

CHANGING LANDSCAPES, CHANGING WATERS?

INTRODUCTION

Land development transforms landscapes, but what happens beneath the surface? As **Tauranga** expands, once-porous volcanic soils are compacted, altering natural water movement. This research investigates how **urbanization** affects the hydrological cycle—particularly **infiltration** and **runoff**—helping to shape smarter stormwater management strategies for the region.

AIM

This project seeks to quantify the **hydrological impact** of land development by tracking changes in groundwater levels and surface runoff as farmland transitions to urban areas. By installing **Levellogger** sensors and a custom-designed **weir**, the project aims to observe how Tauranga's volcanic soils respond to increasing impermeable surfaces over time.

METHOD

To capture the evolving water cycle, the project uses the following:

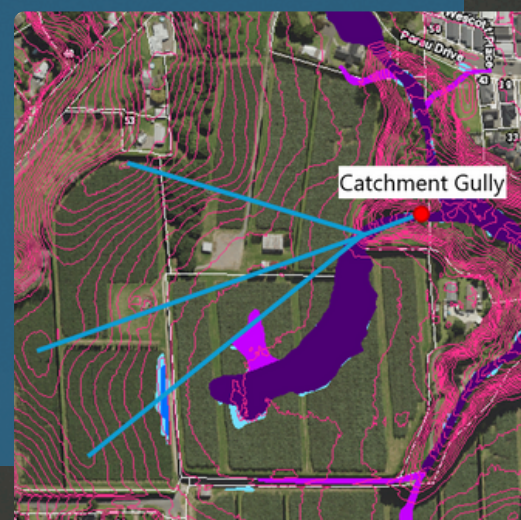
- **Rain gauges** to determine the amount of minor losses due to interception from plant and tree leaves.
- A **Levellogger** sensor to track underground water table fluctuations on a daily basis to create a large dataset.
- A **sharp-crested weir** to measure runoff that collects in a local catchment.
- **Chicago Design Storm** methodology to design for extreme rainfall scenarios.
- **HEC-HMS modelling** to simulate water flow patterns and create theoretical estimates.

(The weir's optimal dimensions were determined using peak discharge calculations from HEC-HMS, ensuring accurate runoff measurement throughout the study)

Fig. 1: Rain Gauge



Fig. 2: Parau Rd. Research Site



RESULTS

These findings set the foundation for long-term monitoring and future stormwater policy updates.

- The **5-year storm** event model of the site predicts a peak discharge of 0.857 m³/s.
- **Site contour mapping** identified three sub-basins contributing runoff to the monitored gully.
- A **weir** with a **1.8m x 0.2m** opening and a **120° V-notch** was designed out of timber and street signs, ensuring precise low-flow measurement while having capacity for storm events.
- A **hand auger** method was chosen over CPT drilling for cost-effective groundwater monitoring sensor placement.

DISCUSSION

Previous studies suggest Tauranga's soils have higher sensitivity to compaction. The compaction process reduces **infiltration** and increases **surface runoff**. As land development on the site progresses, a shift in the infiltration-runoff balance is anticipated, influencing **flood risk** and **groundwater recharge**. Long-term monitoring will reveal whether current mitigation strategies—such as retention ponds and permeable surfaces—are effective in maintaining pre-development hydrological conditions.

CONCLUSION

Urban expansion is inevitable, but its hydrological impact doesn't have to be. This research will provide **critical data** to guide Tauranga City Council in developing tailored stormwater management strategies that reflect the **unique permeability** of the local soils. By bridging science and policy, a resilient, flood-resistant future for the region can be ensured.

Fig 3: Chicago Design Storm Hyetograph (Tauranga)

