



Waitakere Ranges
Protection Society Inc

news

PO Box 15-668, New Lynn, Waitakere City 0640

www.waitakereranges.org.nz

Issue 143 November 2009

Your President's Report



This year seems to have gone by in a flash, spring has arrived and it is nearly Christmas. Unfortunately this doesn't mean any let up in the Society's workload, for while there might be fewer meetings to attend over summer, resource consent applications, plan changes, management plans and the like do not take holidays, and the business of councils carries on regardless.

And perhaps even more so this summer as we enter the last twelve months before the governance structure of Auckland changes completely. Many Aucklanders will be concerned at the speed and scope of the changes that have been signalled by the Transitional Authority, and will fear that in the relentless drive to design a completely new framework before the local body elections in October 2010, mistakes will be made that will have far reaching implications for the city. What these changes will mean for the environment and especially for the Waitakere Ranges and the Regional Park network is uncertain, but we are lucky that Mels Barton, the Society's Secretary and Heritage Area Coordinator has been attending many meetings over the past months and has a good overview of proceedings and is keeping the committee briefed.

One of the concerning consequences of the transition has been the rush by Waitakere City to introduce a plethora of District Plan Changes, many of which directly affect the Heritage Area. For example Local Area Plans that had been intended to be introduced at the rate of two per year over the next 5-10 years, are suddenly being rapidly progressed across the foothills from Oratia to Swanson and consultation with the affected communities could well be compromised. Together with that, the Council's agenda for

economic wellbeing threatens to override environmental matters, so that the Heritage Area, for which we fought so long, and which we hoped would bring some reprieve to the relentless demand for development, is now being used to promote tourism in the Ranges and the foothills. This would be more acceptable if Waitakere City had a Visitor Management Strategy in place, something the Society has been advocating for for many years. The Council's recent promotion of the Hillary Trail and soon the foothills walkway threaten to bring unprecedented numbers of visitors to the Ranges as these attractions will be advertised nationally and internationally.

So the work of the Society is far from done. While the nature of the threats has changed from subdivision to tourism, the implications for the communities and the environment are still quite alarming. The next twelve months will be extremely busy and your support will be needed if we are to engage with the complex and rapid changes proposed and take action on a number of fronts where necessary.

John Edgar
President

ARC Targets Climbing Asparagus at Piha

Following a meeting with local community groups at Piha the ARC's biosecurity team has agreed to target climbing asparagus as the key weed species in Piha for 2009-10.

The approach will include raising awareness about the weed and the threat it poses to native bush and parkland in the area. ARC will be working with private landowners and Waitakere City Council on a number of critical sites with large infestations, which are generating seeds that are spreading to other areas.

Piha property owners and tenants are encouraged to collaborate with their neighbours and to contact the ARC for advice and support. Equipment and herbicide will also be made available for loan to be used on private land.

For more information contact Mary Stewart at ARC on Mary.Stewart@arc.govt.nz or phone 09 366 2000.



Photos by ARC.

Stick Insects in the Waitakere Ranges

At least four different species of stick insect live in the Waitakere Ranges. Each is very distinct and two are quite rare while the other two, the Smooth or Common stick insect and the Spiny stick insect are common and widespread. The most common one is the Smooth Stick Insect, *Clitarchus hookeri* (White 1846) – probably the most common and widespread New Zealand species. It was first collected by members of one of Captain Cook's Expeditions and is amongst the first species of New Zealand insects to be named and described. As its name implies it is a smooth species. The adults, up to 10 or more centimeters long, are mostly either green or brown but some mottled brown specimens do occur and may be another species. In the Waitakere Ranges males and females seem to be equally common. The sexes are very easily distinguished by the fact that the females are much fatter, larger and usually pregnant, whilst the males are smaller very thin, twig-like and more fragile.

All stick insects are vegetarian foliage feeders. This particular species favours manuka, kanuka, sometimes pohutukawa and a number of other plant species. They usually hide amongst foliage during the day where they are well camouflaged and come out to feed at night. Females lay their eggs whilst sheltering amongst the foliage. The eggs are simply dropped down to the earth one at a time and look like small seeds, which are impossible to find amongst soil and leaf litter. Their shape varies between different species and is quite characteristically distinct for each so that a species can be identified from its egg alone. There is one belonging to a species living in the Waitakeres which is probably new and which is known to be present only because its egg (one only!) was discovered amongst leaf litter which was being examined in the search for minute land snails which live amongst the forest litter. Stick insect nymphs (miniature adults) emerge in the spring and immediately commence climbing whatever is at hand in search of food.

