



Modelling Symposium

Modelling the ground(water) beneath our feet

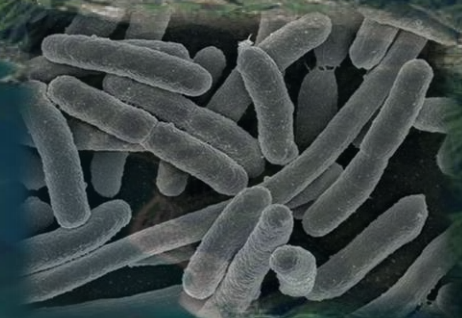
Supporting a resilient water supply for Wellington

Presented by
Dr Jeremy Bennett, Tonkin & Taylor Ltd



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- ✓ Context
- ④ Modelling objectives
- ④ Modelling framework
- ④ Available information
- ④ Model implementation
- ④ History-matching + results
- ④ Next steps



HAM5

Modelling objectives

Planning

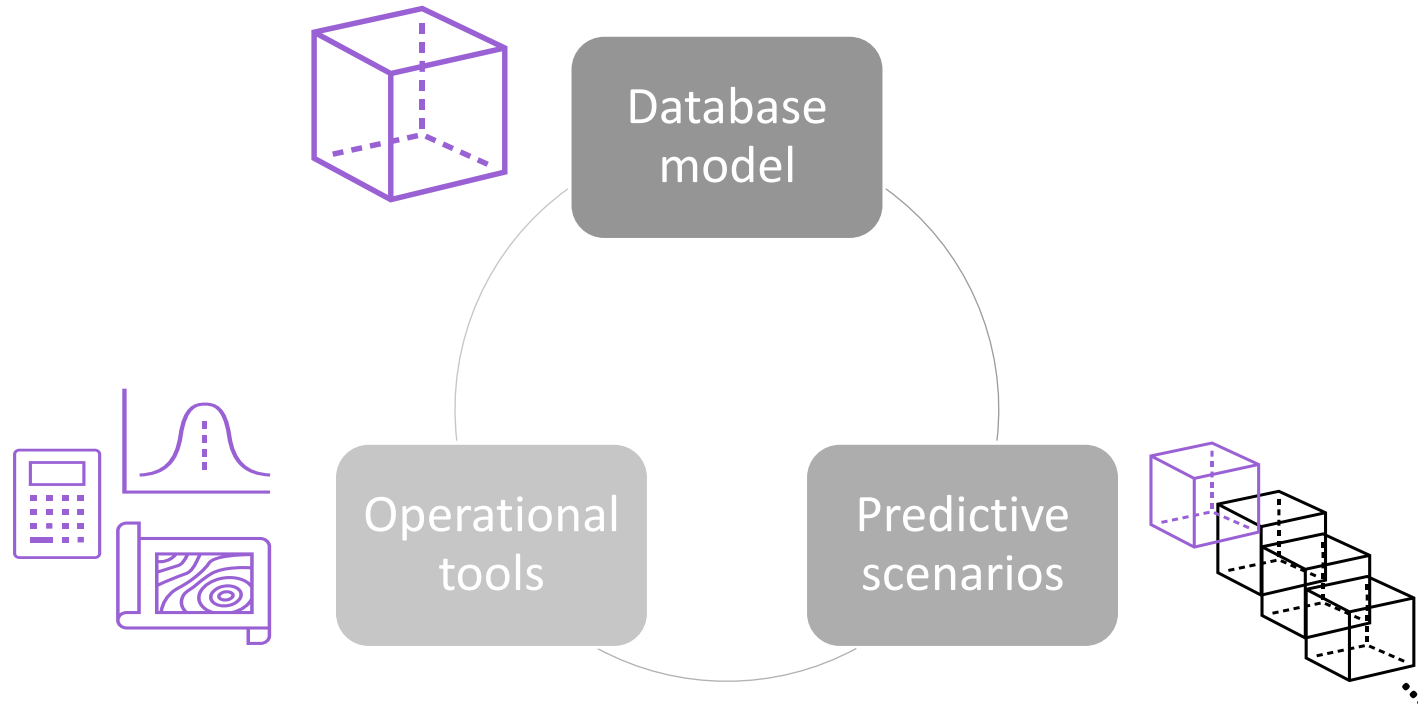
- Waterloo and Gear Island wellfield replacement strategy
- Source water risk management
- Water resource management and decision making
- Monitoring system design

Operations

- Yield forecasting and optimisation
- Contamination event response
- Aquifer management effect assessment tools

