



# Groundwater Dynamics in Kaituna, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand: Assessing RSLR Impacts on Groundwater Shoaling

## From National to Local: Refining RSLR Impact Assessment in Kaituna, Bay of Plenty

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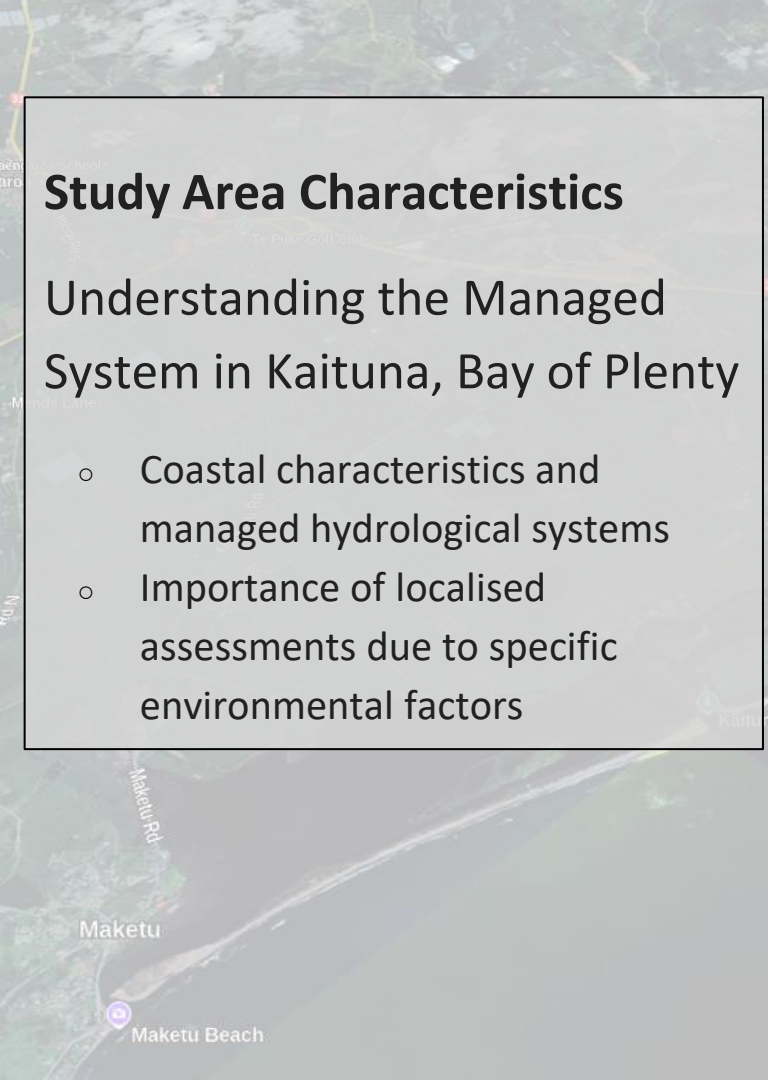
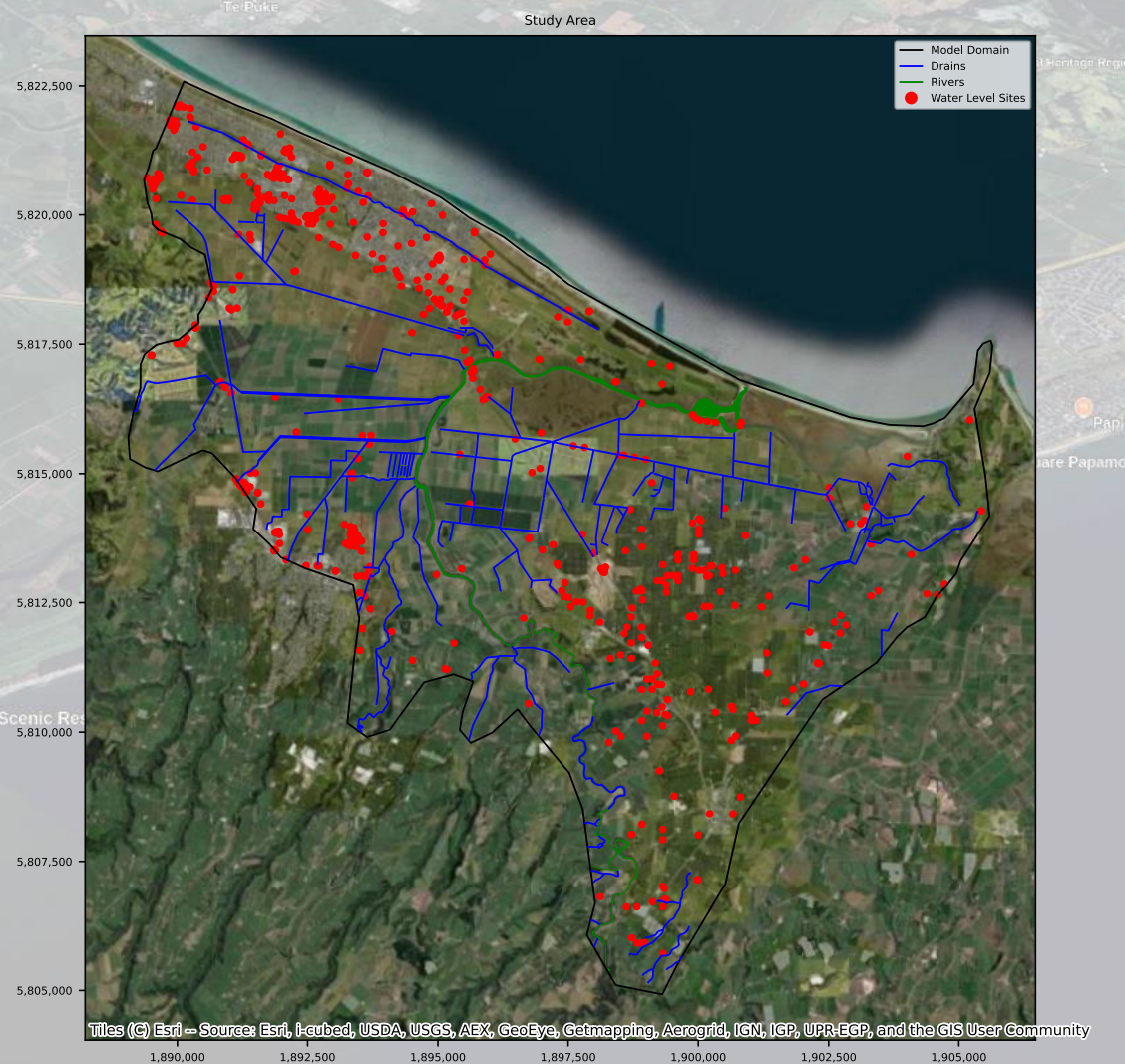
**Bay of Plenty Regional Council**