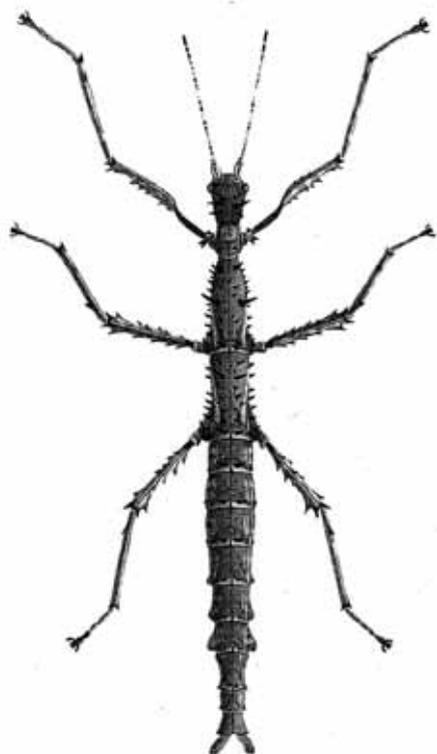
A rather unusual characteristic of stick insects is that they are commonly parthenogenetic. That is to say females can lay unfertilized eggs from which female nymphs will emerge and grow into fertile adults, no male or fertilization being necessary. The common Waitakere species have this ability especially a second species, the Spiny Stick Insect, *Acanthoxyla prasina* (Westwood 1859) of which no males have ever been found. Adult specimens of this species are about the same length but fatter and more robust than females of the Smooth Stick Insect. This species is also widespread and common and is rather variable, one form being smooth despite its name. It is often found feeding on various rata species, on conifers and on various species of bramble. One specimen was found feeding on kauri leaves and must have had very strong jaws!

Many different plant and animal species both beneficial and noxious have been introduced or invaded New Zealand from abroad so it is refreshing to come across an example of the reverse having taken place. Both the New Zealand Spiny and Smooth Stick Insects have become established in Southwest England and on the Scilly Isles. They were probably carried there with soil and leaf litter surrounding the roots of New Zealand native plant species carried there for propagation and now well established.

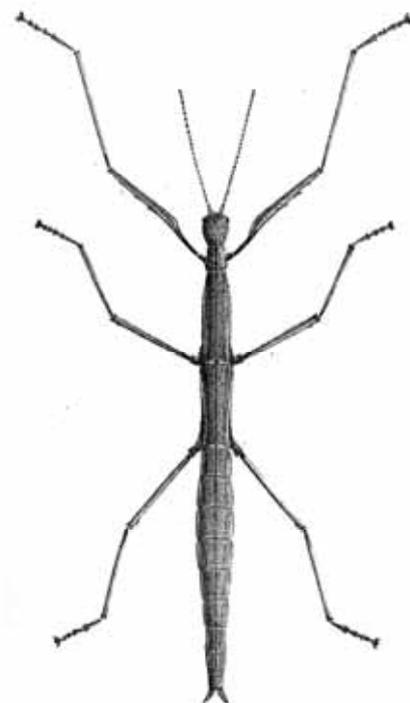
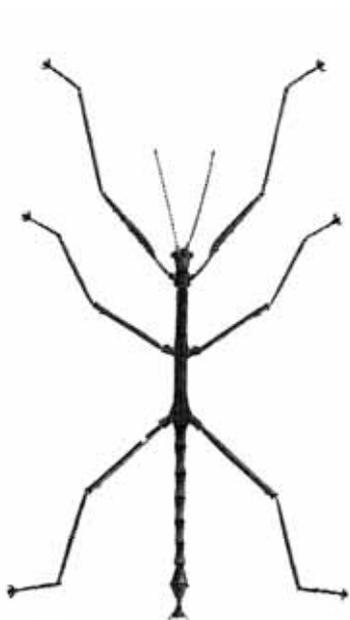
The other two stick insect species present in the Ranges are relatively rare, much smaller and rather particular about which plant species they feed upon. One, *Spinotectarchus acornutus* (Hutton 1899) is less than 5 centimetres long, has a ridged back, and feeds mainly on the shrub. One, the smaller by far particularly feeds on the plant *Cyathodes fasciculata*, a species of mingimingi on which it is mainly found. The other, *Spinotectarchus* (possibly a form of the species *jucundus* but not as yet formerly identified) is larger, smooth and has only been found on two occasions. Its food preferences are unknown. Perhaps one day the species which laid the unknown egg will be discovered.

