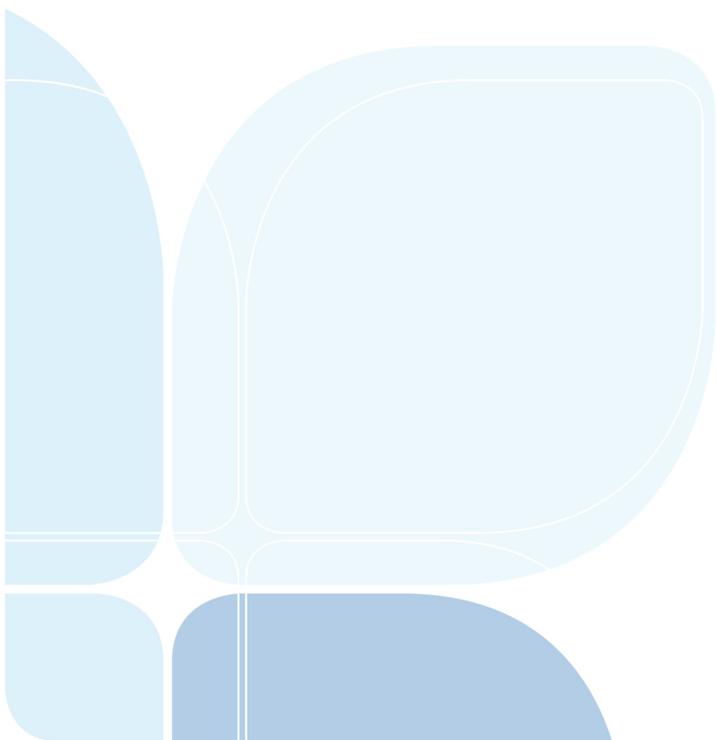




Local Land
Services

Greater Sydney Regional Weed Committee

High Risk Pathways & Site Management Plan 2017 - 2022



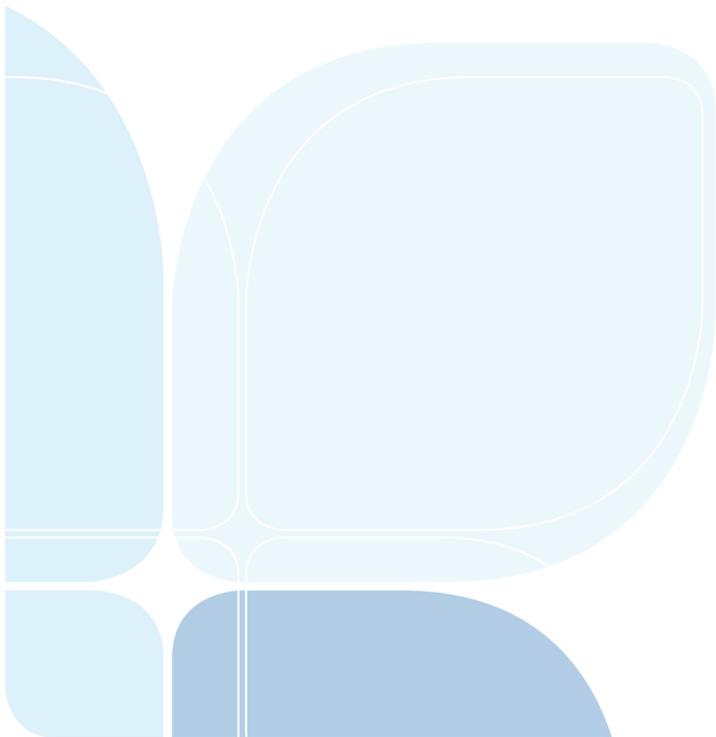
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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing in January 2018. However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Local Land Services or the user's independent adviser.



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1.1 Acknowledgements

The Greater Sydney High Risk Pathways and Sites Management Plan (the Plan) is the result of a comprehensive review of the Sydney Weeds Committees High Risk Pathway & Site Management Plan. The original plan was developed in 2013 by the Sydney Weeds Committees and modelled on the National Weed Spread Prevention Draft Action Plan 2006 and the Queensland Weed Spread Prevention Strategy. The Plan has been updated to align with the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and to reflect changes to regional boundaries and governance structures.

1.2 List of abbreviations

BIS	Biosecurity Information System
EEC	Endangered Ecological Community
GSRSWMP	Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 - 2022
HRPSMP	(Greater Sydney Regional Weed Committee) High Risk Pathway & Site Management Plan
LCA	Local Control Authority
LLS	Local Land Services
NSW DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries
NSW ISP	NSW Invasive Species Plan
NSW WAP	NSW Weed Action Program
OEH	NSW Office of the Environment and Heritage
RWC	(Greater Sydney) Regional Weed Committee

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The physical characteristics of weeds allows them to be easily transported by a broad range of mechanisms via road, rail, waterways and airborne transmissions through the movement of contaminated grain, stock fodder, soil and gravel, garden products, stock movement, machinery movement, feral animals, climatic conditions and human activities. The majority of spread is a direct result of human activities. With this considered, coupled with increasing costs of weed control it is necessary to change community attitudes and practices towards preventing weed spread. For this reason the Plan focuses primarily on pathways and sites attributable to human activity.

