

# Annual Report 2023







# 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.*



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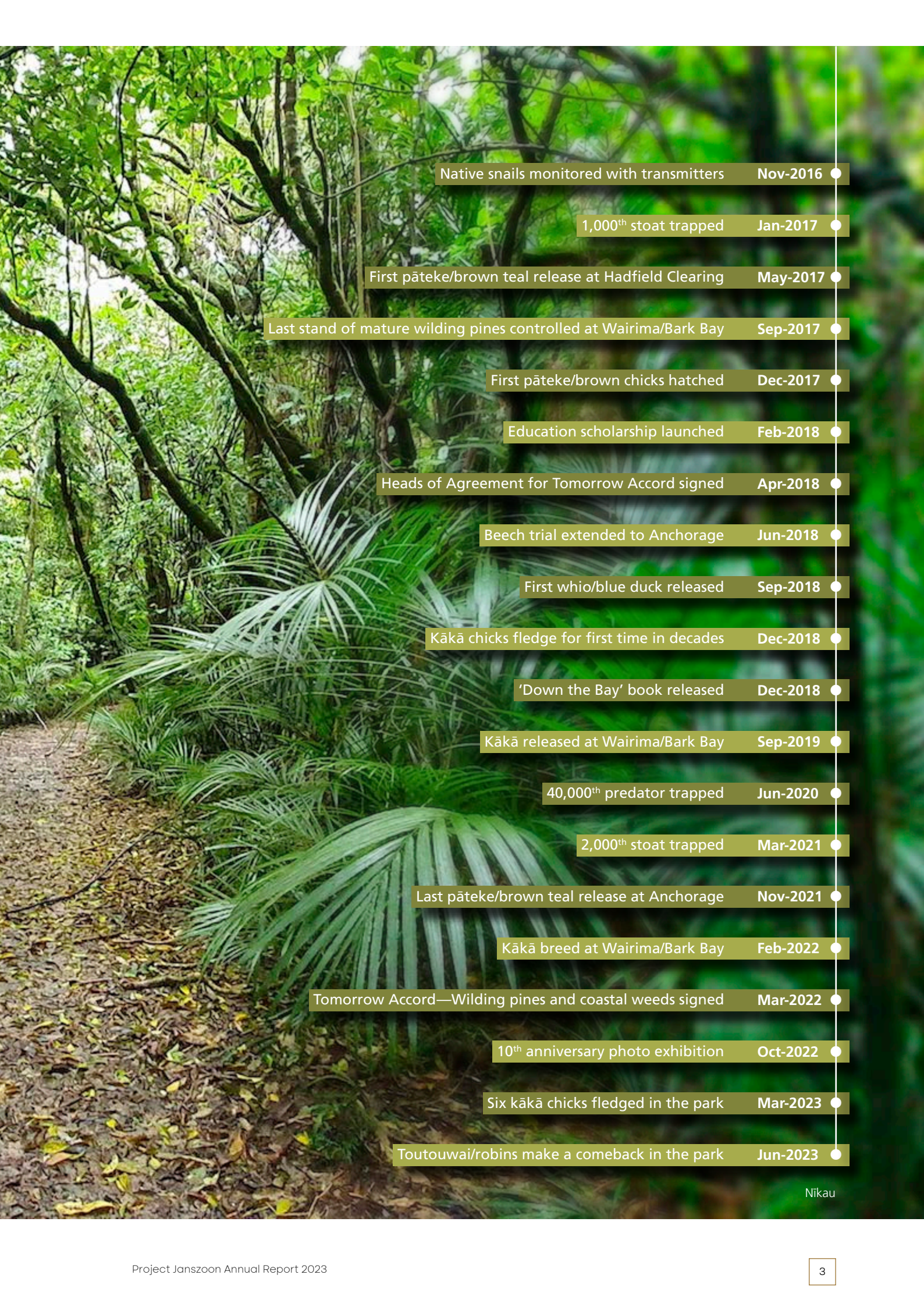
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# Milestones

- 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
- Apr-2016 Toutouwai/robin translocated to Pitt Head by Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust





Native snails monitored with transmitters Nov-2016 ●

1,000<sup>th</sup> stoat trapped Jan-2017 ●

First pāteke/brown teal release at Hadfield Clearing May-2017 ●

Last stand of mature wilding pines controlled at Wairima/Bark Bay Sep-2017 ●

First pāteke/brown chicks hatched Dec-2017 ●

Education scholarship launched Feb-2018 ●

Heads of Agreement for Tomorrow Accord signed Apr-2018 ●

Beech trial extended to Anchorage Jun-2018 ●

First whio/blue duck released Sep-2018 ●

Kākā chicks fledge for first time in decades Dec-2018 ●

'Down the Bay' book released Dec-2018 ●

Kākā released at Wairima/Bark Bay Sep-2019 ●

40,000<sup>th</sup> predator trapped Jun-2020 ●

2,000<sup>th</sup> stoat trapped Mar-2021 ●

Last pāteke/brown teal release at Anchorage Nov-2021 ●

Kākā breed at Wairima/Bark Bay Feb-2022 ●

Tomorrow Accord—Wilding pines and coastal weeds signed Mar-2022 ●

10<sup>th</sup> anniversary photo exhibition Oct-2022 ●

Six kākā chicks fledged in the park Mar-2023 ●

Toutouwai/robins make a comeback in the park Jun-2023 ●

Nikau





Mātātā/fernbird, Tōtaranui lagoon. *Bradley Shields*



# Chair and Director's report

Tena koutou katoa,

Project Janszoon has set a bold vision for the future of the Abel Tasman National Park. We set out to transform the ecological condition of the park by controlling key plant and animal pests, restoring important ecosystems and species, and working with others to build a community of support that will see these gains maintained and improved upon into the future. Throughout this report, you will see that we have made considerable progress towards this vision, with many milestones already achieved and others well progressed.

You will see that we continue to successfully manage the key threats to the park, like rats, stoats, and possums that prey on native wildlife; pest plants and browsers that threaten native ecosystems; and flammable non-natives that put the whole of the park at risk from fire. Having achieved this success, we also continue to learn and trial better and easier ways to maintain and improve upon these outcomes.

With these threats managed, we are now seeing dramatic improvements in native wildlife, with substantial increases in the distribution of key indicator species like kākā and toutouwai/robins. We have nearly completed the restoration of many missing or rare species like kākārīki, kākā, whio, and pāteke and are likely to complete our translocations next year. In some cases, like endangered snails, new challenges have come to light and we have had to adapt to ensure their security. After 10 years, we have completed the bulk of our work to restore kahikatea forest to Hadfield Clearing and the results of our efforts are now visible on the landscape.

We are looking forward to celebrating the 10-year anniversary of the Project Janszoon Education Programme next year. Through our partnerships with schools, DOC, and local businesses, we have connected thousands of students to the park through learning in the outdoors, and have supported the future kaitiaki of the park through our Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors programme.

A key part of Project Janszoon's vision is to ensure that the gains made by the project will be maintained and improved upon in the future. As we

near completion of our transformational goals, we are increasingly focussed on how to support our iwi, community, business, educational and government partners to build upon Project Janszoon and achieve their aspirations for the park. The Crown, through the Tomorrow Accord, has agreed to maintain the ecological outcomes that have been achieved, and some outcomes have already been transitioned to DOC. While Project Janszoon is near to achieving many of our goals towards transforming the ecological prospects for the park, significant opportunities for further restoration remain. Over the next few years, we look forward to working with our partners to support their visions for the future of the park.

The results that Project Janszoon has achieved have required 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. 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, Project De-Vine, Mārahau Halo, Project Rāmekā, Otūwhero Trust, 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; we are pleased to see these endeavours succeeding. We also acknowledge our education partners from Lower Moutere, Ngātīmoti, Motupipi, Golden Bay High, Motueka High, and Waimea College and their passion, energy, and commitment to the work we do together in the park.

And finally, we thank 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. As always, we thank Neal and Annette Plowman for their generous support in making this all possible.

Gillian Wratt—Chair

Bruce Vander Lee—Project Director





Korimako/bellbird,  
Motuareronui/Adele Island. *Ron Moorhouse*





# Tomorrow Accord

Project Janszoon was launched to transform the ecological prospects of the Abel Tasman National Park. 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 we will continue to be able to enjoy Abel Tasman's rich wildlife for generations to come; for philanthropists, it means they can confidently invest in landscape-scale environ-

mental 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.

By the close of the 2022–23 financial year, Project Janszoon had handed over wilding conifer control and weed control projects to DOC for ongoing maintenance and we expect to reach further agreed targets in the next 12–24 months.

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



## This year's trapping totals

**5,590** traps

**25,178** trap checks

**1.64 mil** trap nights

**2,591** rats trapped

**124** stoats trapped

**6** weasels trapped

**120** volunteer trappers  
with Abel Tasman  
Birdsong Trust

**12,000+** volunteer trapping  
hours contributed

**120** goats culled in park  
and halo



Volunteers Yvonne, Kevin and Anne take a break from sleeving. *Helen Lindsay*





# Secure

## Vision

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



# Monitoring technology gives an advantage over invasive pests

Project Janszoon’s vision to protect the park’s biodiversity from invasive species has been making the most of technological advances to monitor both pest species and our native birds. Using ZIP technology MotoLures, trail cameras and acoustic monitoring of forest birds, as well as more traditional methods like footprint tracking tunnels, has enabled our science and monitoring team to accurately map what is happening where in the park.

