

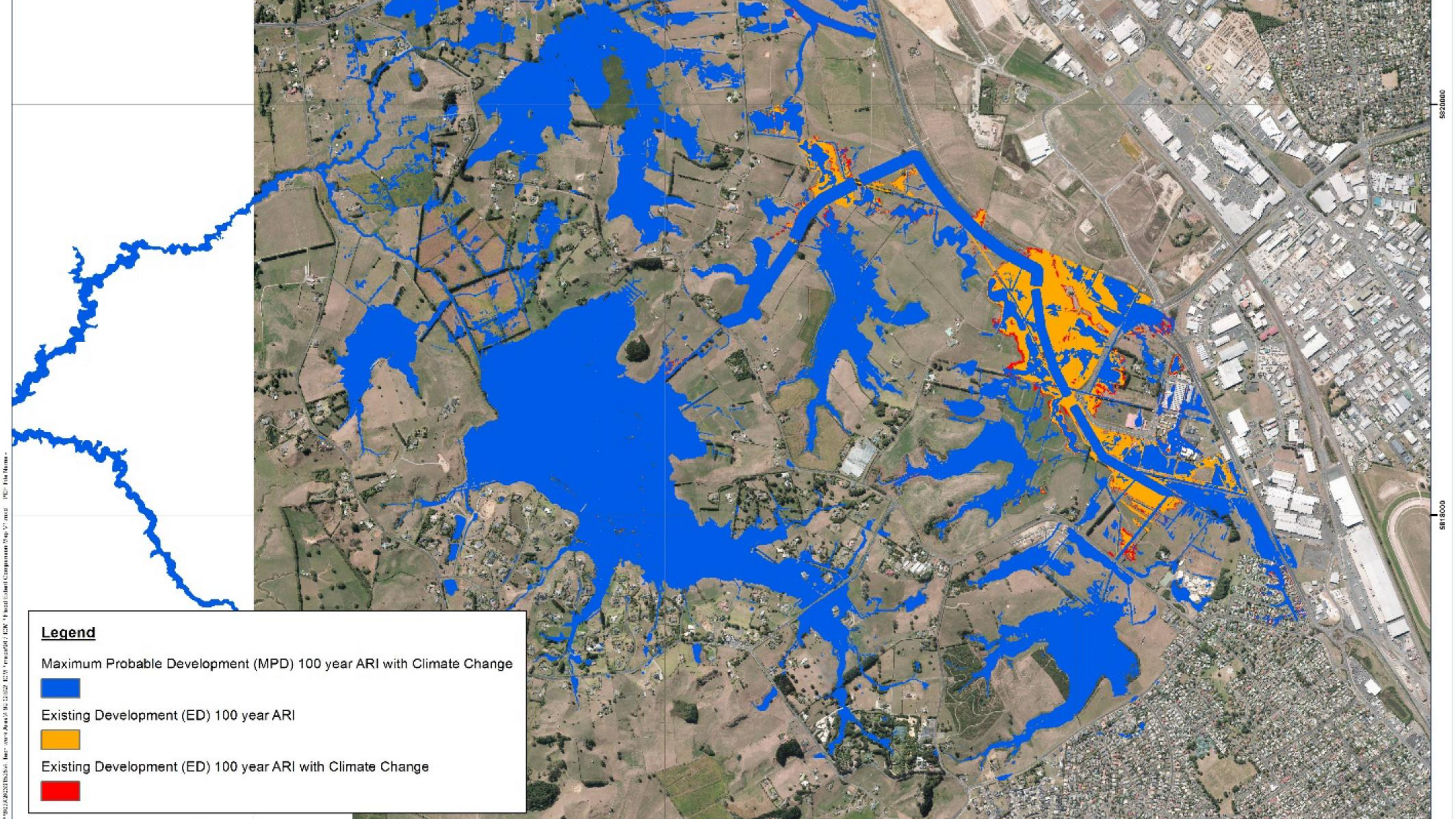
EVOLVING WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