The Greater Sydney Regional Weed Committee High Risk Pathways and Sites Management Plan (HRPSMP) is an integral component of the NSW Invasive Species Plan (NSW ISP) goal to prevent the establishment of new invasive species.

This Plan is designed to achieve the following outcomes of the Greater Sydney Regional Weed Management Plan;

- Weed management is integrated and co-ordinated across all tenures.
- Weeds are monitored at landscape and industry scales and developing problems are proactively managed.
- Weed biosecurity emergencies and high risk pathways are well managed.
- Impacts on high priority assets have been minimised through risk based weed management programs

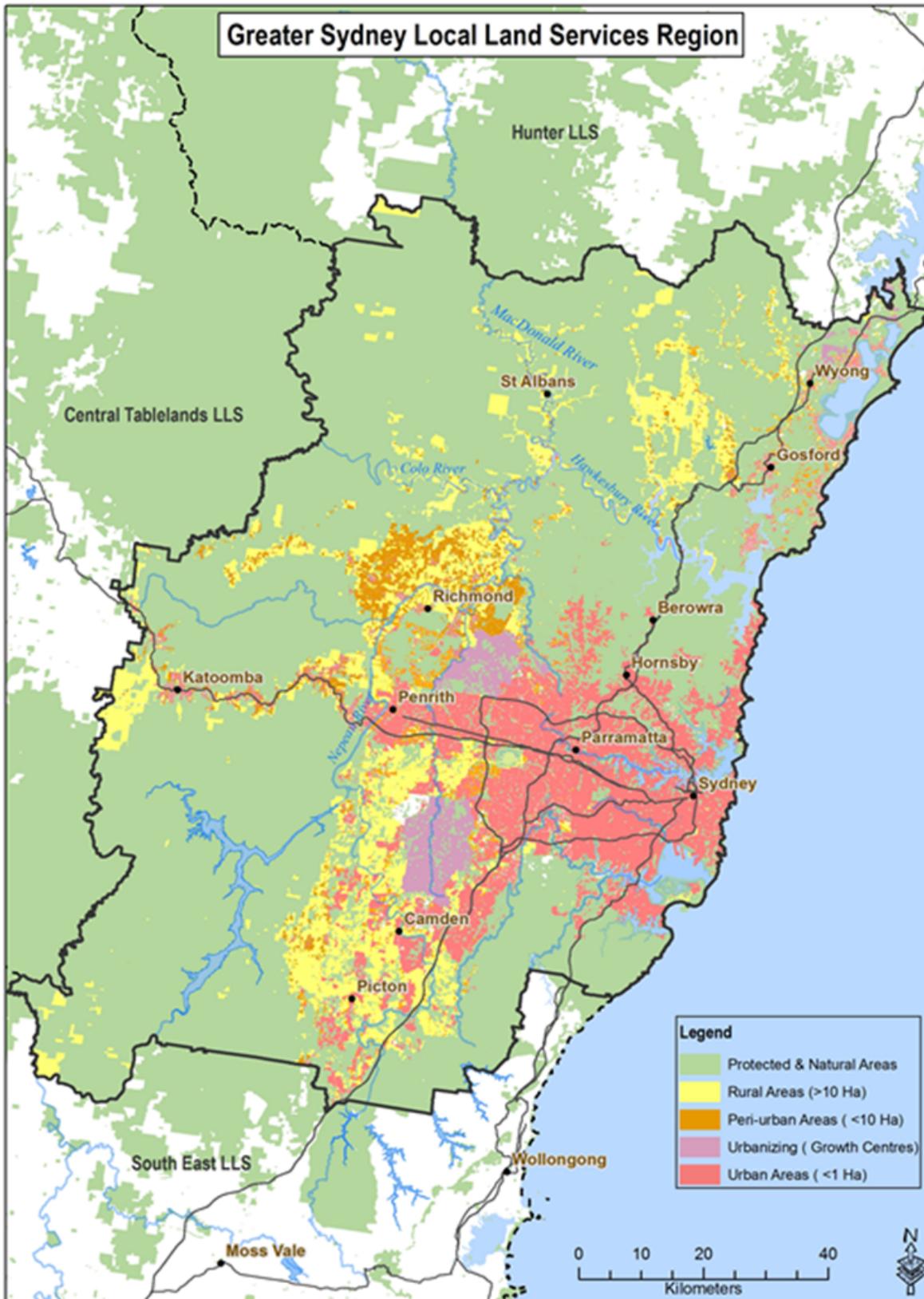
The Plan is also designed to meet the Weeds Action Program 2015-2020 (WAP1520) Sydney Region Project Key Objective 1.1: *“High risk species and pathways are identified and managed”*.

Included within the Plan are high risk pathways, high risk sites and areas identified as significant assets within the Greater Sydney region. The focus of the plan is on high risk pathways and sites primarily involving human activity as this is the most common form of weed spread as well as the one that is the most preventable and cost effective. Waterways and beaches are key pathways and sites for aquatic weeds and are also a focus of the plan.

