

LEGEND

Psst! This walk can be completed in any direction with any start and finish point.



Fitness station



Water station



Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT)



Covered seating



Walk path

WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN FEATURES



Wetland



Raingarden



Detention basin



Swales and buffer strips

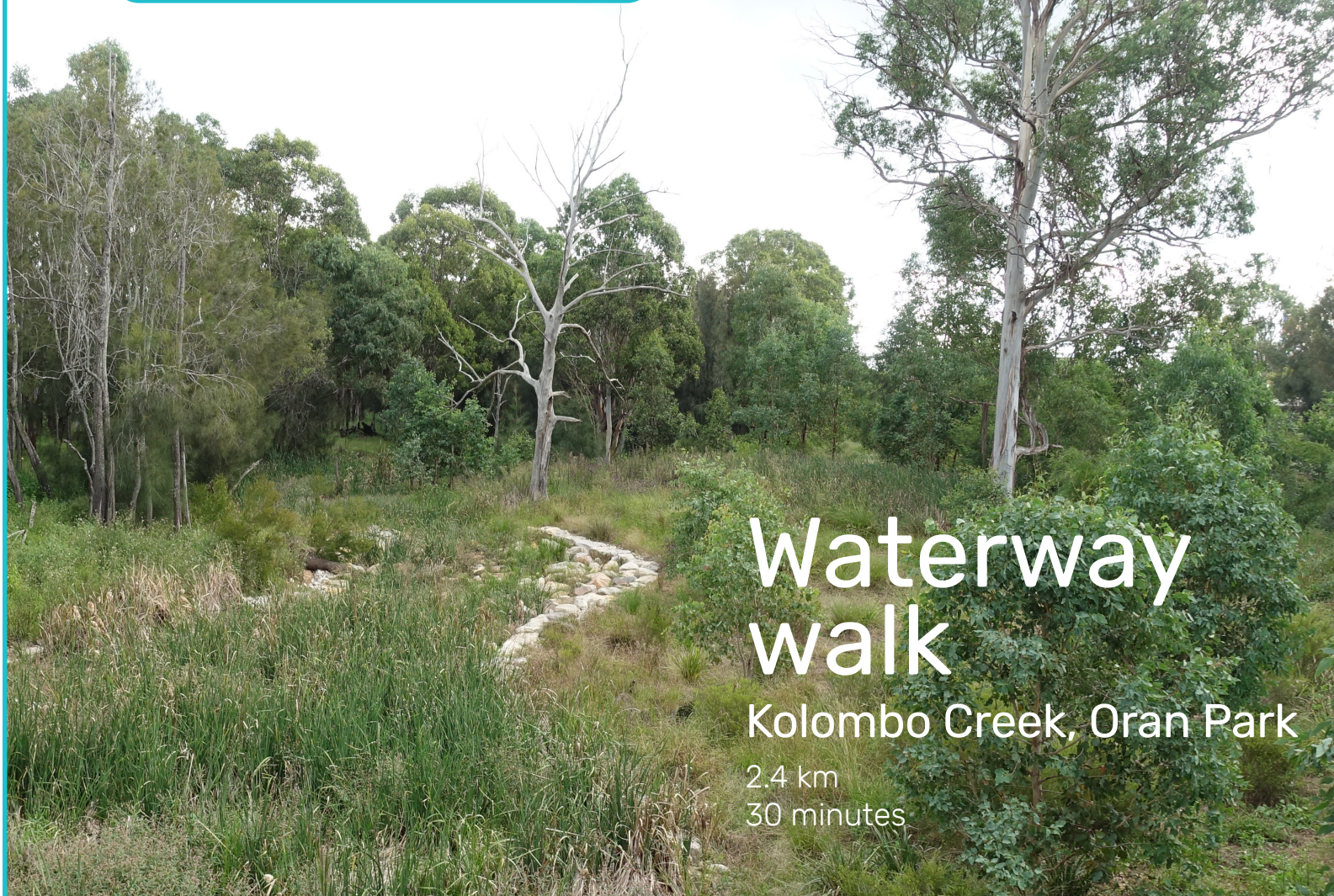


Pond



This is a wheelchair accessible route

This is the traditional land of the Dharawal people. Council acknowledges the Dharawal people as the traditional custodians and pay our respects to their Elders both past and present.