IN THE ROTOKAURI CATCHMENT, HAMILTON



Caleb Clarke
& Lance Haycock





Legend

Maximum Probable Development (MPD) 100 year ARI with Climate Change

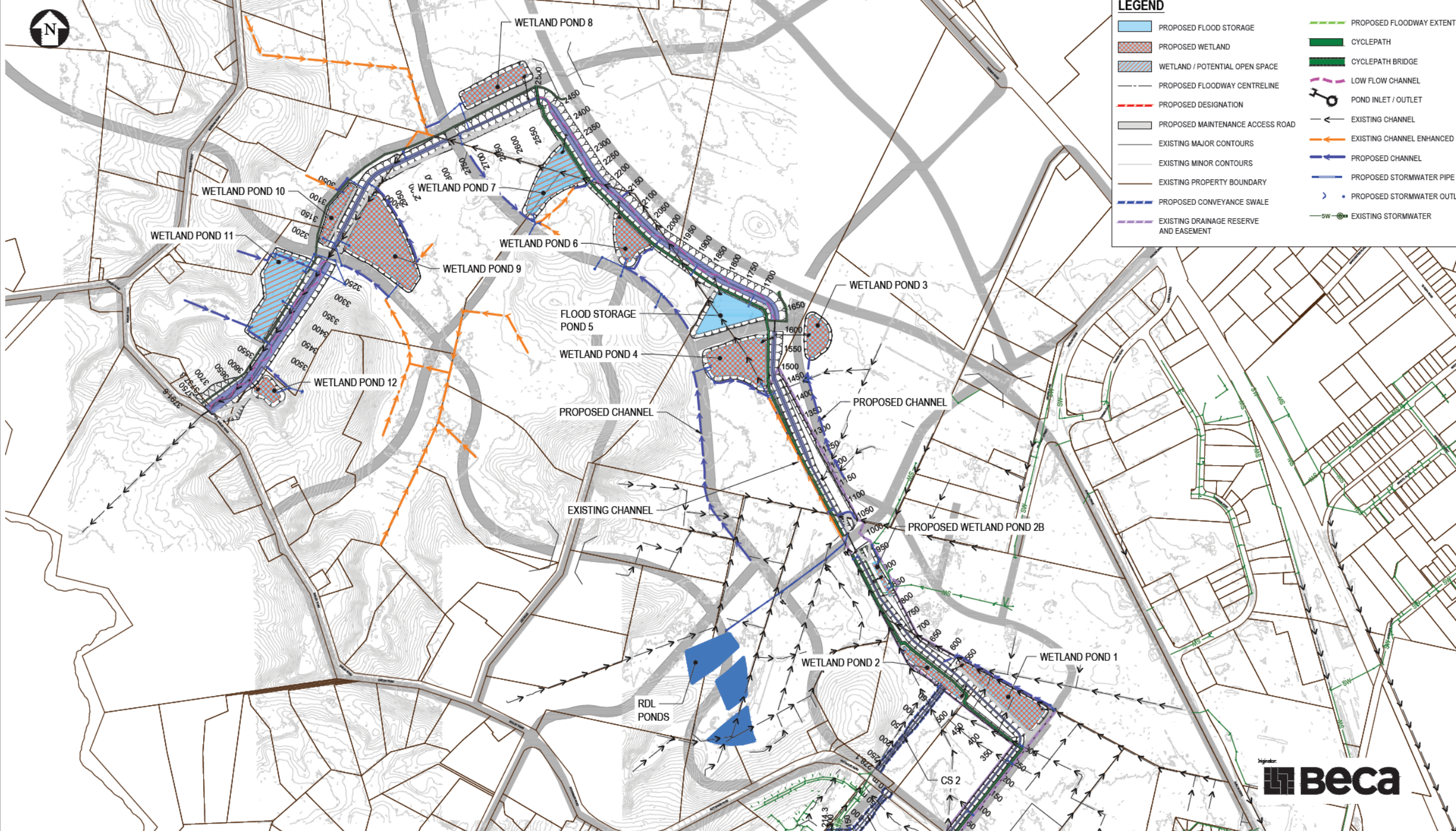


Existing Development (ED) 100 year ARI



Existing Development (ED) 100 year ARI with Climate Change

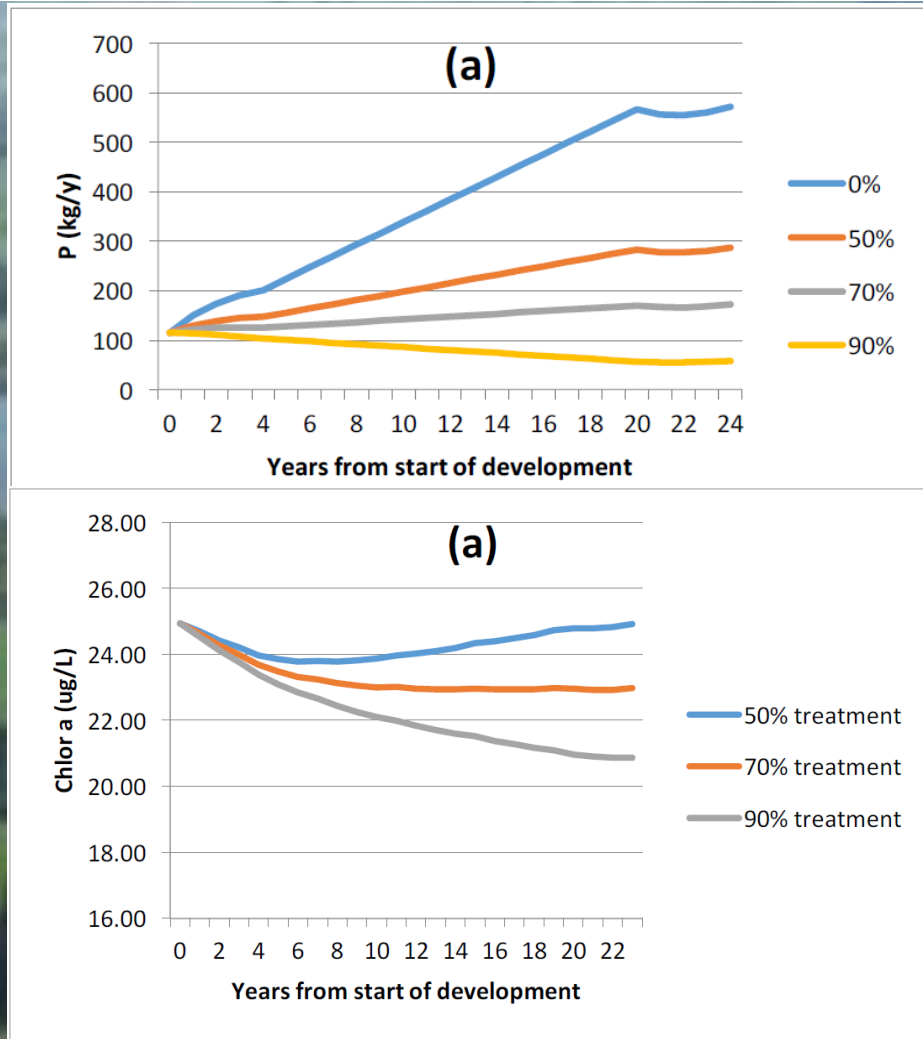




LEGEND

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| PROPOSED FLOOD STORAGE | PROPOSED FLOODWAY EXTENT |
| PROPOSED WETLAND | CYCLEPATH |
| WETLAND / POTENTIAL OPEN SPACE | CYCLEPATH BRIDGE |
| PROPOSED FLOODWAY CENTRELINE | LOW FLOW CHANNEL |
| PROPOSED DESIGNATION | POND INLET / OUTLET |
| PROPOSED MAINTENANCE ACCESS ROAD | EXISTING CHANNEL |
| EXISTING MAJOR CONTOURS | EXISTING CHANNEL ENHANCED |
| EXISTING MINOR CONTOURS | PROPOSED CHANNEL |
| EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY | PROPOSED STORMWATER PIPE |
| PROPOSED CONVEYANCE SWALE | PROPOSED STORMWATER OUTLET |
| EXISTING DRAINAGE RESERVE AND EASEMENT | EXISTING STORMWATER |

