

---

# WSUD in a changing climate

Kerrie Burge

Dr Dale Browne

Jessica Wingad (Mornington Peninsula Shire)

---



# Climate risk for water systems in urban areas



Flooding



Population Growth and Liveability



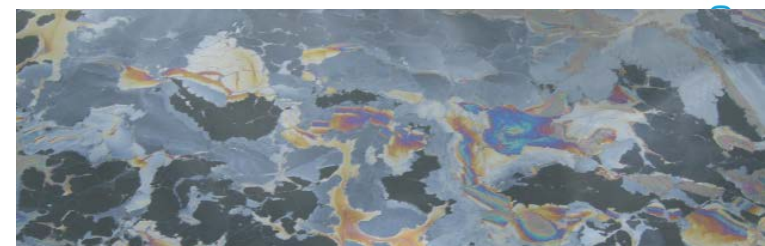
Water Stress



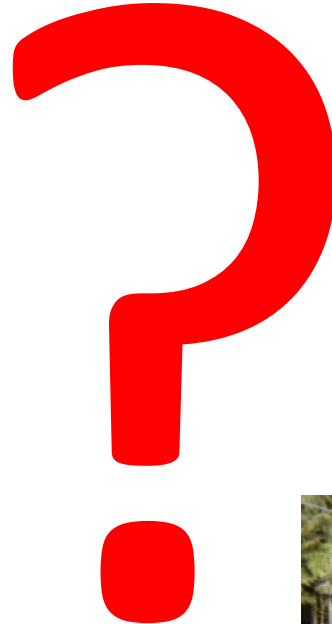