Waterway walk

Kolombo Creek, Oran Park

2.4 km
30 minutes



70 Central Ave, Oran Park 2570



4654 7777



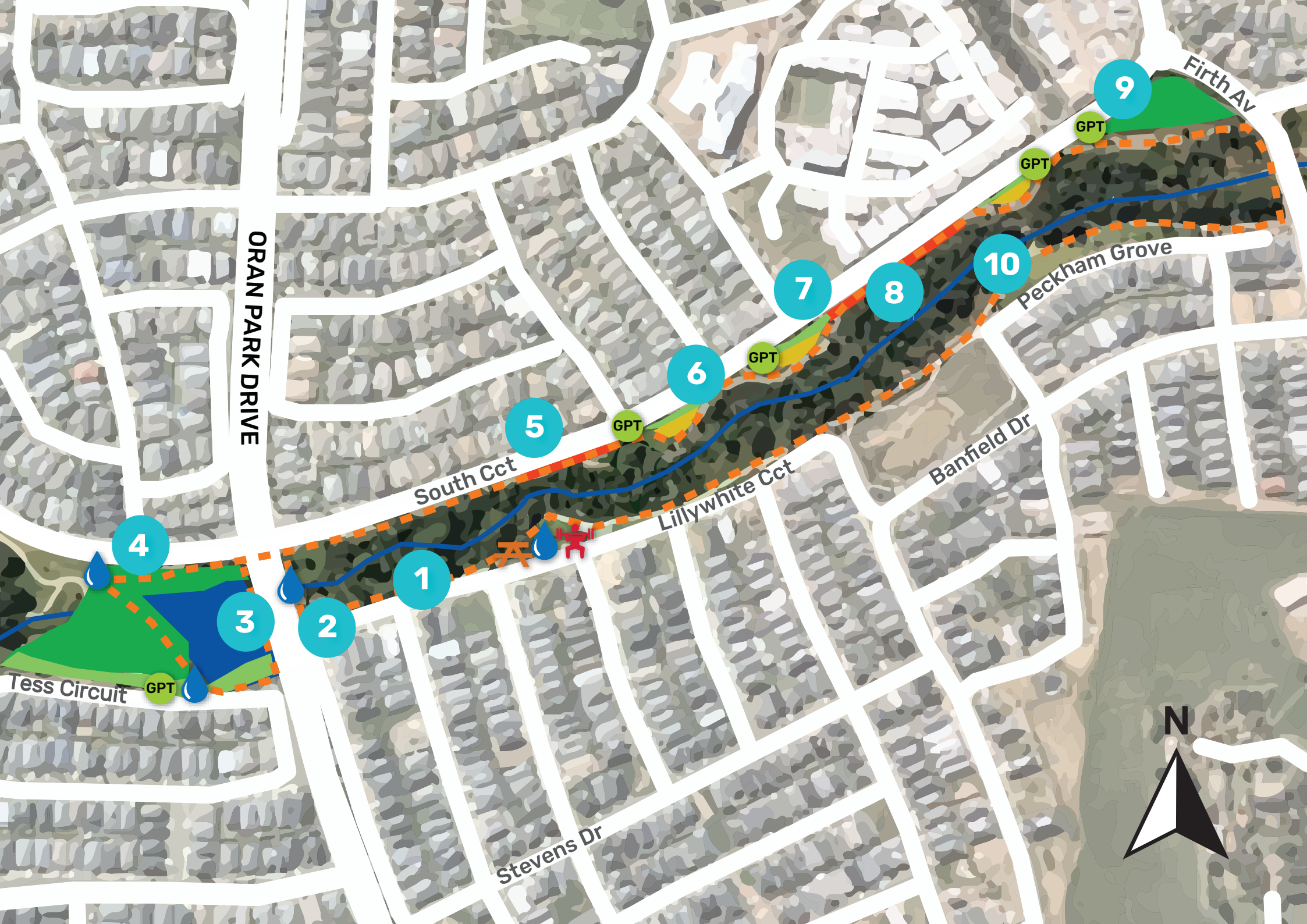
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ORAN PARK DRIVE

4

3

2

1

5

6

7

8

10

9

Tess Circuit

South Cct

Lillywhite Cct

Banfield Dr

Peckham Grove

Firth Av

Stevens Dr



Hi there, local explorer!