Rotokauri Integrated Catchment Management Plan

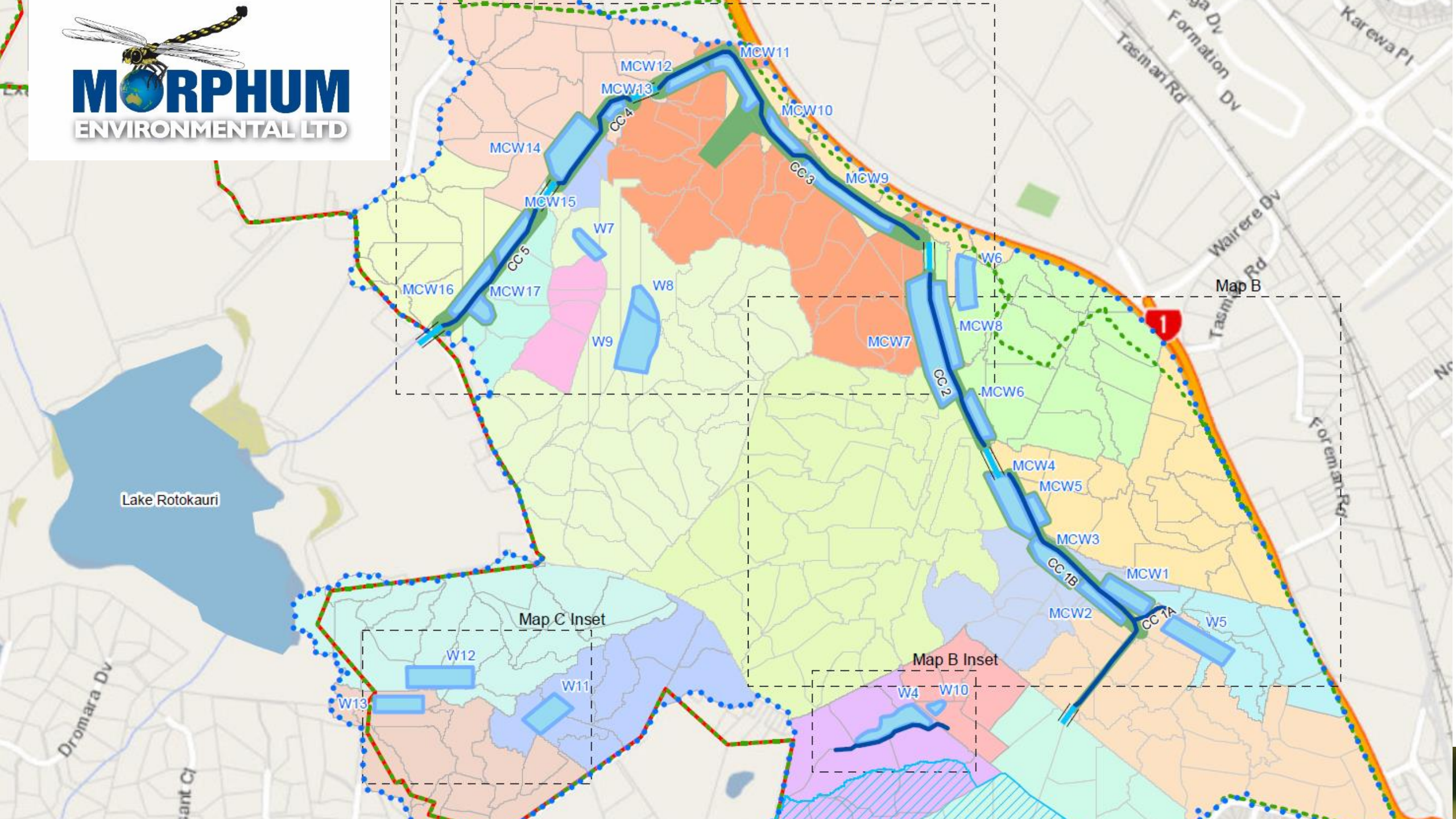




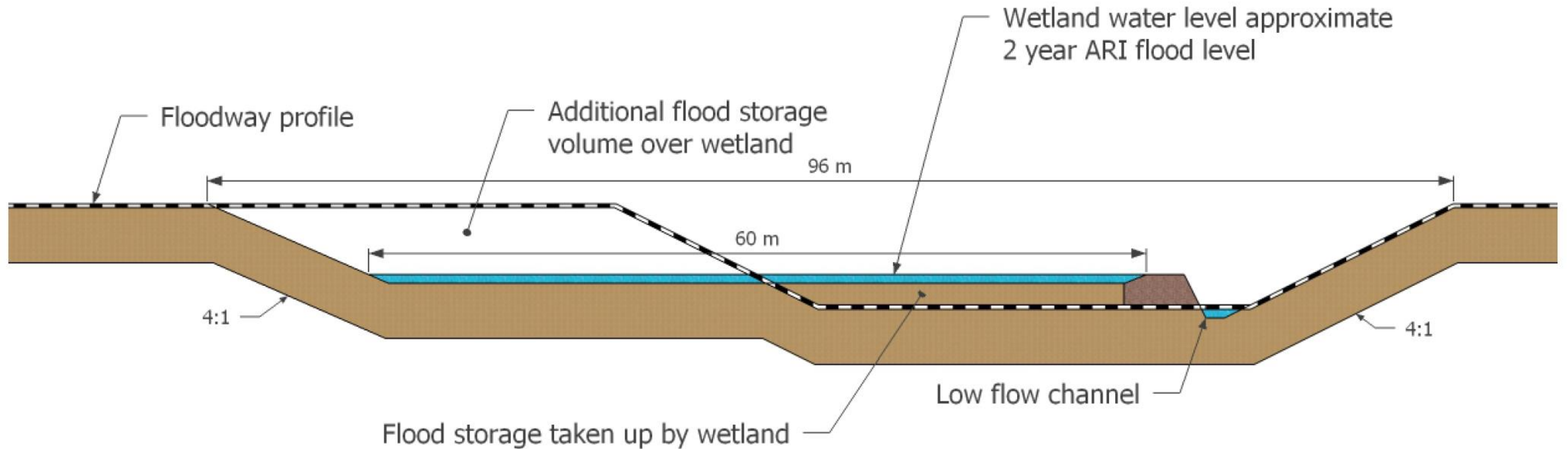
70% Phosphorous Removal Target

Rotokauri ICMP – Broad scale Water Quality Assessment

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Rotokauri ICMP Water Quality Treatment Concept



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Rotokauri ICMP Water Quality Treatment Concept



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Water Quality Assessment – NZTA

