

Sponge cities: what role for stormwater infiltration?

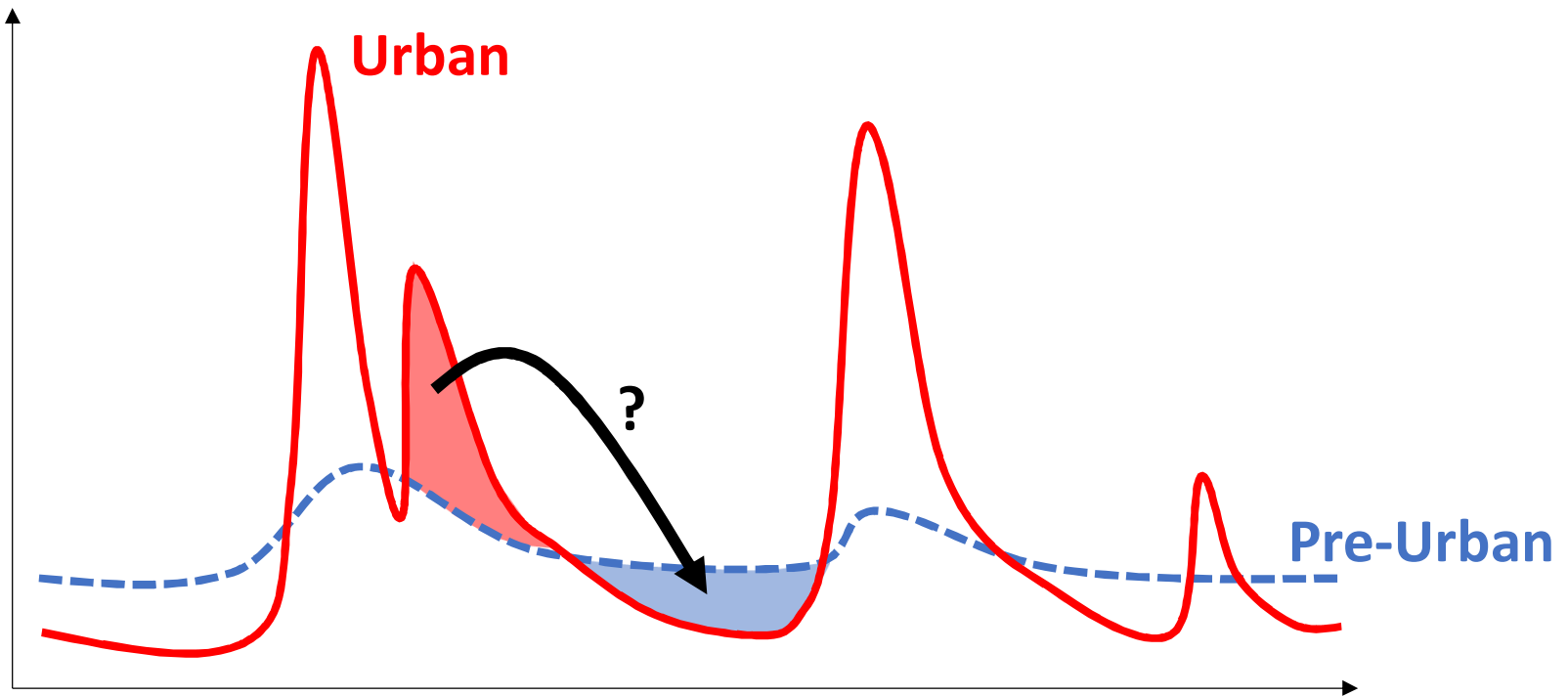
Jeremie Bonneau

PhD Candidate