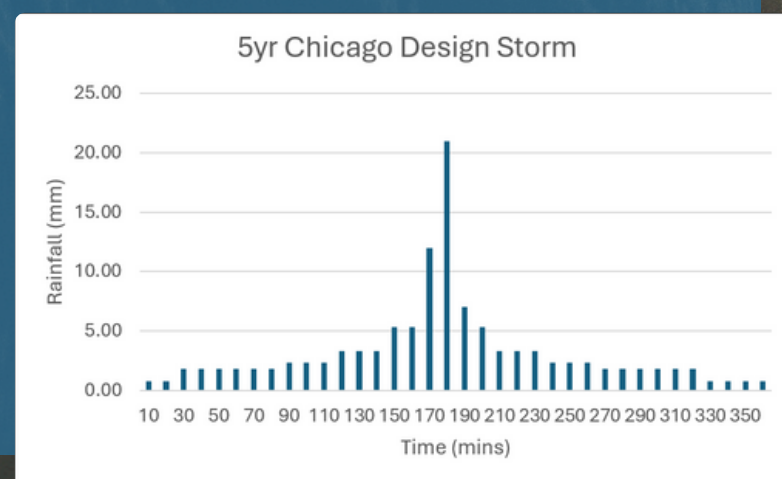


Fig 4: Parau Rd. Site Discharge from Design Storm

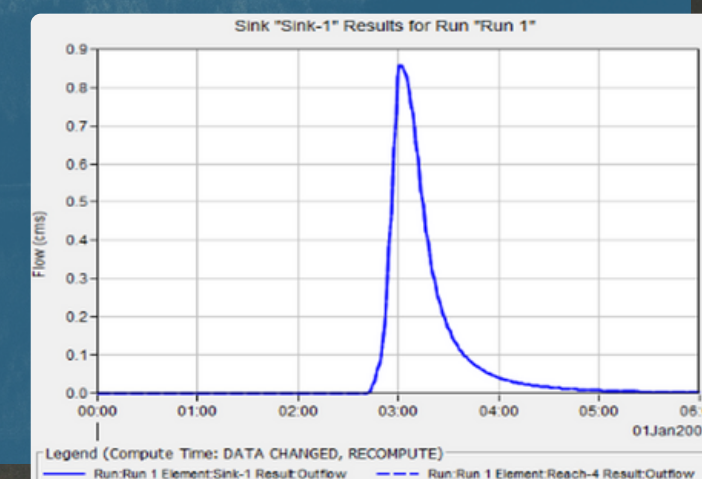
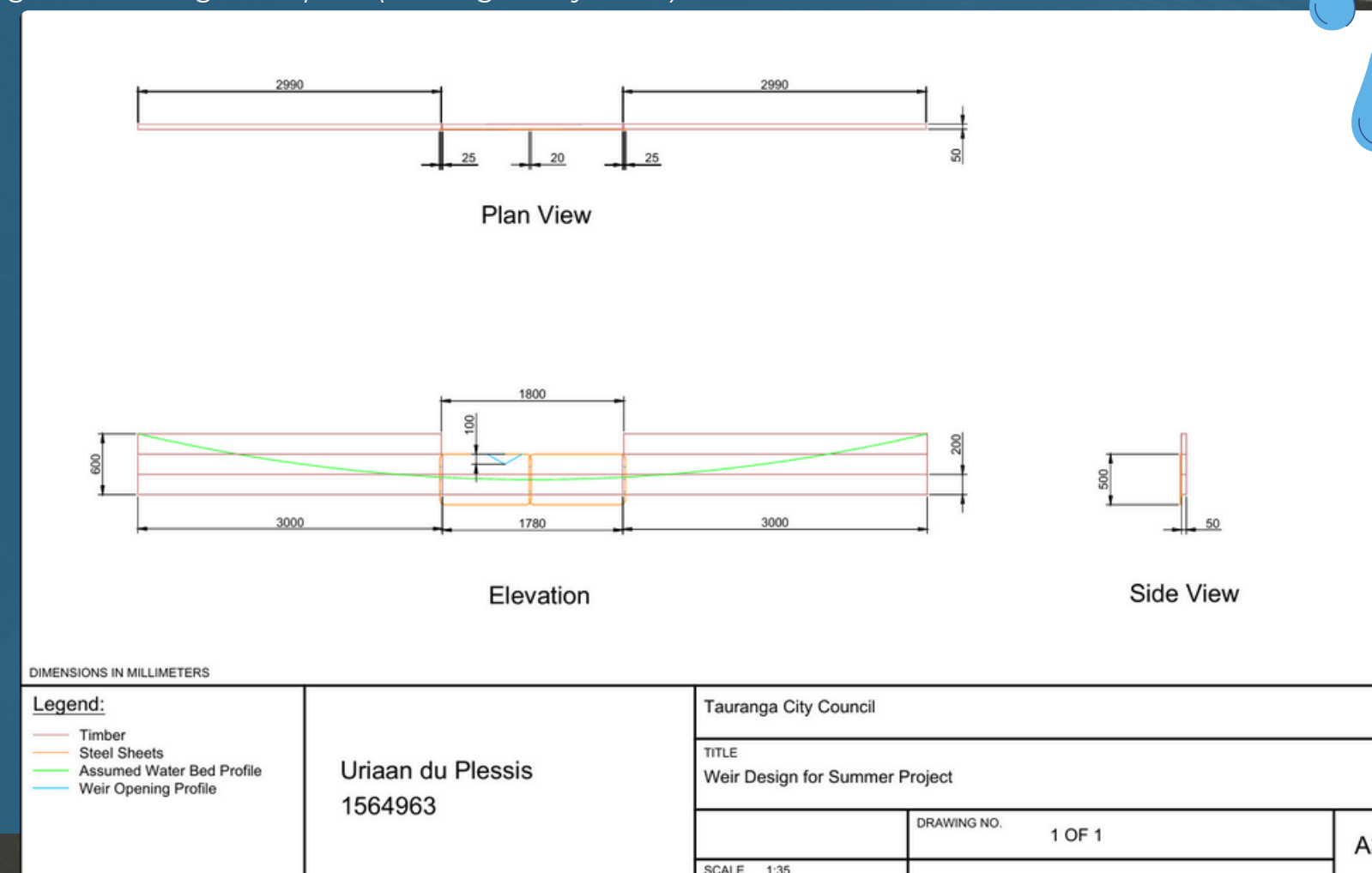


Fig 5: Weir Design Blueprint (3rd Angle Projection)



NEXT STEPS

Over the next **five years**, this study will track how land development impacts Tauranga's hydrology.

- **Data Collection:** Once installed, the Levellogger will begin monitoring groundwater, while the weir records runoff flow during rainfall. Periodic field surveys will document soil changes.
- **Analysis & Trends:** Comparing pre- and post-development data will reveal shifts in infiltration and runoff. HEC-HMS models will be refined to improve stormwater predictions.
- **Final Comparison:** Observed data will be tested against theoretical predictions—was peak discharge accurate? How much permeability was lost? Were stormwater controls effective?
- **Policy Impact:** Findings will guide Tauranga City Council in updating stormwater strategies, ensuring sustainable urban development.

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