Table 8-1 Removal Rates for Various Stormwater Practices for TSS and Nutrients					
Practice	Removal rates (%)				
	TSS	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Zinc	Copper
Swales	70	20	30	75	60
Filter Strips	80	20	20	75	60
Sand Filters	80	35	45	90	90
Rain Gardens (normal)	90	40	60	90	90
Rain Gardens (w/anaerobic zone)	90	50	80		
Infiltration Practices	80	30	60	80	70
Wet Ponds	75	25	40	50	40
Wetlands	90	40	50	80	80
Oil Water Separators	15	0	5	5	5

$$R = A + B - [(A \times B) / 100]$$

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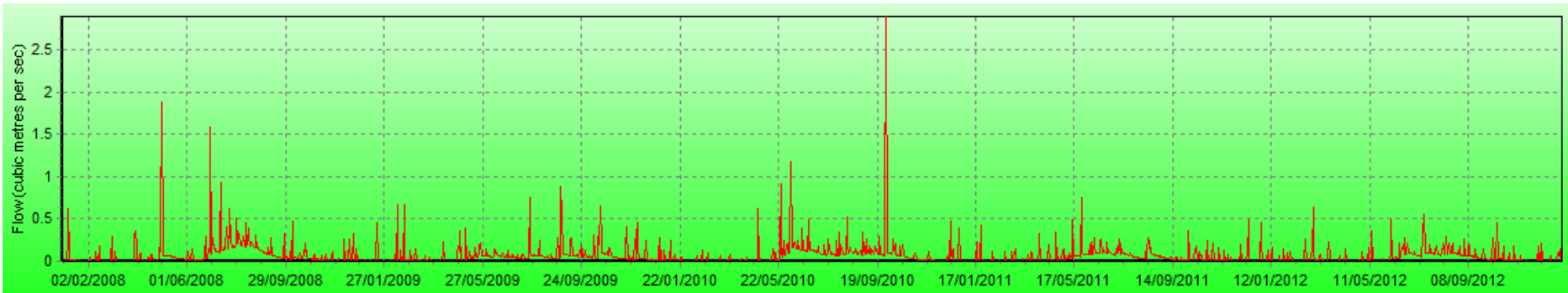
Water Quality Assessment – TP 10 Partial Treatment Relationship

Table 3-1 Relative levels of removal efficiency	
Practice Volume	Efficiency
150% of WQV	82%
100% of WQV	75%
75% of WQV	70%
50% of WQV	60%
25% of WQV	50%
10% of WQV	40%
5% of WQV	30%

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Continuous simulation modelling - MUSIC

- **M**odel for **U**rban **S**tormwater **I**mprovement **C**onceptualisation (eWater)
- Generate continuous flow and pollutant series from observed rainfall and ET



- Describes long-term flow and contaminant variability
- Accounts for processes not fully described in single-event models
 - Evapotranspiration and infiltration to shallow & deep groundwater
 - Antecedence (inter-storm conditions)
 - Device bypass volumes
- Model cumulative effects of connected devices