The University of Melbourne

Waterways Ecosystems Research Group





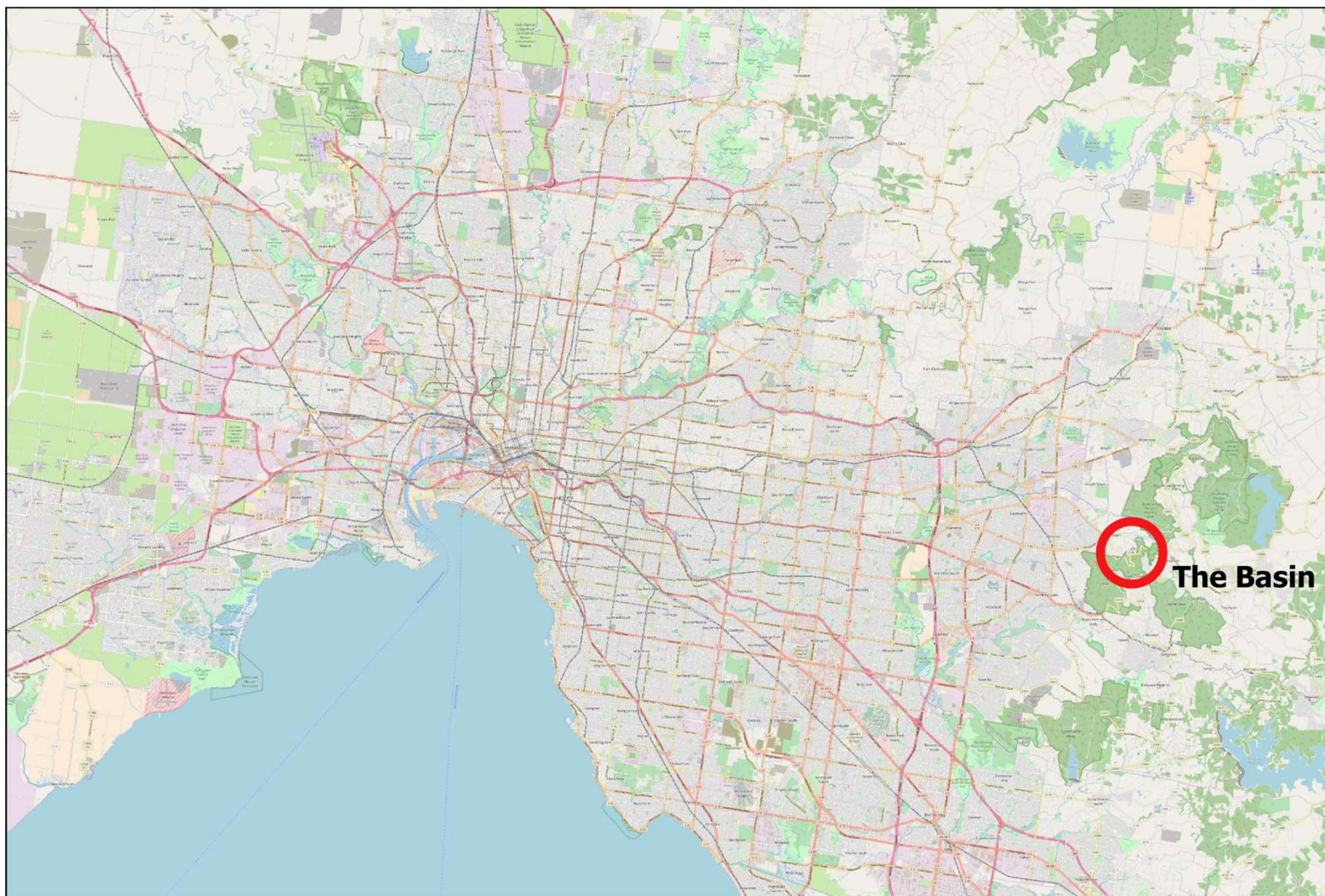
Stormwater infiltration?