Urban Heat



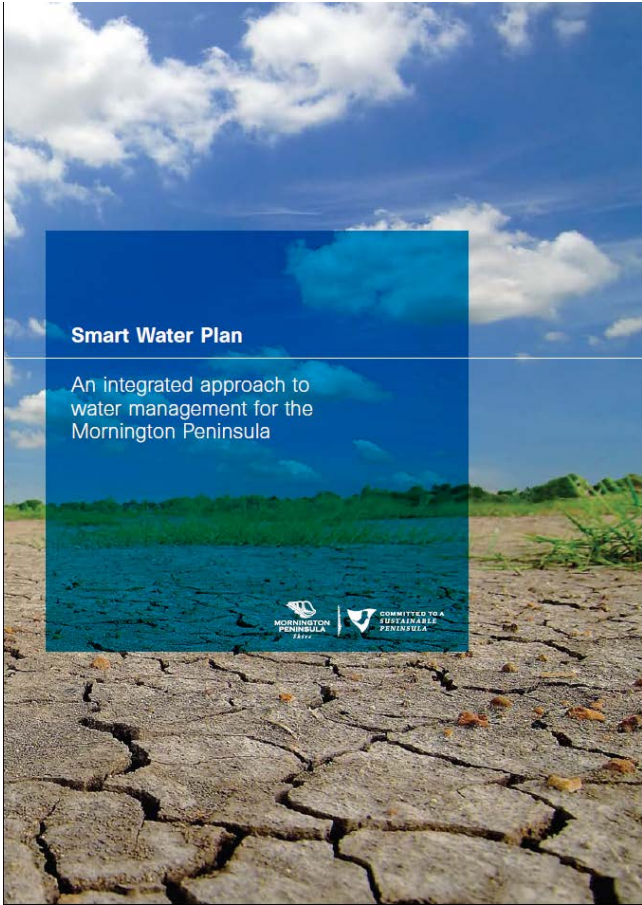
River Quality



# Are today's solutions a valid response for tomorrow's climate



# Mornington Peninsula Shire – Integrated Water Management

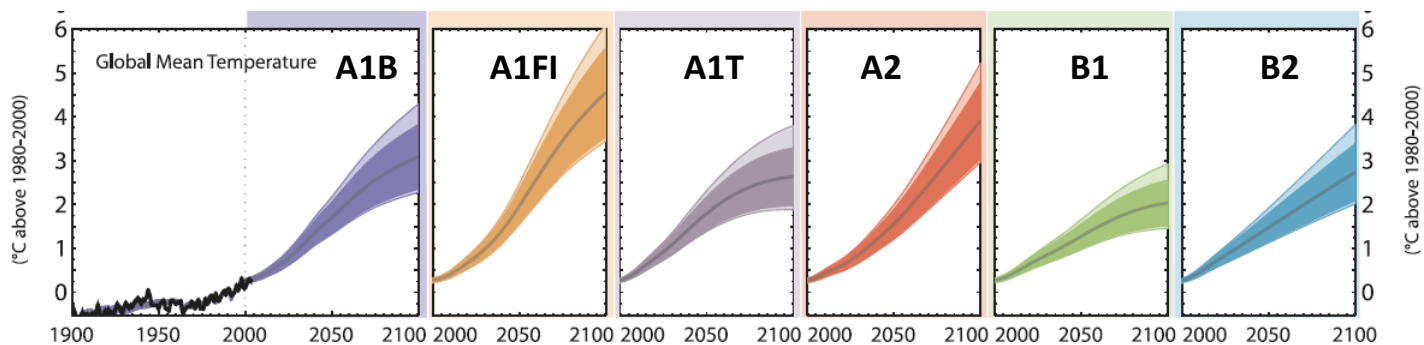
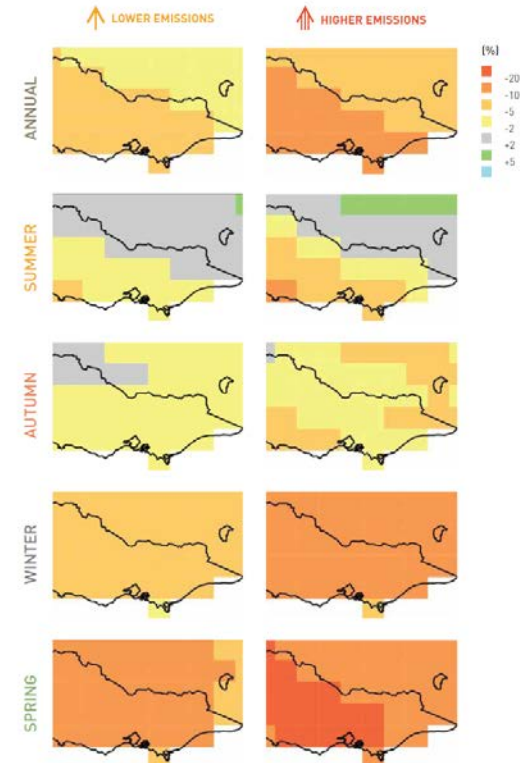