Issues relating to threat assessment or responses to new weed incursions in the region are covered in the Greater Sydney Regional Weed Committee New Weed Incursion Plan.

The operational program for the implementation of the High Risk Pathways and Sites Management Plan is the Greater Sydney Regional Weed Committee Regional Inspection Program, which provides for the inspection of private and public land in the Greater Sydney region.

Map 1 – Greater Sydney Local Land Services Region



3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Background

Weeds have a significant adverse impact on the economy, the environment and the community. For example, weeds have the ability to:

- reduce the quality or quantity of agricultural, horticultural and forestry products,
- change the natural diversity and balance of ecological communities threatening survival of native plants and animals, and
- cause human health problems such as asthma and other respiratory diseases, skin irritations and poisoning.

Although preventing the spread of weeds is difficult, it is the cheapest and most effective method of weed control. Along with road, rail and waterway networks, some of the potential carriers for 'hitch-hiking' weed seeds are machinery, equipment, garden waste, livestock, grain, produce, fodder, landscaping material, plant trading, extractive materials, native animals, wind, and humans.

Many weeds have physical characteristics that allow them to be easily transported over long distances. Viable seeds and other propagules are commonly spread by human activity. For example, vehicles can spread small seeds such as those of Parthenium and Giant Parramatta Grass, just a few seeds of which can easily colonise and dominate new areas. Other weeds, such as the waterweed Cabomba can spread even if just a part of the plant gets caught on a boat or trailer and is moved to another river or dam. The seeds of Tropical Soda Apple can survive for days inside cattle and still germinate once the animal has defecated.

The objectives of the Plan are to reduce the risk of weed spread in the Greater Sydney region by:

1. identifying and documenting regional high risk pathways and sites; and
2. developing effective regional management protocols for high risk pathways and sites

The plan is designed to assist Local Control Authorities and land managers with their responsibilities under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*, including

- conducting weed inspections on public and private property
- inspecting and controlling weeds in high risk pathways and sites
- providing education, training and resources for both the public and staff in relation to weed management, and
- notifying and reporting on weed activities to the Biosecurity Information System (BIS).

The Plan focuses on regionally identified pathways and priority sites involving human activity and relies on the commitment of all Local Control Authorities and land managers to work in a strategic, collaborative and co-operative manner to ensure favourable outcomes.

4. WEED SPREAD MECHANISMS

Weed spread can be defined as the movement and subsequent establishment of a weed species in new areas. The three main mechanisms of weed spread are:

1. natural spread - seeds moved by native animals, wind and / or water;
2. feral animal activity, and
3. human activity.

Natural spread of weeds includes:

- birds – through consumption and excretion of seeds and fruit;
- other animals – through consumption and excretion of seeds and fruit, and external attachment to native and introduced wildlife;
- wind – distribution of wind-blown seeds, and
- water – distribution of seeds or plant parts via waterways.

Controlling weed dispersal by natural means is far more difficult, and highlights the importance of managing source populations in order to minimise spread by natural vectors.

Feral animal activity includes movement of weeds by wild dogs, feral pigs, rabbits, foxes, feral goats and feral cats.

Human induced spread includes the movement of weeds by people, vehicles, machinery, domestic animals, grain and feed that are contaminated.

Human-induced spread is seen as the most common form of weed spread. This is because seeds are generally moved further and in larger numbers through humans and their activity than by other means.

The spread of weeds along natural and artificial corridors - roadside verges, railways, utilities (transmission lines, gas pipelines etc.), waterways, recreational trails and drainage lines – is a significant avenue for increasing weed distribution throughout the region. A key area of concern is the spread of weeds along road and rail corridors, where they then provide a source of infestation for neighbouring properties.

Garden plant introductions are the dominant source of new plants and weeds in Australia.¹ Of the 2,779 introduced plant species now known to be established in the Australian environment, 1,831 (or 66%) are escaped garden plant species.

This plan focuses on high risk pathways and sites involving human activity as this is the most common form of weed spread and also the one that is the most preventable and cost effective. Waterways and beaches are the key pathways and sites for aquatic weeds and are also a focus of the plan.

¹ Jumping the Garden Fence: Invasive Garden Plants in Australia

5. DEFINITIONS

High Risk Pathway	<i>Any pathway along which vectors accelerate the transport of weeds to other areas.</i>
High Risk Site	<i>Sites that have a high risk of being a source for the arrival and distribution of weeds.</i>
Significant Asset	<i>Social, economic or environmental assets where core values are at risk of significant degradation from weeds.</i>
Weed Hot Spot	Specific high risk sites and properties along high risk pathways or elsewhere, where it is already known that weeds are present and spreading (because there is little or no weed management occurring there at present). Weed hot spots can be on public or private land.
Invasive Species	A species whose establishment and spread threatens ecosystems, habitats or species with economic or environmental harm.
New Invasive Species	Any introduced species that has not been recorded in the area previously and whose impacts are likely to be significant.
Naturalised Species	Species from outside the Greater Sydney region that can maintain populations in the wild without cultivation.
Priority Weed	Weed species formally identified in Appendix 1 of the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (GSRSWMP). Identification of these species implies the need for active management to reduce the negative impact of the particular plant species. Note there other weed species in addition to those in the GSRSWMP, that can arrive from overseas or interstate that are yet to be identified.
Propagule	A portion of a plant from which a new plant can develop, such as seeds, spores, buds, or tubers.