Wicks Reserve infiltration basin

A case study

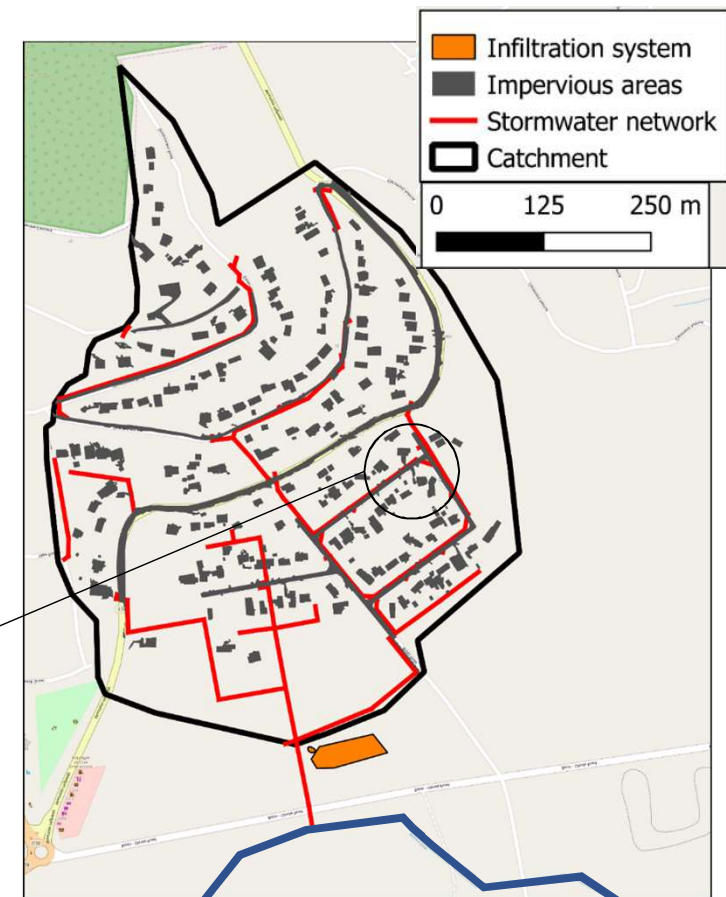
Goals

- Restoring flow regime
 - Peakflow reduction
 - Volume reduction
 - Promote low flows
- Water quality