Maketu Beach

# Study Area Characteristics

## Understanding the Managed System in Kaituna, Bay of Plenty

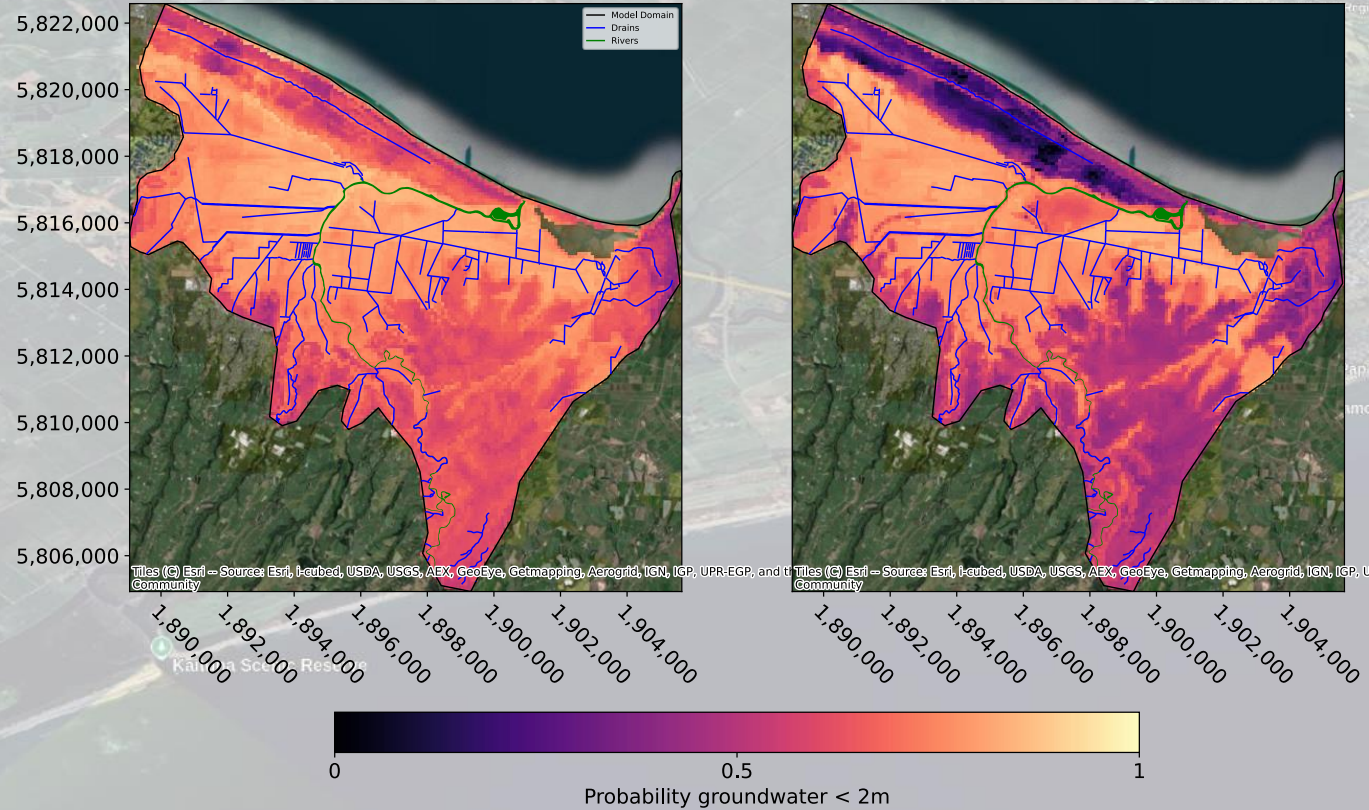
- Coastal characteristics and managed hydrological systems
- Importance of localised assessments due to specific environmental factors



