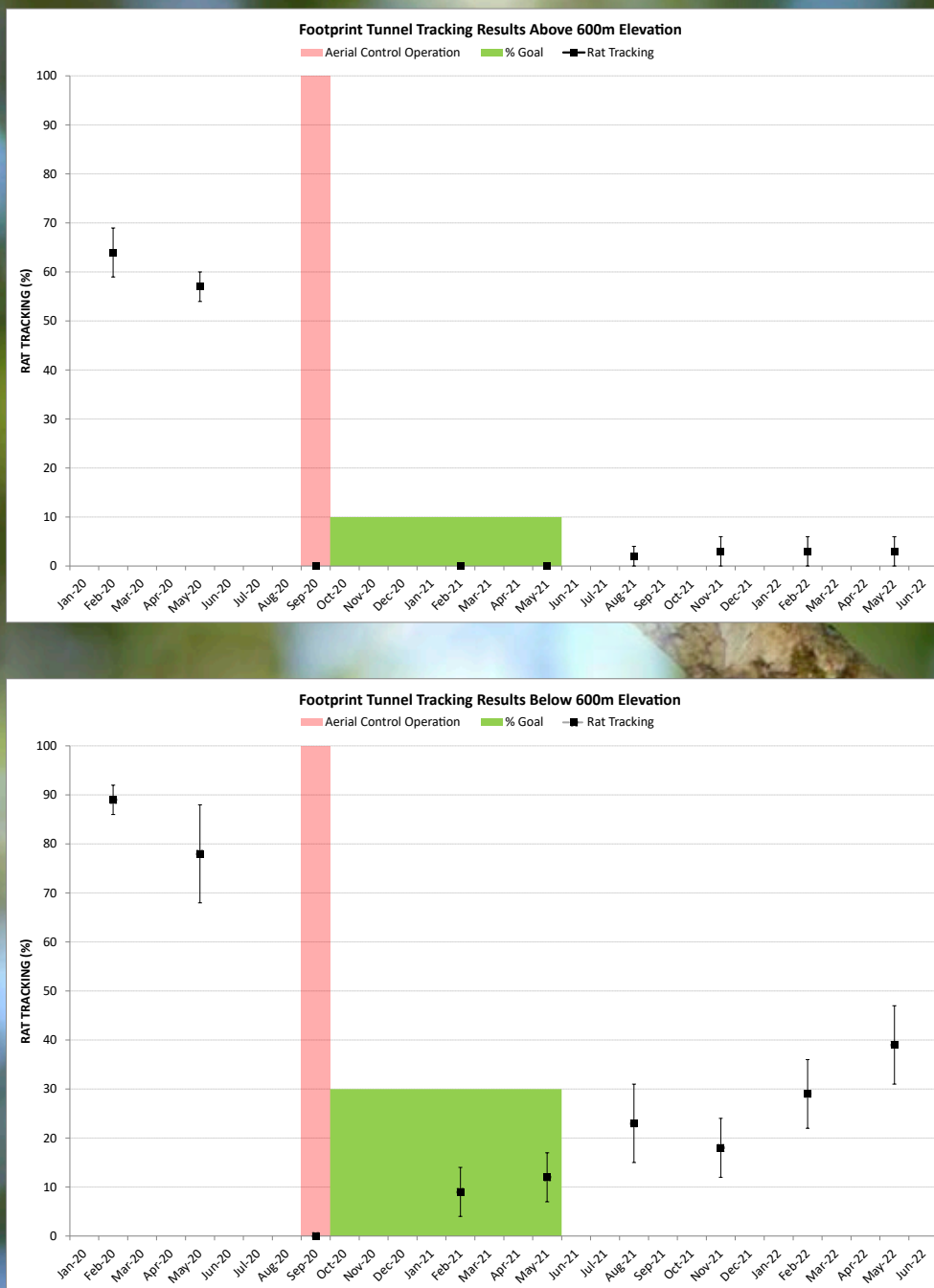


Stoat detections in Abel Tasman National Park to August 2022

Rats

We continued to see outstanding results following our aerial predator control operation that took place in September 2020, with rats tracking significantly lower than before the operation. Rat tracking percentages in both the uplands (above 600m) and lowlands (below 600m) remained below goal levels for more than 18 months. This means that many of our forest birds have had

two breeding seasons with significantly reduced rat pressure, which can only be good for populations of sensitive species like toutouwai/robin. We will repeat our forest bird monitoring in late 2022, and we are hopeful to see the benefits of this control reflected in the distribution and abundance of these populations.



Toutouwai/robin,
Wainui. Deb Corbett



Wasp attacking kānuka longhorn beetle.
Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust keeping the pests at bay



Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust reached a significant milestone in its predator control journey earlier this year with the removal of more than 500 stoats and 11,000 rats from their network of manually checked traps. They also have a network of 650 self-resetting A24 traps, which are a highly effective predator control.

Over the 2021–22 summer, the Trust ran a wasp control programme, with approx. 500 Vespex bait stations along the coastal track. Wasps can cause health issues for visitors and volunteers, as well as competing with our nectar feeding native birds for food sources.

Volunteers contribute more than 1,000 hours a month to the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust. Their work includes trap checking, planting trees, weeding, attending meetings and general team communications.



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	Completed	2022
Natives like kākā and pāteke are surviving and breeding	Breeding to be confirmed after beech masts	2025
Rats are maintained at low levels	Combination of aerial and ground control being used	2025
Confirm increased distributions of forest birds species	Acoustic monitoring in place	2025

Possums

Possums can have severe impacts on our native forests, including iconic plant species such as rātā and mistletoe, as well as predating eggs from native bird nests. We work with the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust and Air New Zealand to control possums across the park using a combination of trapping and aerial control.

We target possums in the north of the park using aerial control, which was last completed in 2016. Monitoring this year showed that possum numbers have increased to levels that will likely cause damage to forests, so we are considering options for control in this area for next year. In the south of the park, we rarely detect possums on our monitoring cameras due to the regular aerial control that happens in this area.

In areas where we don't use aerial control, we rely on trapping to maintain low possum levels. We've found that we only need to trap for two to three months each year to keep possum populations low, which also reduces the chances of the curious kākā setting off the traps. This year, we did four checks of the 197 sentinel traps at Awaroa (500ha) and saw possum captures drop from 29 at the first check to just three on the final check.



Tauhou/silvereye on flowering rātā, Awaroa.
Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

Thermal technology will enhance goat control

The twelve months to June 2022 saw maintenance hunting and monitoring within the park boundaries to see how goat numbers were tracking in the park.

DOC ranger Ian Cox oversees the goat control programme and he and the team have been working with landowners adjacent to the park boundary to increase control in the halo area around the park, to keep reinfestation down.

"We've been trialling thermal hunting gear using a military grade camera and aerial shooters, to compare it with conventional hunting. We found that in the colder months it is very good, as it can pick

out the goats even when they are hidden by vegetation, as long as the air and ground temperatures are not too high."

Ian said that as vegetation in the park has recovered from goat and deer browsing, the goats are harder to find as they have more cover. "That's why this new thermal imagery technology is so useful for ongoing control."

