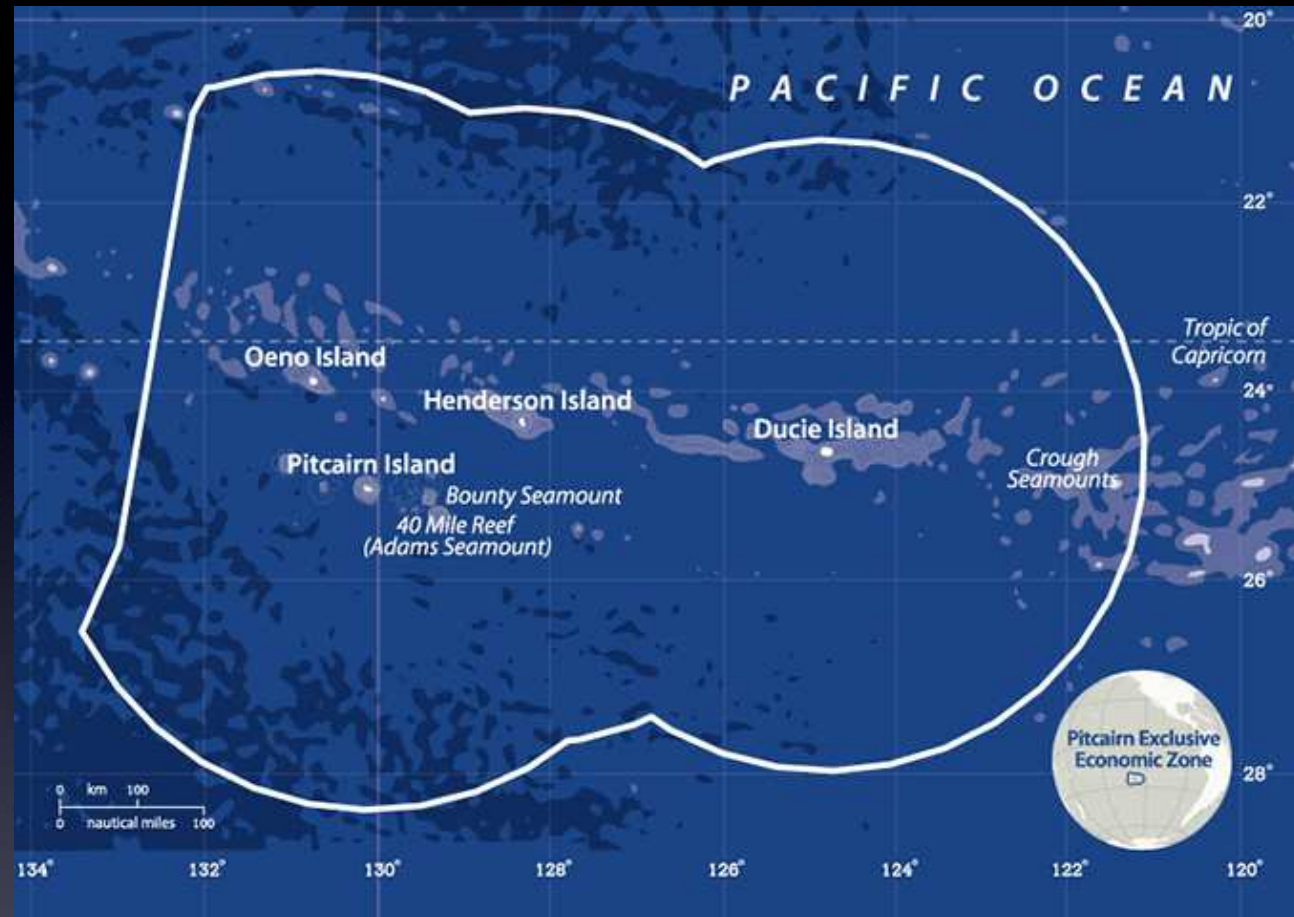Pitcairn Island is best known as the remote South Pacific island where, in 1790, 9 HMAV Bounty mutineers and 18 Polynesians found refuge after seizing the Bounty, a few days sail out of Tahiti.

Pitcairn is still home to many direct descendants of the *Bounty*. Its tiny population - less than 50 people with a workforce of just 36 – now faces a number of serious challenges due its isolation and declining and ageing population. Today tourism is the island's primary source of revenue.