Stick insects are preyed upon by birds and other insect-eating predators including rodents and probably hedgehogs and possums when they get a chance. But, sadly, they are also preyed upon by wasps which

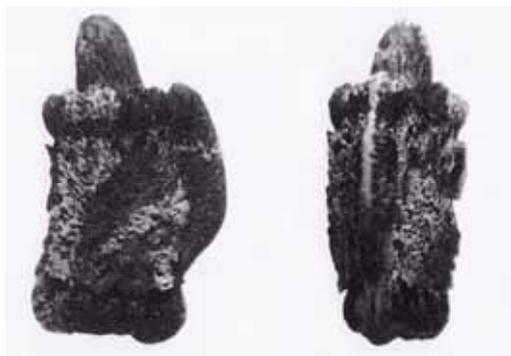
may wipe them out in their areas of hawking and hunting. Wasps are an ecological disaster as far as many species of insect are concerned.



Acanthoxyla prasina



Clitarchus hookeri male (L) and female (R).



Acanthoxyla prasina egg, side view (L) showing bulging keel and dorsal view (R) 4.4mm high.



Clitarchus hookeri egg, side view (L) and dorsal view (R), 2.3mm high

Illustrations from JT Salmon *The Stick Insects of New Zealand* 1991

Heritage Area Coordinator's Report, September - November 2009

This has been a very busy quarter for the Society and one dominated by trying to save the trees.

Submissions / Advocacy

Auckland Governance – Local Government Commission

I compiled a detailed written submission on the boundaries for the wards and local boards for the new super city and encouraged others to do so by issuing a submission guide. WRPS strongly advocates keeping the Heritage Area intact and covered by a single local board as well as being encompassed in a single ward (which will probably need to also include some of the urban areas too). We were pleased to see that Waitakere City Council supported this view in their submission.

I have also attended a couple of public meetings and forums on the Super City and where to from here with regard to community groups and Council funding. The third Government Bill is due out for submissions in November.

RMA Changes – Tree Protection

I have written various articles and letters to editors as well as organised a mass email campaign to Government MPs to try to encourage them to dump clause 52 of the RMA Streamlining and Amendment Bill, all in vain however. I spoke at a Labour Party meeting on what the changes to the legislation will mean and what we can do to protect our trees now. I'm continuing to work on this with politicians, Council staff and the Tree Council and will keep you updated on developments.

LAPs

I wrote submissions on the draft Oratia and Waitarua Local Area Plans and then John and I met to discuss our submission with Council staff. We continue to have grave concerns about Council's drive for "economic development" in the foothills and the impacts that could have on the parkland. ARC and Protect Piha Heritage also share our concerns. The latest idea from Council is "softening the edge" of the MUL by planting fruit trees in adjacent suburbs. It sounds great in theory, but a softening of the hard edge in planning terms will inevitably mean encroaching urban sprawl into the Heritage Area so we also have concerns about this approach. In Titirangi Village where locals have been demanding a LAP and meeting great resistance from Council there was a public consultation meeting to discuss the future for the Village – in all but name a LAP process – to which 200 people came and clearly stated their desire to keep Titirangi low-rise and bush dominated rather than "urban designed". So we will be keeping a close eye on developments there as Council are busy drafting a District Plan Change for the Village due out before Xmas for consultation.

Possoms

I wrote an article about Operation Possum Blitz being organised by June Henderson & Linda Graham.

Youth Advocacy

I met with Jo Newman from the EcoMatters Trust about encouraging more young people to become involved in projects to protect their environment and hoping to attract a few younger members to the Society. This led to me running a workshop called "Taking Action to Protect Your Local Places" at the recent Waitakere Regeneration Summit at Zeal in Henderson. This was very successful and inspiring to meet so many keen young environmentalists who were amazed at what the Society has achieved over the last 36 years. I hope to continue this work and am looking for further opportunities to showcase the Society to our youth and encourage them to become active.

I also started a Facebook Group for WRPS that has already attracted over 50 members. You can join it

here:

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php#/group.php?gid=156550153926&ref=mf>

Oral History

I have trained both Anna Fomison and Carole Shone to use the digital voice recorder we bought with the grant from Lotteries and have acted as sound recording technician for Carole's interviews with Jeff Scholes, Bobbie Woodward, John Lewis and Tony Randerson. I must say it has been absolutely fascinating to hear all about the early days of the Society and how effective those people were despite the difficulties they faced at the time. I cannot believe what they managed to achieve when the first President Jeff Scholes didn't have electricity or a phone and had to walk a kilometre to use his neighbour's party line! It makes our lives today seem so easy with the internet and mobile phones. The depressing thing about all the stories however is that we are still fighting the same issues today and nothing much seems to have changed. Looks like there will always need to be a role for the Society in protecting the Ranges.

