















LEGEND

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

-  Fitness station
-  Water station
-  Covered seating
-  Playground
-  Toilets
-  Parking
-  Public art
-  Walk path

RIVER AND STORMWATER FEATURES

-  Wetland
-  Pond
-  Lake
-  Island
-  Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT)

 This walk is wheelchair and pram friendly



Waterway walk

Narellan Creek,
Harrington Park

3 km
45 minutes

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.

 70 Central Ave, Oran Park 2570

 4654 7777

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Harrington Park Lake Floating Wetlands at Dillon Court, 1 km away

Feeding the ducks does more harm than good. Wildlife should be admired and respected from a distance.

Hi there, local explorer!

Are you ready to take on this adventure and learn more about your local waterway and the environment that surrounds it?

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: Narellan Creek is part of the Nepean River catchment that drains into the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.



1

Birdlife

There are many native bird species found in Harrington Park that rely on Narellan Creek for habitat, breeding and food.

These birds maintain insect, frog, fish and water bug populations and use vegetation surrounding the lake for food and habitat.



2

Pollution in the catchment

Pollution, including litter, chemicals and excess nutrients can harm wildlife and look awful.

Narellan Creek drains from many residential and industrial suburbs before joining the Nepean River. That means that any pollutants that enter Narellan Creek have the potential to have negative impacts further downstream.



3

Aquatic plants

Aquatic plants provide many benefits to waterways, the local environment and to the animals that use the lake.

All of these plants function to support the local lake environment by reducing erosion, adding oxygen to the water and providing food and habitat to aquatic and land animals.



4

Constructed wetland

Wetlands are vegetated wet basins that filter and treat stormwater before it enters our waterways.

The wetland you can see contains a lot of plants that do a great job of absorbing nutrients and capturing fine particles in the water, helping improve local water quality.

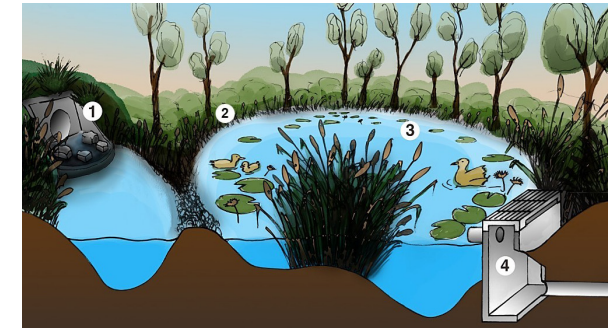


Image from Blacktown City Council *Water sensitive urban design (WSUD) inspection and maintenance guidelines* (2019).

5

Gross Pollutant Traps (GPTs)

GPTs remove litter, particles like sand and soil, and oils from stormwater and need to be cleaned out regularly.

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



6

Channel landform

As part of managing waterways, the aim is to slow water down especially during rainfall events. This is done through the

use of wetlands, basins and raingardens. Keeping water in our local environments has many social and environmental benefits such as cooling local environments.



7

Catchment stressors

There are many factors that influence the condition of the Narellan Creek catchment such as pollution, introduced species and stormwater.

Council undertakes projects to reduce these pressures on the catchment. There are things you can do too such as washing your car on the lawn, planting native plants and correctly disposing of rubbish.



8

Riparian corridor

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

These areas 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.



9

Flooding

Flooding is a natural process that provides many benefits to the local environment.

In an urban catchment, the intensity and frequency of flooding may be more noticeable than in a natural catchment. Stormwater in an urban catchment is more carefully managed.



10

Stormwater

Surface water generated from 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.



Did you know that water that runs off our roads, car parks, footpaths and gardens travels via our stormwater system to our local creeks and waterways?

By working together and pledging to small changes in our everyday lives, we can improve the quality of water that ends up in Narellan Creek. You can show your support to make a difference by taking the Be the Solution to Stormwater Pollution Pledge on Council's website.