Ian thinks goat numbers are starting to increase again after a year of lower hunting pressure, so we will be looking at both ground control in the new calendar year, and aerial control in the cooler months of next winter to knock them back.



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

Milestone	Progress	Target
Possum numbers are maintained below target levels	Monitoring and control schedules being designed and implemented	2025
Mistletoe density and condition is improved to indicate forest health	Bi-annual mistletoe monitoring underway	2025
Reduce feral goats in the park and around halo to target levels	Ongoing culling in interior and halo	2027
Measure growth of palatable native plants beyond goat browse height	Continued monitoring	2027

Weed control targets the first to be met

Weed control in the park has been a partnership effort, with DOC, Project Janszoon and Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust volunteers all doing their bit. We are pleased that the Tākaka Hill Biodiversity Group has also been proactive controlling wilding conifers on pub-

lic conservation land, including upper areas of Abel Tasman National Park.

This sustained and collaborative effort has seen targets met, with two weed control projects—wilding pines and coastal weeds—able to move into a maintenance phase through the Tomorrow Accord.



Trainee rangers, NMIT, Tōtaranui weed work. *Robyn Janes*



Gill Wratt, Bill Kermode, and Martin Rodd (DOC) at the signing of the Tomorrow Accord for wilding pines. *Caroline Crick*

Abel Tasman's invasive conifers are gone for good

Over the last ten years a significant investment of time and money by the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, Project Janszoon, DOC, tourism operators, contractors and volunteers has seen all major stands of wilding conifers in priority areas controlled and the first round of seedling control undertaken.

On Friday 25 March 2022, with this target met, the NEXT Foundation, DOC and Project Janszoon signed an historic handover agreement under the Tomorrow Accord, in which DOC agreed to maintain the gains achieved through this initiative. The wilding conifer control handover to DOC marks the first of the Tomorrow Accord targets to be met by Project Janszoon and its partners.

Bill Kermode, Chair and CEO of the NEXT Foundation, Mike Slater, Deputy-Director General Operations, Department of Conservation, and Gillian Wratt, Board Chair, Project Janszoon signed the agreement at a gathering in Nelson. A second agreement for coastal weed control was also signed.

Project Janszoon provided the investment and expertise to accelerate wilding conifer control work which had been started by the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust—a local conservation group formed in 2007 to bring the birds back to the Abel Tasman National Park. At their peak, wilding conifers infested 10,000ha (almost 50%) of the park and risked impacting the iconic Separation Point granite ecosystem for which this park is renowned.



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



Dying wilding pines above Stilwell Bay. *Andrew Macalister*



Helen Lindsay with wilding pine seedling



Volunteers planting rātā on wilding pine control site, Awaroa. *Helen Lindsay*

Firesmart projects and dune restoration

Restoration Manager Helen Lindsay was joined in late 2021 by Restoration Assistant Lesa Heaton, who has taken over the Firesmart Volunteer programme, allowing Helen to focus on restoration at Hadfield Clearing.

Lesla has around 40 volunteers working to help maintain the Firesmart plantings at Porters Beach, Coquille Bay, Apple Tree Bay, Te Pukatea Bay, Anchorage, Medlands, Bark Bay, Mosquito Bay, Tonga Quarry, Onetahuti, Waiharakeke, Goat Bay, Tōtaranui, Anapai and Wainui. The work includes removing gorse and other flammable plants including invasive marram grass, and replacing them with native dune plants such as pīngao and spinifex.

We are very grateful for the time and work that the volunteers have contributed to these restoration sites. They look very different than when the programme started, and we are finding that the amount of effort needed to maintain them in their new state is quickly decreasing over time. We are confident we have made the park safer from the risk of fire and provided a much improved experience for visitors to these sites.



Restoration Assistant
Lesla Heaton. *Helen Lindsay*



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	Completed 2018
Community partners are maintaining sites	Large volunteer pool working with Project Janszoon's Helen Lindsay and Lesla Heaton	2025



Target: Weeds are controlled to site and species specific targets

Milestone	Progress	Target
Agree on control targets	Completed	2022
Achieve control targets	Undertaking control and monitoring	2025



Marram Grass,
Anapai. *Helen Lindsay*



Forest and Bird volunteers planting
spinifex at Anapai. *Helen Lindsay*



Spinifex, Anapai. *Helen Lindsay*



Planting equipment.
Lesa Heaton



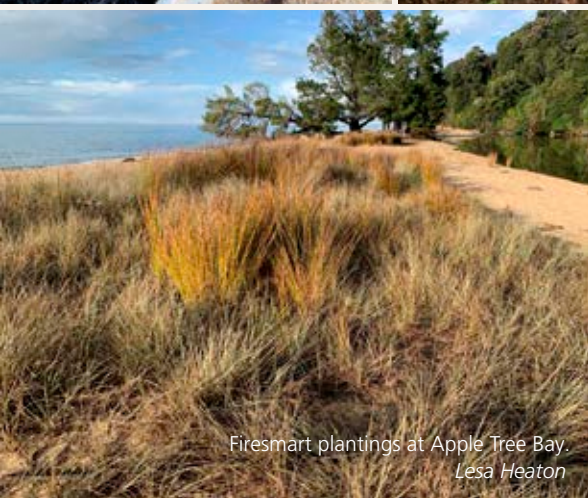
Firesmart volunteer weeding.
Lesa Heaton



Firesmart volunteer weeding.
Lesa Heaton



Firesmart volunteer weeding.
Lesa Heaton



Firesmart plantings at Apple Tree Bay.
Lesa Heaton



Helen Lindsay planting at
Apple Tree Bay. *Lesa Heaton*



Firesmart volunteer lunch. *Helen Lindsay*



Whenua Iti Outdoor students planting at Porters Beach.
Helen Lindsay



Whenua Iti Outdoor students planting
at Porters Beach. *Helen Lindsay*



This year's numbers

21	pāteke/brown teal released
10	whio/blue duck released
2,687	natives planted at Hadfield Clearing (with a 90% survival rate)
18	rātā planted
51	beech seedlings
1,847	natives planted at Firesmart sites
783	volunteer hours planting and weeding

Newly released whio/blue duck. *Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com*



Restore

Vision

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



Pāteke/brown teal spreading through the park

Pāteke/brown teal family.
Isaac Conservation and Wildlife Trust

On Thursday 25 November 2021, 21 pāteke/brown teal were released at the Anchorage Wetlands, bringing the number of New Zealand’s rarest duck released into the park to 358, and celebrating the end of a successful re-introduction project. Previously pāteke have been released into the park at Awaroa and Tōtaranui.

Once the most populous waterfowl on New Zealand’s mainland, pāteke are now our rarest duck species due to predation by feral cats, stoats and ferrets.

The young birds were bred through the Brown Teal Recovery Program and released into their new home at Anchorage Wetlands. Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors from Motueka High School were on hand to help with carrying the birds to the release

site, which is within their ‘adopt a section’ site so they will be kaitiaki for these birds, along with iwi.