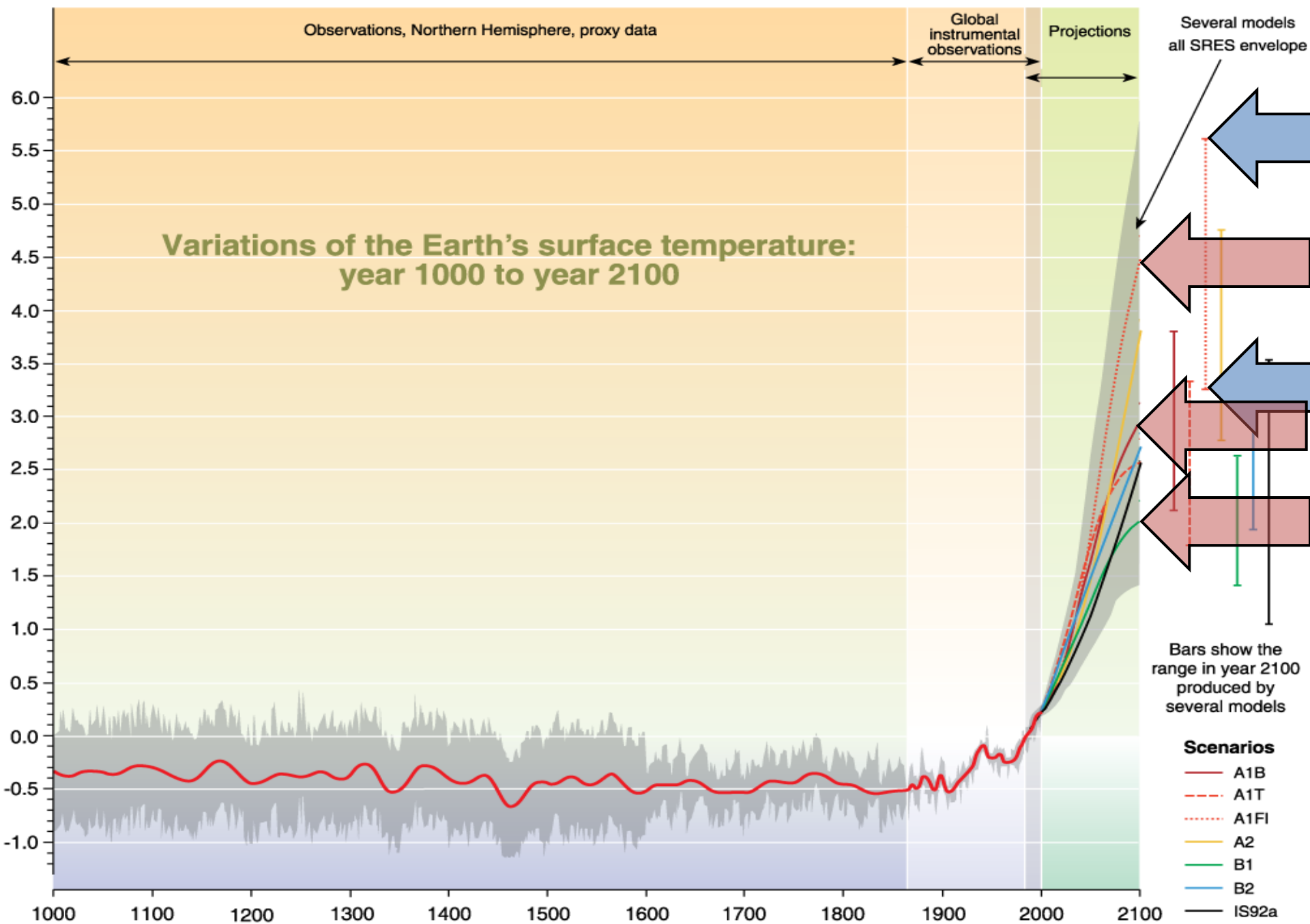
# Climate change

/ For southern Victoria, including Westernport:

- Reduction in mean annual rainfall
- Reduction in number of rain days
- Increase in rainfall intensity
- Increase in evaporation

Figure 9  
Annual average and seasonal rainfall change projections for 2070 under the lower and higher emissions growth scenarios





---

# Methodology

- / Adjusted rainfall data to match predicted changes in
  - Rainfall volumes
  - Rainfall intensities
  - Evapotranspiration
- / Season-specific stochastically generated percentage changes to each day of rainfall
- / 3 climate change projections
  - 6 scenarios