This technology told us that while rat populations were not increasing to a worrying level in the upper reaches of the park, above 600m, they were gaining ground in the lower coastal areas.

This information was mapped alongside the results of our acoustic monitoring programme (read more in Restore, page 26), which showed that rat-sensitive birds like native robins were becoming more abundant in the lower elevations towards the coast.

Being able to accurately map the pinch points where rats were likely to start to impact recovering species gave us the information we needed to plan our predator control programme for 2023–24, which is all about protecting the gains we’ve made.

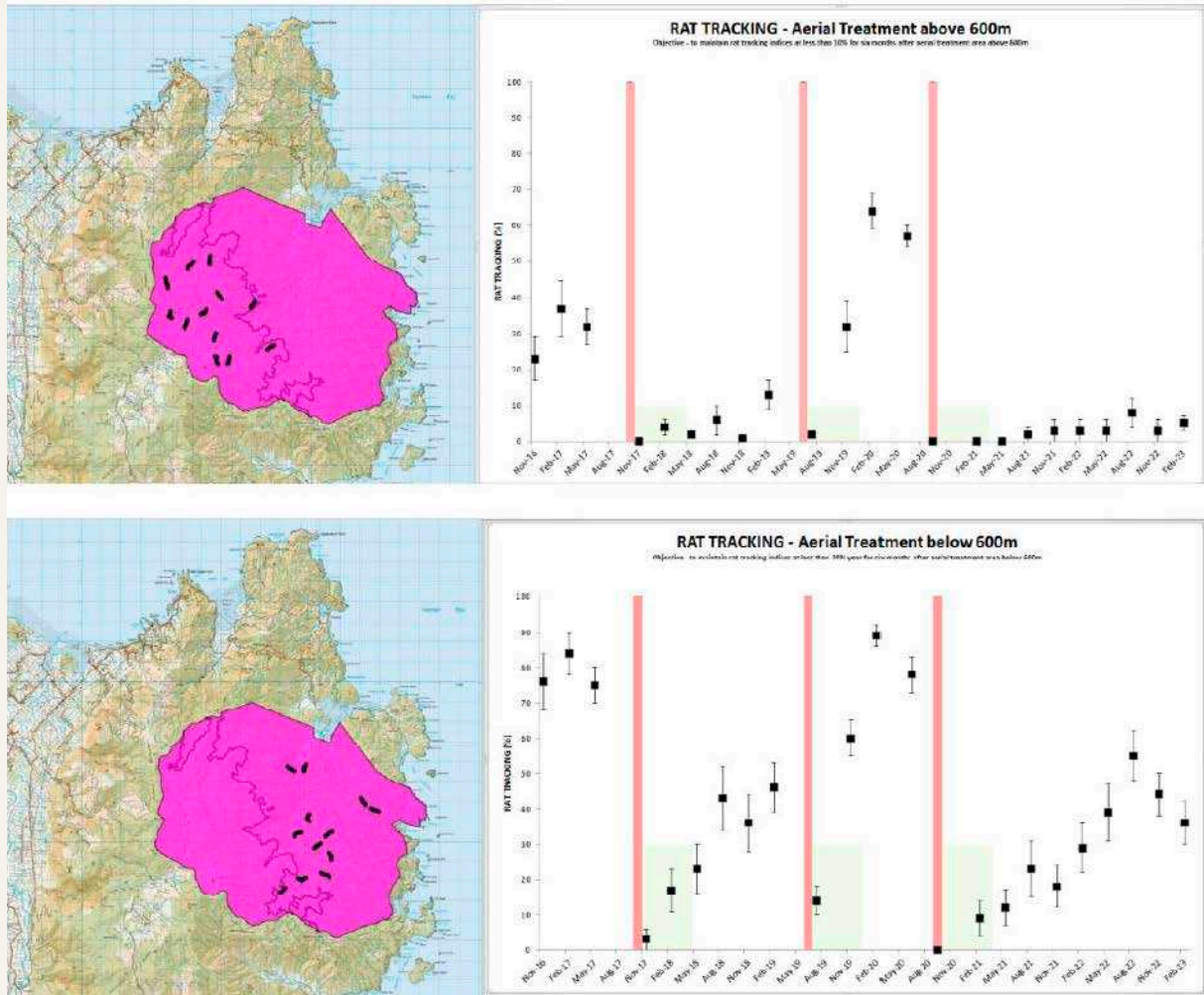




# Rats

Rat numbers in the lower elevations reached a peak in November, and whilst numbers did decline over the summer of 2022–23, numbers were still high enough to have an impact on our recovering bird population.

These results indicated a need for an aerial predator control operation over about 7000 ha in the lower elevations in the south of the park.



Rat tracking results above and below 600m showed a steady increase in rat numbers below 600m.

The control programme is scheduled for October 2023, to control rats in areas where our monitoring shows they could start to impact the gains we have made in forest bird distribution. With some

evidence of beech masting in areas of the park, this timing is most likely to be effective to control rats and provide protection for our native birds as the summer breeding season gets underway.





**PROJECT JANSZOOM**  
Together restoring the Abel Tasman

**Department of Conservation**  
Te Papa Atahua

## Abel Tasman National Park Aerial Predator Control 2023 Proposed Operational Area 7125 ha



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New Zealand Government

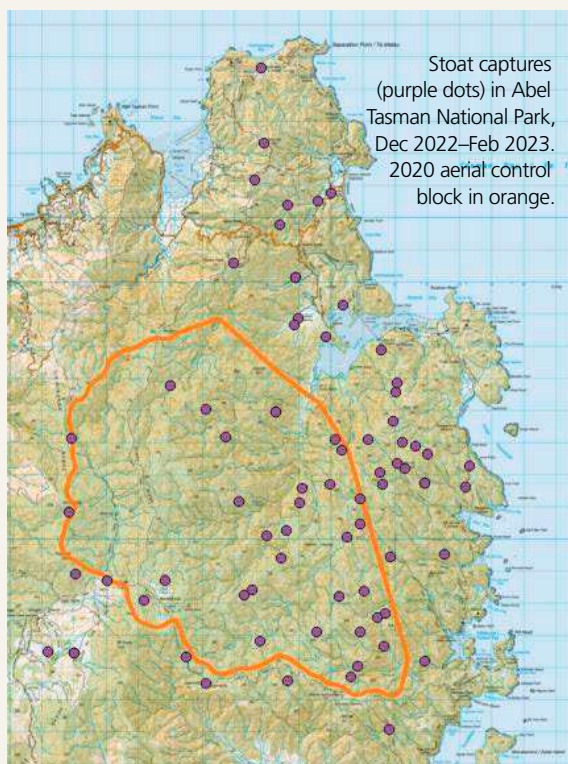
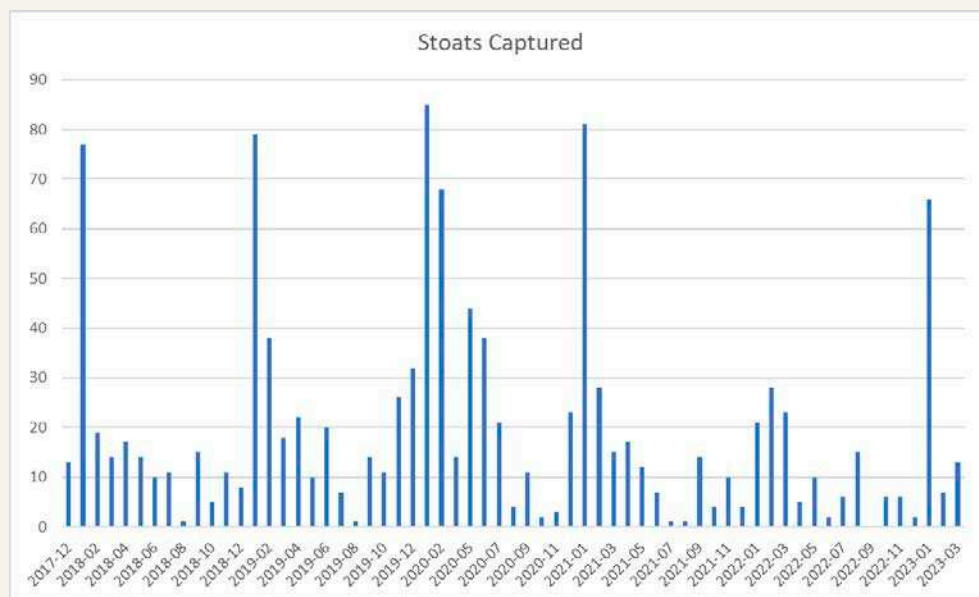


# Stoats

Following a year of very low catches in 2022, we returned to a more normal level of catches in 2023. We saw more catches in the lower elevations and believe we are still seeing the positive benefits of our 2020 aerial control operation in the upper elevations, where catches remained very low. We have started using ZIP MotoLures to monitor stoat populations to better understand how many stoats remain so we can consider how best to target them. We have trialled several approaches to

placing the MotoLures to keep weka from monopolising them, and have settled on placing them off the ground and inaccessible to weka, but where stoats are able to climb and access the food lure.