This is expected to be the last release of pāteke into the Abel Tasman, with the species establishment in the park being a great result from the hard work of many groups and individuals to keep predators under control, and our original target of 300 birds released being well met. We have seen indications of successful breeding in the park since 2017 and sightings of pāteke at new locations (both inside and outside the park) shows that the population is expanding.

Thanks for this effort must go to: Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, Brown Teal Recovery, Department of Conservation, Air New Zealand, Abel Tasman Sea Shuttles, Motueka High School Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors.



Target: A thriving population of pāteke in the park

Milestone	Progress	Target
Over 300 pāteke released	To date, 358 released over three sites	Completed 2020
Confirm survival and recruitment is adequate to sustain a viable pāteke population	Investigating best tools for monitoring	2023

Conservation dog used to monitor pāteke populations



James Fraser with his conservation dog Duke

Whilst the presence of young un-banded birds tell us that pāteke have been successfully breeding in the park, we monitor the population once a year—in February when young birds are ‘flocking’ or gathering together in groups—to give us more accurate data on population growth. We have used a drone in the past to do this job, but this year we also used a conservation dog. James Fraser and

his conservation dog Duke arrived in mid-February. They were accompanied by a film crew from Greenstone TV, who were shooting footage for their ‘Dog Squad’ programme—likely to be released next year. James and Duke also managed a pit-stop at Motupipi School where they helped the students learn about conservation dogs.



Motupipi School students meet conservation dog Duke



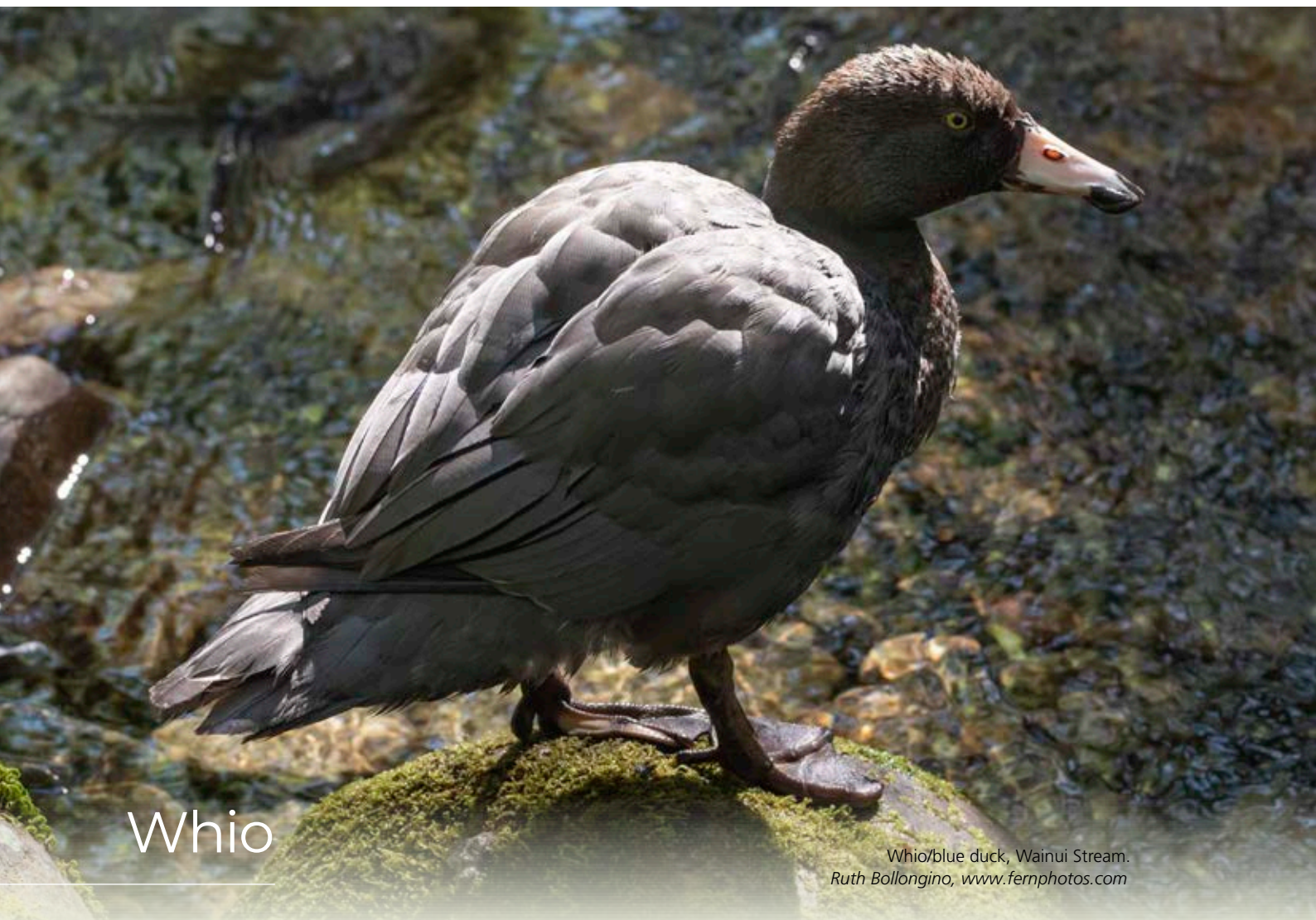
Motueka High School Students unloading pāteke/brown teal at Anchorage. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Motueka High School students helping to release pāteke/brown teal with DOC Ranger John Henderson at Anchorage Wetland. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Motueka High School students carrying pāteke/brown teal to the release site at Anchorage Wetland. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Whio

Whio/blue duck, Wainui Stream.
Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

It was a good year for whio/blue duck in the Abel Tasman National Park. In December 2022, the first wild-born whio ducklings were spotted in Wainui Stream. The female parent duck was one of four whio released into the park in 2018.

Over the twelve months to July 2022, 14 more whio were released into the park. The first four, in September 2021, were released into Wainui River by students from Motupipi School. In February 2022, 10 young birds—six females and four males—were flown by helicopter into the remoter reaches of the park and released at Evans Clearing and an inland site on the Falls River.

Because of the rugged terrain, the five ducklings going to the Falls River site were taken in crates on a longline by helicopter from Evans Clearing—the first time this mode of transport has been used to transport birds into the park's interior. After the ducklings were released by DOC Ranger John Henderson, a wild whio appeared and joined up with the new birds.

The park's interior will provide a pristine habitat for whio to establish, and whilst it took some logistics to get them in there using the helicopter, this was an important step towards Project Janszoon's goal to establish whio at all areas with prime habitat in the Abel Tasman.

As well as being remote, these release sites are well protected from predatory pests as they sit in the middle of nearly 20,000 hectares of pest control carried out by Project Janszoon, DOC, Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, and an Air New Zealand-supported biodiversity project.

The whio ducklings were bred from eggs collected in the Pearse River in the nearby Kahurangi National Park in spring 2021 and hatched and raised at the Isaac Conservation and Wildlife Trust in Christchurch

This brings the number of whio released in the park since 2018 to 25. There are plans to release a further 12–15 birds in 2023.