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Wetland Performance

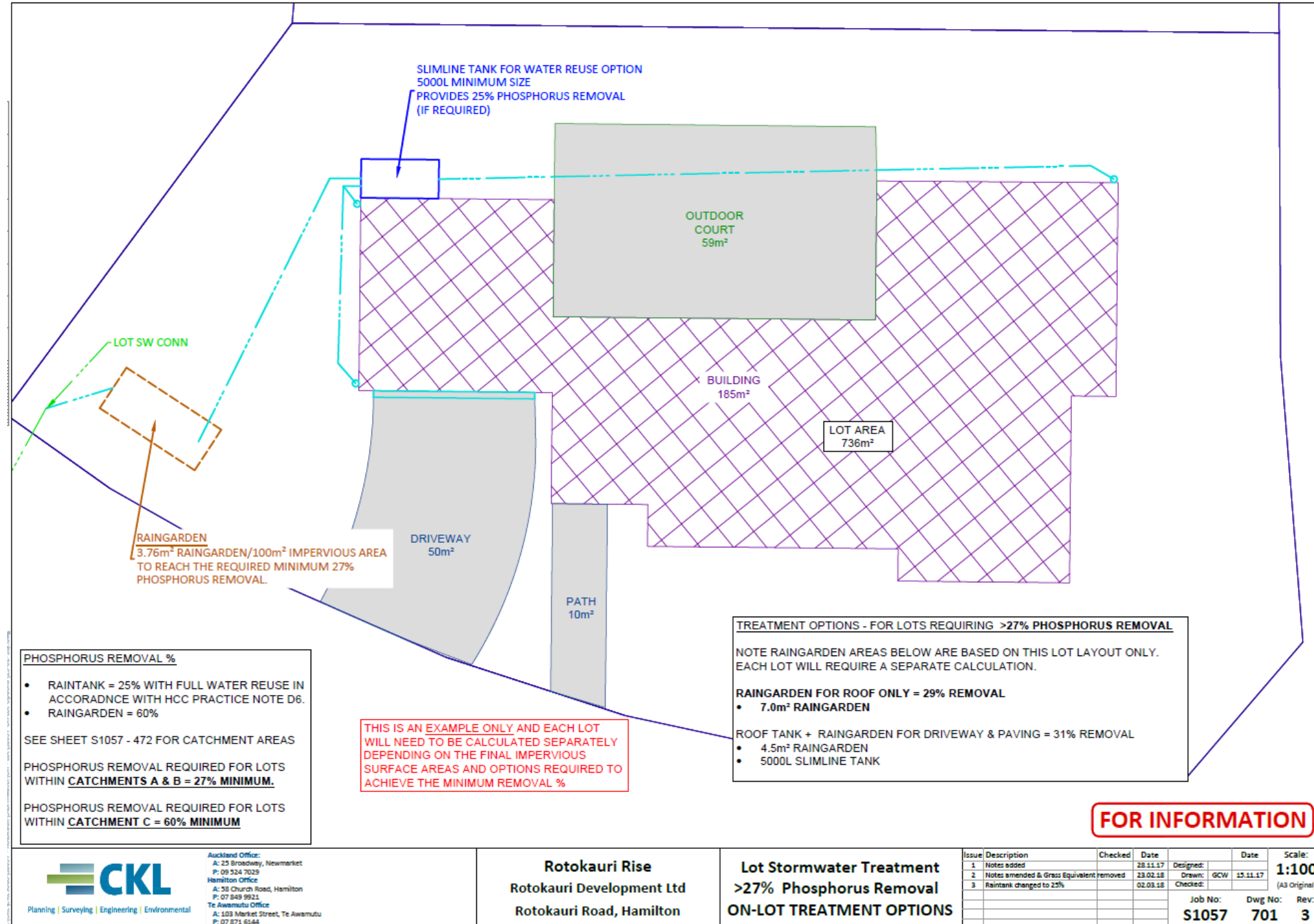


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Pre-treatment Raingardens



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MUSIC – Mixed (Brownfields/Greenfields) Example