Monoao Trees

Its been a quarter dominated by trees and we were alerted to the presence of some very rare Monoao trees on Kelly's Road underneath Vector power lines and in need of trimming. I am talking to the Council, Vector and DoC to see if we can find a better long term solution for the trees. Undergrounding the lines will cost at least \$95,000 and no one wants to pay for it, but we will make submissions on next year's annual planning rounds to see if we can find at least some of the costs.

Consents

82 Laingholm Drive

I wrote letters to the Council on this non-notified consent application, which involves building on a large area of road reserve right next to the Dorothy Road Reserve as well as using the reserve entrance as a right of way to the property.

Consultation

Kauri PTA

John and I met with ARC staff to discuss our concerns and wish to close tracks in the Ranges to prevent further spread of the terrible kauri dieback disease. We also discussed the announcement of the Hilary Trail through the Ranges from Titirangi to Muriwai. I followed up with MAF staff leading the joint agency bid to Government for funding for research, publicity and operational measures. We were all delighted that the \$4.7 million bid was approved and announced this week. It is a drop in the ocean of course, over \$90 million was spent on controlling the painted apple moth, but it is a good start and will enable the basic research to be done.

Junior World Surf Championships

I attended a briefing from the organisers of this major event at Piha in January 2010.

ARC Parks Management Plan

I have started to review this draft plan and set up a meeting with ARC staff to discuss the issues. Submissions close on 23 December.

Fundraising

I am exploring all avenues for raising funds for the Society. Unfortunately our application to the ARC's Environmental Initiatives Fund for producing a new website was not successful, so we will look to find an alternative way to fund this work.

Mels Barton

November 2009

Option to receive your copy of the WRPS Newsletter by Email Attachment

An increasing number of our members have been asking to receive their copy of the newsletter by email attachment. We suspect the numbers of those interested are now high enough to make this a cost effective option. So if you would like to receive your copy of the newsletter by email in the future, please advise the Secretary, mels@waitakereranges.org.nz stating your name and email address.

The Truth about Trees

It's a shame there is so much mis-information being spread around in the media about the changes to the RMA bill regarding chopping trees. An article in the *Western Leader* in September - "Tree Battle Goes to Court" - was no exception.

It's very important that people understand the facts around this law change or they risk prosecution, just like the guy featured in the article. The truth is that from October 1 you will be allowed to prune trees on your own property without applying for consent. You are entitled to trim up to 20% of the tree's foliage each year as long as the pruning is conducted in accordance with accepted arboricultural practice.

Pruning does not mean felling or killing the tree however. Anyone doing so can still be prosecuted by the Council until 2012. All the Councils are currently working to develop a regionally consistent definition of "pruning" by October 1. You should report infringements of the RMA to the Council.

You will not be allowed to touch trees on the street or in reserves or parks. However, living in the Heritage Area does not provide any additional protection for your trees, unless you do not have reticulated sewage in which case your trees remain fully protected and there is no change to the current rules.

If on the other hand you want to protect the trees on your property you can request that the Council schedules individual trees by calling their call centre on 839 0400. An arborist will visit your property to advise you. However scheduling has only been applied to the most important heritage trees and there are only 1700 scheduled trees in the entire region.

The best way to protect your trees is via a covenant for all or part of your property. Covenants do not need to be restrictive and expensive but can be flexible and tailored to suit you. There are 3 different types of covenant available in Waitakere City, so decide which is best for you and contact the Council to discuss. The Deputy Mayor has promised financial assistance for anyone wanting to covenant their property – and of course you will also qualify for rates relief if you do so. All the details are on the Council website at: <http://www.waitakere.govt.nz/cnlser/pw/greennetwk/pdf/gn-covenant-flyer.pdf>

For those people who wonder why we should care about protecting our trees, here are a few facts that you might like to consider before dusting off your chainsaw:

Each tree in one year treats around 17 cubic metres of stormwater. That's a lot of water to erode the slopes of your property. The Waitakere Ranges receive 40% more rainfall than the urban area of Auckland. The steep clay soil slopes of Titirangi and Laingholm in particular are highly unstable and many of our houses are only held up by the network of tree roots keeping the banks together. It may not be your property that slides into the road as a result of your tree removal, but your neighbour's, and he might just sue you for the cost of repair.

It only takes a minute to kill a tree, but 100s of years for it to grow back. In the meantime you lose privacy, shade and stability for your property.

Kauri Killer Cash Promise

WRPS warmly welcomed the Government announcement pledging \$4.7 million towards the fight against the fatal kauri dieback disease (*Phytophthora taxon Agathis*), but recognised that it is just the first step on a long road towards dealing with this disease.