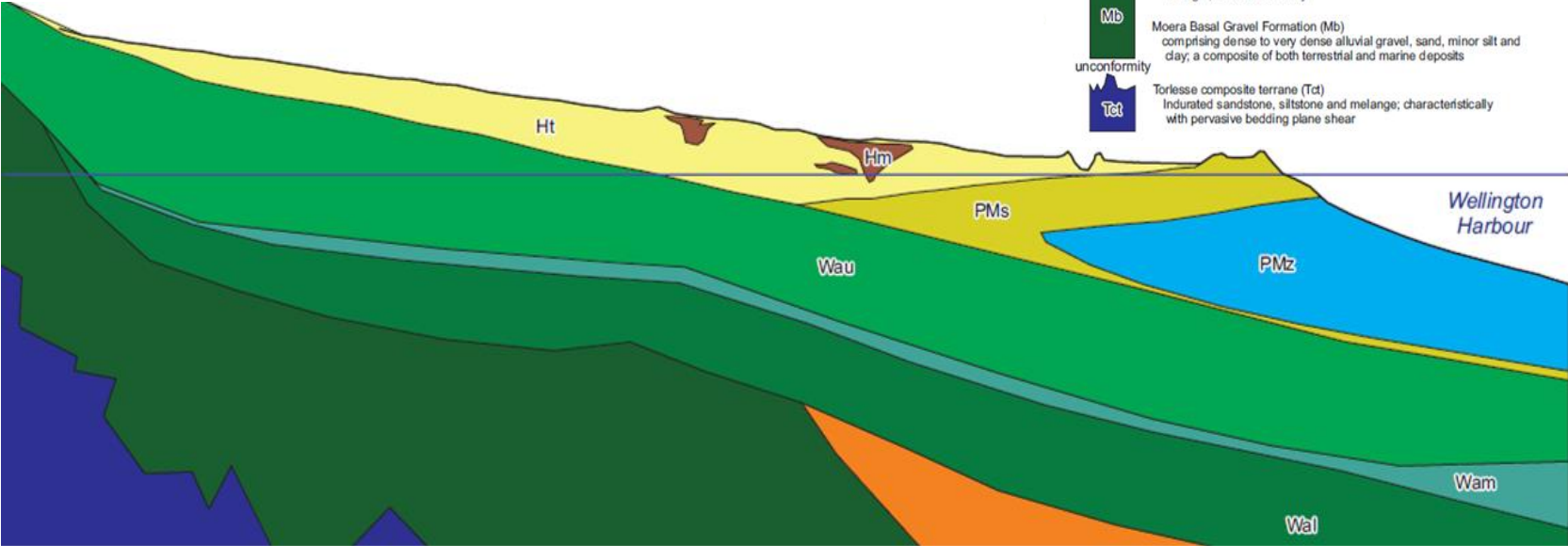


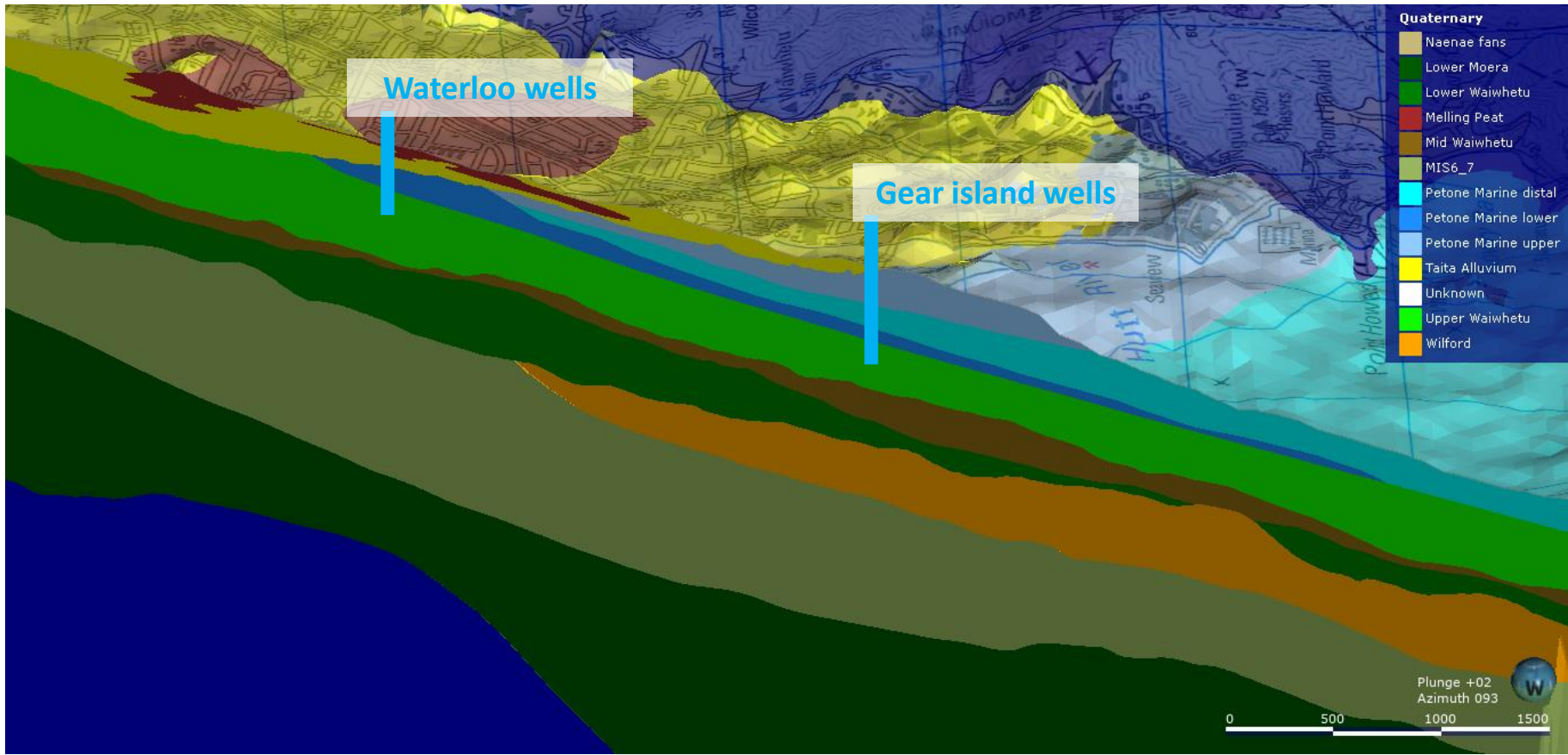
Modelling framework

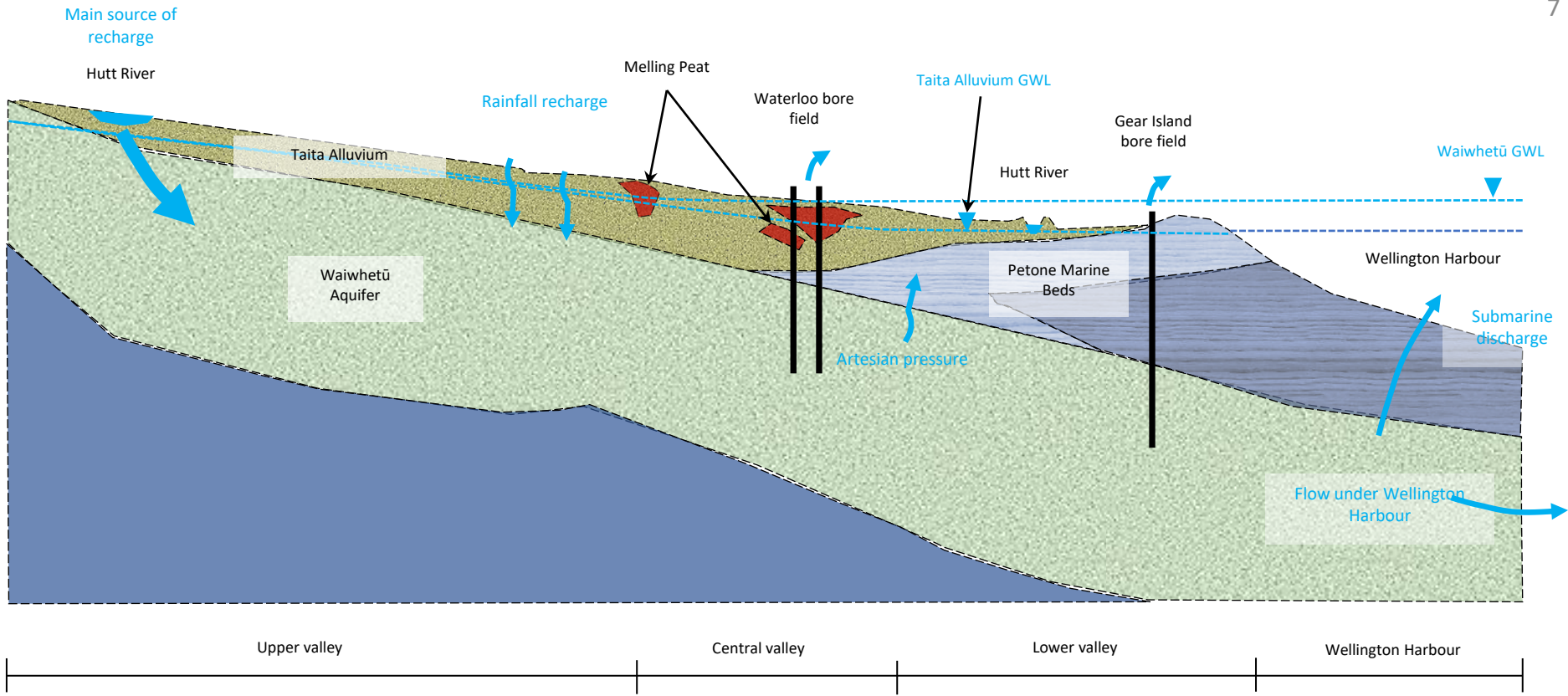


Available information

Hydrostratigraphy (John Begg)