---

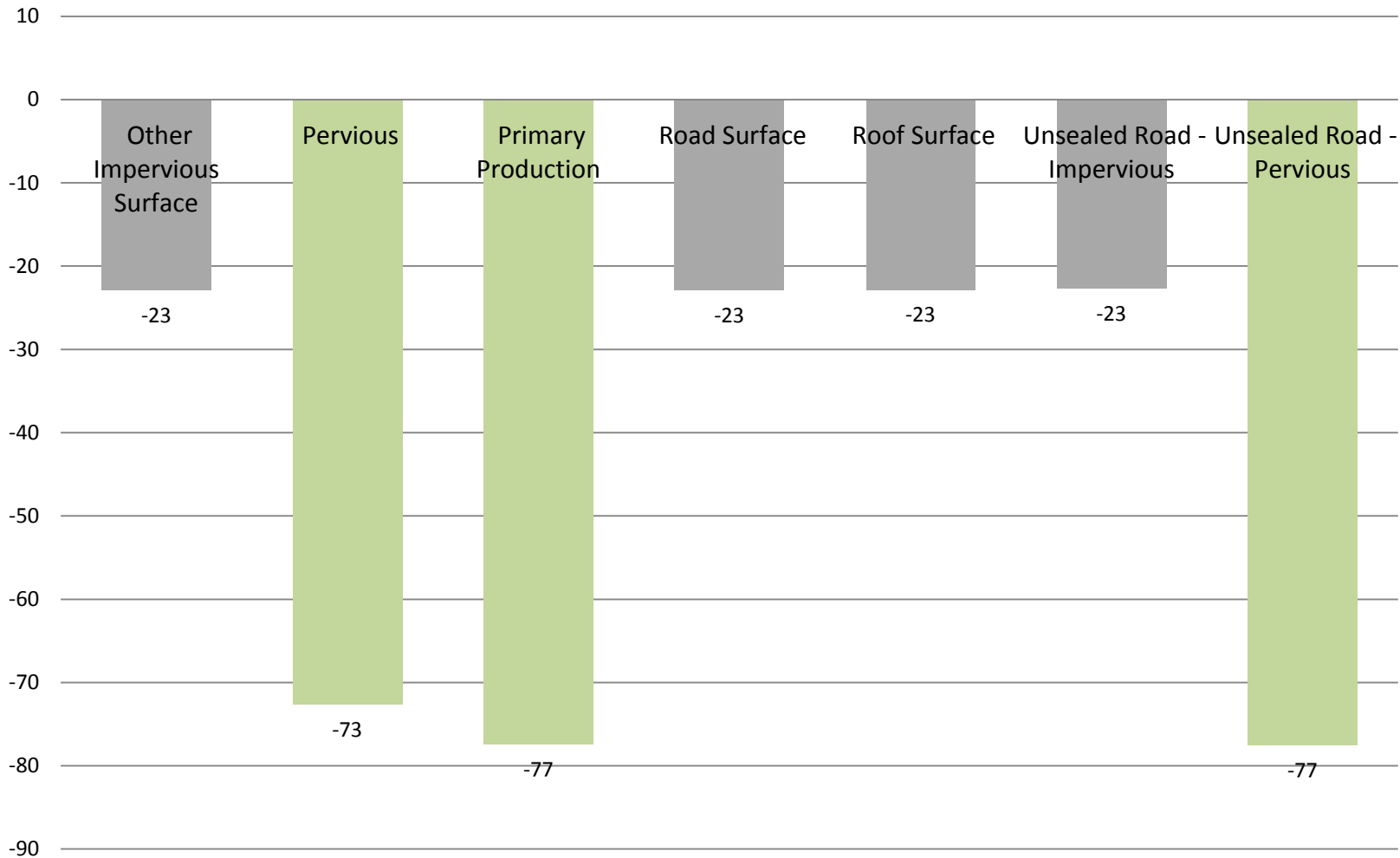
# Three questions...

1. What comes from the catchments (pollutants, flows)?
2. What is the future performance?
  - Reliability of supply of stormwater for harvesting schemes, and
  - Pollutant removal performance for raingardens and wetlands
3. What are the impacts for vegetation?