It can't come too soon for kauri in the Waitakere Ranges, which are suffering badly and where the disease is spreading rapidly.

WRPS has been calling for the ARC to close tracks to protect unaffected areas in the Ranges and quarantine the healthy trees while vital research is undertaken to better understand the disease, which is new to science.

The Government money, in response to a bid by the joint agency trying to manage the disease, will cover basic research and operational management as well as essential publicity.

“It is vital that we get the message out to the public before the summer starts that people can kill kauri by spreading this disease on their boots and bike tyres and by letting dogs run around off the lead in the bush” said Society President John Edgar.

“We can't say it strongly enough, but if you want to save our kauri then stay away from them. Go for a walk on the beach instead this summer and keep out of the Ranges. If you do walk in the bush then scrub and disinfect your boots and equipment and keep to the tracks.”

“We almost lost the kauri once through logging and got a second chance, but this time we might lose them forever. We look forward to seeing a big increase in containment efforts and for the scientists to be able to get on with the research on the disease before it's too late”

WRPS will be meeting with ARC staff shortly to discuss priorities for spending the funding. These photos of dying kauri at Pakiri by Nick Waipara of ARC show how bad the problem is that we face



Waitakere Water Supply History

Notes of talk given by John La Roche – at Piha 5 Sept 09, organised by Protect Piha Heritage

John acknowledged his use of the very detailed but unpublished history of Auckland's water supply by Graeme Murdoch now held by Watercare Services.

The early water supplies to Auckland City have a significant bearing on what happened in the Waitakere Ranges.

In 1864 the Ligar Canal, formerly the Waihoritu Stream, originated from a swampy area near the present Aotea Square. It originally ran with clear water down the gully that is now Queen Street and served the town's immediate needs. But it wasn't long before it became an open sewer, described as "*a pestiferous ditch, the receptacle of every imaginable filth bubbling in the noonday sun.*"

The first piped water supply in 1866 came from the Domain springs. It soon proved totally inadequate for the growing population. Most had to rely on rain water, springs or wells for their water. Fires in the wooden buildings of the day and the lack of a pressure water system were major problems.

In 1864 the Auckland Provincial Council commissioned civil engineer, Henry Wrigg to report on water supply to the town. Wrigg recommended a gravity scheme from the Nihotupu River to Khyber Pass Road, including filters and service reservoirs, at a cost of £82,771-0-4. It was estimated it would take 18 months to complete.

The Mayor petitioned Parliament in 1871 for £80,000 to provide a water supply for the city. Although the petition was favourably received, no action was taken. Water shortages continued to worsen with a severe drought in the summer of 1871-72.

Mr Edward Moriarty, civil engineer, was engaged by the City in 1874 to report on all possible sources of water for Auckland. After a thorough investigation of many sources he recommended a pumped supply from Western Springs. After raising a waterworks loan for £100,000, the City purchased the Western Springs property from Low and Motion in 1875 for £20,000 and the pumphouse was opened on 9th May 1877 and served the city until 1920.

Water usage increased as the City provided more water mains, and those residents who could afford the £10 connection fee obtained piped water connections. Residents who could afford to, were installing water closet toilets, and using water to flush sewer pipes and to water streets to keep the dust down. By 1886, 24 hour pumping was sometimes needed at Western Springs. While initially the supply was good, over time it deteriorated attracting increasing complaints. The District Health Officer warned of the risk of typhoid in 1899. The need for yet another new supply of water had become obvious.

To meet the water crisis a decision was made in 1900 to proceed with the collection of water from the Waitakere Ranges. This was facilitated by a gift of land from Mr Henry Atkinson in Titirangi for part of the pipeline route for a supply from the Nihotupu Stream. Timber dams were built on Nihotupu Stream and on Quinns Creek to provide a temporary water supply conveyed through light gauge wrought iron pipes to Western Springs from 1902. The Nihotupu wooden dam was demolished in 1914 during the building of the present Upper Nihotupu dam.

From this time the Council adopted a policy of continually planning the future provision of water for an ever growing city. The decision was made to build a concrete gravity dam at the Waitakere Falls with work commencing in 1906. There were many construction difficulties. The pipeline route and access tramline followed around rocky bluffs and through tunnels. George's Tunnel, 693 m long had to be constructed under the main Waitakere ridge. Once the pipes were laid, water supply from two temporary timber dams, one on the Waitakere River and the other on Kelly's Creek provided water to the city. Construction of the main dam was slow due to wet weather and supply problems. But by November

1910 the new dam was completed and water again flowed to the city. Subsequent raising the dam by 16 feet in 1925 more than doubled the storage capacity. In recent years it has been strengthened against earthquakes by drilling down to the foundation rock strata and tying the dam to the rock with prestressed cables.