We have also been trialling several long-life stoat lure options. One of the lures being trailed is a synthetic ferret bedding which, when used with dried rabbit, attracts stoats with a social as well as food scent. We are seeing positive results from this trial.







# Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust still keeping the pests at bay



In the 12 months to 30 June 2023, the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust removed more than 23 stoats and 1,051 rats from their network of manually checked traps. They also manage a network of 650 self-resetting A24 traps. The number of rats removed using this network is unknown but outcome monitoring indicates that they are a highly effective predator control tool.

Their restoration project along the coastal track from Mārahau to Tinline Campsite has been running for five years. Trees are being planted to increase the food source for native birds and improve the visitor experience.

A pool of 120 passionate volunteers contribute around 1000 hours a month to the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust’s work, which 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	Successful breeding seasons observed	2025
Rats are maintained at low levels	Rat levels have been historically low in some areas	2025
Confirm increased distributions of forest birds species	Forest bird monitoring shows bird abundance increasing	2025



# Possums

Possums are a serious threat to our native forests, and have in the past impacted iconic plant species historically present in the park, 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 achieved good results from our last possum aerial control effort in 2016, in the northern con-

trol block, but our monitoring shows numbers increasing again in this area and they will soon get to levels that will likely cause damage to forests.

In areas where we don't use aerial control, we rely on a network of around 200 Sentinel traps 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.



## 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 using thermal hunting technology	2027
Measure growth of palatable native plants beyond goat browse height	Continued monitoring	2027

# Goats

Feral goats are a serious threat to the park's biodiversity and natural habitats. Their browsing and grazing behaviours destroy native vegetation, soil erosion, and cause habitat degradation. This overgrazing can lead to changes in plant composition, disrupting natural ecosystem dynamics and reducing biodiversity.

Project Janszoon and DOC are using both thermal hunting technology and ground hunting to control goats in the park, but to ensure longer-term results, we are looking at ways to control reinfestation from outside of the park. Feral goats are very mobile and whilst removing resident populations

from the interior helps in the short term, longer-term control will need buy-in from landowners around the margins of the park to drive an effective control strategy that will preserve the balance of our unique ecosystems.

To this end, we have applied to the DOC Community Fund and New Zealand Lottery Grants Board for support to run a goat control programme in the park Halo in the 2023–24 financial year.

The programme would fund goat control on privately owned land on the western boundary of the park, towards Tākaka Valley, Tata and Wainui Bay.



## Wasps

Funding from a private donor is supporting a 'Ribbons of Relief' wasp control pilot project in the Falls Creek catchment of the Abel Tasman National Park. The trial will measure whether controlling wasps along a single baiting line has a positive impact on the availability of honeydew for birds to feed on, and any effects on insect populations.

The data collected through this trial will help us understand whether there are biodiversity gains to be made by expanding wasp control along the stoat control lines through the park.

## Weed control on private land

Most target weeds at both Awaroa and Torrent Bay are under control, but work will continue to control tradescantia, African club moss and pampas. These weeds are hard to control without the use

of sprays. Landowners are encouraged to control other weeds that come under the Tasman–Nelson Regional Pest Management plan.





# Firesmart projects and dune restoration



Lesa Heaton carries out gorse control at Anapai Bay

Restoration Assistant Lesa Heaton and a team of around 40 dedicated volunteers have continued to maintain the Firesmart plantings at Porters Beach, Coquille Bay, Appletree Bay, Te Pukatea, Anchorage, Medlands, Wairima/Bark Bay, Mosquito Bay, Tonga Quarry, Onetahuti, Waiharakeke, Goat Bay, Tōtaranui, Anapai and Wainui.

Whilst most of the flammable gorse has gone, we are still removing other invasive weeds like fleabane and marram grass, and doing infill planting where necessary. It is heartening to see spinifex and pīngao, and other native dune species, doing their job of supporting the restoration of the park's

dune ecosystems which are so precious for our native species.

This team of volunteers have contributed so much to these restoration sites, many of which look very different compared to ten years ago. It is thanks to their hard work that the effort and cost of maintaining the Firesmart sites is reducing over time, and the fire risk in the park, particularly around campsites like the one at Wairima/Bark Bay, is much reduced. Maintenance of the gains made over the last seven years continues to rely on the very dedicated volunteer team.



## 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 Lesa Heaton	2025



## Target: Weeds are controlled to site and species specific targets

Milestone	Progress	Target
Agree on control targets	Under review	2024
Achieve control targets	Progress being made with key species establishing well	2025









Firesmart volunteers have continued to make a huge contribution to the work to replace flammable weeds with appropriate coastal native species.  
*Photos by Lesa Heaton*





## This year's numbers

- 16** whio/blue duck released
- 4,607** natives planted at Hadfield Clearing (with a 90% survival rate)
- 17** rātā planted
- 0** beech seedlings planted
- 349** natives planted at Firesmart sites
- 605** volunteer hours planting and weeding

## Vision

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

Whio/blue duck release. *Ruth Bollongino, [www.fernphotos.com](http://www.fernphotos.com)*



# Restore







## Whio/blue duck take to the skies like ducks to water

In February 2023, Project Janszoon flew eleven whio/blue duck by helicopter into three locations in the Abel Tasman National Park. Two birds were released at Wainui Hut, three at Evans Creek and six at Falls River.

The ducklings were hatched and raised at the Isaac Conservation and Wildlife Trust in Christchurch as part of the Top of the South Breed for Release programme.

The birds were welcomed at Nelson Airport by Barney Thomas, Pou Tairangahau DOC. Barney said iwi support the re-introduction of whio into the park because of the work that's been done to control predators. "Now that whio are breeding in the park, we're happy that the environment is good for them, and that it's a safe place for them to be."

Abby McCall, the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust coordinator, flew in with Nelson Helicopters Pilot Thomas Darling and iwi representative Jonboy McGregor (Te Ātiawa) to release the birds at Evans Clearing. The remaining six birds were carried from there by longline under the helicopter to a location

upstream on Falls River, where DOC Ranger John Henderson was waiting to release them.

Abby said that flying into the release site with the birds was a chance to reflect on all the hard work the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust has put into predator control in the park.

"It's just amazing, after years of working on reducing those invasive pests, to see young whio swim away from their crates and go straight into swimming, diving and feeding—and know they have a good chance of surviving and breeding here. It's a real win for biodiversity in the park."

Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee walked into the Wainui Hut release site with Lower Moutere School Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors Seery Lynch, TK Howells, Zac Walker and Cordt Horrell and teacher Ross Fitzsimmons.

"We have evidence that whio are breeding in the park now and the predator control programme run by Project Janszoon, Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust, Air New Zealand, and DOC is a major factor in keeping them safe."



“Adding new birds to the gene pool will help ensure the long-term viability of the population. It’s just great to see them out there, and have the next generation of conservationists there to welcome them into their new home.”

A further five juvenile ducklings were released into the park interior a few weeks later, once

they reached eleven weeks old—the age they would usually leave their parents and start to fend for themselves.

This brought the total released so far to 41—well on the way to the target of 50 birds considered to be the number needed to occupy all suitable habitat in the park’s interior.



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

Milestone	Progress	Target
Whio translocated to the park	41 released so far, more planned in 2023	2024
Confirm all available habitat is occupied by whio	Birds released and monitored in key habitats	2024



Lower Moutere School students release whio near Wainui Hut.  
 Photos by Ruth Bollongino, [www.fernphotos.com](http://www.fernphotos.com)



Lower Moutere Schools students help carry whio to the release site



# Kākā

## Abel Tasman kākā chicks are bringing the forest to life

The Project Janszoon 2022–23 breeding season for kākā resulted in six fledged juveniles flying from their nests, and our forest bird acoustic monitoring has found more kākā in more locations across the park.

The season had an early start with the first nesting activity recorded as early as October. In total, Project Janszoon has released 35 kākā into the park, the last in 2019, and it was heartening to see some of these banded birds starting to settle into breeding, with six pairs observed displaying nesting behaviour this season. In total we've recorded 20 kākā chicks fledging from nests we've been keeping an eye on.

DOC and Project Janszoon staff were kept busy through the summer monitoring kākā breeding activity, using a mix of physical visits and trail cameras set up to record visits by parent birds and any predators and maintain trapping networks around known nest sites.

Kākā usually nest in hollow trees, and the female birds are particularly vulnerable when nest sitting as rats, possums and stoats can easily get into the nest, attack the chicks and even kill or injure the mother bird.

Kākā incubate for about three weeks, and the chicks fledge between 10 and 12 weeks of age. When fledging, the young birds spend a lot of time on the ground around the nest site so they are particularly vulnerable to predators during this phase.

We had some surprises along the way. A kārearea/ native falcon took out a whole clutch of young chicks—evidence that nature doesn't stand on ceremony and a hungry falcon, probably feeding her own chicks, was caught on camera visiting the nest 16 times.

If possible, chicks are weighed and banded at fledging time, with radio transmitters fitted to female birds so we can keep track of their location for their first few months in the big wide world.