6. HIGH RISK PATHWAYS

High risk pathways are *any pathway along which vectors accelerate the transport of weeds to other areas*. Categories include roads, railway lines, waterways (creek/river/drainage canal) and utility easements.

High risk pathways need to be checked regularly (at least once a year) as part of inspection and surveillance programs.

To implement the GSRSWMP and the Regional Inspection Program it is crucial to have an understanding of the pathways that enable weeds to spread in order to prevent new incursions of invasive species within the region.

The process of identifying high risk pathways commenced in 2011 when representatives from local and state government land managers began identifying and documenting the main “pathways” for the potential spread of high risk weeds across Sydney. These pathways (which can include a specific site or a linear feature in the landscape such as a transport corridor, waterway etc) are among the highest priorities to focus weeds inspection, education and control programs.

The process of identifying high risk pathways is ongoing and has recently been significantly enhanced by the High Risk Pathways and Sites mapping tool developed by Greater Sydney Local Land Services. Further pathways are expected to be identified as more information becomes available.

6.1 Entry points for weed spread in the Greater Sydney Region

Name	Location (LGA)	Concerns regarding spread of invasive species
Sydney Markets, Flemington	Strathfield	Potential for new invasive species coming into Sydney via shipping of fresh produce, freight vehicles coming in and out of Sydney. Weeds being sold through florists – eg Madeira inflorescence, Privet berries.
Port of Botany Bay	Randwick, Bayside	Potential for new invasive species coming into Sydney via shipping
Intermodal Logistics Centre at Enfield	Strathfield	Potential for new invasive species coming into Sydney via shipping. Linked to "Metropolitan Goods Railway"

6.2 Transport over land – by roadways

The high risk road pathways that enable the transport of weeds into and within the region include the Pacific Highway, Great Western Highway, Hume Highway, Princes Highway, and the various motorways.

Map 2 identifies the major high risk pathways relating to roads and motorways in the Greater Sydney region.

All pathways allow vehicles to move into and within the region and require priority actions to ensure weed spread is prevented. The mechanisms along which weed species may be moved along road pathways include:

- movement of machinery and equipment;
- tourism and recreational activities and includes general travel;
- roadside vegetation maintenance activities;
- foot traffic;
- on-ground activities such as road maintenance and construction activities;
- construction and development projects such as mining, seismic testing and pipeline construction;
- energy and telecommunications infrastructure construction activities;
- property development which involves the disturbance and removal of soil materials;
- quarry activities which involves the supply of quarry type materials such as soil, sand, gravel and rocks;
- fencing construction and maintenance;
- audit, survey and research activities and includes mapping;
- resource recovery, removal and planting activities associated with forestry;
- weed prevention activities such as chemical applications, slashing and mowing and manual removal and
- waste disposal – both discriminate and indiscriminate.

A comprehensive list of list of high risk pathways (roads) is included in appendix 1.

6.3 Transport over land – by other means

Mechanisms along other overland pathways include:

- fencing construction and maintenance activities;
- domestic stock between paddocks;
- native and non-native animal movements including migratory bird pathways;
- drinking water infrastructure,
- property development and
- indiscriminant dumping (such as green waste).

6.4 Transport by Water

Many kinds of weed propagules are readily dispersed by water. Weed seeds differ in their ability to float on water, and there are also various adaptations of fruit and seed that aid dispersion by water.

All water pathways allow weed material to move along watercourses and require priority actions to ensure weed spread is prevented. In addition, waterways carry a large amount of recreational and commercial traffic along and between them allowing further potential for spread of propagules.

The Greater Sydney region has a number of major river systems traversing the region, being the

1. Hawkesbury-Nepean River
2. Parramatta River / Sydney Harbour
3. Georges River, Port Hacking River and Cooks River

The mechanisms along which high risk species may be introduced through water pathways include:

- All types of recreational and commercial craft
- Recreational activities such as fishing, camping, mountain bikes and horses
- Recreational boating activities and includes fishing, skiing and swimming and
- Commercial fishing activities.

A list of high risk pathway waterways is included in Appendix 1.

6.5 Transport by Rail

Sydney has an extensive rail network servicing suburban and regional commuters as well as the movement of goods. The network comprises over 2,060 kilometres of track, extending north to the upper Hunter Region, south to the Shoalhaven and Southern Highlands and west to Bathurst⁷.