# Runoff volume

Baseline compared to highest emissions scenario (A1F1 UPPER)



# Stormwater harvesting – reliability of supply

	Stormwater Harvesting A	Stormwater Harvesting B	Rainwater Tank A (outdoor irrigation only)	Rainwater Tank B (indoor & outdoor use)	Rainwater Tank C (primary source)
1990 Baseline (% reliability)	80	80	80	76	90
2030 Medium Emissions LOWER	0	0	0	0	0
2030 Medium Emissions UPPER	-3	-2	-1	-2	-4
Low Emissions B1 2070 LOWER	0	0	-1	-1	-1
Low Emissions B1 2070 UPPER	-6	-4	-2	-3	-7
High Emissions A1F1 2070 LOWER	-1	0	-1	-1	0
High Emissions A1F1 2070 UPPER	-11	-8	-4	-7	-15

Generally less than 5% change in supply volume

Harshest climate scenario

- up to 15% reduction in volume supplied
- 50 to 100% tank size increase
- coincide with extreme impacts on potable water supply



# WSUD treatment performance – water quality

## TN removal

	Raingarden	Swale	Treepit	Wetland
1990 Baseline load removal kg/yr (%)	51	46	47	47
Medium Emissions A1B 2030 Lower	-1	0	-1	0
Medium Emissions A1B 2030 Upper	-3	1	-1	0
Low Emissions B1 2070 Lower	0	-1	-1	0
Low Emissions B1 2070 Upper	-4	0	-1	1
High Emissions A1F1 2070 Lower	-1	-1	-2	-1
High Emissions A1F1 2070 Upper	-7	0	-1	2

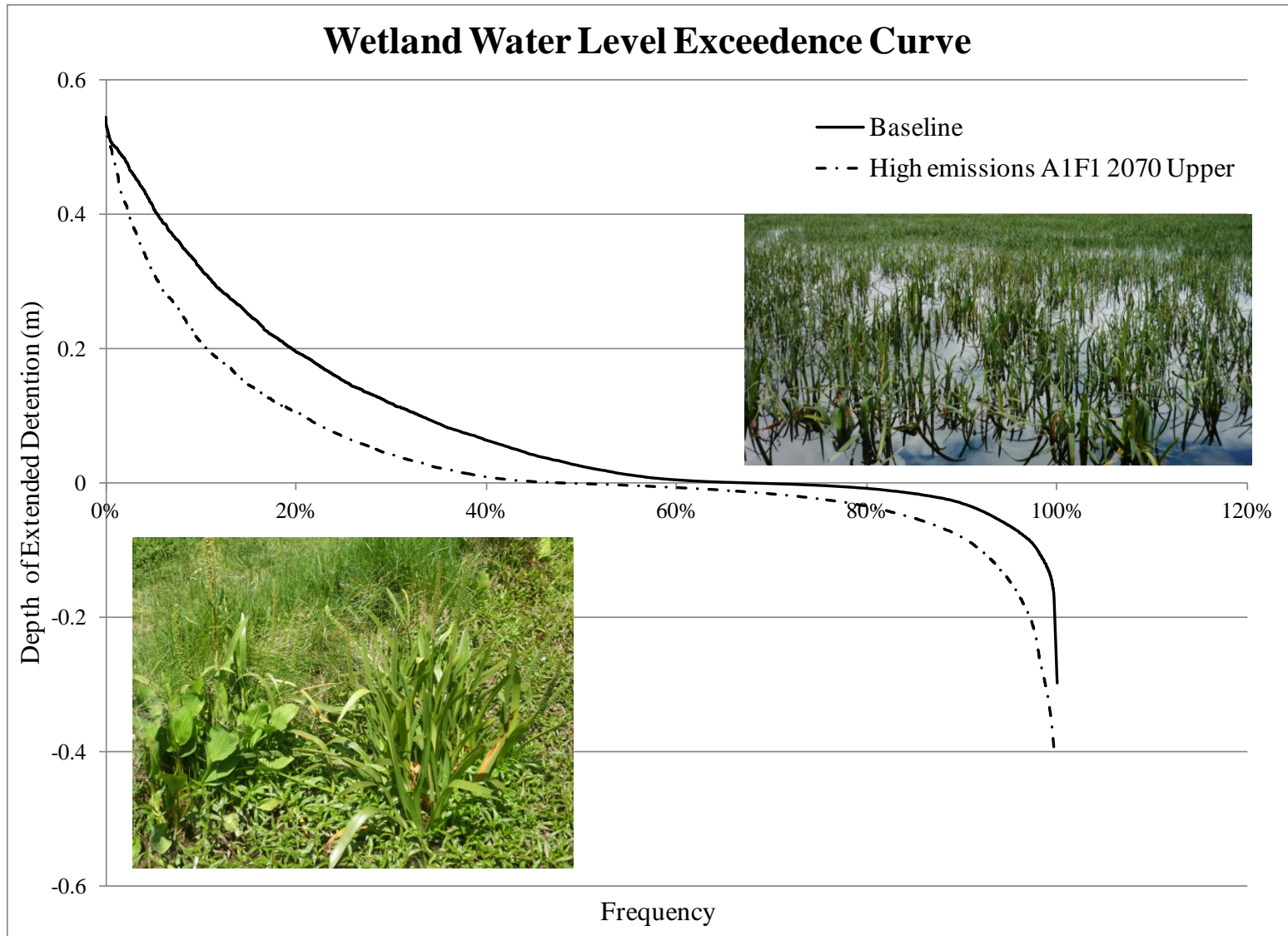
One scenario where performance differs >5% of the original design performance