First kākā chicks hatched in Abel Tasman National Park in living memory. Ron Moorhouse

As well as using transmitters to track known birds, our forest bird acoustic monitoring programme helped us to assess the numbers and distribution of kākā in the park. In 2022, our monitoring programme picked up an obvious increase in kākā throughout the park. We have a very visible population at Wairima/Bark Bay, but the monitoring also recorded increases in kākā calls at Anchorage, Torrent Bay, Wainui, and in the upper Buttress and Evans areas. Some of these will be birds we have introduced and chicks born here, but we also suspect that wild birds are being attracted by better food sources, low predator numbers and a ready source of mates.

Kākā are known to be highly vulnerable to predators, and the breeding successes so far have been made possible through the intensive pest control efforts—both on-ground traps and aerial control—of Project Janszoon and its partners DOC and the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust.

We hope that, as kākā numbers continue to grow naturally and predator numbers reduce, we will see an upward curve in population size and chick survival.



# Kākā spread their wings

In early July 2023 we heard some exciting reports of a juvenile kākā spotted around Hoddy Estuary Park, Jimmy Lee Reserve near Richmond, and Brightwater.

The bird was unbanded and our ornithologist Ron Moorhouse said that an obvious ring of pale skin around the bird’s eye indicated that it was a juvenile (less than one year old) and was likely to have come from one of the nearby national parks.

“Kākā are noisy native forest parrots and at this time of the year people may see them prying off bark or digging into wood to extract wood-boring invertebrates and beetle larvae,” said Ron.

Most Abel Tasman kākā can be identified by bands on either one or both legs. If you see a banded kākā, please report it to us, as we would love to know their whereabouts.



Week-old kākā nestlings



Three-week-old kākā nestlings



Eight-week-old kākā chicks in nest  
Photos by Ron Moorhouse



Female kākā. Gillian Wratt




Kākā chick portrait. Rebecca Wu



## 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	Two succesful breeding seasons recorded	2025





## Return of toutouwai/bush robin to the park's lowlands

Toutouwai/robin, Wainui Track. Deb Corbett

A small forest bird, much loved by trampers for its habit of popping up in the bush to look for insects in their footprints, has started making a comeback in the coastal areas of the Abel Tasman National Park.

Project Janszoon, Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust and DOC's work to restore and protect taonga species like toutouwai/robin and kākā in the Abel Tasman National Park is showing exciting results, with significant increases in the number and distribution of robins and other predator-sensitive forest birds recorded.

To assess the benefits of pest control in the park, Project Janszoon has used acoustic monitoring technology to track forest bird population distributions and call rates at over 120 sites since 2019. The latest results from 2022 demonstrate a remarkable recovery of toutouwai in the park—they are an indicator species that respond well to predator control—demonstrating that control of predators like stoats and rats plays a critical role in restoring and protecting population recovery of forest birds.

When Project Janszoon started, robin and other rat-sensitive birds were mostly found in the uplands of the park, where the numbers of predators were

naturally lower and small populations of native birds were able to persist.

The recent monitoring results from these areas showed significant increases in call rates from for these populations, suggesting toutouwai have responded well to lower predator numbers following concerted control efforts.

The most exciting gains have been recorded in the lower elevations where there are higher numbers of predators, especially rats.

The 2022 monitoring detected toutouwai at double the number of sites compared to 2019, which suggests they are establishing new populations in areas towards the coast where they had been previously unable to survive due to predation. This equates to an additional 1500ha of habitat within the park where robins can now be found compared to just three years ago.

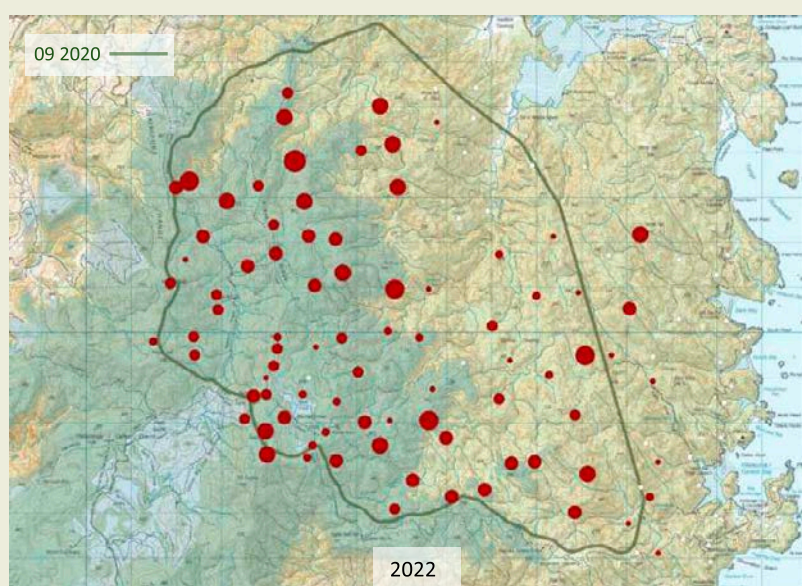
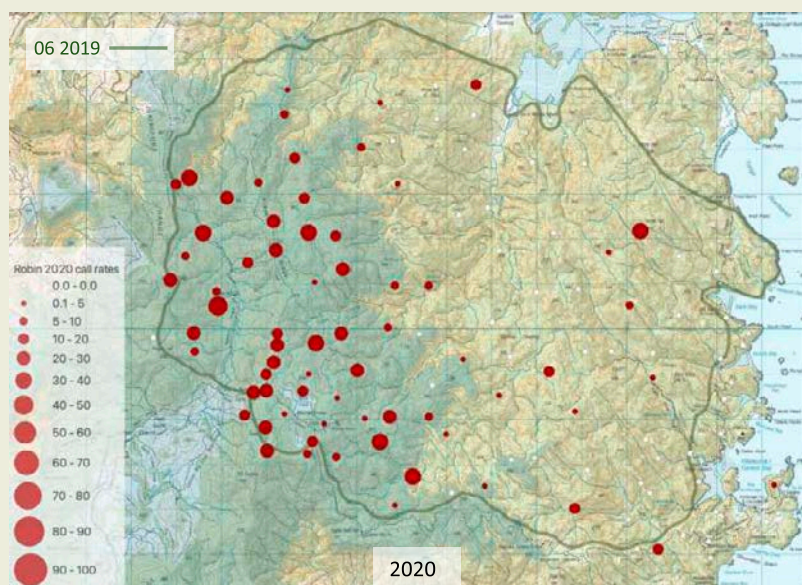
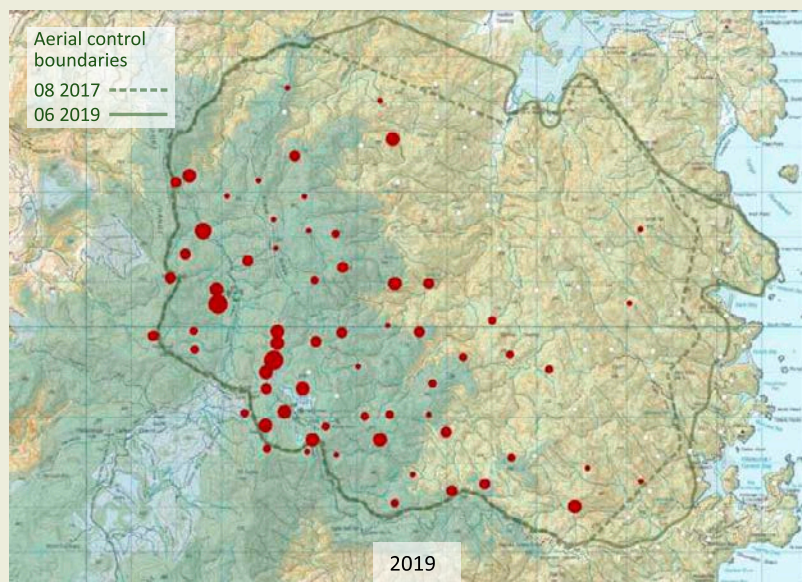
The data is backed up by anecdotal observations of birds by park visitors, volunteers, contractors, and DOC staff doing work in these areas.

Project Janszoon will continue to monitor forest bird populations throughout the park, and use that information to ensure that its pest control programme is doing all it can to ensure these vulnerable new populations can thrive.





Toutouwai/robin, Inland Track. Markus Baumann



Acoustic monitoring of forest birds in the Abel Tasman National Park demonstrated increased number and distribution of toutouwai/robin and other rat sensitive birds in response to rat control.



# Saving the snails

## Weka exclosures provide hope for endangered Wainui gastropods

New Zealand's land snails are as unique as kiwi, kākāpō and tuatara. They are carnivorous and hunt at night for worms and other critters, but they are also endangered species. Introduced pests like possums, rats, hedgehogs and thrushes all have snails on the menu and climate change and the recovery of weka is also starting to impact our native snail populations.

For the last seven years, Project Janszoon Scientific Advisor Ruth Bollongino has been monitoring snail populations of *Powelliphanta hochstetteri* and *Rhytida oconnori* in the Canaan and Wainui areas. *Rhytida oconnori* is of particular importance as it is only found on Pikikirunga/Tākaka Hill and a few places in Golden Bay.