# Statistical Model Refinement

Refining National Models for Local Decision-Making

- Limitations of national-scale models for local applications
- Added local data: drain network elevations, river stages, local groundwater observations



# Bridging to Numerical Modelling

## Statistical Approach

Random Forest | 100m Resolution

- Limited to trained conditions
- Cannot predict new processes
- No physical process coupling
- Simplistic future predictions



## Numerical Approach

MODFLOW 6 | 25m Resolution | Python/FloPy

- Physics-based predictions
- Adapts to new conditions
- Complex process coupling
- Surface water interactions
- Infrastructure impacts

# Key Design Choices

## Resolution

25m Grid

Prioritized DEM accuracy

## Time

Steady-state

Shorter run times enable better uncertainty estimation

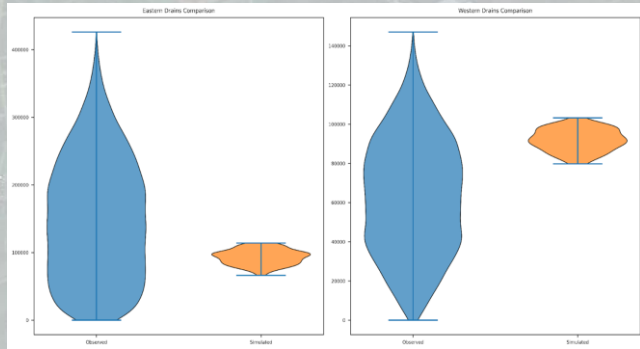
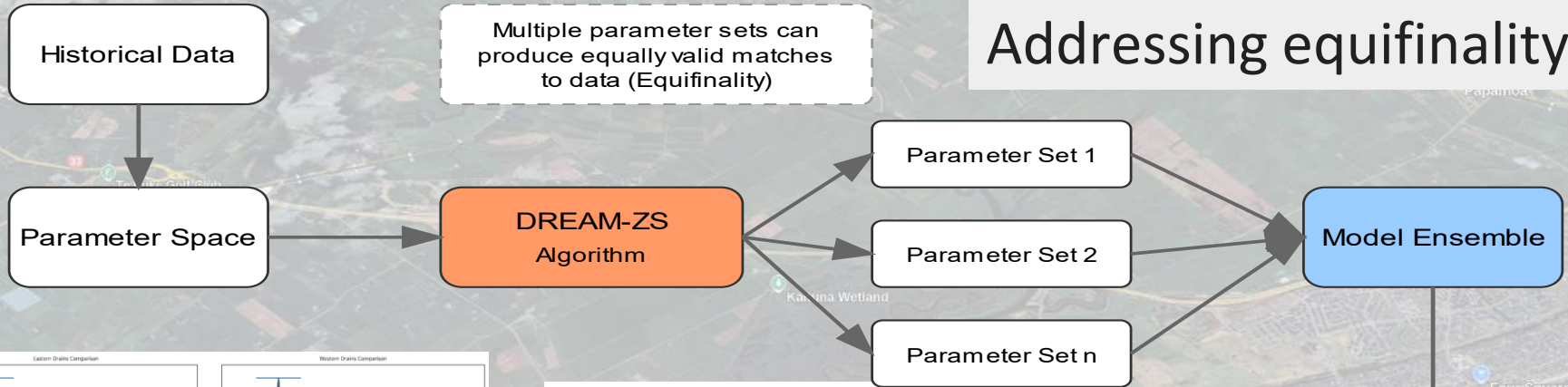
## Layers