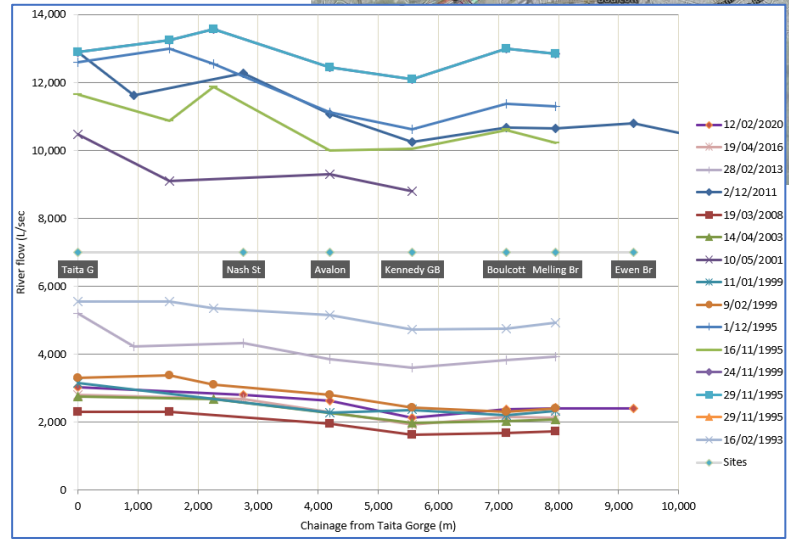
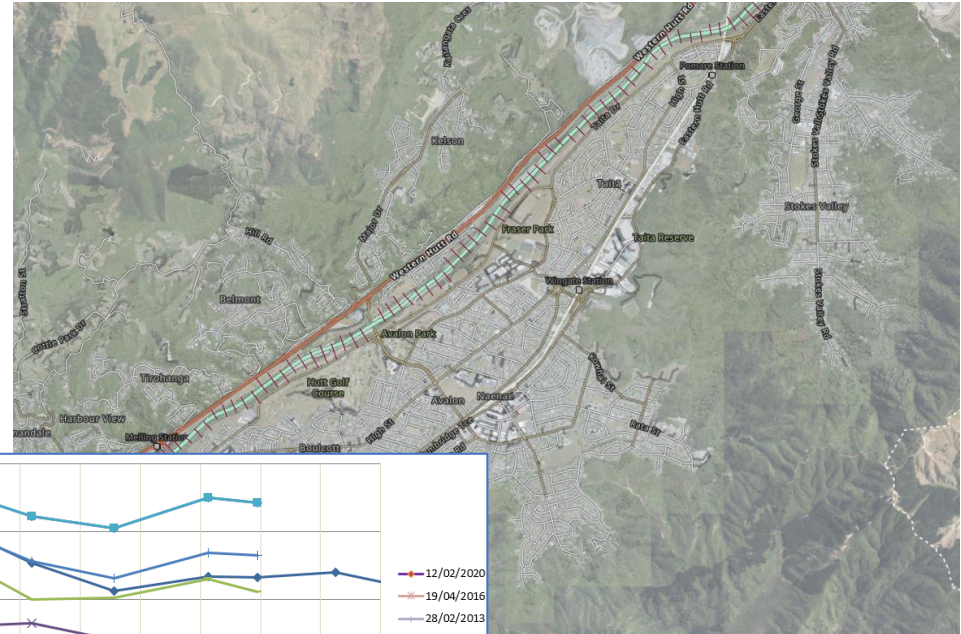




Available information

River information

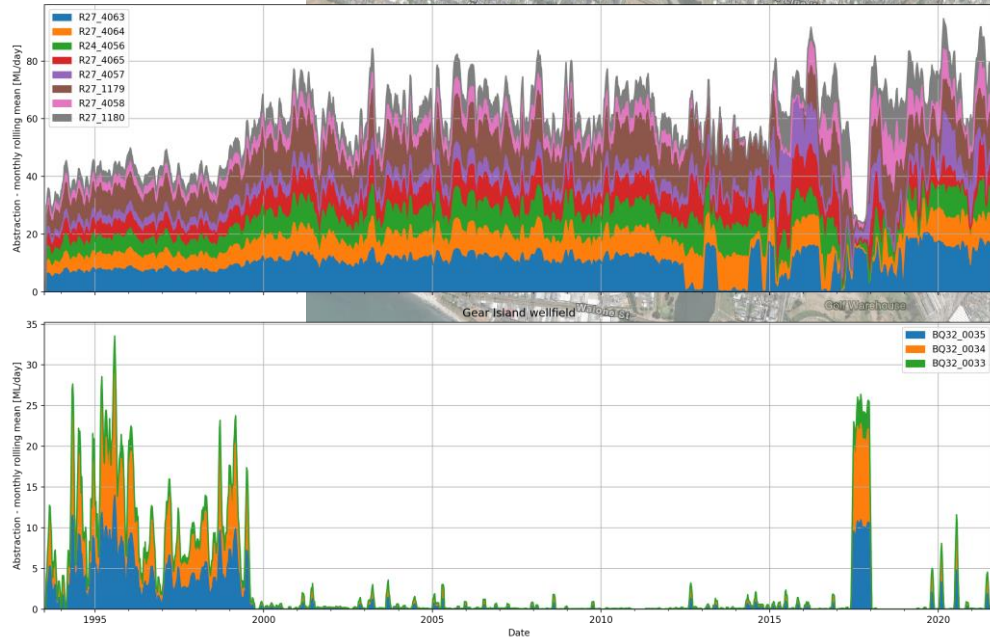
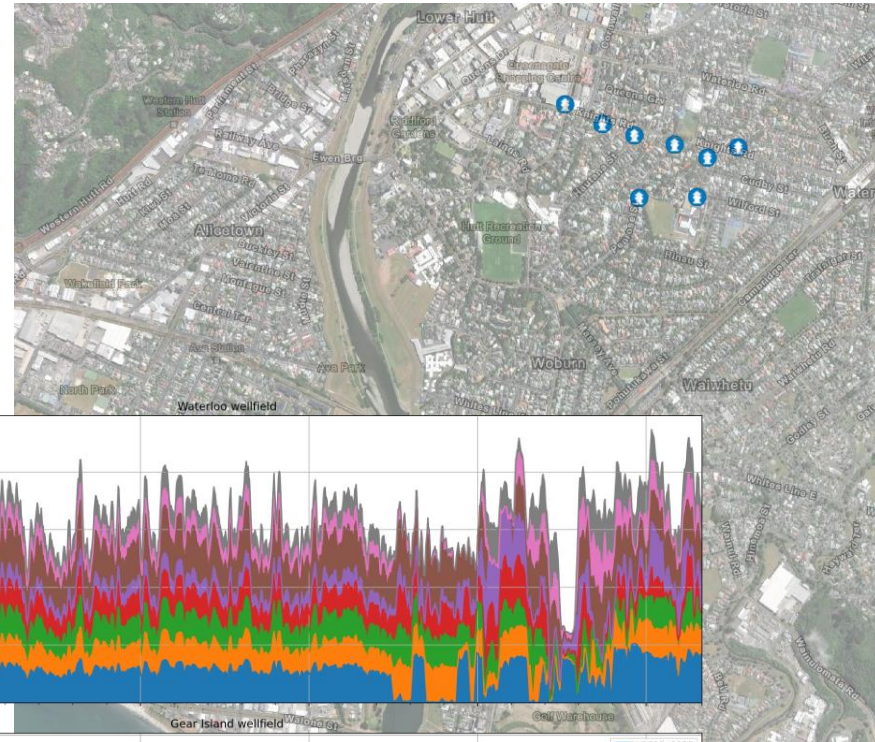
- ⓁⓂ Continuous gauging at Taita Gorge
- ⓁⓂ Concurrent gauging
- ⓁⓂ Hydraulic flood models