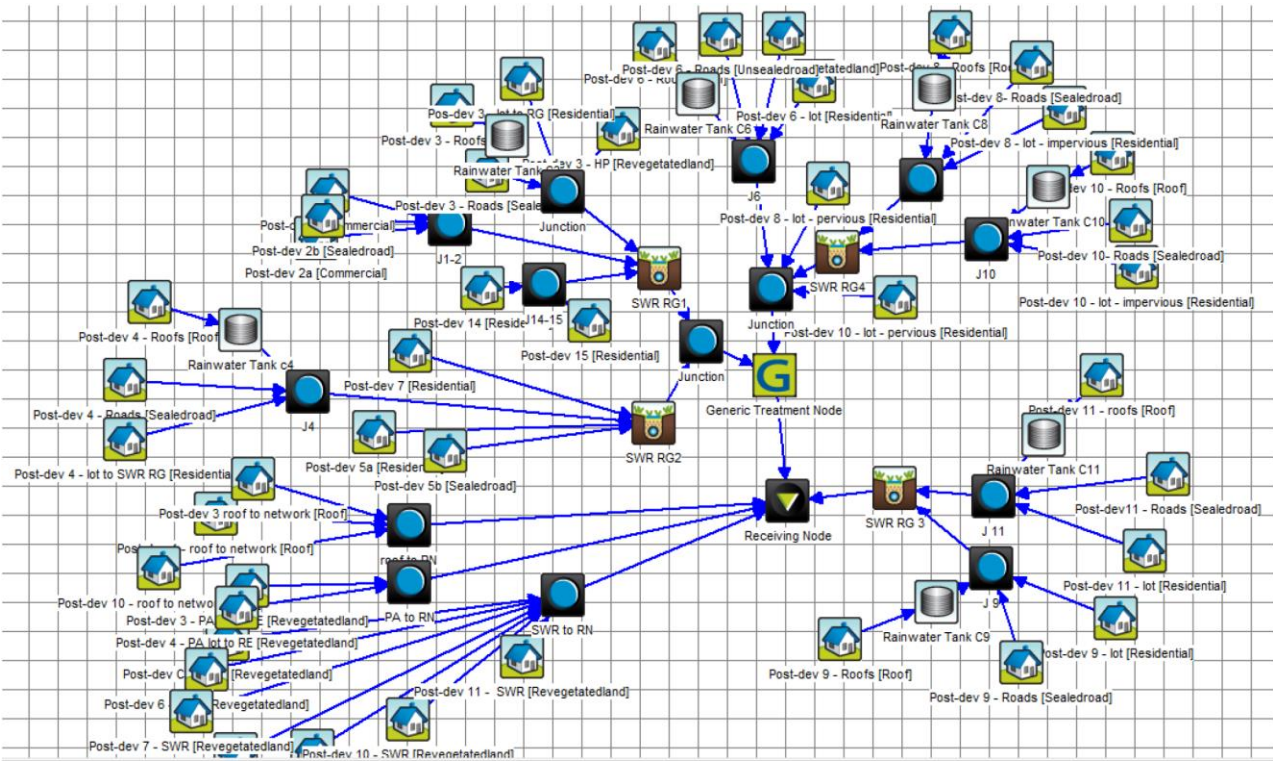


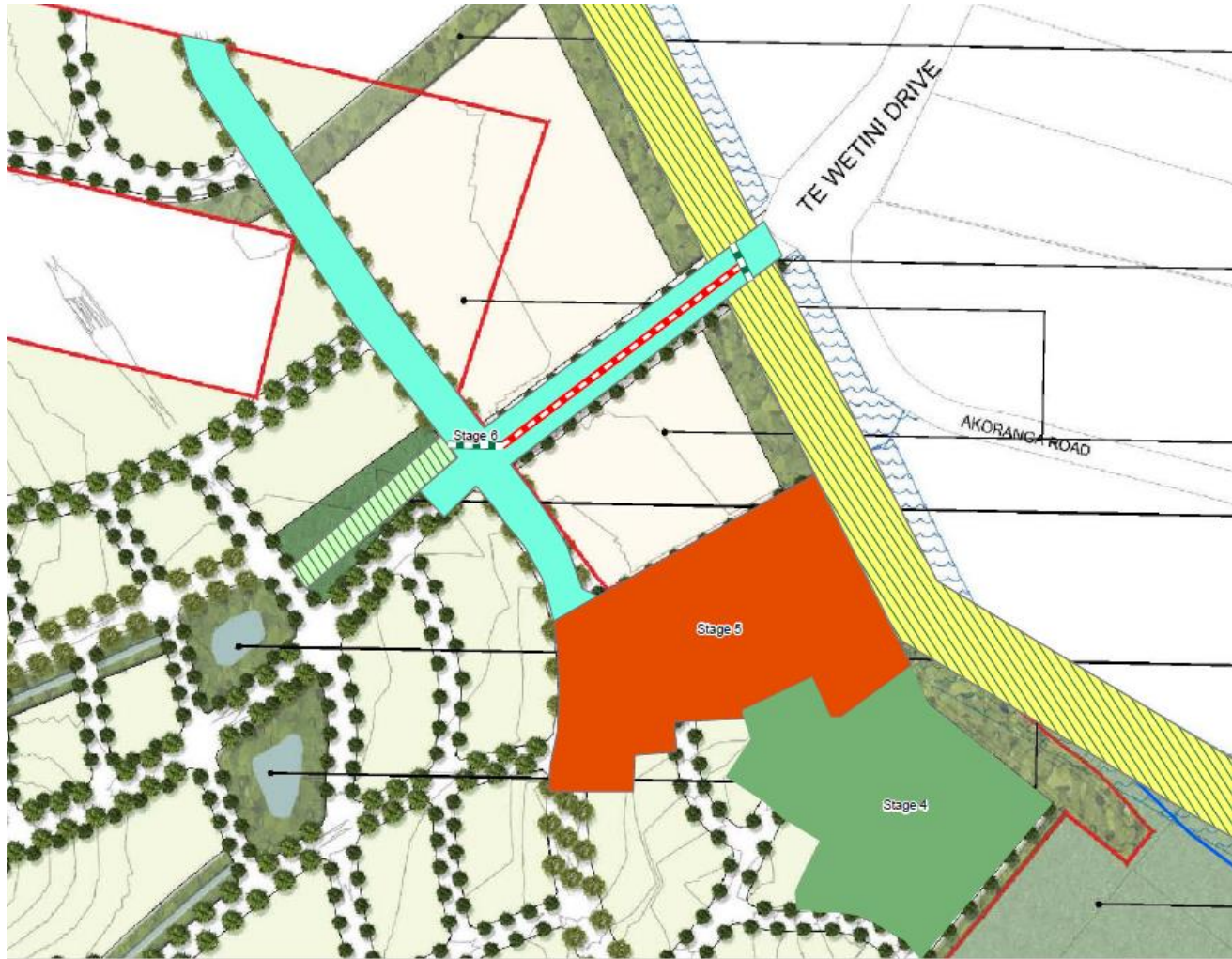
Table 3 MUSIC outputs and TP removal percentages from concept post development treatment scenarios

Options	S1	S2	S3	S4a	S4b	S4b
Total Phosphorus load (kg/yr)	24.9	24.9	27.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
Total Phosphorus after treatment (kg/yr)	9.63	8.62	5.83	5.93	7.67	7.63

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ICMP Implementation Considerations



- Developer proposed alternative piped 50Ha subcatchment drainage
- Interim pumped road footprint and upstream diversions
- Hydraulic and ecological issues currently being progressed