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

Milestone	Progress	Target
Whio translocated to the park	25 released so far, more planned in 2023	2024
Confirm all available habitat is occupied by whio	Continuing to monitor	2024



Whio being loaded onto the helicopter for transport to release site. *Bruce Vander Lee*



Whio ducklings. *Isaac Conservation and Wildlife Trust*



Aneika Young at whio/blue duck release. *Jim Livingstone*

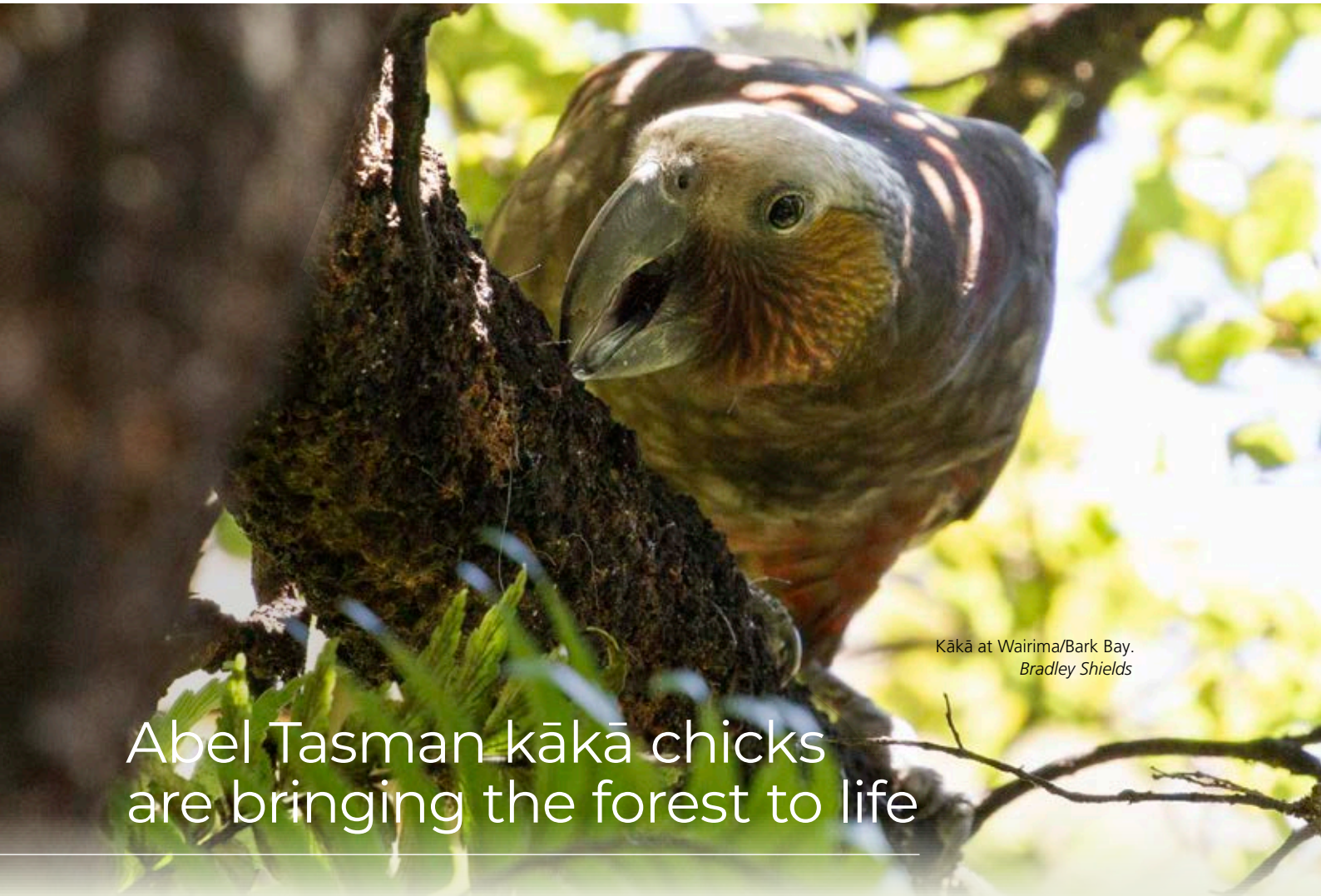
Project Janszoon board member Aneika Young of Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa descent has been at many bird releases into the park, blessing the birds with a karakia as they find their way into their new home.

Aneika flew into the Evans Clearing release site with the whio ducklings.

"Flying into the site gave me a sense of just how much work has gone into achieving this and it is a major milestone for those involved, mana whenua iwi, Project Janszoon and DOC particularly in the tenth year of the project."

"For mana whenua iwi the opportunity to see taonga species like whio being released into remote pristine freshwater habitats of the Abel Tasman is a way in which we can breathe the mauri back into the taiao," says Aneika.

"We also take our kaitiaki role seriously, ensuring the health and wellbeing of whio is paramount and the correct tikanga has taken place. The intense trapping network operating in the park enables a safe haven for the whio to be released and ensures they can thrive."



Kākā at Wairima/Bark Bay.
Bradley Shields

Abel Tasman kākā chicks are bringing the forest to life

2022 was a successful breeding season for the park’s resident birds, with the successful fledging of eight chicks from three nests in the Wairima/ Bark Bay and Torrent Bay areas.

The nests were carefully monitored using cameras and regularly checked by the Project Janszoon/DOC team. Introduced predators such as rats and stoats continue to be a challenge to re-establishing native species and despite intensive pest trapping around the nest sites, a fourth nest was raided by a stoat. No chicks survived from that nest but the parent

birds survived unscathed and will hopefully breed again next year.

This year’s chicks were all banded and fitted with a transmitter before they left their nests. Feeders are in place at the Wairima/Bark Bay Aviary to help anchor the young birds in that area, and are regularly visited. We are also installing a wireless receiver at Wairima/Bark Bay to allow us to collect information on those birds on a daily basis.

The successful breeding season was a highlight for the teams that have put so much into bringing kākā back to the Abel Tasman National Park.



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	Completed 2019
Confirm survival and breeding is enough to sustain a viable population	Continuing to monitor	2025

Kākā were virtually extinct in the park as only a few wild male birds were known to survive there. Since 2015, Project Janszoon has released a total of 35 captive-bred birds with the last release in 2019. Most of these birds were the progeny of captive South Island kākā but about a third were raised from eggs or chicks collected from Nelson Lakes and Kahurangi National Parks, to improve the genetic diversity of the newly established population.



Forest bird monitoring

Our scientific advisor Ruth Bollongino completed a report summarizing the findings of our acoustic recording trials conducted in 2019 and 2020 to monitor changes in bird distribution.

The report confirms that acoustic recording is a useful and efficient tool for monitoring bird populations, with the results being in line with those from human observers. This research will help us reach our targets for monitoring kākāriki and other forest birds that are sensitive to rats.

The results for the two years were very consistent, indicating a high level of precision. Ruth was also

able to establish the most efficient sampling regime to measure bird distributions and abundance. She found that species distribution was complex in terms of rat-sensitive and non-rat sensitive species, which may compete with each other where both are present (i.e. in areas with low rat populations).