Available information

Groundwater abstraction

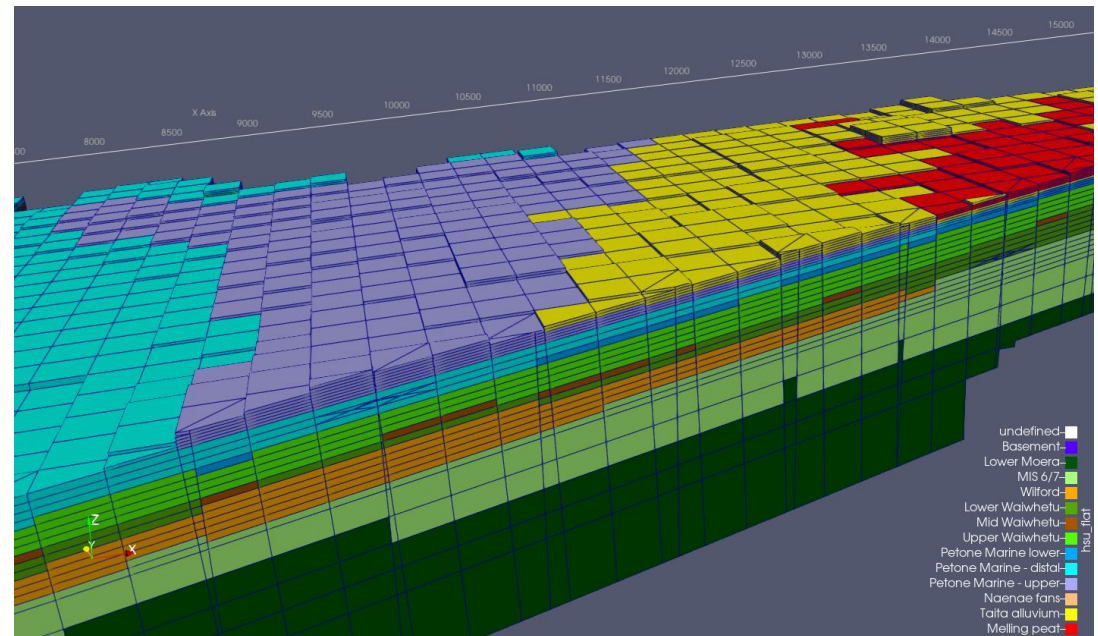
- ④ Daily abstraction volumes
- ④ Continuous SCADA monitoring
- ④ Approximation of pumping rates based on pump operation



Model implementation

Overview

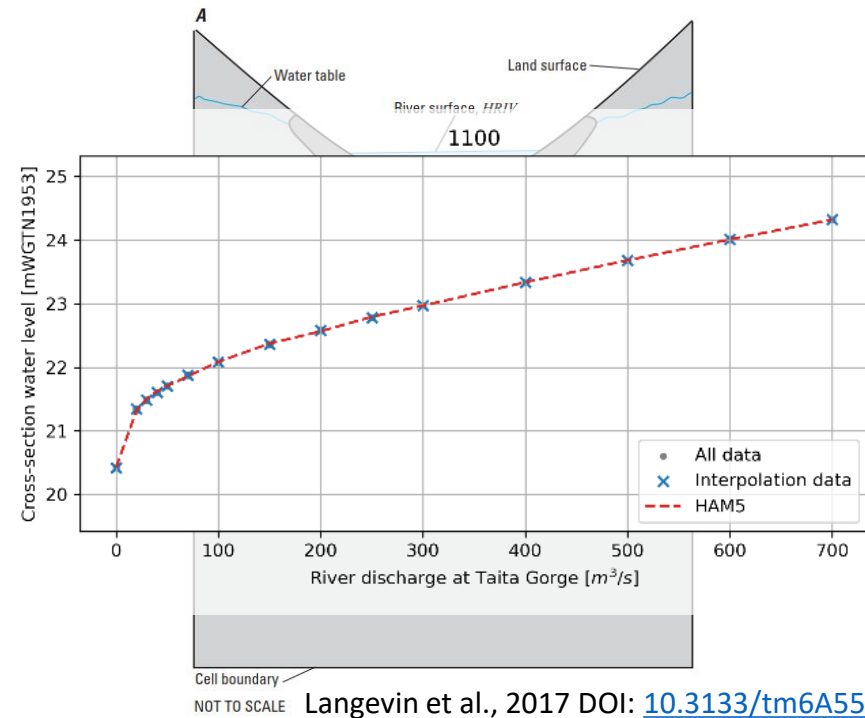
- ④ Numerical groundwater flow model using MODFLOW 6 from USGS
- ④ 'GUI-less' scripting approach to model development in python
- ④ 'Cut once, model twice' – model build framework allows flexibility in model gridding, stress periods and model boundary conditions