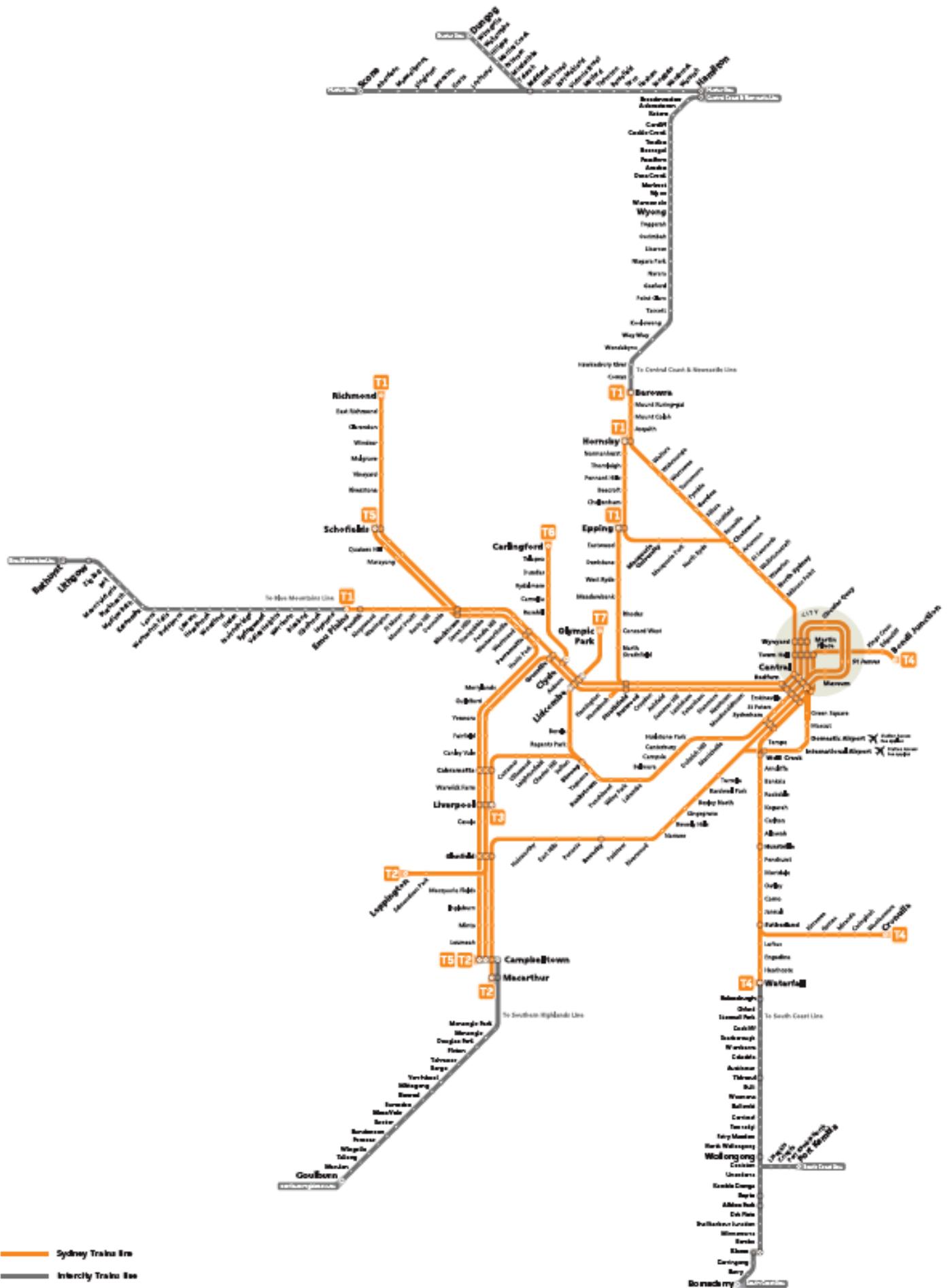
Mechanisms for weed spread along rail corridors include:

- Vehicle and commodity movement within the corridor;
- Disturbance associated with maintenance activities;
- Use of machinery from other areas which may be contaminated and
- Waste dumping within the corridor.

Accessing the rail corridors is inhibited by remoteness and safety issues, often enabling weeds to establish undetected.

MAP 3: Combined Sydney and Intercity Trains Network (Sydney Trains, 2018)

⁷ Railcorp Annual Report 2012-13



6.6 Transport by Air

Sydney Airport has more routes, destinations, airlines and movement of passengers and freight than any other airport in Oceania.

Statistics at a glance –

- 41% of all international arrivals and 48% of freight
- 41.87 million passengers in 2016
- Close proximity to CBD and major tourist attractions
- 6% of the NSW economy and 2% of the Australian economy
- Directly creates 28,000 jobs and \$9 billion in economic contribution
- 39 Airlines serving 95 destinations

Other airports in the region include Bankstown, Holsworthy Barracks (Army), Richmond (RAAF) and Camden, The Oaks, Wedderburn and Warnervale.

Mechanisms along air pathways

- Private light aircraft
- Commercial charter
- Supply and movement of machinery, equipment and produce by air
- Tourism and recreational activities including general air travel and aerial sporting activities
- Military activities

7. HIGH RISK SITES

High risk sites are *sites that have a high risk of being a source for the arrival and distribution of weeds.*

Examples of High risk sites include aquariums/pet stores selling aquatic plants, boat ramps, community markets, dams, depot for transporting weed/plant material, development sites, existing weed infestations, florists, plant nurseries, quarries, mines, retail homemaker outlets, roadside rest areas/truck stops, saleyards, sewage treatment plants, showgrounds, stock/produce outlets, stormwater drains, tip or waste sites, transport depots, waste disposal facilities, waste recovery centres and wetlands (infested).