One implication of this finding is that we could expect to see a decrease in the abundance of non-sensitive species as populations of rat sensitive bird species expand, and that these changes shouldn't be interpreted as a lack of success in restoring birds across their historic distributions.



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	Completed 2019
Confirm critical mass of kākāriki in park	Acoustic monitoring of forest birds	2023



Preparing to take fencing materials for snail enclosures up to Wainui. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com

Save our snails

Following extensive monitoring over the last seven years, Project Janszoon has erected two weka proof enclosures in the upper Wainui Valley to see if this will help our native snails survive.

Monitoring of two species of carnivorous land snails (*Powelliphanta hochstetteri* and *Rhytida oconnori*) has shown that both are now at risk of local extinction, most likely as a result of predation by weka.

When monitoring first started, 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 changed dramatically three years ago as growing numbers of weka moved into the area.

The snails are surveyed at night in 70m x 70m plots, their shells are marked and they are recaptured

year-on-year to gauge population size, mortality and growth rates.

Numbers of *Powelliphanta hochstetteri* snails at the Wainui plot dropped from 450 to 34 in four years, and observations pointed to weka as the main reason for the decline, with possible local extinction likely in a short time period if something was not done.

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

Following the installation of the snail enclosures, monitoring of snail populations over the next few years will show what impact the fence has on the remaining population and whether protecting the snails from weka improves their survival rates and helps the populations recover.



Target: Native snail populations are secured

Milestone	Progress	Target
Establish if additional pest control is needed to protect snails	Work to erect pest free snail enclosures was completed in 2022	2022
Confirm native snail populations are secure and growing	Continuing to monitor snail survival	2025




Powelliphanta hochstetteri weka damage.
Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Ruth Bollongino and Gregory Young during snail monitoring shell survey, Wainui. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Snail fence, Wainui, Seven Sharp camera Matt Smith. Robyn Janes



Vegetation islands mimicking natural regeneration patterns at Hadfield Clearing. *Caroline Crick*

Vegetation islands establishing at Hadfield Clearing

Restoration work at Hadfield Clearing is becoming more visible as natural regeneration starts to play its part. The view from the hill behind the old woolshed is of numerous islands across the whole planting site, primarily of mānuka and kānuka, which will gradually join together, reflecting the natural regeneration process.

When it was brought into the Abel Tasman National Park in 2003/2004, the 793 ha Hadfield Clearing comprised a 25 ha paddock covered in rank grass with gorse moving in and the remnants of farm buildings and old fences still standing.

However, it also included one of the largest remnant stands of kahikatea swamp forest in the Nelson–Tasman region. Restoration Supervisor Helen Lindsay created a restoration plan to bring the swamp forest back into the areas which had been drained for farming purposes.

The first step was to remove gorse and other invasive weeds, with the first plantings of flax, mānuka and swamp coprosma in 2014, designed to mimic the natural regeneration process.

The clearing is one of the coldest places in the park due to its low-lying topography, which creates a

natural frost pocket, so plant survival was hindered by hoar frosts and browsing hares, deer and goats. The poor soil is also prone to drying out in summer, which limits the species that can be planted.

Hare control on site as well as the reduction of deer and goats in the park has made a big difference to later plantings but it has taken longer to establish the initial cover than expected.

To date, around 20 ha of the site have been planted with an average of 1,700 plants per hectare at approximately 2.5 m spacing. This includes 3,000 kahikatea trees, which were grown on to make sure they were tall enough to have their heads out of the frost. Helen expects to plant a further 7,000 mixed native plants in 2022–2023. Further infill planting is likely to happen before the end of the project.

Native reeds and sedges are spreading naturally around the site and a programme of annual hare control is helping young seedlings to establish. The presence of trees in the landscape is encouraging more birds to move onto the restoration site, potentially bringing in seeds from the surrounding hill forest.



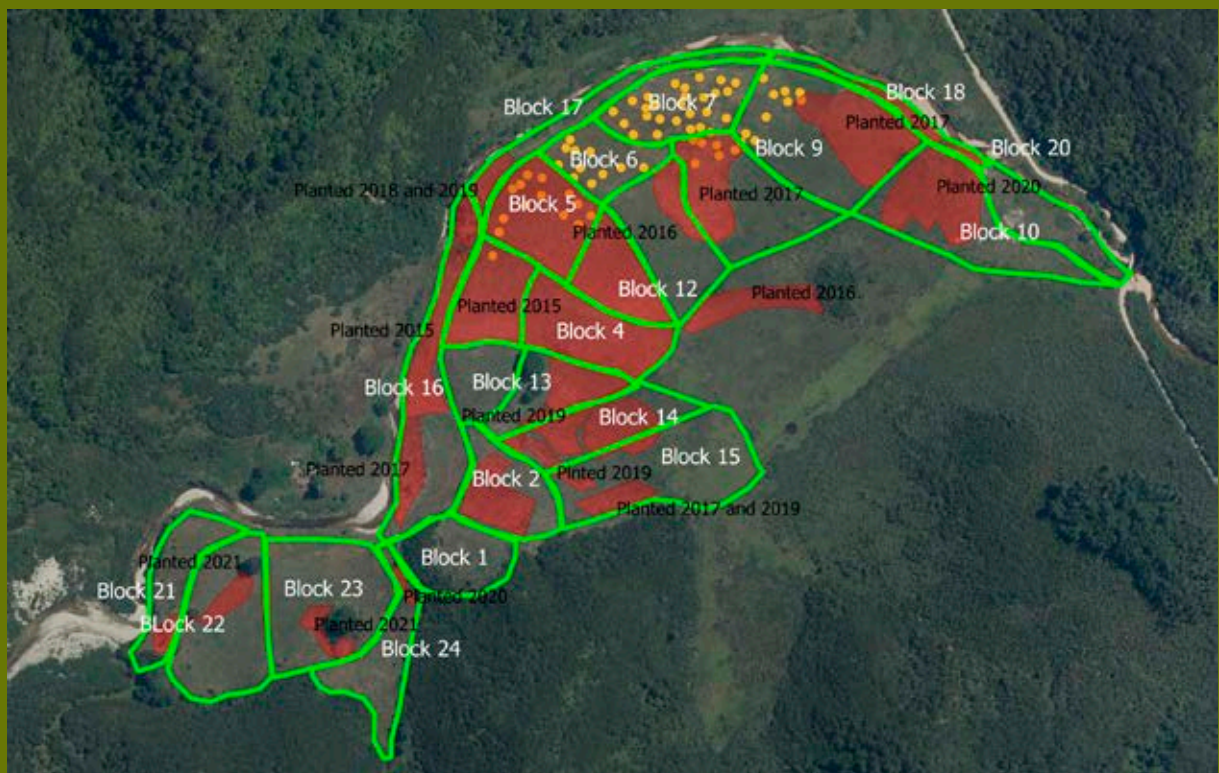
Target: The kahikatea swamp forest at Hadfield Clearing is maintained and expanded

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



Current situation

Below is a map of the areas that have been planted to date indicated in red. Also outlined in green on this map are a series of management blocks, which have been devised to assist with tracking planting and weed control. All areas outside the marked blocks are being left to naturally regenerate. The yellow dots indicate where small vegetation 'islands' have been created. These consist of groups of mānuka and kānuka.