Model implementation

Boundary conditions – Hutt River

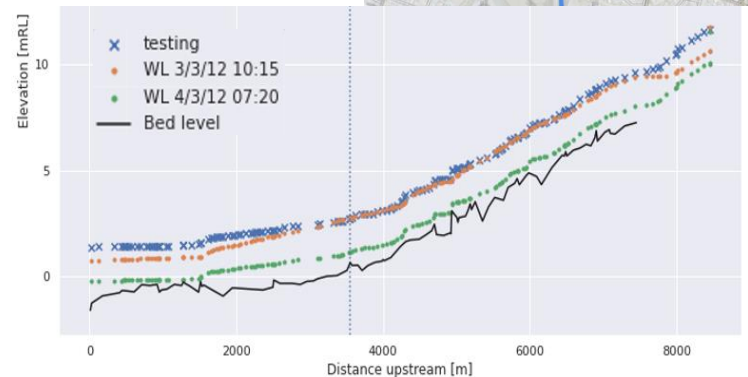
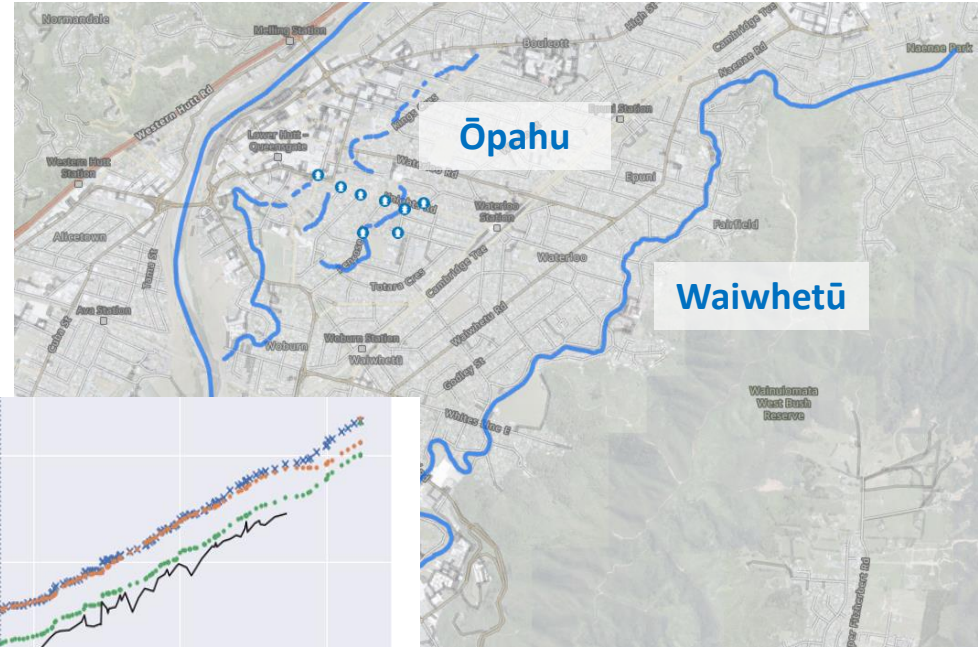
- ④ Main driver of recharge into the aquifer system
- ④ MODFLOW *RIV* package used
 - ④ Flow driven by head differences between the river and groundwater domain
- ④ River stage in each model cell based on relationship between Taita Gorge discharge and modelled water levels
- ④ Hydraulic model developed by DamWatch as part of RiverLink design and will include pre- and post-construction bed morphologies.



Model implementation

Boundary conditions – Waiwhetū / Ōpahu Streams

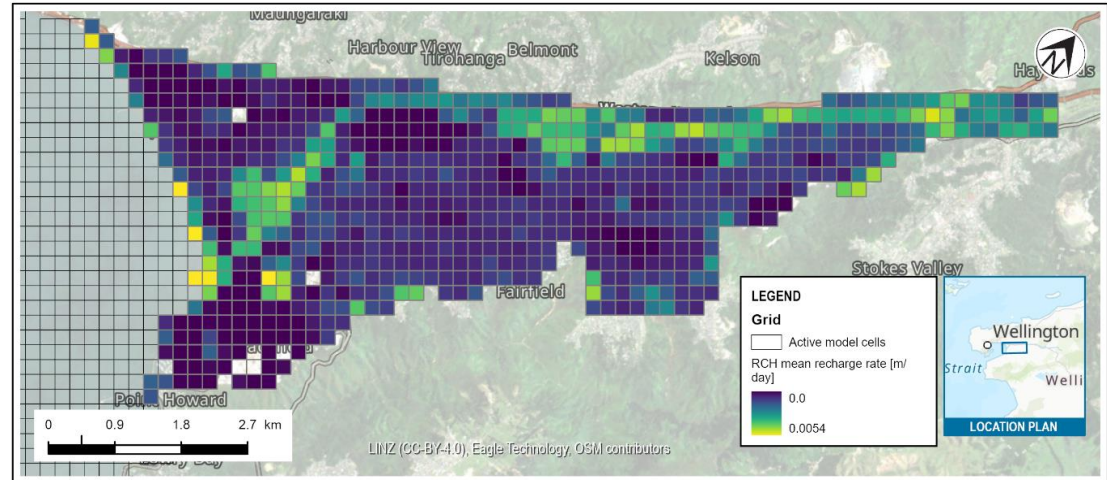
- ④ Eastern Hutt Hydraulic Model (Stantec, 2022) used to understand stage-discharge relationships
- ④ Relationship inferred between rainfall and river stage for each stream



Model implementation

Boundary conditions – Rainfall recharge

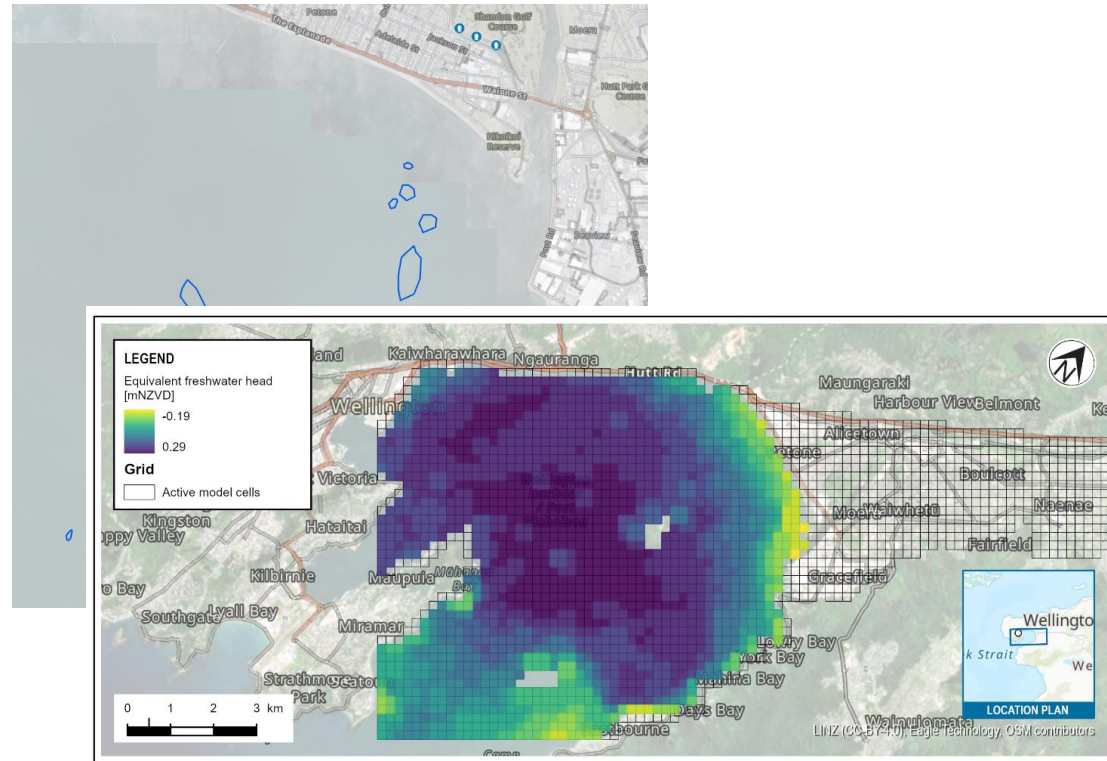
- ④ Spatially variable recharge using Rushton method for soil moisture balance
- ④ Climate data from GWRC climate observations
- ④ Weighted curve numbers based on proportion of model grid cell covered by soil type ([Wellington Water/Cardno, 2019](#))
- ④ Recharge value multiplied by pervious proportion of model grid cell