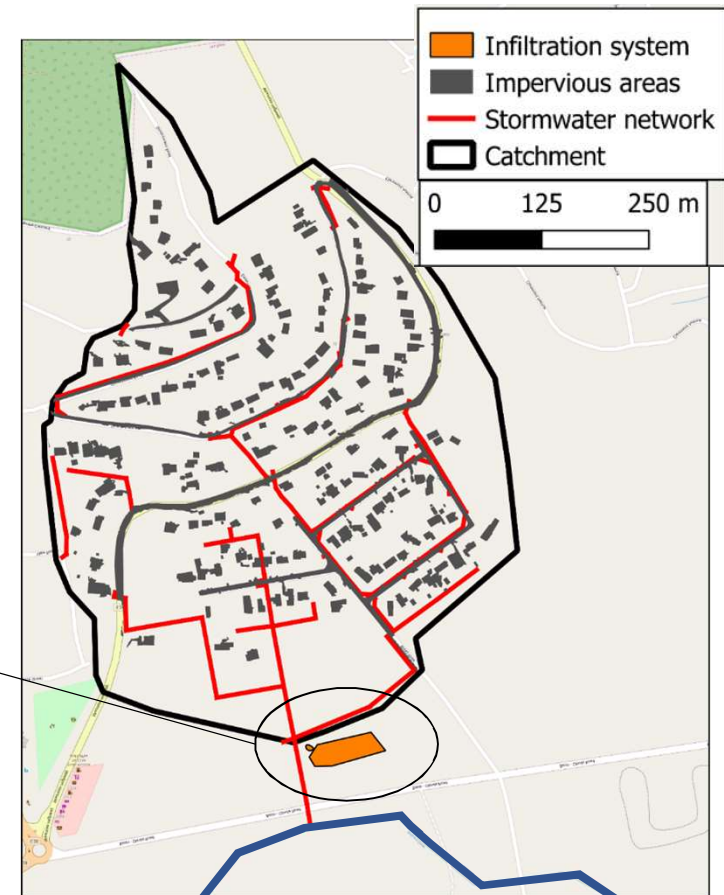
Land use

- Peri-urban
- 33 ha catchment
- 5 ha impervious
- Stormwater network

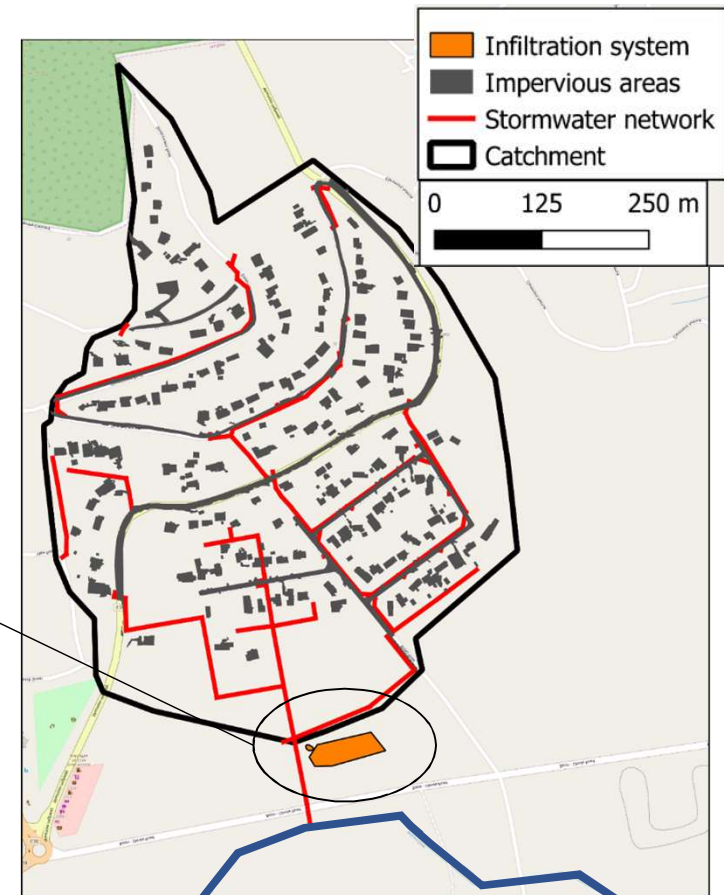
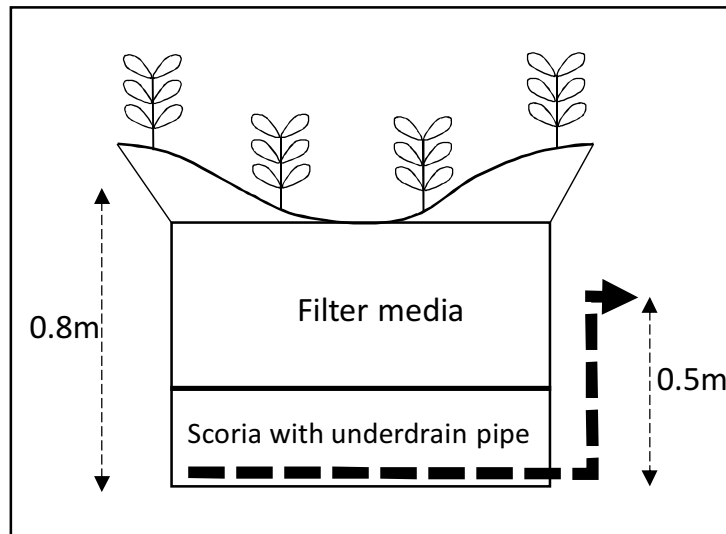