The monitoring measures the population trends and the extent to which they benefit from pest control in their habitats. Ruth recently published two reports, which also revealed the unforeseen impact of weka on snail populations. Ruth used nocturnal mark-recapture—an intensive monitoring method that collects data about population size and demographic data like age structure, mortality and recruitment. This study has been of great value, giving us the information we needed to move at pace to protect the remaining population of snails at the Wainui location. After several years

of increased numbers due to reduced rat populations, snail populations at Wainui plummeted by 70% per annum, mainly caused by weka predation and to a lesser extent by drought.

Monitoring found better numbers in a karst limestone plot near Harwoods Hole. Snail numbers are in decline there as well, but at a much slower pace. “We even found a good number of baby *Powelliphanta*, which is a good sign,” said Ruth. “The rocks provide some shelter from predation by weka, so this population has not been so badly impacted as the one at Wainui.”

Two weka exclosures went up in the winter of 2022 to protect snails from weka and pig predation and to learn more about possible rat predation. The seasonal monitoring programme saw Ruth leading overnight trips into the Wainui/Canaan Downs area early the following summer. “Snailing is hard to organise as the snails are quite picky about when they get out and about—the best conditions are a rainy night following a warm dry period, when the snails are hungry and out looking for food,” says Ruth.

Ruth has established baseline surveys within and outside the weka exclosure plots to provide confidence in assessing changes in the population within the plots over the next years.

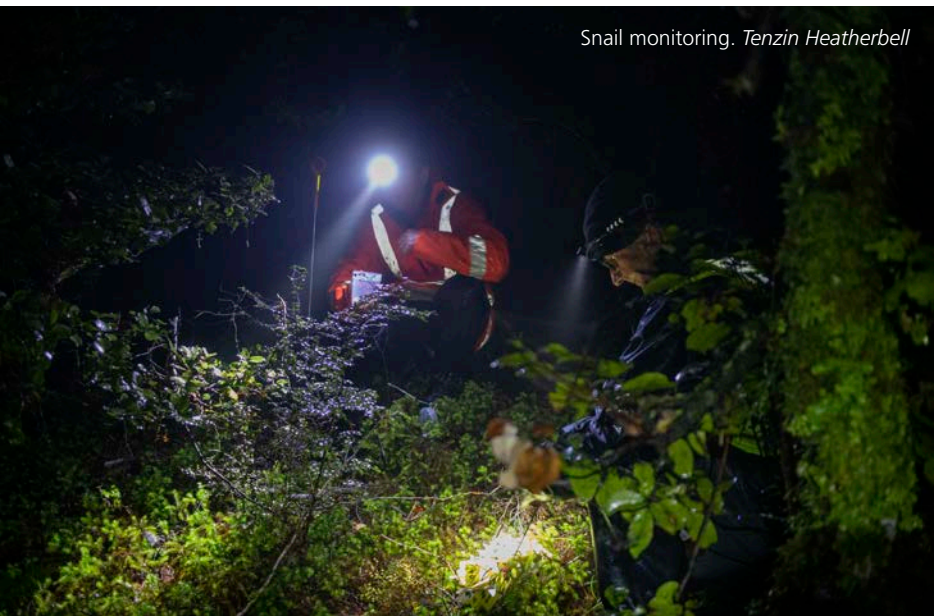


*Rhytida oconnori*. Ruth Bollongino, [www.fernphotos.com](http://www.fernphotos.com)



*Powelliphanta*. Ian Cox





Snail monitoring. Tenzin Heatherbell

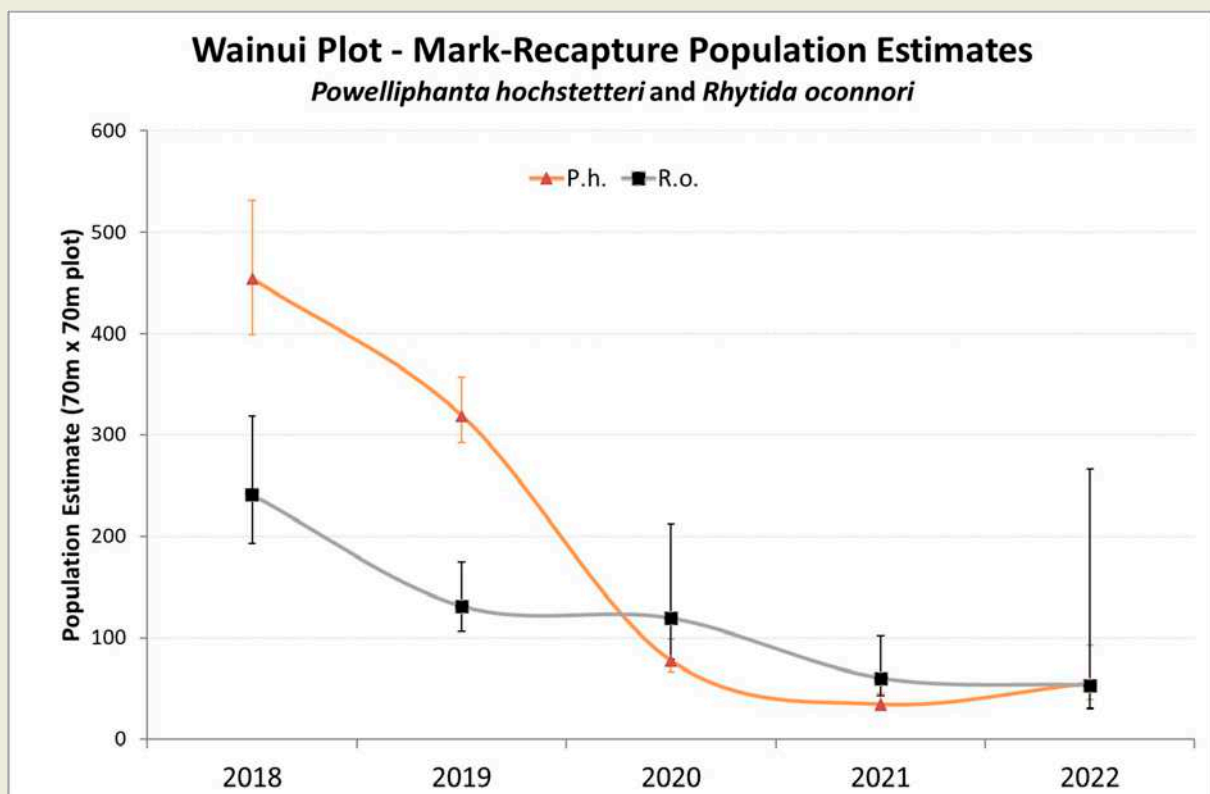


*Rhytida oconnori* climbing tree. Fred Overmars



### 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





# Wetland habitats returning to Hadfield Clearing

Twenty years ago, Hadfield Clearing was a 25 ha paddock covered in rank grass and gorse, bordered by one of the largest remnant stands of kahikatea swamp forest in the Nelson–Tasman region.

Since then the Project Janszoon's Restoration team and many, many volunteers have spent countless hours controlling weeds, planting thousands of native trees and shrubs, and reducing numbers of pests like hares, possums, goats, deer, rats and stoats.

Left to their own devices, the drainage ditches which once drained the water away from the land so cattle could graze have started to silt up, and native reeds and sedges and other water-loving plants are spreading. Project Janszoon introduced pāteke/brown teal into the area and our annual monitoring shows numbers growing as these shy water birds settle and breed.

The very wet spring of 2022 meant we were able to continue to plant at Hadfield Clearing right into December, and these areas were still holding water at the end of Summer.

This is good news for the wetland restoration as it indicates that the drains are continuing to silt up and this will help with the long-term goal of returning the site to a wetland ecosystem.

Large areas of shelter have now been established, which will be helpful for the future introduction of more kahikatea trees. Major planting will cease after September 2023 as this was the expected completion date. We are looking now at the best way to maintain and enhance this evolving rich ecosystem into the future.