Model implementation

Boundary conditions – Wellington Harbour

- ④ Harbour springs
- ④ Constant head boundary
- ④ Equivalent freshwater head



History-matching

The PEST of groundwater modelling

- ④ Model-Independent Parameter Estimation and Uncertainty Analysis
- ④ Introduced from Australia
- ④ Spread widely across the groundwater modelling ecosystem

<https://pesthhomepage.org/>

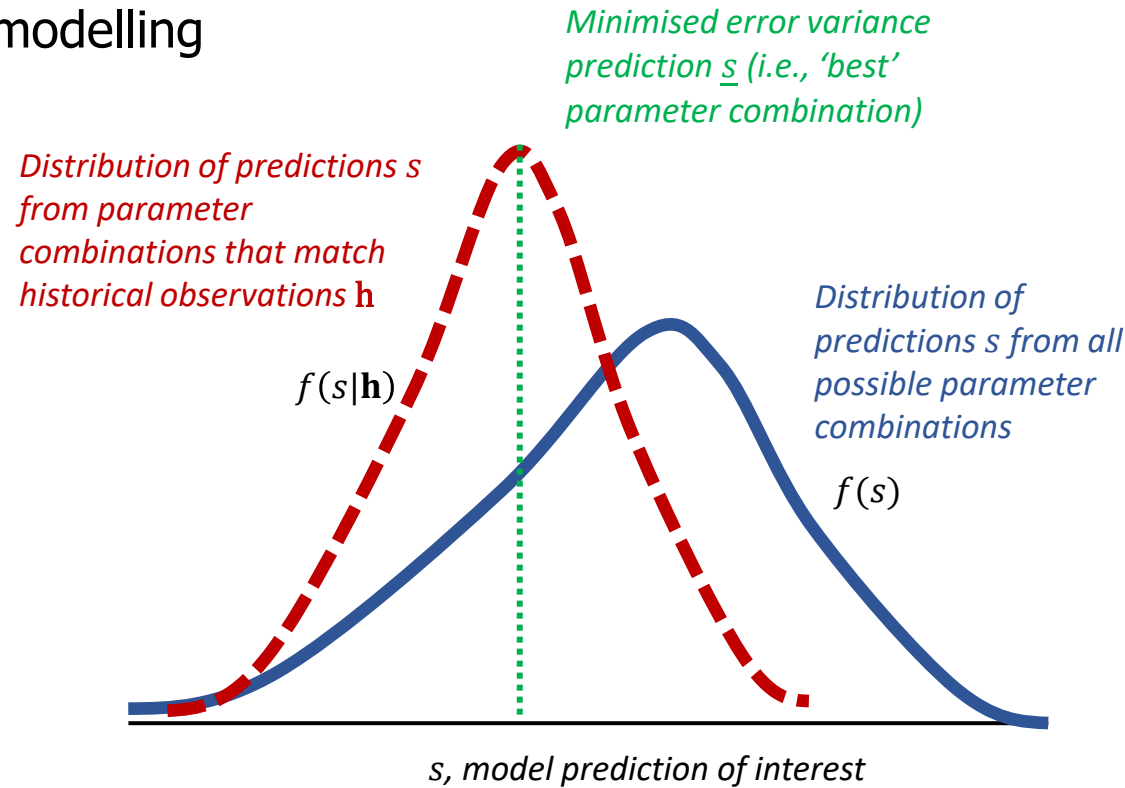


History-matching

The PEST of groundwater modelling

- ④ Calibration implies:
 - ④ Predictive certainty
 - ④ Parameter uniqueness

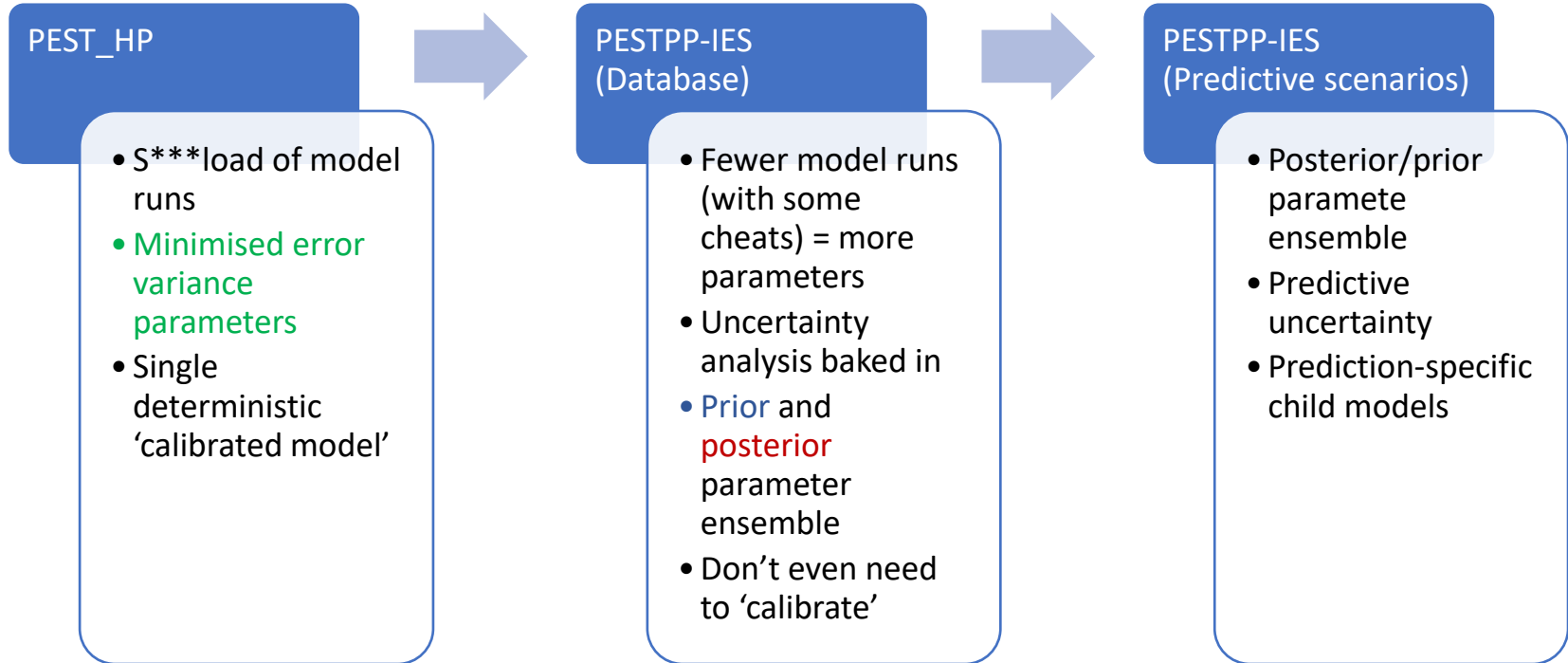
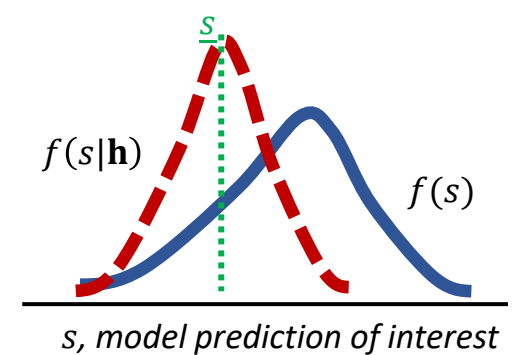
- ④ History-matching:
 - ④ Prior parameter distribution
 - ④ Posterior parameter distributions
 - ④ Minimised error variance parameters \underline{s}