Rātā. Fay McKenzie

Rātā

Project Janszoon has planted over 800 rātā at appropriate sites identified in our rātā restoration plan.

The plant's survival has been found to be very site specific, depending on soil quality and levels of browsing pressure. It is hoped that as plants mature they will increase the seed source for this magnificent forest species and encourage natural regeneration.

Northern rātā is a keystone species for our nectar-feeding native birds and insects, and a sight to behold when in full flower. Sadly it is heavily impacted by browsing animals—possums, deer and goats are the main predators, as well as by land clearance and disturbance.

We are monitoring previous plantings and have around 60 more, ready to be planted which will be introduced gradually as further suitable sites are identified.



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

Milestone	Progress	Target
Re-establish rātā through planting programme	Planting of sites identified in the plan completed but some damaged by slippage due to extreme weather events. Future planting will be ongoing as further suitable sites are identified	2023

Beech restoration

No further planting has taken place this year as there has been little viable beech seed available over the past couple of seasons, and there is a two-year lag time to get the trees to the appropriate

size for planting. It is hoped that this year there will be plenty of seed available to get seedlings underway for future plantings and these will be ongoing as resources allow.



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	Completed 2018
Base population of black beech established above Anchorage	Planting and monitoring continuing	2025



This year's numbers

5,470 Abel Tasman App downloads—below average, most likely due to Covid restrictions affecting park visitor numbers through the period

3,687* Facebook followers

910* Instagram followers

All figures for financial year, except Facebook/Instagram followers (*to October 2022)

Project Janszoon Education 2021–2022 financial year

787 students engaged in education programme

33 classes involved

58 students earned NCEA credits

27 days spent with student leaders

Motueka High School students at Anchorage. *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

Our Education Programme is critical to our goal of future-proofing the gains made by Project Janszoon so that future generations can experience the Abel Tasman National Park habitat and ecosystem as it should be—rich with native bird life and plants, a valued cultural taonga and a place for people to experience a healthy, vibrant coastal forest habitat.

By shepherding young conservationists through our Adopt a Section and Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador (ATYA) programmes, we are giving them the opportunity to be immersed in a hands-on learning experience that, we hope, will stay with them for the rest of their lives.

We have already seen some of our ATYA Alumni head off to greater things—see the stories on pages 40 and 41 about Bradley Shields and Lucy Summerfield. They, like some of their predecessors, will take the conservation values they have learned in the Abel Tasman National Park with them when they leave us, and put them to very good use.

For our Education Coordinator Brooke Turner, the Covid-19 traffic light system last year meant a lot of uncertainties, as being on the red setting meant we could not leave school grounds, and orange while allowing schools to engage in activities, meant we could not bring schools together in the park.

Brooke managed to find a new way of connecting, with the Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador programme moving online to keep everyone con-

nected and individual schools taking their ATYA crews to their adopt-a-spot sites in orange level and embarking on projects about their sites.

We were delighted to welcome Waimea College to adopt Te Pukatea Bay as their site in December 2021, and very pleased that their student leaders and lead teachers were able to visit their site before Covid close-downs.

We were very pleased when vaccine passport requirements were removed for Term Two and we were able to get back into the swing of things, enjoying our usual school visits and facilitating lots of activities including an ATYA retreat, ATYA hosting EnviroSchools leaders and supporting NCEA credits to be earned in the park.

Throughout the difficult months of the Covid-19 pandemic, we were most impressed by our students and their teachers, and their ability to stay positive and find ways to keep connecting to the park and each other. They are such an amazing crew and inspired us through the more difficult times to find solutions to keep us all connected

Thank you to Eric Lander, who tautoko (supports) the schools in Golden Bay, and our amazing lead teachers Ross Fitzsimmons, Lauren Milnes, Mark McKenzie, Natasha Toon, Anna Elworthy, Mike Brien, Roger Waddell, Adele Fordyce, Heidi James, school staff and principals.

We'd like to thank Abel Tasman Sea Shuttles for their ongoing support for our adopt-a-site schools programme.



ATYA retreat. Brooke Turner

Waimea College

Te Pukatea Bay

Waimea College joined Project Janszoon in December 2021. Waimea staff brought their environmental captains into their adopted site to scope the area out and get some student perspective on how they could use the site to engage Waimea students in early 2022.

The college was successful in getting its first year 9 and 10 SAVE classes into their adopted site at Te Pukatea Bay in Term 2, with thanks to Abel Tasman Sea Shuttles. We are so impressed with teachers Mike and Roger's perseverance to work around weather and winter illnesses to get students into the park this term.

Golden Bay High School

Hadfield Clearing

Golden Bay High School ATYA leader Imogen and environment leader Zoe were keen to continue the school's connection to planting at Hadfield Clearing and organised to support Forest and Birds Annual planting day in September. Golden

Bay High School students joined Forest and Bird volunteers from the Nelson Tasman region to plant kahikatea at their site. Golden Bay High ATYA students put a lot of planning work into an Ecoblitz, but bad weather meant they had to cancel.

Motueka High School

Anchorage to Watering Cove

Even through vaccine passes and traffic light systems, Motueka High School teachers were able to get most of their students into the park. Geography teacher Victoria Johnston even scoped out using lower Moutere adopt-a-section from Mārahau to Tinline Bay to give her students the opportunity to use the park when mandates were required. However, we were lucky to have mandates lifted so trips could go ahead at their adopted site.

Motueka High School's site was the location for the 2021 pāteke/brown teal release, a first at Anchorage Lagoon. Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors from Motueka High School were part of this event helping release the pāteke into the lagoon.

Motupipi School

Wainui sandspit to Taupō Point

Motupipi teacher Thomas McArthur was keen to get his Year 3–4 class taking some action at Wainui sandspit. So the class embarked on setting up some long term monitoring at their adopted site. Students monitored birds, invertebrates for kiwi food, marine meters squared and set up a dune transect. We look forward to seeing how this data changes over time. Motupipi School continued to

visit their site in spring and autumn, carrying out different activities and connection activities.

Motupipi students were treated to a visit from DOC conservation dog Duke and his handler James Fraser. Duke was helping with the pāteke/brown teal survey in the park, and Greenstone TV came along and filmed them at work for a new series of Dog Squad about working dogs.

Lower Moutere School

Lower Moutere School continues to find ways to link their camps to the park. In the last year the year 7–8 camp staying at Tōtaranui visited Wairima/Bark Bay to learn how Ngātīmoti school use their site and to learn about kākā. The year 5–6 camp stayed at Mārahau visiting their adopted section

Mārahau to Apple Tree Bay

and the Tinline loop track to connect with the remnant podocarp forest. Lower Moutere School are meeting with the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust to incorporate some education to the Tinline loop track in the next year.