High risk sites mapped using the *High Risk Pathways and Sites mapping tool* are identified on Map 4. These sites need to be checked regularly (at least once a year) as part of inspection and surveillance programs.

8. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS

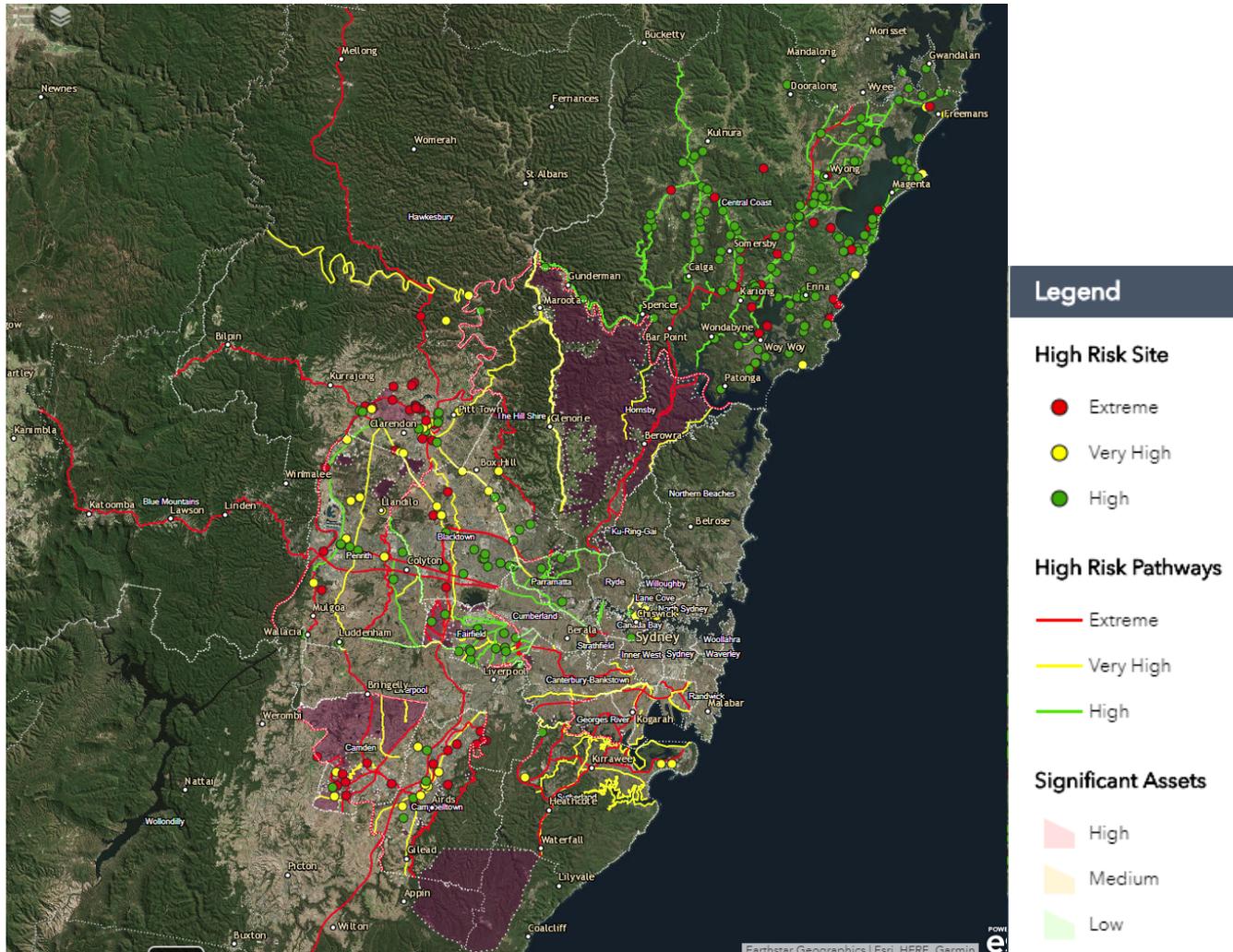
Significant assets are *social, economic or environmental assets where core values are at risk of significant degradation from weeds.*

Examples include conservation areas, endangered ecological communities, agricultural land, public recreation areas, riparian zones, threatened populations, waterways, wetlands and wildlife corridors.

The rate of inspection or surveillance of identified sites varies across the region and depends on priorities and resources.

9. HIGH RISK PATHWAYS, SITES AND SIGNIFICANT ASSETS

MAP 4: Screen shot of High Risk Pathways, Sites and Significant Assets mapping tool showing sites mapped at 20 February 2018



High risk pathways, and Sites identified on the above map have been ranked according to the level of risk they present as pathways for the movement of weeds and as a source of weeds. Significant assets have been ranked according to the value of the asset.