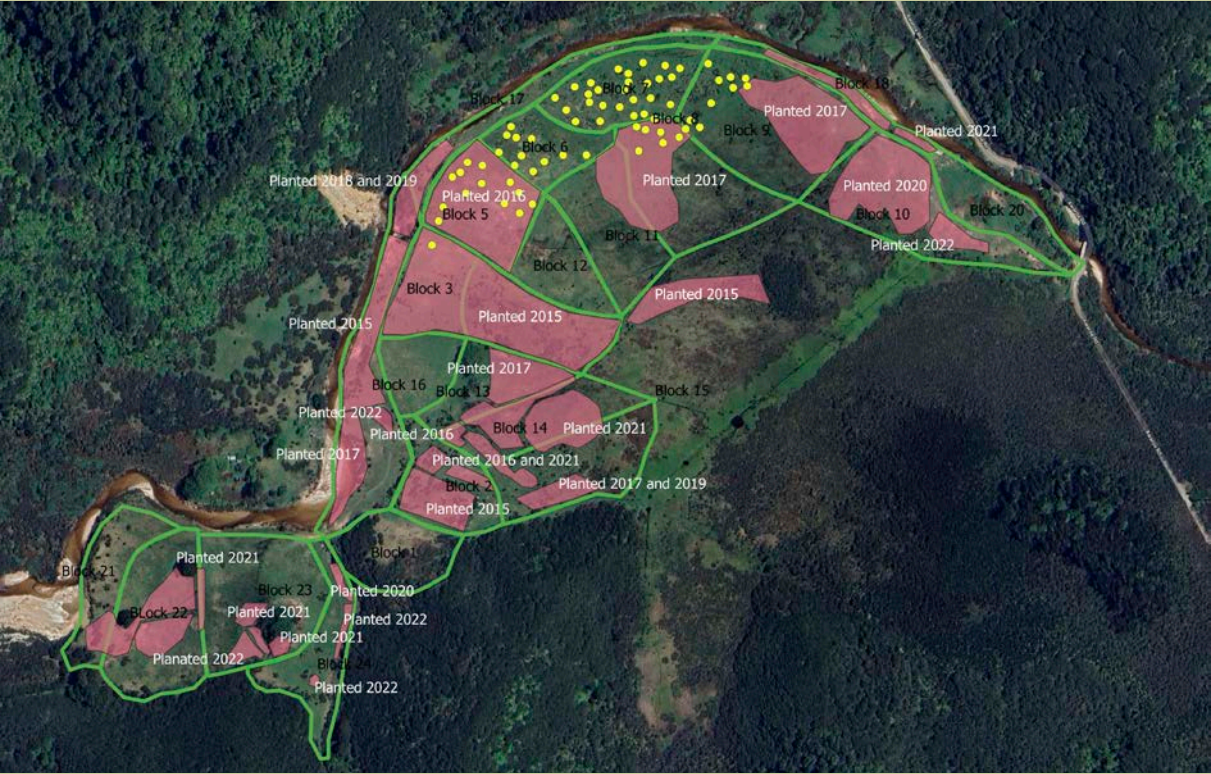
Planting at Hadfield Clearing. *Helen Lindsay*





# 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.



## 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	Vegetation islands established and natural regeneration increasing	2025



Planting at Hadfield Cearing reflects the natural regeneration pattern. *Helen Lindsay*





White rātā. Josh Preston



# Northern rātā and beech planting

Northern rātā is a keystone species for our nectar-feeding native birds and insects, and bats and lizards feed on the flowers. At flowering time—November to January—it is a sight to behold. Sadly it is heavily impacted by browsing animals—possums, deer and goats as well as by land clearance and disturbance.

Over the last ten years, Project Janszoon has planted almost 900 rātā at sites identified in our rātā restoration plan. This year we planted another 17 plants in the Anchorage to Torrent Bay area,

mainly on new slips from recent rainfall events where they will help stabilise the ground. Seedling survival in the park is very site-specific, but we hope that the surviving plants will increase the seed supply for the park, and encourage the natural regeneration of this important species.

No beech has been planted over the past couple of years because of the shortage of viable seed. This year is looking promising for germination. Further planting will rely on the participation of the volunteer team.



## 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



## 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 will continue if resources are available	2025



## This year's numbers

**9,459** Abel Tasman App downloads

**4,290** Facebook followers

**981** Instagram followers

## Project Janszoon Education 2022–2023 financial year

**1,341** students engaged in education programme

**49** classes involved

**100** students earned NCEA credits

**22** days spent with student leaders



Ngātimoti School students at Wairima/Bark Bay





# 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

We learned so much about improving our delivery of conservation education in the past few years, as we found opportunities to work through the challenges presented by COVID and varying travel and education restrictions. We have come out the other side with a renewed energy to get into the Abel Tasman National Park to learn and grow.

All six adopt-a-section schools continue to use their site in their learnings, linking to curriculum and school interests. Visits have increased post-COVID and it has been exciting to see new approaches being implemented by teachers in the park.

Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors have had a busy year, with extra trips organised by students and lots of experts joining them to inspire and educate. The Abel Tasman Youth Ambassador crews from Waimea College and Motueka High School ran conservation week events, Ngātīmoti School leaders invited Lower Moutere School to one of their marine litter intelligence surveys to train their leaders while the High School crew held an Ecoblitz at Waiharakeke.

To celebrate Project Janszoon's 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary we ran a schools programme photographic competi-

tion. Students from our adopt-a-section schools were asked to submit their best photos, from which their school chose five to submit. These images were displayed at the Motueka Library during Conservation Week alongside Project Janszoon's 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Photo Exhibition. The winning images were chosen by a panel and online voting selected a people's choice award.

A big thank you to our amazing lead teachers: Lauren Milnes, Adele Fordyce, Ross Fitzsimmons, Anna Elworthy, Mark McKenzie, Mike Brien and Heidi James. Thanks also to the other amazing teachers who bring their classes into their adopted sections, our principals who support the teachers and students, and last but not least to Eric Lander, our tautoko (support) for the schools in Golden Bay and the Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors. Eric sadly passed away in late 2023 and will be greatly missed by staff, teachers and students.

As we approach the 10<sup>th</sup> year of Project Janszoon Education, there are not enough words to thank Abel Tasman Sea Shuttles for their ongoing support for our adopt-a-site school programme and the Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors getting students into the park.



Motueka High School biology field trip. Brooke Turner





Waimea College SAVE Class Year 9 in Te Pukatea Bay.  
Photos by Brooke Turner

## Waimea College

### Te Pukatea Bay

Waimea College hit the ground running and had Year 9 and Year 10 SAVE classes visit their section each term, focussing on visits to the deer pen out on Te Pukatea headland. They looked at whether we had enough kiwi food i.e. quantities of insects in the ground. They also compared the plant communities inside and outside the deer pen. Trips also visited MotoLures installed at Te Pukatea by Bruce Vander Lee and the Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors to monitor for stoats, part of a park-wide study.

Waimea held its first Ecoblitz in collaboration with students from Hurunui College. Hurunui College has a collaborative cousin project, the Nina Valley where they do trapping, monitoring and bird releases. As part of the Ecoblitz, we monitored fish, invertebrates, eDNA and marine meters squared around Te Pukatea.

Lead teacher Mike has worked tirelessly to get these classes into the park with teachers Roger, Andrea, Katie, Karla and Hamish.

## Motueka High School

### Anchorage to Watering Cove

Motueka High School teachers continue to use the park for an array of subjects with Year 9 Outdoor Education, Year 11 Geography, Year 12 Physics, Geography, Outdoor Education, Biology and Digital Studies.

One of the school's highlights is the Year 11 Geography trip, which looks at sustainable tour-

ism and visits Anchorage Hut, talks to DOC rangers, visits Te Pukatea campsite and then heads up to Awaroa where manager Jules gives the students an overview of how a business can take as many steps as possible to be sustainable. Thanks to these experts for giving us their time to support our students.





Golden Bay High School ATYA students visiting Hadfield Clearing



## Golden Bay High School

### Hadfield Clearing

Golden Bay High School ATYA leader Imogen and her crew worked so hard in 2022 to run an Ecoblitz for local high school students, first in May and then in October. Unfortunately, wild weather cancelled

both events. Big thanks to the experts who offered their time and also to DOC Tākaka and Tōtaranui for supporting the students.

## Lower Moutere School

### Mārahau to Apple Tree Bay

Lower Moutere students were keen on predator trapping at their adopted site, and so teachers Ross and Mike signed up as volunteers with the Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust and took over monitoring the trapline to Tinline. Students check traps every month on weekends and have caught a heap of rats and even one stoat.

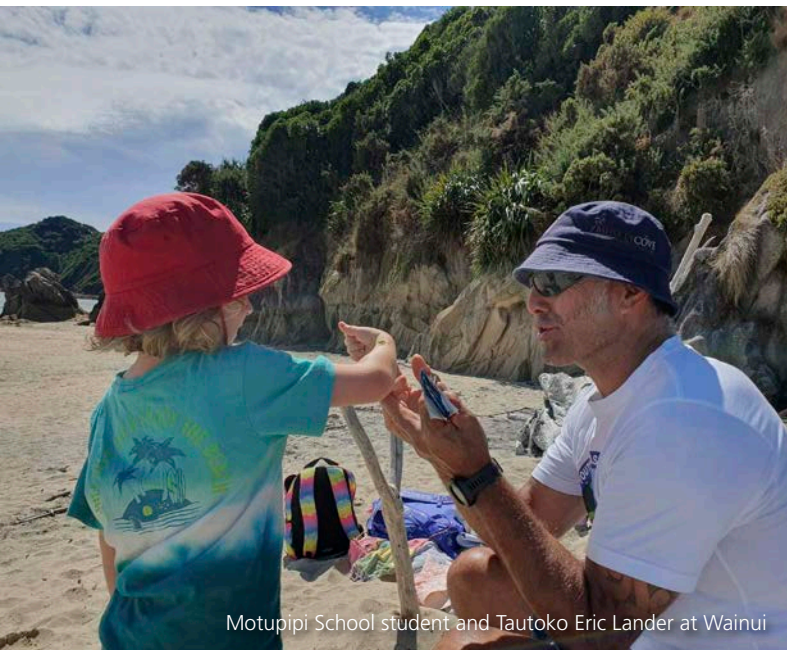
School visits continue with younger classes walking into Tinline Bay, while older students boat to Apple Tree Bay to walk through their adopted section. Big thanks to teachers Ross and Kylie.