Ngātīmoti School

Wairima/Bark Bay

Ngātīmoti School succeeded in bringing the whole school to visit their adopted section at Wairima/Bark Bay in Term 2 once Covid restrictions were lifted. It was very exciting for us all to have students back learning in the park, even if we had to wear a few more layers to keep warm on the cooler days.

Ngātīmoti School have added Wairima/Bark Bay beach as a site for the National Litter Intelligence surveys. This is a big commitment and involves surveying their site four times a year following a scientific method so sites can be compared across the world. In typical Ngātīmoti style they are finding ways to involve the whole school in the process. They are looking to support our other adopt-a-section schools in future years.



ATYA retreat. Brooke Turner

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors

The 2021 Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador (ATYA) crew had a great winter retreat at Whariwharangi Hut with the high schoolers having an extra night and walking in from Tōtaranui. In September 2021 we were treated to a trip with Abel Tasman Waka to connect with the moana. Teacher Lauren shared her skills in invertebrate monitoring, that she picked up while doing six months with Plant and Food research at Riwaka as part of the Royal Society Science Teaching Leadership Programme.

We were unable to have a pōwhiri to farewell the 2021 crew and welcome the 2022 students due to Covid restrictions, so instead had a mihi whakatau for each school. This flowed onto having to meet online in 2022 while Covid restrictions limited our ability to meet in person.

Once Covid restrictions allowed, our 2022 Abel Tasman Youth got back into the park to catch up on all they had missed. Their Summer Retreat was held at Awaroa in May, they followed that with a trip to Canaan and Wainui Hut in July and a Winter Retreat to Anchorage in August.

The Summer Retreat at Awaroa was our first time using Awaroa Hut. The highlight for a lot of stu-

dents was investigating the stream beside the hut where we found banded kōkopu, red-finned bullies and longfin eels.

The Term 2 ATYA trip to Canaan Downs allowed students to hear from Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee and Scientific Advisor Ruth Bollongino about the cool research going on at the top of the park. These opportunities for students to work with scientists allows for real-life discussion and learning around conservation.

We also had our yearly trip with EnviroSchools leaders to Wairima/Bark Bay. The aim of this partnership is to bring Year 10 to 13 student leaders from across the top of the south together to connect with each other and the park, and to allow them to develop new skills. Some of our ATYAs joined this event to share their skills and passions; this year they led the fish monitoring and we were chuffed to find a shortjaw kōkopu. The last time a shortjaw kōkopu was found in Huffam Stream was in 1996!

It has been inspiring to see some of our ATYAs support their school trips into the park, supporting teachers in leading health and safety, and activities.



ATYA retreat. Brooke Turner



ATYA retreat. Brooke Turner

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors meet at regular events during the year, including a summer and winter overnight retreat in the park. As well as team building and leadership training, they enjoy hands-on learning such as fish monitoring, animal tracking, spotlighting, tree planting and discovering the special places in the park.

Board observer brings youth perspective to governance role



Lucy Summerfield. *Caroline Crick*

Motueka High School student and Project Janszoon Board Observer Lucy Summerfield has been on quite a journey since applying to be an Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador at the end of her year 10.

Lucy, 17, has spent a fair bit of time in the park with family and friends but said that grabbing the opportunity to take a more hands-on role with park restoration was well worthwhile.

Lucy was born in Christchurch, in an urban environment, but credits an early experience of school-based conservation at Tāhunanui School as igniting her interest in science and data. Later on, the Project Janszoon Youth Ambassador programme

at Motueka High School became an outlet for that interest and Lucy said that being able to contribute in a practical way has been very important to her.

“It’s made me think about what the issues are, and how we can contribute to solving them. I am much more aware of the consequences of my actions.”

Lucy was then offered the opportunity to be a youth representative on Project Janszoon’s Board, through a scheme organised by Big Brothers Big Sisters to give young people governance experience.

Lucy says that through her time on the board, which will finish at the end of 2022, she has been amazed at how much is done at the governance level.

“It’s very practical and grounded, lots of data and science, which I love and then decision making, trying to find the best outcomes.”

Lucy also says that Project Janszoon’s connections—with schools, iwi, DOC and other organisations—have made her aware of just how important a partnership approach can be to achieving goals.

“The whole experience has given me clarity on how programmes like this are run, how they make decisions and how governance processes work to make things happen on the ground.

“The issues are always changing, and now I have the confidence to sit at the table with the directors and question things from my perspective, and to have my voice heard. It’s been an empowering experience.”

Lucy is heading off to do a degree in Commercial Music at Massey University, and we wish her the best of luck with her studies.



ATYA student goes on to career in conservation and photography

The Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador programme helped wildlife photographer, bird lover and now conservation worker Bradley Shields find his career path in conservation.

Bradley was brought up in Tākaka so there were family trips to Abel Tasman National Park, and he became involved in the Project Janszoon Education Programme through Golden Bay High School. Bradley went on to be an Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador (ATYA), spending time in the park with other ATYA students.

"I have always had an interest in animals, especially birds. I recently found a photo book I made when I was 3 or 4 years old, of birds and their eggs, so obviously the interest was there then," says Bradley.

A family trip to Australia in 2016 sparked a deeper appreciation for the natural world.

"I became forever hooked on the conservation of native species, and birds. I have spent countless hours looking for birds and waiting for the right photo opportunity. By doing this I have managed to see and hear over 180 species of bird and taken more than 80,000 images."

During his time with Project Janszoon, Bradley spent much time in the park with his camera, and sharpened his photography skills as well as learning about bird science and identification. His image of a highly secretive pūweto/spotless crane, which had not been recorded in the park before made national headlines.

Bradley says his involvement with Project Janszoon and time as an Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador was a great way of expanding his knowledge of birds and he started seriously getting into photography about five years ago, using increasingly sophisticated gear to get the shots he wanted.

He says that learning identification skills and bird science was what really helped him choose a career in conservation.

"It soon became self-perpetuating, and I liked doing my own thing."

After leaving school, Bradley secured a role as a Field Worker for ZIP (Zero Invasive Predators) in Franz Josef, South Westland.

Bradley says that amongst the highlights of his connection with Project Janszoon was a trip to photograph kākāpō and other native birds on Codfish Island/Whenua Hou, a trip that was facilitated through his connection with Project Janszoon ornithologist Ron Moorhouse.

He also had an unforgettable experience photographing southern New Zealand dotterel at Awarua Bay near Bluff. "Laying right in a middle of a flock of 48 (one third of the global population) of these incredibly rare birds as they inspected me was an experience I will never forget."

"Project Janszoon gave me a great opportunity to experience the national park on my doorstep and get to know the importance of conservation for our native birds. It really helped me develop my knowledge for my chosen career path."