Are you ready to take on this adventure and learn more about your local waterway and the features that have been included to keep it clean and healthy?

Before you begin, make sure you:

- Wear sensible shoes;
- Are sun-safe;
- Have water to drink;
- Follow traffic instructions; and
- Stay on the path.

Fact: Kolombo Creek is part of the South Creek catchment that drains into the Hawkesbury River.

1 Riparian corridor

Riparian corridors are the vegetated areas that surround creeks, rivers, lakes and wetlands.

The plants in these areas are tolerant of waterlogged soils and provide important local habitat for wildlife, including birds and lizards.

These areas also stabilise the creek banks and help to remove nutrients from the water, which can be harmful to the environment. Riparian areas also provide important shade and act to cool the local area.

Can you see any wildlife today?



2 Stormwater

Rain that falls on urban surfaces, such as driveways, roads and footpaths, is known as stormwater.

Stormwater picks up litter, sediment, oils, and nutrients as it travels and washes these pollutants into our waterways where it can affect plants and animals and make it look messy.

The increase in urban areas leads to more hard surfaces like concrete and asphalt, which can also increase the amount of stormwater running into local waterways affecting the water quality.



Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is a way to slow down and treat stormwater before it enters our waterways.

How many WSUD features can you spot along Kolombo Creek?

Hint: WSUD features include wetlands, raingardens, detention basins, swales and buffer strips, and ponds.

3 Constructed wetland

Wetlands are vegetated wet basins that filter and treat stormwater before they enter our waterways.

The wetland that you can see contains a lot of plants that do a great job of absorbing nutrients

and capturing fine particles in the water, making a big improvement to local water quality. The wetland also provides important habitat for aquatic animals including frogs, dragonflies and water birds.

Wetlands provide local cooling and slow the release of flood waters to reduce impacts downstream.



4 Spotted litter? Put it in the bin.

Litter, including plastic bottles, cigarette butts, food wrapping, cans, plastic bags, and tissues can harm wildlife and looks awful! It can also cause entanglement of birds, reptiles, fish and even the platypus.

By putting rubbish in the bin, Camden Council can assist to divert waste from landfill and keep litter from our beautiful creeks, rivers and oceans.



5

Vegetated swales and buffer strips

These are simple vegetated systems that gently move stormwater towards a grated outlet. These features act to capture litter, sediment and some nutrients in stormwater before it can enter our waterways.



6

Raingardens

Raingardens, also known as biofiltration systems, are vegetated systems that have been designed to remove pollutants, including nutrients and heavy metals from stormwater.

They do this by filtering the water through special soil, with help from the plant roots and microbes in the soil.

When the raingarden gets too full, water flows into a detention basin that slowly releases treated water into our waterways.



7

Raingarden plants

Raingardens come in many forms; as basins (along Kolombo Creek), raised, swales or as tree pits.

All raingardens contain native plants that thrive in both wet and dry conditions. These plants filter stormwater and the underdrainage pipes carry treated stormwater away.



How many different plants can you spot in this basin?

8

Nest boxes

You may see these little boxes on some trees. These are nest boxes and are very important for providing birds and mammals shelter, safety from predators, and breeding space.

Trees take more than 100 years to naturally form hollows. These nest boxes were installed to help local wildlife as natural hollows are limited.



9

Gross Pollutant Traps (GPTs)

GPTs remove litter, particles like sand and soil, and oils from stormwater.

The GPT here sits below the ground, making it hard to see! The only giveaway is the circular lid on the ground.



10

Logs are habitat

Fallen branches, logs and even leaves act as homes for insects, frogs, reptiles and birds.

It is important that these natural areas are left alone to maintain habitat in urban areas to support our wildlife.



What can I do?

1. Dog droppings are a big contributor to poor water quality in our local area. Always pick up your dog's droppings and dispose of them in the bins provided.
2. Always wash your car on the lawn or at a carwash so that the soap and grime does not end up in our beautiful waterway.
3. Put garden waste in the green bin and do not sweep or wash into gutters.
4. Put litter in the bin.