Lower Moutere School taking over a trapline at Tinline Bay.  
Photos by Ross Fitzsimmons







Motupipi School student and Tautoko Eric Lander at Wainui



Motupipi School students excited about finding a wētā in a wētā hotel at Wainui.  
Photos by Brooke Turner



## Motupipi School

### Wainui sandspit to Taupō Point

Motupipi School has continued to monitor wētā, birds and their dune system post-planting thanks to teacher Anna. The students have found it interesting seeing the change in the shape of the dune between monitoring sessions, and how popular their wētā motels are compared to other sites. Mike Brien from Waimea College kindly donated the wētā motels that were part of his Year 10 SAVE class to Motupipi, Ngātīmoti and Lower Moutere School, a great example of collaboration and partnership.

We love Motupipi School's 'whole school' approach to visiting their adopted section, with targeted activities for the year groups and older students mentoring the younger students.

This year teacher Jodie was investigating their local waters with her year 5/6 class, and so a visit to Wainui Falls and Wainui sandspit allowed for students to connect to the wai and moana. Our thanks to Andrew Lamason from DOC Tākaka for his ongoing support of our programme.



## Ngātīmoti School

### Wairima/Bark Bay

Once again, Ngātīmoti School successfully brought their whole school to visit their adopted section at Wairima/Bark Bay. Visits have been linked to their national litter intelligence surveys each term, monitoring invertebrates under their wooden discs and monitoring wētā motels.

Ngātīmoti students are also working with Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee to maintain two MotoLures installed at Wairima/Bark Bay. Students will change batteries and SD cards regu-

larly providing images that will be used to monitor the presence of stoats across the park.

Ngātīmoti linked the park to their School Camp at Mārahau. Years 3/4 and 5/6 invited the Lower Moure ATYA leaders to host their visit and share their knowledge of their adopt-a-section from Mārahau to Tinline. They added an extra camp day to walk from Tonga Quarry to Wairima/Bark Bay and carry out their National Litter Intelligence Survey.



Ngātīmoti School students at Wairima/Bark Bay. Photos by Brooke Turner



Bruce Vander Lee demonstrating how MotoLures work



# Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors

This year's winter retreat was at Anchorage and the high school crew went in a day earlier to meet freshwater ecologist Dr Hugh Robertson. Students wanted to understand how to use technology to monitor wetlands, and revisited data from the water logger that was installed a few years before.

The weekend continued with wild weather, and the rest of the crew joined us along with rongoā (Māori plant use) expert Prashanti Lovegrove from Enviroschools. The students also went with Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee to install MotoLures at Waimea's adopted section to monitor for stoats.

Term trips saw ATYA visit Motupipi's adopted section at Wainui sandspit, Rawhiti Caves and the Grove in Golden Bay with botanists Philip Simpson and Simon Walls, and Ngātīmoti's adopted section at Wairima/Bark Bay to monitor fungi. Big thank you to Onetahua Marae and Manawhenua ki Mohua for hosting our pōwhiri to farewell 2022 ATYA and welcome the 2023 crew.

Our busy summer retreat saw the students visiting Motuareronui/Adele Island to monitor beech trials to shade out hakea. They also visited Motueka High

School's adopted section at Anchorage, Waimea College's adopted section at Te Pukatea and Lower Moutere's adopted section from Mārahau to Tinline Bay to install wētā motels and monitor fish.

Our ATYA leaders continue to support the yearly Enviroschools leaders hui at Wairima/Bark Bay. The weekend is a partnership project to bring Years 10–13 student leaders from across the top of the South together to connect and upskill in conservation activities.

A highlight of the year was an Ecoblitz at Waiharakeke led by our High School crew. Ex-ATYA student Bradley Shields came back as an expert to run bird monitoring, and eDNA sampling and update students on new technology being used to aid New Zealand in becoming predator-free. It was empowering for students to have Bradley there sharing his knowledge and showing career pathways in conservation for them post-school.

A big thanks to all our experts who gave up their time to inspire our leaders, Abel Tasman Sea Shuttle for transporting our crew and all the DOC staff who lend gear, make bookings, transport gear and talk to our students.



Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors and teachers on retreat. *Brooke Turner*





Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors at Waiharakeke. Photos by Brooke Turner







ATYA leaders on winter retreat



Abel Tasman Youth Ambassadors on retreat. Photos by Brooke Turner



Learning about bird transmitter tracking, Wairima/Bark Bay



Philip Simpson talking botany with ATYA students





Schools photo competition display. *Caroline Crick*



Spot prize winners at the Conservation Week Talks, Motueka Library. *Caroline Crick*



# 10<sup>th</sup> birthday celebrations

Stunning images of the wildlife and landscapes of the Abel Tasman National Park were in sharp focus at Project Janszoon's 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Photo Exhibition at Motueka Library in October 2022.

Talented photographers Bradley Shields and Ruth Bollongino, who both have strong connections with Project Janszoon, presented an exhibition of their work over the weekend of 29–30 October in the new library meeting room, alongside winning images from a school photographic exhibition held earlier that year.

Project Janszoon held the exhibition as part of its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations and to highlight the beauty of the birds, wildlife and landscapes of the park.

"Both Bradley and Ruth have been involved with our work and contributed in different ways towards our restoration projects," said Project Janszoon Trust Board Chair Gillian Wratt. "It's wonderful to have the opportunity to showcase their stunning images of the park and its amazing birds, plants

and landscapes as we celebrate ten years of restoration through Project Janszoon and its partners."

The schools section featured the winning images from a recent Project Janszoon schools 'adopt a site' photographic exhibition, which saw students from Golden Bay High, Motueka High, Ngātīmoti, Waimea, Motupipi and Lower Moutere Schools sharing their best images. One winning image from each school was chosen to be framed, mounted and included in the exhibition, plus a People's Choice award was given for the image that got the most likes on Facebook.

Project Janszoon Director Bruce Vander Lee said that having the school programme contribute to the exhibition highlighted the role that education plays in Project Janszoon's long-term succession plans. "The last ten years have shown what an important role young people can play in the restoration of nature, and that the benefits of conservation education can be lifelong, and is critical for the ongoing care of our ecosystems into the future."



## Mārahau waharoa

Project Janszoon videographer Robyn Janes worked with manawhenua iwi and DOC to develop a video about the Mārahau waharoa, a carved entranceway which greets visitors approaching from the South. It tells the story of migration of the tūpuna (ancestors) of the people who live here today as tangata whenua in Te Taihū (Top of the South Island).

The carving was commissioned by the Department of Conservation as part of a series of installations to acknowledge the cultural history of the national park, and carved by master carver Mark Davis from Nelson using tōtara from the West Coast.

The narrative is a collaboration between manawhenua iwi, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa, and the Department of Conservation. You can view the video on [www.janszoon.org/news/waharoa-tells-a-story](http://www.janszoon.org/news/waharoa-tells-a-story)





Onetahuti Bridge. *DOC*



# Meet the board



Gillian Wratt  
Chair



Devon McLean  
Director



David Flacks  
Director



Kim McGlashen  
Director



Aneika Young  
Director



Dr Philip Simpson  
Director



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  
Biodiversity Ranger  
Supervisor



John Henderson  
Biodiversity  
Ranger



Josh Preston  
Biodiversity  
Ranger



Dan Chishall  
Biodiversity Ranger  
Supervisor



Ian Cox  
Biodiversity Ranger  
Hunting

Awaroa. Ruth Bollongino, [www.fernphotos.com](http://www.fernphotos.com)





Sage forest greenhood orchid





## **Financial Report**

Project Janszoon Trust  
For the year ended 30 June 2023



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8	Statement of Changes in Trust Funds
9	Statement of Financial Position
10	Statement of Cash Flows
11-14	Notes to the Financial Statements
15	Statement of Service Performance





## Independent auditor's report

To the Trustee of Project Janszoon Trust

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### Our opinion

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Project Janszoon Trust (the Trust) on pages 7 to 15 presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2023, and its service performance, financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime issued in New Zealand (PBE Standards RDR).

### What we have audited

The financial report which comprises:

- the financial statements (the "financial statements"), including:
  - the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023;
  - 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.
- the statement of service performance for the year ended 30 June 2023.

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### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)) and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). The audit of the service performance information was conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised) (ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised)).

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

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

### Our independence and quality management

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.

We apply Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires our firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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



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**Other matter**

The service performance information presented for the corresponding year ended 30 June 2022 is unaudited.

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**Other information**

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

Our opinion on the financial statements and statement of service performance 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 and statement of service performance, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and statement of service performance, 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.

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**Responsibilities of the Trustee for the financial report**

The Trustee is responsible, on behalf of the Trust, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with PBE Standards RDR, and for such internal control as the Trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements and service performance information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Trustee is also responsible, on behalf of the Trust, for identifying performance measures and/or descriptions to report in the financial report that are a faithful representation of the Trust's service performance and that are relevant, understandable, timely, comparable and verifiable.

In preparing the financial report, 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.

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**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report, as a whole, is 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), ISAs or ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised) 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 this financial report.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report, including performing procedures to obtain evidence about and evaluating whether the service performance information is a faithful representation of the Trust's service performance and that is relevant, understandable, timely, comparable and verifiable.

As part of our audit, we perform procedures to obtain evidence about and evaluate whether the reported outcomes and outputs, and quantification of the outputs to the extent practicable, are relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable.

As part of our audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ), ISAs and ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.