[Doherty, 2015](#)

History-matching

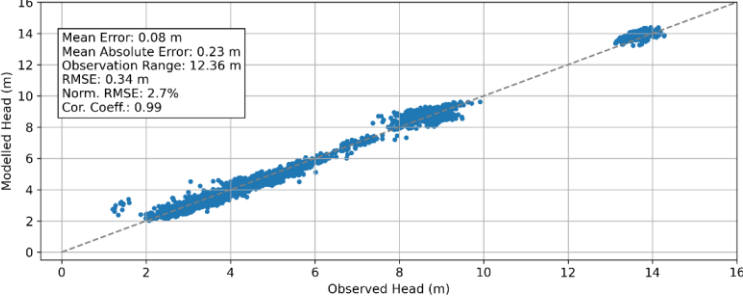
HAM5 approach



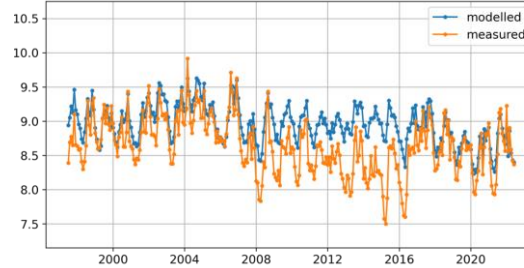
History-matching

Calibration results to date – hydraulic head

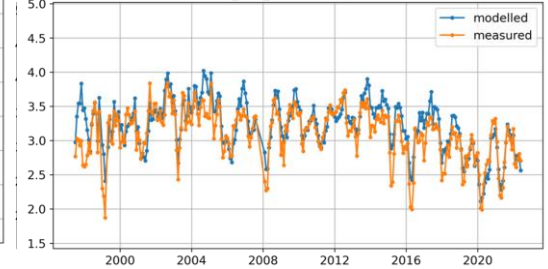
Observed vs Modelled hydraulic head



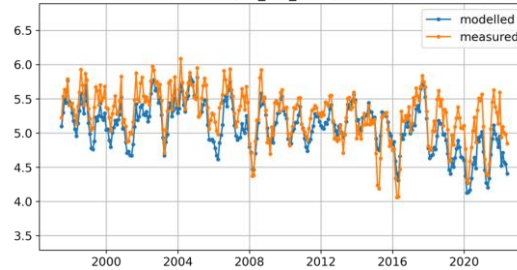
Taitaint (ow_r27_1117) - Upper Waiwhetu



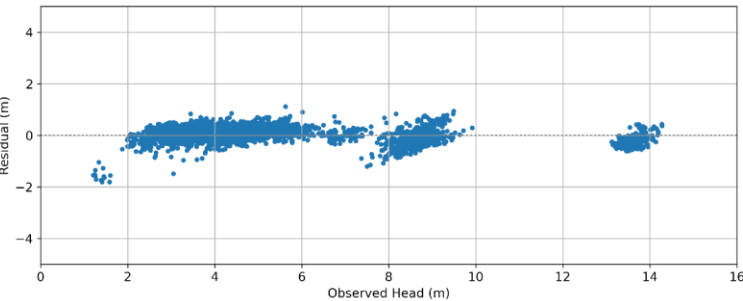
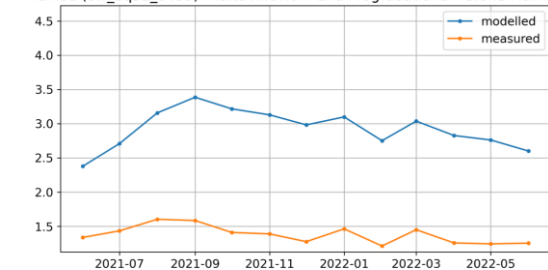
Somes (ow_r27_1171) - Upper Waiwhetu



MitchPk (ow_r27_1116) - Moera



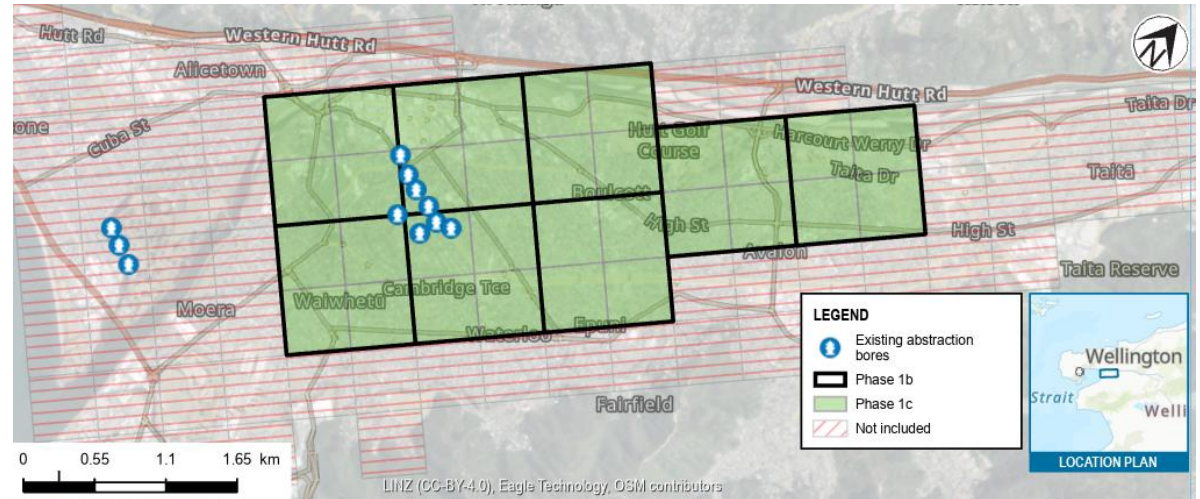
R-BH01 (ow_bq32_0499) - Taita Alluvium and Progradational Petone Marine B



Predictive scenarios

Wellfield redevelopment

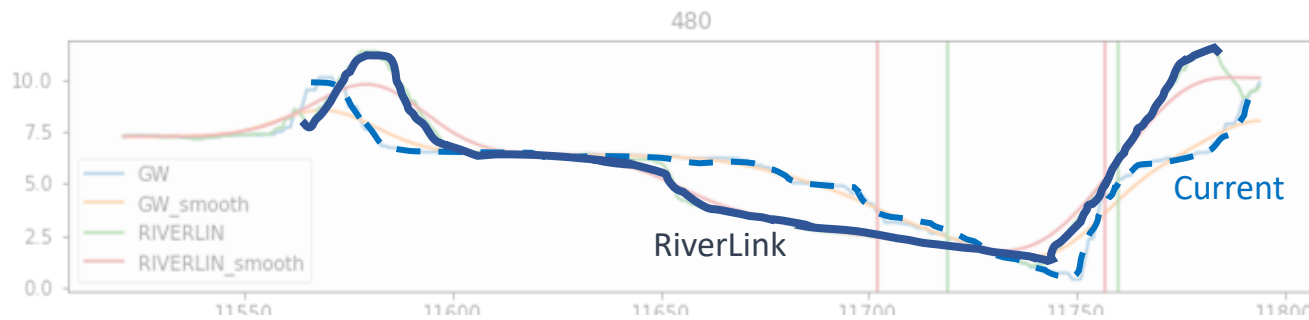
- ④ Grid-based approach
- ④ Aquifer yield optimisation
- ④ Within environmental limits for:
 - ④ Saline intrusion
 - ④ Hutt river depletion