Although the pending completion of Waitakere Dam promised relief, by 1909 it was obvious to the city Waterworks Engineer that more water would soon be required.

A site just above the main Nihotupu Falls was recommended where a concrete dam could be built. Tenders were called in 1915 to construct the Upper Nihotupu dam. Slips in the steep country along the temporary pipeline route and deterioration of the light-gauge steel pipes caused frequent disruption of the water supply from the temporary Nihotupu wooden dams. To alleviate this problem, between 1911 and 1913, tunnels were dug under intervening ridges on the pipeline route, shortening the pipe length by four kilometres and reducing its vulnerability to slip damage. A two foot gauge tramline (now used as a public attraction by Watercare's Rain Forest Express) was laid for the installation of cast iron pipes imported from Britain. Construction supplies were brought by boat across the Manukau Harbour to a special wharf and storage hoppers at Big Muddy Creek. A tramline was constructed up the Nihotupu Valley to "The Incline".

Progress was very slow after very heavy rain falls and flooding of the site, washouts and tunnel collapses causing delay in the transportation of materials. This was compounded by the major shortages of men and materials during World War 1. By 1919 foundation trenches had been dug and the first concrete poured. Exceptionally heavy rainfall and gales on the Manukau Harbour continued to cause supply difficulties; however by February 1923 the last concrete had been poured.

But in the meantime, continuing installation of flush toilets in the city and new consumers joining the supply had been causing rapidly increasing water consumption and Council became increasingly concerned about the slow progress on the Upper Nihotupu Dam. To expedite provision of additional water storage, an 18 foot (5.48 m) high concrete slab and buttress dam on the Nihotupu River north of Piha Road (the 'Nihotupu Auxillary' dam) was completed under urgency by June 1921, providing 75 million gallons (1,650,000 m³) of storage.

In Deember 1920 Western Springs water was condemned as "unfit for human consumption". Council was informed that "Waitakere water is very impure and falls outside the limit of organic purity". Faecal coliforms were detected in both Western Springs and Nihotupu water. In response, Council stopped public access to the water catchments and the boundaries were fenced. By 1922 chlorination plants had been installed at Titirangi (Nihotupu) and Western Springs, and by July 1927 filter stations at Nihotupu and Waitakere were brought into service.

Upper Huia Dam, another gravity mass concrete dam, was completed in 1929 with storage capacity of 520,000,000 gallons (2,436,000 m³). A filter station for Huia water was provided in Titirangi, not far from the Nihotupu filter station.

Search for Other Sources

There was a severe drought in 1915 when water from the Onhunga springs became polluted and typhoid was being spread from the One Tree Hill supply. Auckland City's need for further sources of water became urgent. The young engineer Arthur Mead was asked in 1915 to investigate all possible sources. He reported on possible dam sites at Upper Huia Valley, Karamatura, Marama, Whatipu, Pararaha, Karekare and Piha. He was also asked to look at the Anawhata Stream, Lower Waitakere, Mokoroa and Muriwai Valley.

James Carlaw, Waterworks Engineer felt these proposals would not satisfy Auckland into the future and stated to the 1916 Council meeting "It is absolutely certain that sooner or later the head of water from the Waikato River must be the permanent supply." He suggested using the Upper Mangatawhiri Valley for a

storage reservoir.

The Lower Nihotupu dam was first recommended in 1915, but reduced consumption of water in early 1930's economic depression enabled a pause in further work. Water use was again increasing by 1938 but the outbreak of World War II and the military enlistment of most of the City's technical staff caused a further interruption. The very dry summer of 1942-43 and the arrival of American troops and activity associated with the war effort again brought severe water shortages. The completion of the Lower Nihotupu dam became very urgent. The Lower Nihotupu Dam was the first roll fill earth dam constructed in New Zealand designed in accord with modern soil mechanics theory and testing of materials.

After Lower Nihotupu attention turned to the Hunua Ranges where Cosseys and Upper Mangatawhiri earth dams were built before the final dam in the Waitakeres at Lower Huia was completed in 1971.

Auckland continues to grow and now that the Waikato River is being used as predicted by James Carlaw in 1916, it is unlikely any more water will be squeezed from the Waitakeres.



The spillway at the Lower Nihotupo Dam, Parau (John Edgar)

Release of two new books

The Iron-Bound Coast

WHEN THE WORLD WAS YOUNG ON THE WEST COAST ...

The Iron-Bound Coast is a new book of special interest to WRPS members — an intimate record of the Ranges at the tail end of the logging era, when the isolated farming communities of the coast were starting to open up as a holiday destination.