Torea pango/variable oystercatcher. 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



Lesa Heaton
Restoration Assistant



Brooke Turner
Education Coordinator



Eric Lander
Education Tautoko



Caroline Crick
Communications Lead



Robyn Janes
Video Producer



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



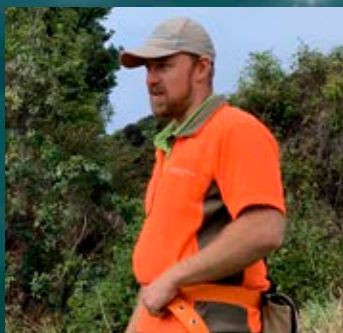
Helen Otley
Supervisor



John Henderson
Biodiversity
Ranger



Josh Preston
Biodiversity
Ranger



Dan Chisnall
Supervisor



Ian Cox
Biodiversity Ranger
goat control

Ocean twinkle. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Pink pixie parasols, *Mycena parsonsiae*, Tōtaranui–Gibbs Hill Track. Deb Price

Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust
For the year ended 30 June 2022

Contents

3	Auditor's Report
5	Entity Information
6	Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses
7	Statement of Changes in Trust Funds
8	Statement of Financial Position
9	Statement of Cash Flows
10-13	Notes to the Financial Statements



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 2022, 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 financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022;
- 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 significant 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. The other information we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report comprised the Entity Information. The remaining other information is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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.

When we read the other information not yet received, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Trustee and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action to take.

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 Deutsche.

For and on behalf of:



Chartered Accountants
30 September 2022

Auckland

Entity Information

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Charities Registration Number

CC47879

Nature of Business

Charitable Trust

Settlor

Hutton Wilson Nominees Limited

Trustee

Project Janszoon Trust Company Limited

Banker

BNZ Bank

Solicitor

Chapman Tripp

Level 34

15 Customs Street West

PO Box 2206

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 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue			
<i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions:</i>			
Grants Received	7	1,100,000	1,925,000
Donations		26,276	26,436
<i>Revenue from Exchange Transactions:</i>			
Fees for Public Access to WIFI		25,098	25,925
Interest Received		113	71
Other Revenue		130	-
Total Revenue		1,151,617	1,977,432
Expenses			
Audit Fees		12,128	11,025
Communications & Media		56,527	72,904
Education		99,798	90,460
Monitoring		102,071	121,445
Pest Control	7	515,756	984,141
Project Management	7	213,328	238,688
Research		53,850	40,209
Restoration		178,024	174,978
Total Expenses		1,231,482	1,733,850
Net (Deficit)/Surplus before Amortisation and Depreciation		(79,865)	243,582
Amortisation and Depreciation			
Amortisation	4	5,530	11,060
Depreciation	4	11,737	13,919
Total Amortisation & Depreciation		17,267	24,979
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year		(97,132)	218,603

Statement of Changes in Trust Funds

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trust Funds			
Funds Settled			
Opening Balance		100	100
Total Funds Settled		100	100
Retained Earnings			
Opening Balance		318,377	99,774
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year		(97,132)	218,603
Total Retained Earnings		221,245	318,377
Total Trust Funds		221,345	318,477

Statement of Financial Position

Project Janszoon Trust

As at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	272,045	278,043
Accrued Interest		69	29
GST Refundable		47,473	40,595
Receivable from Non-Exchange Transactions		-	593
Total Current Assets		319,587	319,260
Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets	4	113,038	90,537
Intangible Assets	4	5,530	11,060
Total Non-Current Assets		118,568	101,597
Total Assets		438,155	420,857
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		108,276	33,666
Accrued Expenses		107,049	68,714
Withholding Tax Payable		1,485	-
Total Current Liabilities		216,810	102,380
Total Liabilities		216,810	102,380
Net Assets		221,345	318,477
Equity			
Funds Settled		100	100
Retained Earnings		221,245	318,377
Total Equity		221,345	318,477

For and on behalf of the Board:



Director

Date: 30/09/2022



Director

Date: 30/09/2022

Statement of Cash Flows

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Grants Received		1,100,000	1,925,000
Donations Received		26,276	26,436
Fees for Public Access to WIFI Received		25,098	25,924
Interest Received		72	77
Other Income Received		130	-
GST Refunds		2,643	1,918
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,137,691)	(1,868,648)
Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities		16,528	110,707
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(22,526)	-
Total Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(22,526)	-
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash		(5,998)	110,707
Bank Accounts and Cash			
Opening cash		278,043	167,336
Closing cash	2	272,045	278,043
Net Change in Cash for the Year		(5,998)	110,707

Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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

There have been no changes in accounting policies. Policies have been applied on a consistent basis with those of the previous reporting period unless otherwise stated. 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.

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) Fees for Public Access to WIFI

The entity provides pay-per-use internet access within the Abel Tasman National Park. Revenue is recognised at the time that WIFI access is provided to the customer.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2022

1. Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(iv) 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) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes bank balances, funds held at call with financial institutions, other short-term and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(j) Receivables

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

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) Financial Instruments

The entity's financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest 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 2022

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents	2022	2021
	\$	\$
BNZ 00	162,635	277,417
BNZ 01	109,410	626
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	272,045	278,043

3. Financial Instruments

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Loans and Receivables		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	272,045	278,043
Accrued Interest	69	29
Receivable from Non-Exchange Transactions	-	593
Total Loans and Receivables	272,114	278,665
Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost		
Accounts Payable	108,276	33,666
Accrued Expenses	107,049	68,714
Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost	215,325	102,380

4. Intangible and Fixed Assets	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Intangible Assets		
Website		
At Cost	390,722	390,722
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(385,192)	(379,662)
Total Website	5,530	11,060
Total Intangible Assets	5,530	11,060
Fixed Assets		
Plant and Equipment		
At Cost	156,551	122,314
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(43,513)	(31,777)
Total Plant and Equipment	113,038	90,537
Total Fixed Assets	113,038	90,537
Total Intangible and Fixed Assets	118,568	101,597

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

As at 30 June 2022:	Website	Plant and Equipment
	\$	\$
Opening net book value	11,060	90,537
Additions	-	34,238
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation/Depreciation	(5,530)	(11,737)
Closing net book value	5,530	113,038

Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2022

5. Contingent Liabilities

At balance date there are no known contingent liabilities (2021, nil).

6. Commitments

The entity is committed to the completion of a snail fence with a total estimated cost of \$45,000. \$28,882 has already been spent and recognised as plant and equipment in the reporting period. There are no contractual commitments relating to the completion of the fence and there were no other future capital commitments at period end (2021, nil).

7. Related Parties

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

Transactions with related parties were incurred on normal trade terms and conditions.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
During the year the following related party transactions occurred:		
Grants received from Hutton Wilson Charitable Trust	1,100,000	1,925,000
Accounting services paid to Hutton Wilson Nominees	14,700	14,445
Consultancy services paid to Prow Consulting Limited	16,319	16,604
Pest Control costs paid to Zero Invasive Predators	7,601	-
The following amounts were owed to related parties at balance date:		
Consultancy services owed to Prow Consulting Limited	1,343	1,384
Key management personnel compensation:		
Remuneration paid to Directors	30,000	25,000

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.



Korimako/bellbird. Ruth Bollongino, www.fernphotos.com



Makomako/wineberry, *Aristotelia serrata*, Awaroa Road. Helen Lindsay



Forest fungi, Abel Tasman National Park. Deb Price



Moa Park. Josh Preston