Likely acceptable divergence given these are extremes of climate change scenarios

Wetlands increase performance

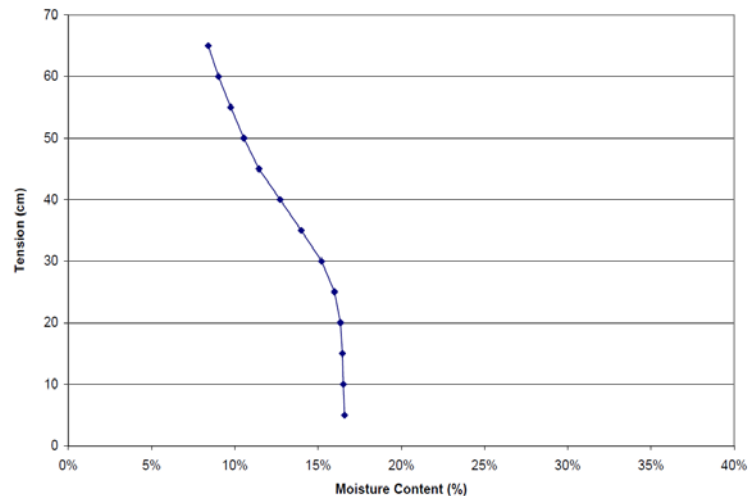


# Wetland inundation and vegetation health



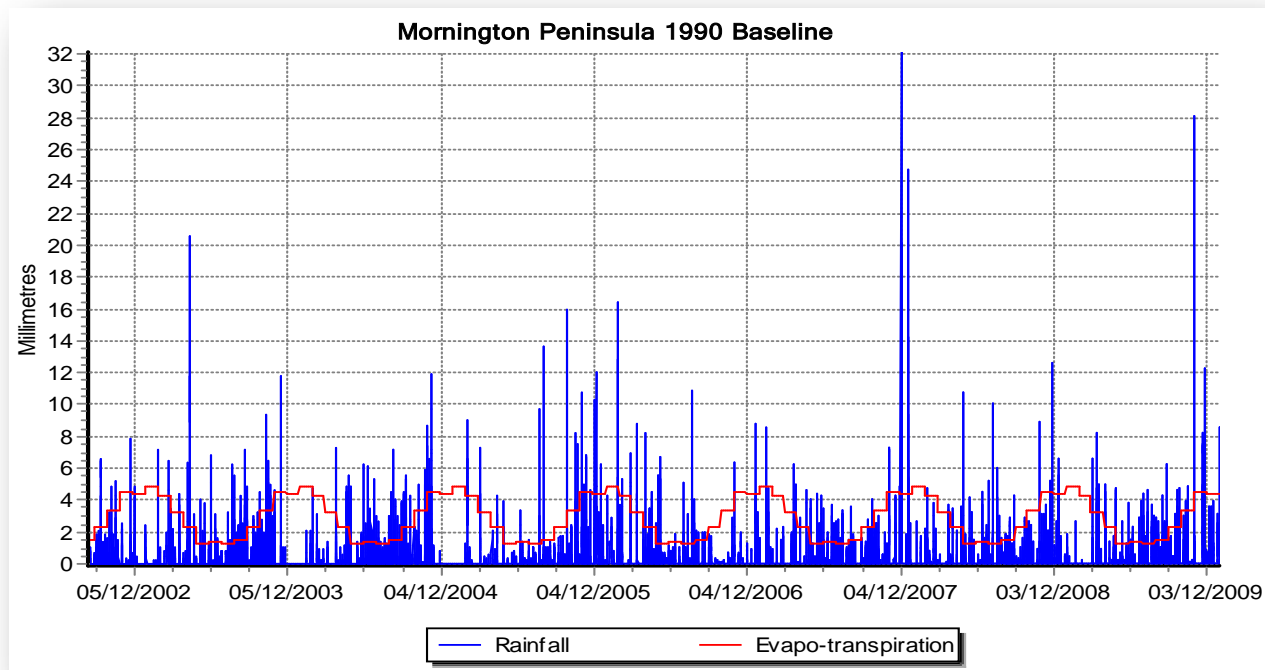
# Raingarden soil moisture

- / Only small changes to soil moisture holding capacity under the harshest climate change scenario
- / Filter media being installed now has lower soil moisture holding capacity than is assumed in modelling



# Southern Australian climate variability

- / Southern Australia
- / - low annual rainfall
- / - high inter-annual rainfall variability
- / Climate change scenarios are within the inter-annual rainfall variability
- / Importance of long rainfall records for modelling



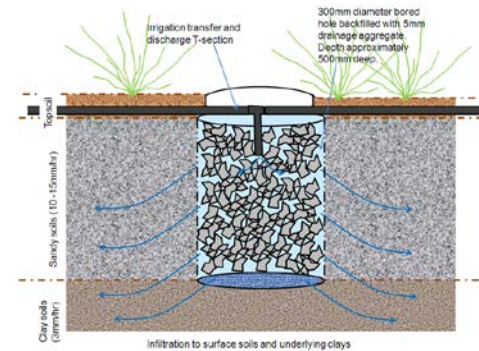
---

# WSUD assets and climate change



- / They are appropriate design solutions into the future
- / Good design and construction will provide resilient assets
- / Can be part of solutions to provide resilience to other urban landscapes and other benefits