Infiltration system

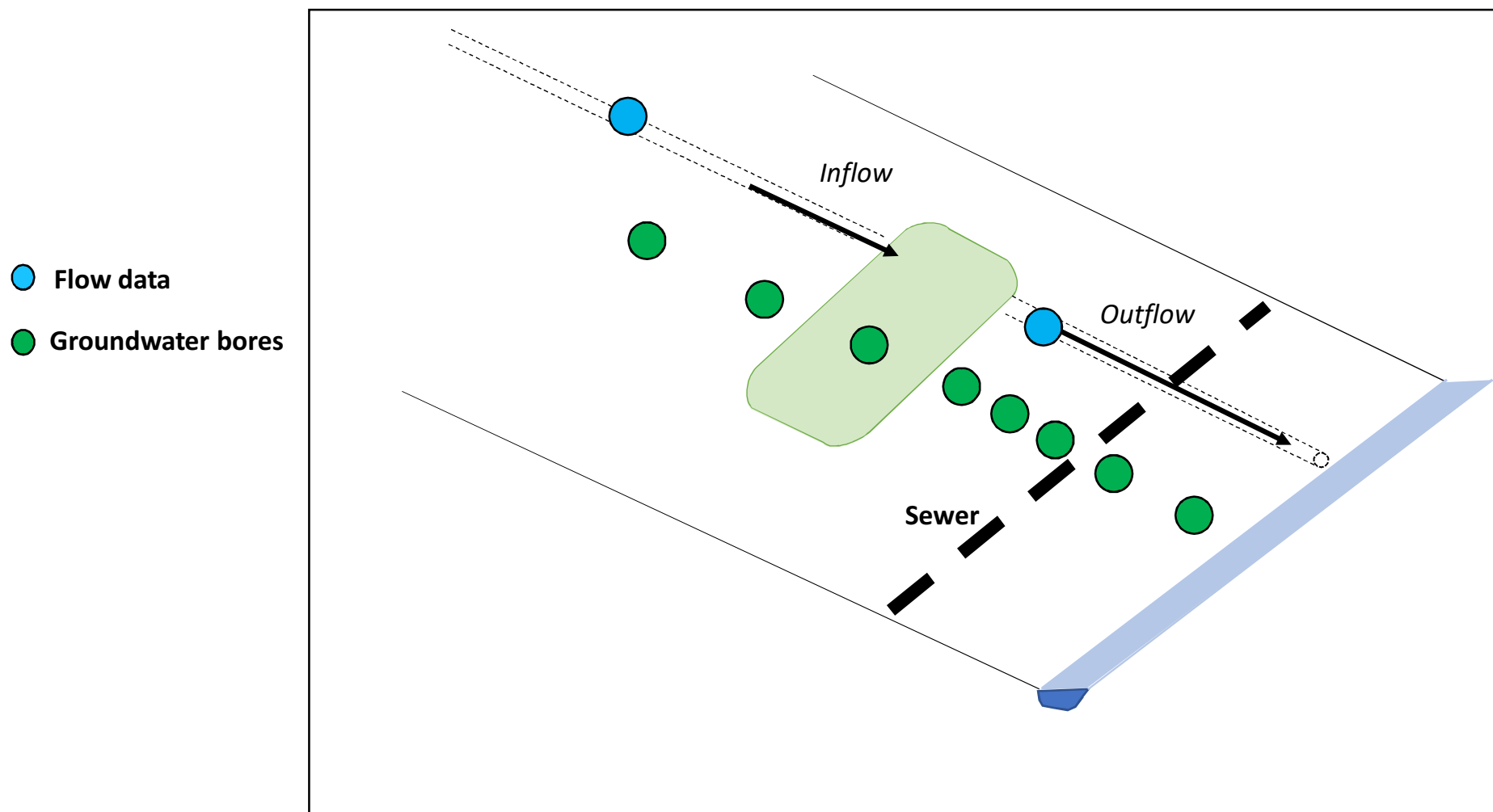
1800 m² - 3.6% of impervious catchment



Infiltration system



Monitoring system

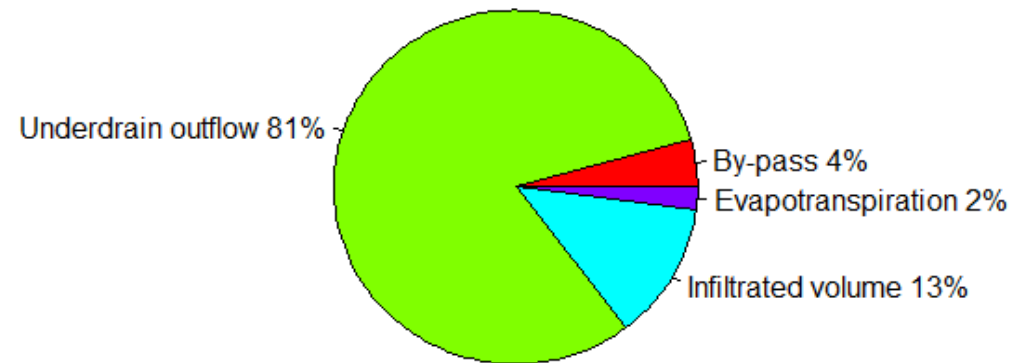


Goals

- Restoring flow regime
 - Volume reduction
 - Peakflow reduction
 - Promote low flows
- Water quality