We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and service performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Obtain an understanding of the process applied by the Trust to select what and how to report its service performance.
- Evaluate whether the service performance criteria are suitable so as to result in service performance information that is in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by those charged with governance and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and service performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and service performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during the audit.

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#### 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 leader on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jade Kennedy.

For and on behalf of:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Prue Wabershan Cooper'.

Chartered Accountants  
5 October 2023

Auckland



# Entity Information

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## Charities Registration Number

CC47879

## Nature of Business

Charitable Trust

## Settlor

Hutton Wilson Nominees Limited

## Trustee

Project Janszoon Trust Company Limited

## Banker

Bank of New Zealand

## 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 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
<i>Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions:</i>			
Grants Received	7	1,100,000	1,100,000
Donations		15,664	26,276
<i>Revenue from Exchange Transactions:</i>			
Fees for Public Access to WIFI		23,580	25,098
Interest Received		2,054	113
Other Revenue		1,403	130
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>1,142,701</b>	<b>1,151,617</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Audit Fees		15,826	12,128
Communications & Media		70,053	56,527
Education		99,827	99,798
Monitoring		125,293	102,071
Pest Control	7	406,374	515,756
Project Management	7	218,692	213,328
Research		51,073	53,850
Restoration		144,652	178,024
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>1,131,790</b>	<b>1,231,482</b>
<b>Net Surplus/(Deficit) before Amortisation and Depreciation</b>		<b>10,911</b>	<b>(79,865)</b>
<b>Amortisation and Depreciation</b>			
Amortisation	4	2,765	5,530
Depreciation	4	18,212	11,737
<b>Total Amortisation &amp; Depreciation</b>		<b>20,977</b>	<b>17,267</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year</b>		<b>(10,066)</b>	<b>(97,132)</b>

This statement should be read with the Independent Auditor's Report and the Notes to the Financial Statements.



# Statement of Changes in Trust Funds

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Trust Funds</b>			
<b>Funds Settled</b>			
Opening Balance		100	100
<b>Total Funds Settled</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Retained Earnings</b>			
Opening Balance		221,245	318,377
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year		(10,066)	(97,132)
<b>Total Retained Earnings</b>		<b>211,179</b>	<b>221,245</b>
<b>Total Trust Funds</b>		<b>211,279</b>	<b>221,345</b>

This statement should be read with the Independent Auditor's Report and the Notes to the Financial Statements.



# Statement of Financial Position

Project Janszoon Trust  
As at 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	389,166	272,045
Accrued Interest		1,096	69
GST Refundable		20,063	47,473
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>410,325</b>	<b>319,587</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Fixed Assets	4	110,671	113,038
Intangible Assets	4	2,765	5,530
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>113,436</b>	<b>118,568</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>523,761</b>	<b>438,155</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable		35,401	108,276
Accrued Expenses		276,586	107,049
Withholding Tax Payable		495	1,485
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>312,482</b>	<b>216,810</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>312,482</b>	<b>216,810</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>211,279</b>	<b>221,345</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Funds Settled		100	100
Retained Earnings		211,179	221,245
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>211,279</b>	<b>221,345</b>

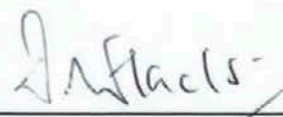
This statement should be read with the Independent Auditor's Report and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

For and on behalf of the Board:



Director

Date: 05/10/2023



Director

Date: 05/10/2023



# Statement of Cash Flows

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Grants Received		1,100,000	1,100,000
Donations Received		15,664	26,276
Fees for Public Access to WIFI Received		23,580	25,098
Interest Received		1,027	72
Other Income Received		1,403	130
GST Refunds		17,875	2,643
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,014,871)	(1,137,691)
<b>Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		<b>144,678</b>	<b>16,528</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment		(27,557)	(22,526)
<b>Total Cash Flows to Investing Activities</b>		<b>(27,557)</b>	<b>(22,526)</b>
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash</b>		<b>117,121</b>	<b>(5,998)</b>
<b>Bank Accounts and Cash</b>			
Opening cash		272,045	278,043
Closing cash	2	389,166	272,045
<b>Net Change in Cash for the Year</b>		<b>117,121</b>	<b>(5,998)</b>

This statement should be read with the Independent Auditor's Report and the Notes to the Financial Statements.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 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.

### (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 2023

## 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 2023

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents	2023	2022
	\$	\$
BNZ 00	334,728	162,635
BNZ 01	54,438	109,410
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>389,166</b>	<b>272,045</b>

## 3. Financial Instruments

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

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>Loans and Receivables</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	389,166	272,045
Accrued Interest	1,096	69
<b>Total Loans and Receivables</b>	<b>390,262</b>	<b>272,114</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost</b>		
Accounts Payable	35,401	108,276
Accrued Expenses	276,586	107,049
<b>Total Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortised Cost</b>	<b>311,987</b>	<b>215,325</b>

4. Intangible and Fixed Assets	2023	2022
	\$	\$
<b>Intangible Assets</b>		
<b>Website</b>		
At Cost	390,722	390,722
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(387,957)	(385,192)
<b>Total Website</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>5,530</b>
<b>Total Intangible Assets</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>5,530</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
<b>Plant and Equipment</b>		
At Cost	172,396	156,551
Less Accumulated Amortisation	(61,725)	(43,513)
<b>Total Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>110,671</b>	<b>113,038</b>
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	<b>110,671</b>	<b>113,038</b>
<b>Total Intangible and Fixed Assets</b>	<b>113,436</b>	<b>118,568</b>

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

As at 30 June 2023:	Website	Plant and Equipment
	\$	\$
Opening net book value	5,530	113,038
Additions	-	15,845
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation/Depreciation	(2,765)	(18,212)
<b>Closing net book value</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>110,671</b>



# Notes to the Financial Statements

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## 5. Contingent Liabilities

At balance date there are no known contingent liabilities (2022; the entity was committed to the completion of a snail fence with a total estimated cost of \$45,000. \$28,882 was already 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).

## 6. Commitments

There were no future capital commitments at period end (2022, nil).

## 7. Related Parties

Hutton Wilson Nominees Limited, Hutton Wilson Charitable Trust, Prow Consulting Limited and Zero Invasive Predators Limited 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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>During the year the following related party transactions occurred:</b>		
Grants received from Hutton Wilson Charitable Trust	1,100,000	1,100,000
Accounting services paid to Hutton Wilson Nominees	15,390	14,700
Consultancy services paid to Prow Consulting Limited	16,116	16,319
Pest Control costs paid to Zero Invasive Predators	417	7,601
<b>The following amounts were owed to related parties at balance date:</b>		
Consultancy services owed to Prow Consulting Limited	1,343	1,343
<b>Key management personnel compensation:</b>		
Remuneration paid to Directors	25,500	30,000

## 8. Events Subsequent to Balance Date

No subsequent events occurred after balance date requiring disclosure within the financial statements.



# Statement of Service Performance

Project Janszoon Trust

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## BACKGROUND

### *Who are we?*

Project Janszoon Trust ("the Trust") is a privately funded trust set up in 2012 to restore and preserve Abel Tasman's rich wildlife for all to enjoy. It is a team effort involving conservationists, iwi, locals, scientists, tourism operators and volunteers.

### *Why do we exist?*

The Trust aims to reverse the trend of ecological decline in the park. We're working with iwi – Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa, the Department of Conservation (DOC) and the community-led Abel Tasman Birdsong Trust to put things right. Together we're getting rid of pests and weeds, bringing back native birds and bush, and inspiring a culture of care for Abel Tasman.

We're reaching restoration milestones all the time with an aim of celebrating the transformation of the park by 2042 – in time for the park's 100th anniversary.

### *Our Vision*

By 2042, on the park's 100th anniversary, we hope to be celebrating;

- Biodiversity values in the park are no longer threatened by incursions of invasive weed and pest species
- Populations of key indicator species of birds, animals and plants are robust and show favourable trends on all vital measures
- Strong investor and community interest ensures the improvements are secure
- Visitors to the Park applaud an outstanding conservation success and look for ways to further enhance it
- The model created by this project is being surpassed on other parts of New Zealand public conservation land

## Performance Measures

How did we perform (what was our impact)?

Outcome	2023 (audited)	2022 (unaudited)
<b>Secure: Protecting existing ecological values</b>		
Hectares under sustained predator control (with partners)	20,411	20,411
<b>Restore: Restoring specific ecosystems and re-introducing bird life</b>		
Percent of monitoring sites where key indicator species detected:		
- Robin / Tōtawai	69%	56%*
- Kākā	39%	23%*
Number of beaches managed for fire and native ecosystem restoration	14	14
<b>Future Proof: Embedding a passion for ongoing Conservation</b>		
Number of students from partnering schools undertaking learning in the park	1341	787

\* Collected FY 2021. Bird monitoring is conducted every two years.





*Spinifex. Helen Lindsay*

Photography: Markus Baumann, Leon Berard, Ruth Bollongingo [www.fernphotos.com](http://www.fernphotos.com), Deb Corbett, Department of Conservation, Ian Cox, Caroline Crick, Ross Fitzsimmons, Tensin Heatherbell, Lesa Heaton, Helen Lindsay, Rob Moorhouse, Fred Overmars, Josh Preston, Bradley Shields, Brooke Turner, Gillian Wratt, Rebecca Wu