Pitcairn
Islands Tourism

- Pitcairn is one of four small, diverse and unique islands: Pitcairn (the only inhabited island), Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno.

- The islands encompass a large exclusive economic zone, pristine waters and many endemic species.

- Pitcairn is 1570 km west of Easter Island and 5350 km north-east of New Zealand and its climate is sub-tropical with rich volcanic soil and lush vegetation.

Pitcairn Island is one of the most remote, inhabited islands in the world.

- Pitcairn is accessible only by sea.
-
- Its passenger/supply ship delivers supplies and provides two visitors rotations, every three months.

- Pitcairn is on a major cruise ship route but has no harbour.

- Landing cruise passengers is only possible via Pitcairn's two longboats and/or a cruise ship's own tenders or zodiacs. All passengers are landed at Bounty Bay.
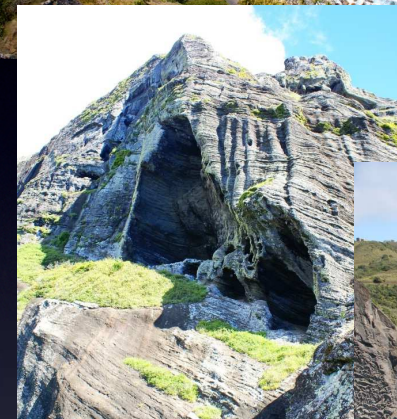

Pitcairn
Islands Tourism

- Visiting ships must lay off-shore and most cannot land passengers.

- Pitcairners board the ship and set up a curio and craft market and provide a lecture for passengers.

- The " Alternative Harbor Project" at Tedside, now underway and funded by the EU, will provide more landing options. However, it will not guarantee landings and in-land access to it requires extensive infrastructural development.

Of the 913 total landed visitors in 2014, 672 were cruise ship passengers, the largest of which comprised a group of 336.

- Pitcairn Island is small and rugged – with a land area of just 47km2. Managing small numbers of cruise ship passengers (i.e.100 - 400pax) is currently 'just manageable'.

- This is due to the island's aging population, limited workforce, lack of capacity, minimal infra-structure and visitor services.

- Other than the lowest plateau of Adamstown, everything is up-hill. Road development is planned but, currently there is only one concreted road. All other roads and tracks to natural and built attractions are steep, graded dirt.

The above factors make mitigating visitor risk very challenging.

Pitcairn
Islands Tourism

The necessary services, infrastructure, systems, processes, workforce and management plans required to sustainably manage large numbers of cruise ship passengers on Pitcairn Island must be conceived and implemented with great care.
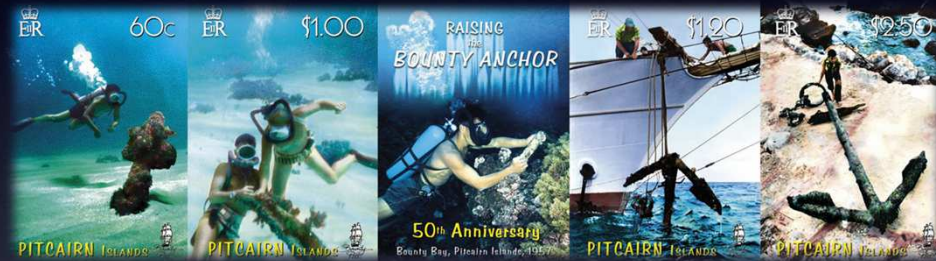
- What are the likely short and long term environmental impacts of landing increasing numbers of cruise ship passengers at Pitcairn?

- What are the key elements of Pitcairn's identity which should be emphasized and marketed specifically for the cruise ship industry?

How will more ships and increased numbers of landed passengers impact the socio/cultural values and day to day lives of the Pitcairn Islanders?

- What can the Pitcairn Islanders do to ensure their cultural capital is safe, valued, respected and maximized?

- How will more ships and increased numbers of landed passengers impact Pitcairn's fragile marine ecology and how will these factors be managed going forward?

- Other than landing fees how else might Tourism generate revenue for the government?

- What are the alternatives?

For more information visit our website at
www.visitpitcairn.pn