Event analysis

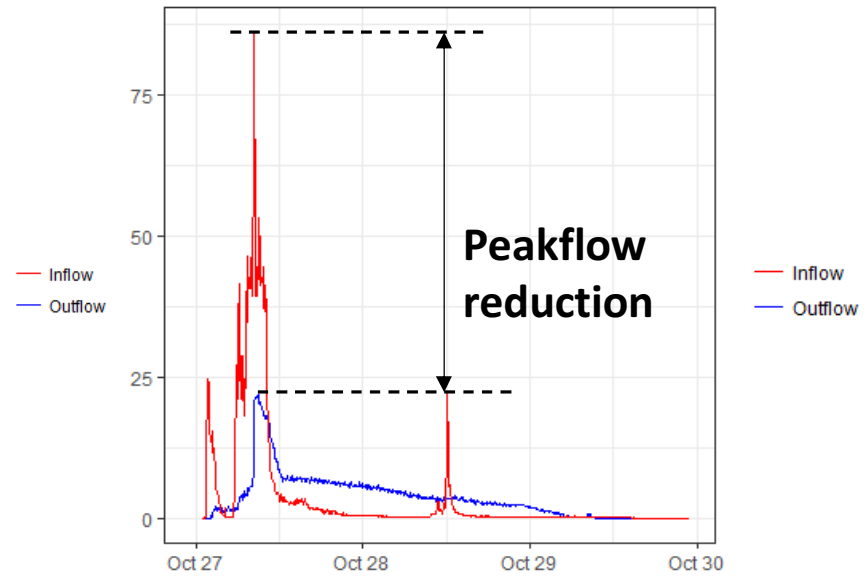
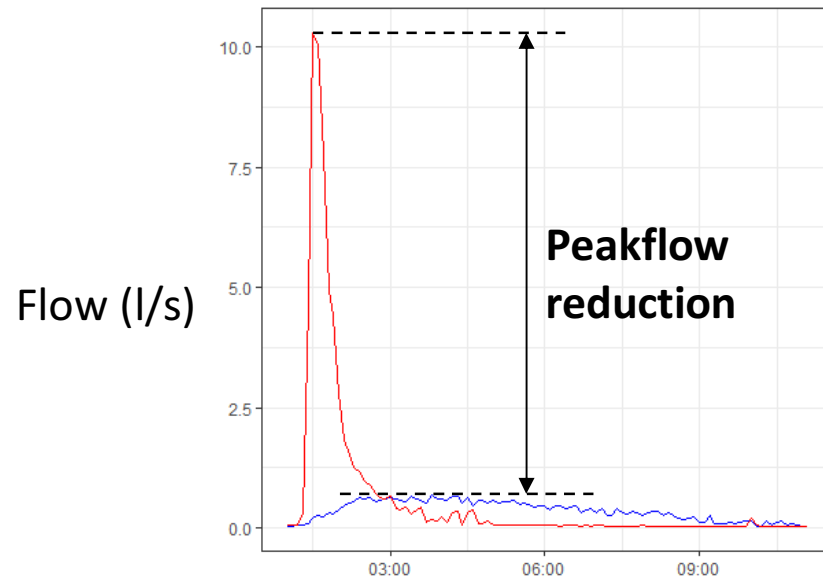
Water balance infiltration basin



Average volume reduction \approx 15%

Event analysis

N = 88



Average peak reduction $\approx 80\%$

Water quality

N = 10

Pollutants (mg/L)	TSS	TP	TN	NH3	NOx
Inflow (mg/L)	123.9	0.18	1.35	0.021	0.476
Outflow (mg/L)	2.8	0.02	0.32	0.028	0.007
Average reduction	97%	84%	73%	-26%	99%