The following table summarises the number and length in kilometres of High risk pathways in the region, the number of High risk sites, and the number and area in kilometres² of significant assets in the region mapped at 20 February 2018.

The mapping tool is “live” and able to be added to by weed management practitioners at any time as pathways, sites and assets are identified or re-prioritised.

Updated maps and summary tables can be generated as required, on request to GS LLS contacting Paras Acharya on email paras.acharya@lls.nsw.gov.au

Table 1: Summary of High Risk Pathways, High Risk Sites and Significant Assets at 20 February 2018

Risk Level	High Risk Pathways (No.)	High Risk Pathways (km)	High Risk Sites (No.)
Extreme	67	1085	74
Very High	51	627	46
High	60	529	219
Total	178	2,241	339

Asset Value	Significant Assets (No)	Significant Assets (km2)
High	26	55351
Medium	25	13043
Low	19	3694
Total	70	72,088

10. MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

Inspections

Inspections are formal, legal, and follow the process provided in the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Only Authorised Officers (generally the Local Control Authority) are authorised under the Act to inspect land in relation to weeds. This authority extends to public and private land, including land managed by local government and land managed by State agencies.

Surveillance

Surveillance is less formal than inspections but likely to comprise the majority of field survey activities for weed management. . Surveillance can be done by anyone including the Local Control Authority or land manager. Surveillance activities still need to be recorded and reported if done as part of an inspection/surveillance plan for managing weeds.

Surveillance by public land managers

Like all land managers, public agencies are responsible for managing weeds on their land. This responsibility includes preventing new weeds from establishing as well as preventing established weeds from spreading to other lands. Therefore public agencies need to undertake routine surveillance activities to monitor the distribution of priority weeds on their land. This is particularly important if the land has been identified as a high risk site or pathway.

Section 5 of the G S RSWMP covers actions required to achieve our goals. The following actions relate specifically to managing high risk pathways and sites.

2-3.1.1 Widen implementation of early detection by encouraging partners to become involved in the High Risk Pathways and Sites inspection program and report via BIS

2-3.2.2 Manage high risk pathways, using strategic intentional surveillance, region-wide and consistent industry codes, education and enforcement mechanisms.

State and Regional priority weeds for the Greater Sydney region are identified in Appendix 1 of the G S RSWMP. Inspection and surveillance programs need to focus on the high risk pathways and sites which are identified in this plan (see map 4).

Responsibility for inspections and surveillance sits largely with Local Control Authorities, and their ability to undertake such programs depends on available resources. However, all public agencies with responsibility for managing land need to undertake routine surveillance activities to monitor the distribution of priority weeds on their land. This is particularly the case if the land is identified as a high risk site or pathway. It cannot be emphasized enough that preventing new weeds from establishing and spreading is the most cost effective form of weed control.

Inspection and surveillance of high risk pathways and sites is critical to early detection of new species and preventing their spread.

Table 4 provides guidance as to the recommended minimum standard for frequency of inspections/surveillance for three different risk levels of high risk pathways and sites and was adopted by workshop of Local Control Authority weed officers on 6 February 2018. The expectation is that 80 percent of the identified pathways and sites will be inspected or surveyed within these recommended frequencies.

Table 2: Recommended minimum standard for inspection/surveillance frequency

Risk Level	Frequency of inspection/surveillance
Extreme	Every 3 months or 4 times per year
Very High	Every 6 months or 2 times per year
High	Annually

11. REVIEW

While the process of identifying high risk pathways and sites is ongoing, a comprehensive review of this Plan will be completed by 30 June 2022. The Plan will also continue to be amended as part of on-going evaluation and improvement of the response to new weed incursions

APPENDIX 1 REGIONAL HIGH RISK PATHWAYS

The following tables list the High risk pathways shown in Map 4, and are provided here for additional clarity on these pathways and the Significant assets they pose a risk to.

MAJOR ROADS		
Name	LGA's	Significant Assets
M1 Motorway	Hornsby, Ku-ring-gai, Central Coast	Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Berowra Valley Regional Park, Muogamarra Nature Reserve
Pacific Highway	Hornsby, Ku-ring-gai, Central Coast	Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Berowra Valley Regional Park, Muogamarra Nature Reserve.
Mona Vale Rd	Ku-ring-gai, Northern Beaches	Garigal National Park, Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Dalrymple-Hay Nature Reserve, NPWS critical threatened species conservation site and biodiversity sites
M2 Motorway	Hornsby, Ryde, Ku-ring-gai, The Hills.	Lane Cove National Park, Bidjigal Reserve, NPWS critical threatened species conservation site and biodiversity sites.
M4 Motorway	Canada Bay, Strathfield, Parramatta, Blacktown, Penrith	Prospect Nature Reserve. Sydney Olympic Parklands. Eradication target for Sydney: <i>Asparagus falcatus</i> in road corridor at Bill Boyce Reserve
Princes Highway	Sutherland, Inner West, Canterbury-Bankstown, Bayside	Royal National Park, Heathcote National Park
M5 South Motorway / Hume Highway	Strathfield, Canterbury-Bankstown, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Wollondilly	Agricultural land, Council reserves with Endangered Ecological Communities, *biodiversity site
M7 Motorway	The Hills, Blacktown, Liverpool, Fairfield	Western Sydney Regional Park, *biodiversity sites
Windsor Road	The Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury	
Northern Road	Hawkesbury, Penrith, Liverpool, Camden,	
Putty Road	Hawkesbury	Agricultural, Wollemi NP, Yengo NP
Bells Line of Road	Hawkesbury, Blue Mountains	Agricultural, Wollemi NP, Blue Mountains NP
Great Western Highway	Blue Mountains, Penrith, Blacktown	Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