# Napier Park – Moonee Valley City Council

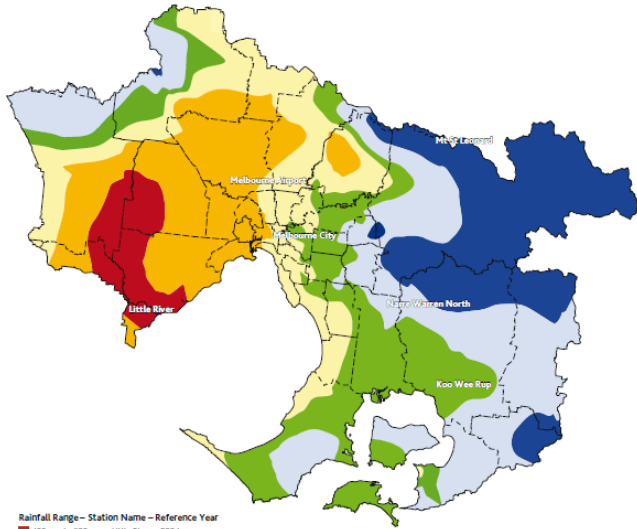




# Melbourne Water MUSIC Guidelines

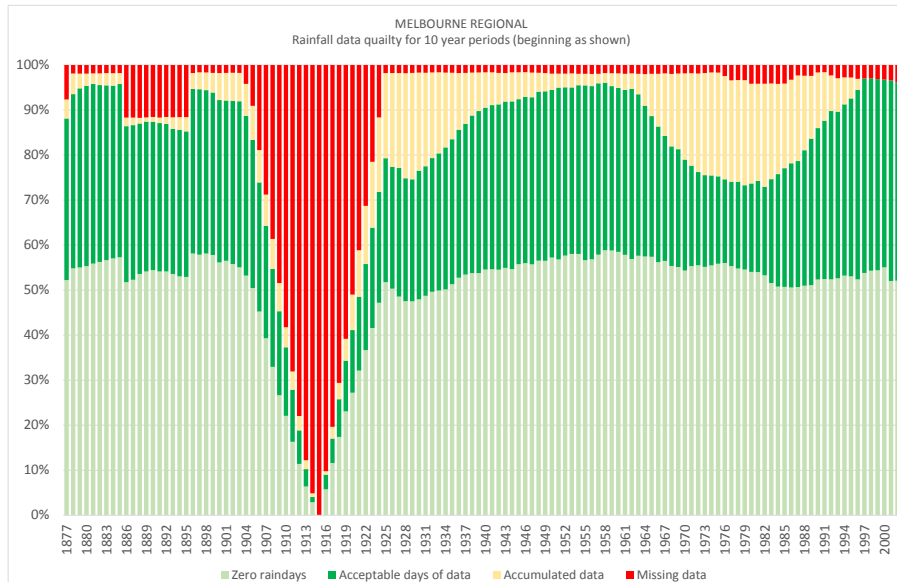
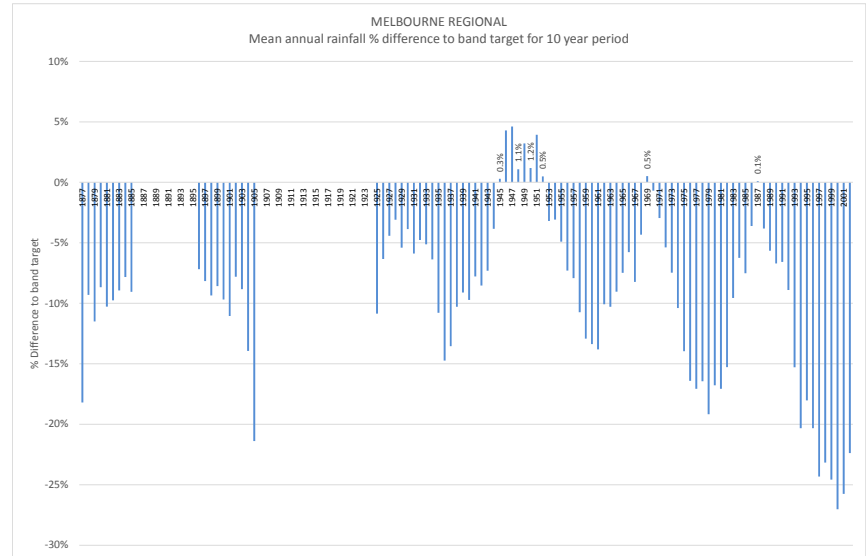
## 10 year rainfall templates

RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION – GREATER MELBOURNE



Rainfall Range – Station Name – Reference Year

- 400mm to 500mm – Little River – 2004
- 500mm to 650mm – Melbourne Airport – 1996
- 650mm to 750mm – Melbourne City – 1966
- 750mm to 850mm – Koo Wee Rup – 2004
- 850mm to 1100mm – Narre Warren North – 1998
- 1100mm to 2100mm – Mount St Leonard – 1998



---

# Climate risk for water systems in urban areas



Flooding



Population Growth and Liveability



Water Stress



Urban Heat



River Quality