Predictive scenarios

River morphology

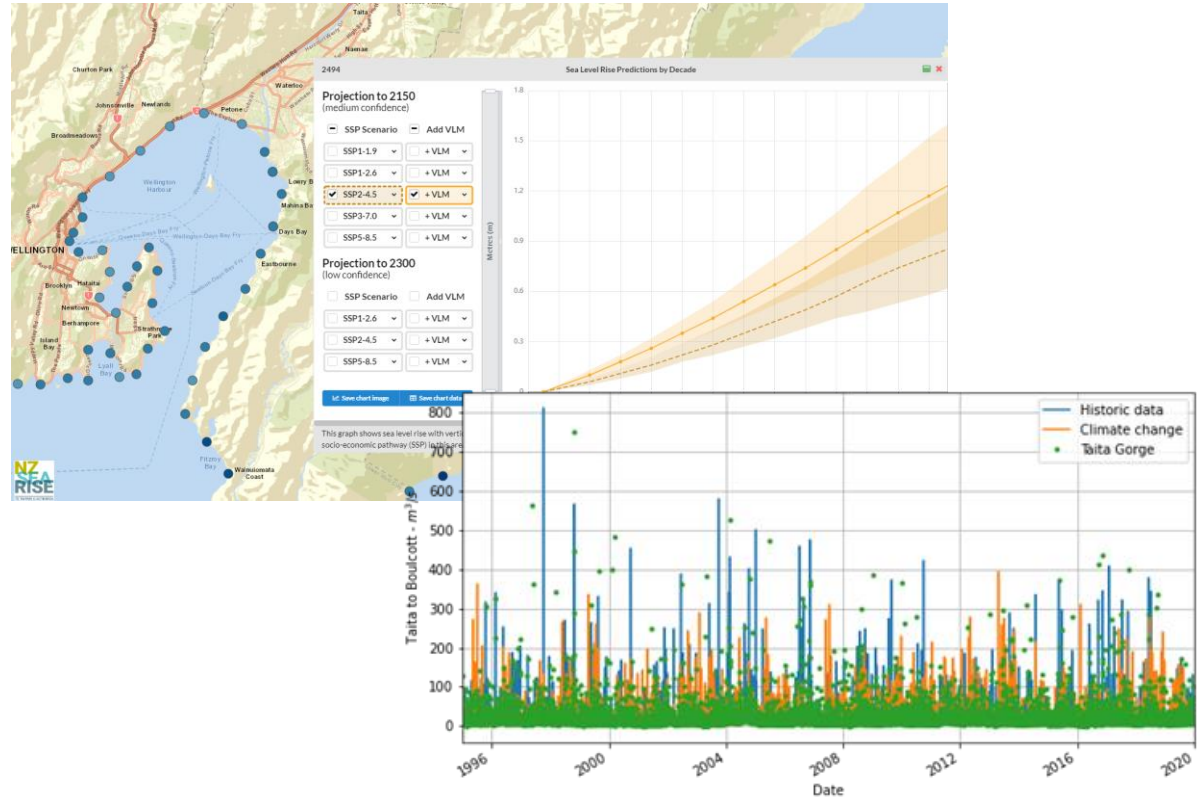
- ⓁⓂ Pre- and post-construction RiverLink design floods from DamWatch
- ⓁⓂ Will history-match Database model to pre-construction bathymetry



Predictive scenarios

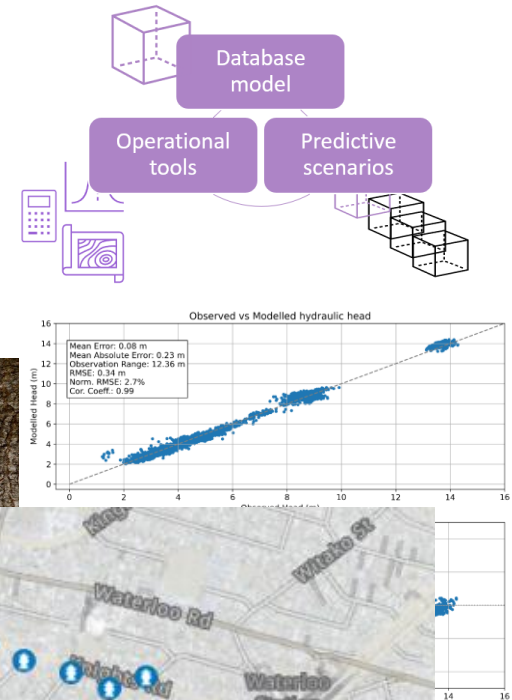
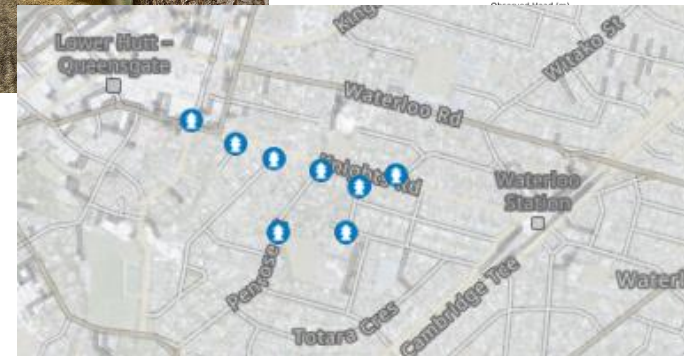
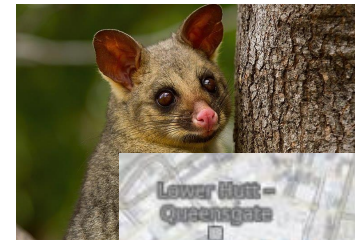
Climate change

- ① Sea-level rise
- ② River flows (volume/timing)
- ③ Rainfall (volume/timing)
- ④ Evapotranspiration



Summary

- ① Waiwhetū Aquifer is an important water resource for Wellington
- ① HAM5 model development incorporates recent investigations within rapid model-build framework
- ① Automated parameter estimation using PEST tools in groundwater modelling achieving good fits to observations
- ① History-matched model will be used for predictive scenario analysis, including wellfield redevelopment





Modelling Symposium

Thank you! Questions? Patai?

Modelling the ground(water) beneath our feet:
Supporting a resilient water supply for Wellington

Dr Jeremy Bennett, Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

Dr Mark Gyopari, Earth in Mind

Dr Cath Moore, GNS