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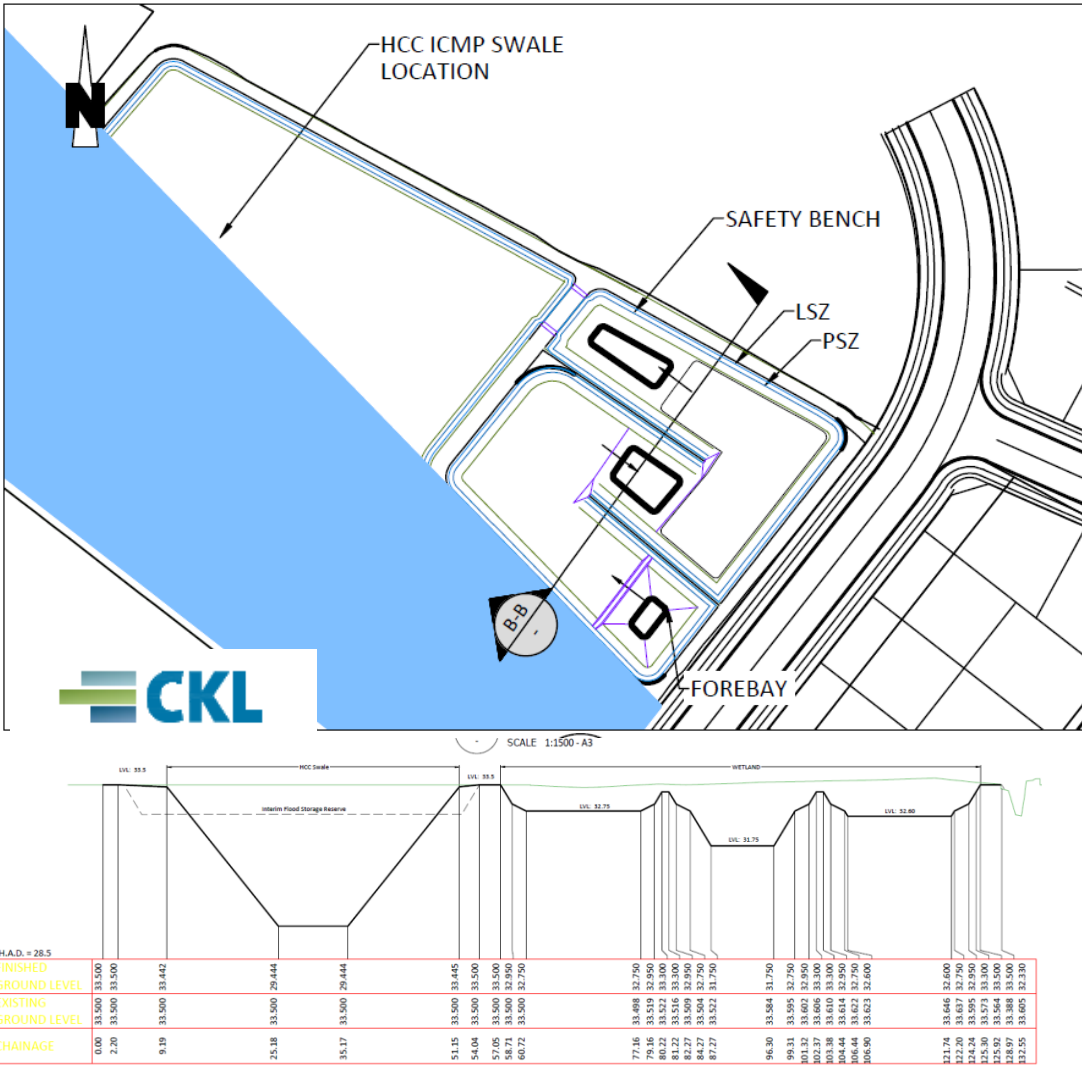
ICMP Implementation Considerations

Flood issues	Interim provisions	After Floodway Provisions
Road Drainage	Pumped flows and existing catchment flooding meets NZTA Guidance (300mm deep)	Max 150mm Depth In Lane (District Plan)
Subcatchment Flows	Diverted Overland with Interim Flood Storage	1800mm pipe 100yr capacity, Pipe block secondary flowpath within existing freebord requirements of adjacent Land (1% w CC+300mm)
Main Catchment Flows	Avoid upstream flood level impacts	Maximum height to allow safe overland flow above culverts

* Aquatic Ecology Considerations and Consenting

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ICMP Implementation Considerations – Everton Heights Example



Conclusions

- ICMPs navigate a path through a complex network of challenges
- Water quality assessment tools can drive useful alternative approaches
 - Partial treatment/pre-treatment devices
 - Greenfields/brownfields shared outcomes
- Departure from an integrated solution can lead to large challenges
- Urban Design / Structure Planning needs iteration with ICMP
- Staging of Land Development and enabling infrastructure Important
- Dirty water in a pipe has diminished mauri, we all need to be part of sustainable development to rise to the challenge of providing for Wai Ora

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Credits

- Hamilton City Council - Lance Haycock, Andrea Phillips, Tony Denton, Martyn Smith et. al.
- Hartland Environmental – Rob Hart – (Rotokauri ICMP)
- AECOM – RTK ICMP Major Drainage Options
- Streamlined Environmental – RTK ICMP Broad Scale Water Quality Assessment
- Wainui Environmental – Hayden Vink
- CKL – Bronwyn Rynd, Glenn Wheatley et. al.
- BECA – Roger Seyb and Nicola Black