Wallace Badham waited until his retirement to set down in amazing detail his experiences growing up at Karekare in the early twentieth century. Shortly before his death, Wally entrusted *The Iron-Bound Coast* to writer and Waitakere City mayor Bob Harvey, who recalls his excitement:

“I realised this is truly a rich gem, a legacy of not only remote Karekare beach, but a grand story of this country. Wally speaks in a voice that reflects the time; a time that is now rapidly fading in memory and people.”

The Iron-Bound Coast is published by WRPS members Peter Dowling and Alessandra Zecchini of Libro International, and was expertly proofread by Society Vice-President Anna Fomison. The limited edition hardback is available from good booksellers or by contacting Peter (817 2951, peter@oratiamedia.com).

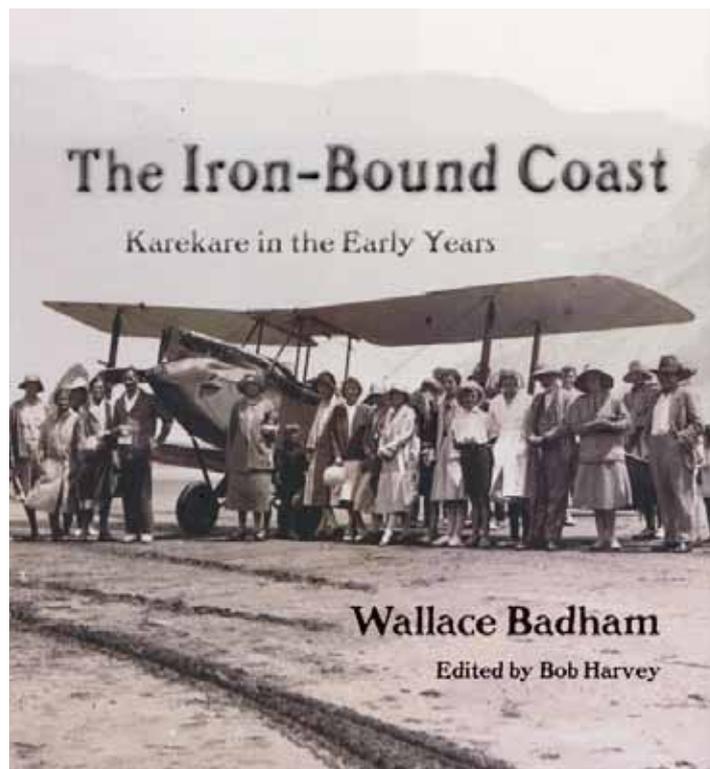
The Iron-Bound Coast: Karekare in the Early Years