OTHER ROADS		
Name	LGA's	Significant Assets
Centenary Drive	Strathfield	
Homebush Bay Drive	Strathfield, Canada Bay	
Delhi Road	Ryde, Ku-ring-gai, Willoughby	Road traverses high conservation areas.
Lady Game Drive	Ku-ring-gai, Ryde	
Comenara Parkway	Ku-ring-gai	

OTHER ROADS		
Name	LGA's	Significant Assets
Wakehurst Parkway	Northern Beaches	Narrabeen State Park, Road traverses high conservation areas.
Pittwater Rd	Hunters Hill	Riparian corridors, EECs and Lane Cove NP
Epping Road	Lane Cove	Lane Cove National Park
Blacktown / Richmond Roads	Blacktown, Hawkesbury	Windsor Downs Conservation area, Castlereagh NR, Western Sydney Parklands
General Holmes / Southern Cross Drive	Bayside	
Foreshore Drive	Bayside	
Heathcote Road	Sutherland, Liverpool	Heathcote National Park, Defence land, Lucas Heights Conservation Area and the road traverses high conservation areas.
Alfords Point Road	Sutherland, Canterbury-Bankstown	Georges River National Park and the road traverses high conservation areas.
New Illawarra Road	Sutherland	Road traverses high conservation areas.
Henry Lawson Drive	Canterbury-Bankstown	Georges River riparian zone, various parks and reserves
Old Hume H'way	Camden, Wollondilly	
Picton Road	Wollondilly	High conservation area, Sydney water catchment area, transport corridor between inland & coast
Narellan Road	Campbelltown, Camden	Mt Annan Botanic Garden
Bulli / Appin Road	Wollondilly	High conservation area, Sydney water catchment area, transport corridor between inland & coast
Silverdale Road / Montpellier Drive	Wollondilly	

RAIL CORRIDORS		
Name	LGA's	Significant Assets
Various section of Sydney Trains rail network	Numerous	Various points where rail corridor intersects bushland and significant areas. Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, National Parks, water catchments, s.132 scientific licence (116 sensitive sites)
Metropolitan Goods Rail Line	Randwick, Bayside, Inner West, Canterbury-Bankstown, Strathfield,	
Light Rail extension	Inner West	Greenway

WATERWAYS		
Name	LGA's	Significant Assets
Middle Creek	Northern Beaches	Narrabeen Lagoon State Park
Devlins Creek	Hornsby, Ryde	
Lane Cove River	Hornsby, Ku-ring-gai, Ryde, Lane Cove, Hunters Hill	
Stringybark Creek	Lane Cove	
Parramatta River & tributaries	Hunters Hill, Parramatta, Hills, Ryde	Parramatta Park, Lake Parramatta, riparian corridors, EEC's.
Duck River	Cumberland, Parramatta	
Haslams Creek	Cumberland, Parramatta	Sydney Olympic Park
Georges River and tributaries	Liverpool, Canterbury-Bankstown, Campbelltown, Sutherland, Bayside, Georges River	Georges River National Park, EEC's and high conservation areas
Tonbridge Creek/ Scarborough Ponds	Bayside	
Cooks River	Strathfield, Inner West, Bayside, Canterbury-Bankstown	Various parks and reserves along riparian zone
Wolli Creek	Canterbury-Bankstown, Bayside, Inner West	Various parks and reserves along riparian zone
Botany Wetlands	Bayside	Proximity to container terminal and goods line (rail)
Kemps Creek	Liverpool, Camden	Flows to high conservation area
Woronora River	Sutherland	Heathcote National Park, EEC's and high conservation areas
Port Hacking River and tributaries	Sutherland	Royal National Park, EEC's, high conservation areas
Eastern / South Creek	Camden, Liverpool, Blacktown, Penrith, Hawkesbury	Agricultural, EEC's
Wollondilly River	Wollondilly	Warragamba Dam
Narellan Creek	Camden	
Nepean River	Wollondilly, Camden, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Penrith, Hawkesbury	Blue Mountains NP, EEC's
Hawkesbury River	Hawkesbury, Hills, Hornsby, Northern Beaches, Ku-ring-gai	River is a recreational and agricultural asset. Cattai NP, Yengo NP, Marramarra NP, Mougamarra NR, Ku-ring-gai NP
Cattai Creek	Hills, Hawkesbury	Cattai NP, Mitchel Park, agricultural, recreational
Werrington Creek	Penrith	
Sydney Water pipeline	Warragamba to Prospect	