Goals

- Restoring flow regime

- Peakflow reduction



- Volume reduction



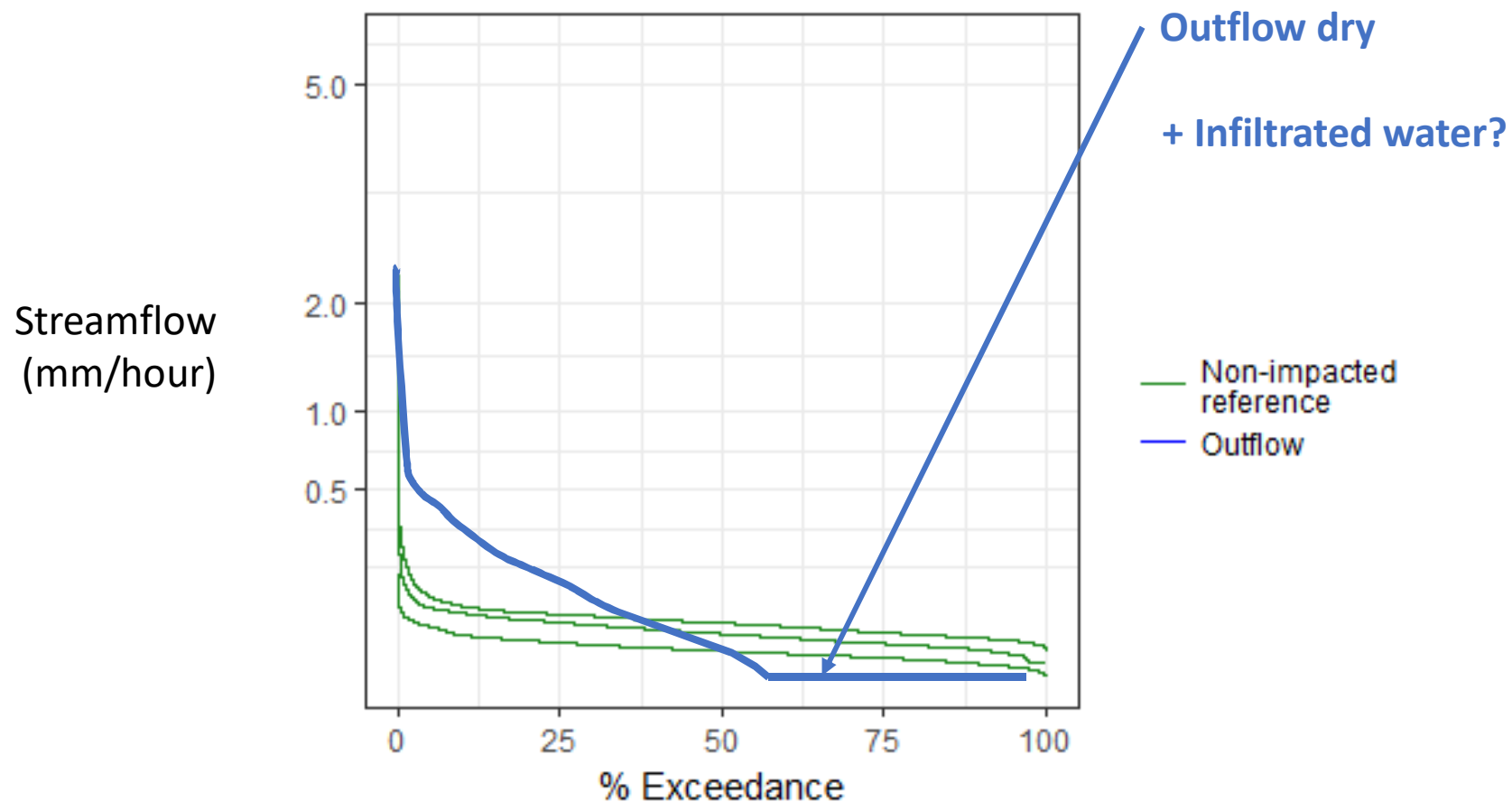
- Promote low flows



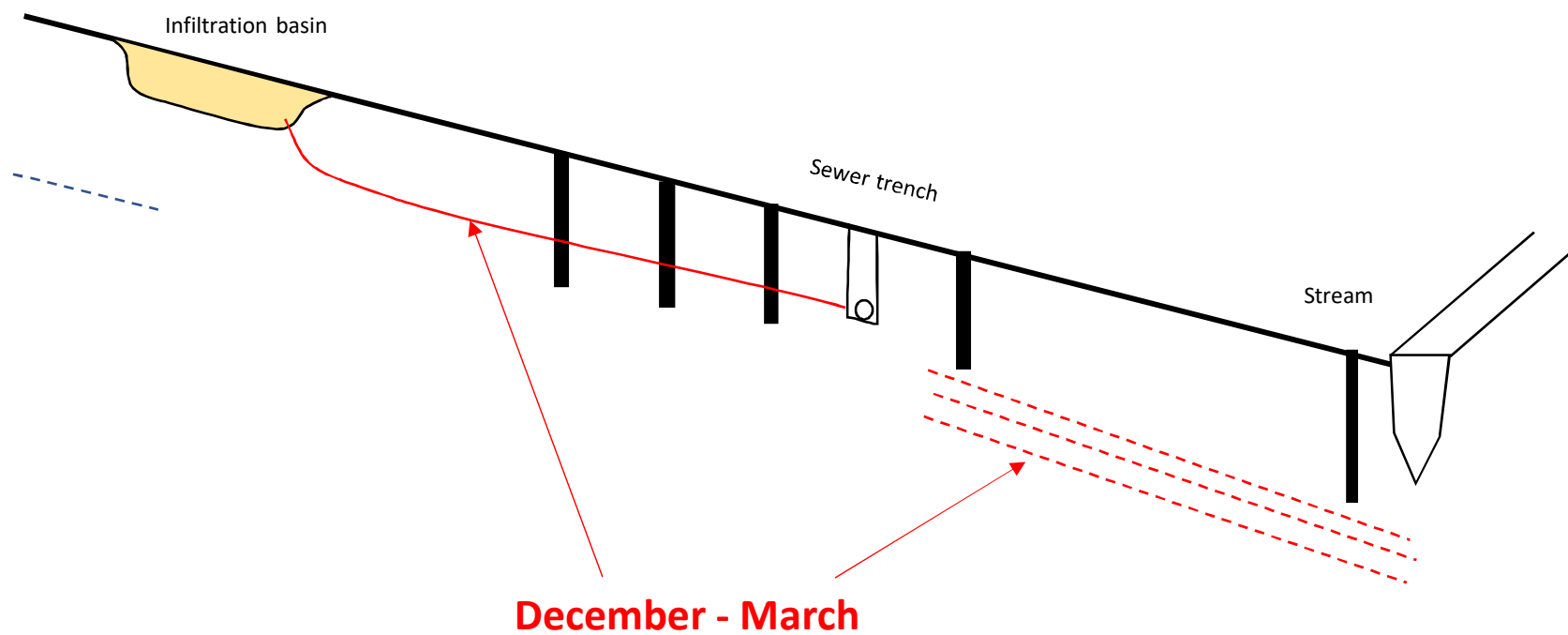
- Water quality



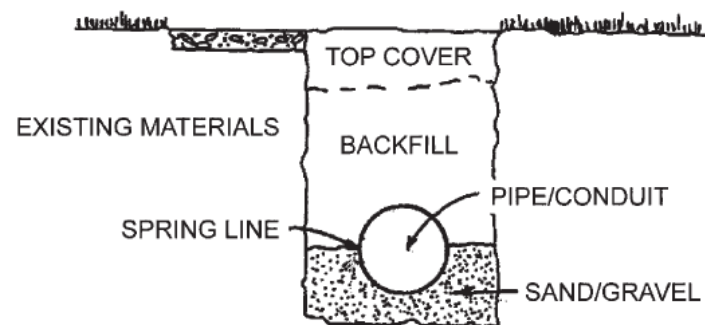
Restoring flow regimes?



Infiltrated stormwater



Soils



From Sharp (2010)



1 cm



- Restoring flow regime

- Peakflow reduction



- Volume reduction



- Promote low flows



- Water quality



Take home:

- Man-made structures might interact with groundwater pathways
- Water in the ground is better than water in pipes – **overall great performance**
- Additional benefits



Tim Fletcher, Matt Burns, Justin Costelloe, Pete Poelsma, Rob James

Contact:

jeremie.bonneau@gmail.com

bonneau@student.unimelb.edu.au