Wallace Badham; edited by Bob Harvey

Libro International, 2009

ISBN 978-1-877514-01-2

Hardback, 200 pages, 215 photos, \$60



Spirit of the West

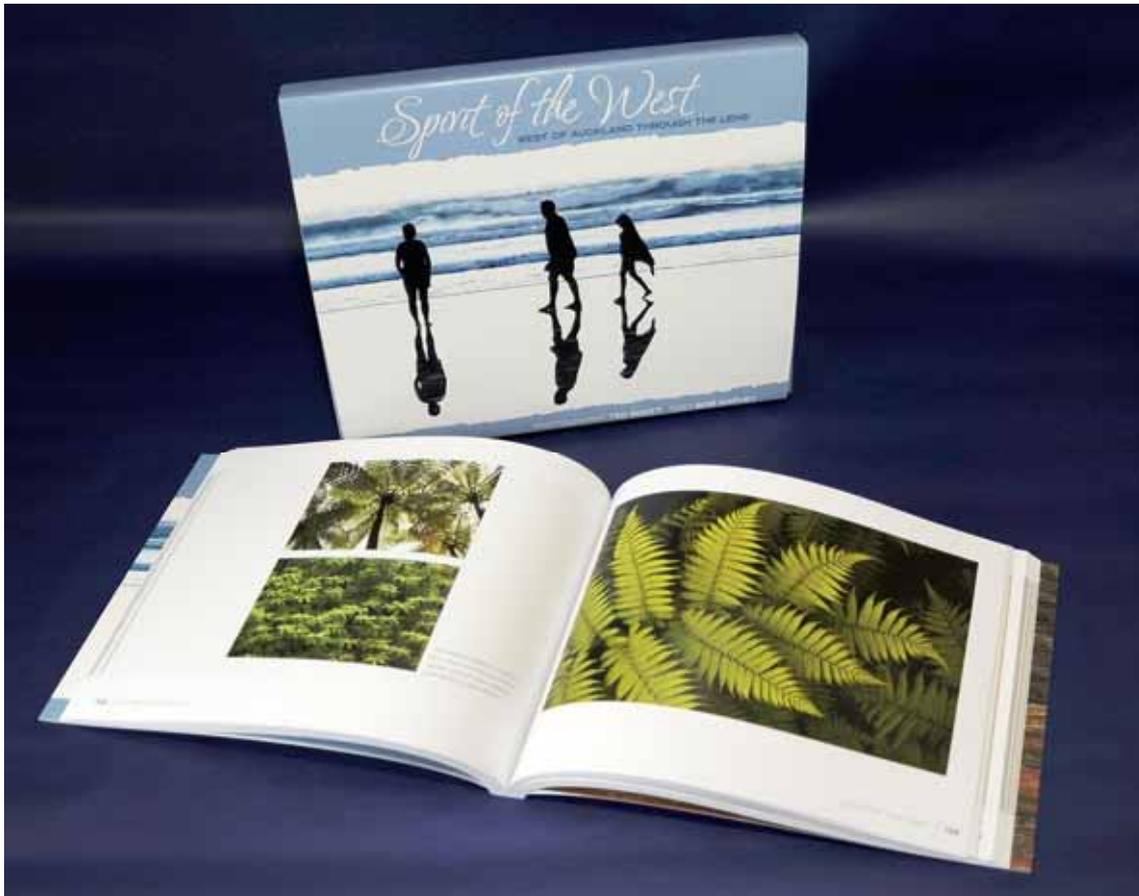
In their new pictorial book *Spirit of the West*, which follows on from the very popular "*Untamed Coast*" Bob Harvey and Ted Scott take a photographic journey around the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area. From the interior of the Ranges down to the foothill communities of Oratia and Titirangi, venturing north as far as Kumeu and Muriwai, Ted's photographs beautifully capture the magic of the Waitakere Ranges, the varying moods and textures of the landscape and images that highlight local community events.

The *Spirit of the West* has more than one hundred and eighty images featuring Titirangi, Oratia, Laingholm, Parau, Cornwallis, Huia, Whatipu, Karekare, Piha, Anawhata, and Bethell's, Te Henga.

You can order a copy of the Spirit of the West either on its own or in a presentation box. RRP \$45.00, or \$50.00 in presentation box with free post and packing. Please order via WRPS as Ted is kindly donating \$10 from each sale to the Society.

THE PERFECT GIFT FOR A WESTIE.

For more details visit www.heritagepublishing.co.nz or contact Heritage Publishing; phone 09 8128 859 or email info@heritagepublishing.co.nz



Ted Scott 2010 Calendar

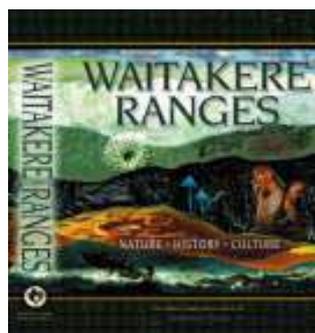
To accompany the book *Spirit of the West* Ted Scott has also produced a Calendar for 2010, the perfect gift for sending overseas this Christmas. A \$5 donation from the sale of each calendar comes to WRPS so please place your orders via WRPS now to catch the post. Price is \$15 which includes free post and packing.



Waitakere Ranges

First edition of this iconic book is almost sold out.

Don't miss out on the perfect Christmas present if you don't have one already, this could be your last chance! Cost to members: \$85.00 incl p&p



Order form:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Number of "Waitakere Ranges" (\$85 ea): _____

Number of Ted Scott 2010 Calendars (\$15 ea): _____

Number of "Spirit of the West" (\$45 ea) : _____

including presentation box (\$5 ea) Yes ___ or No ___

Phone number or email address (in case of queries):

PAY ONLINE:

- (1) Email your order information to the **Secretary at**
mels@waitakereranges.org.nz
- (2) Make online payment to ASB New Lynn
account number **12-3034-0702207-00**

OR

PAY BY CHEQUE:

Please send your order and cheque to:
Waitakere Ranges Protection Society
PO Box 15668, Waitakere City, 0640.

CLOSING DATES FOR OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS MAIL

International Economy

Australia & South Pacific Mon 30 November
Rest of the World Mon 23 November

Par Avion Air

Australia & South Pacific Mon 7 December
Rest of the World Mon 30 November

Courier – Economy

Australia & South Pacific Mon 14 December
Rest of the World Thur 10 December

Courier – International Express

Australia & South Pacific Wed 16 December
Rest of the World Mon 14 December

Your Committee
Committee meetings are held on the
second Wednesday of the month

President: John Edgar 812 8555
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