Single Layer

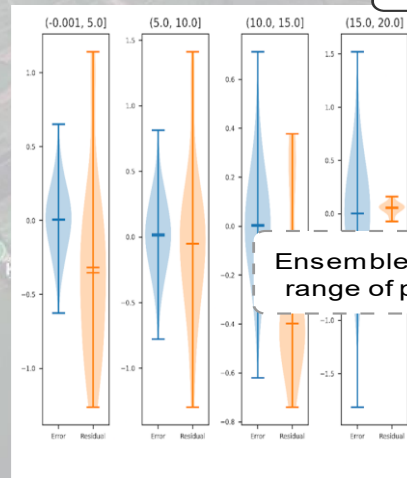
Near-surface focus

# Addressing equifinality

Multiple parameter sets can produce equally valid matches to data (Equifinality)



Violin plots of prior and posterior drain flux estimates for drainage schemes on each bank of the Kaituna River



Ensemble approach captures range of possible outcomes

Violin plots of prior and posterior drain flux estimates for drainage schemes on each bank of the Kaituna River

## Uncertainty Analysis

Probability Distributions

Confidence Intervals

Sensitivity Analysis

Risk-Based Decision Making

# RSLR impacts

Head change

0.1 m SLR

0.2 m SLR

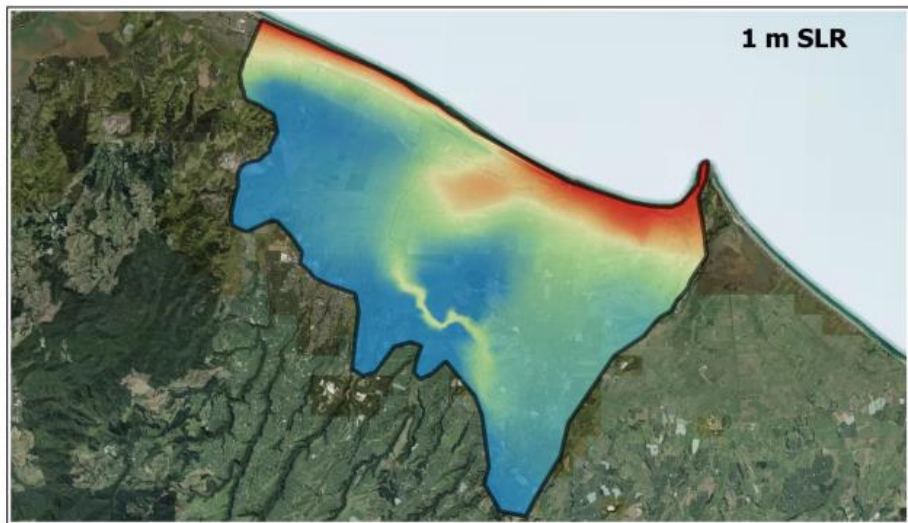
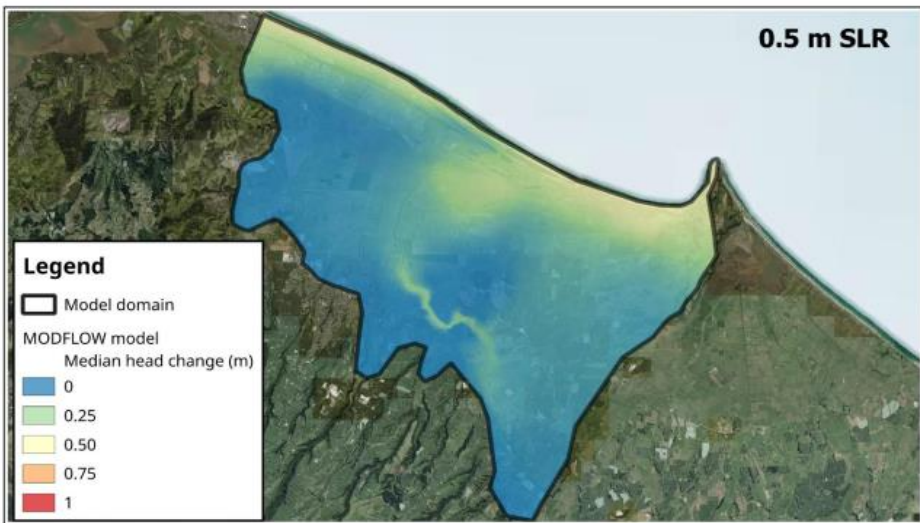
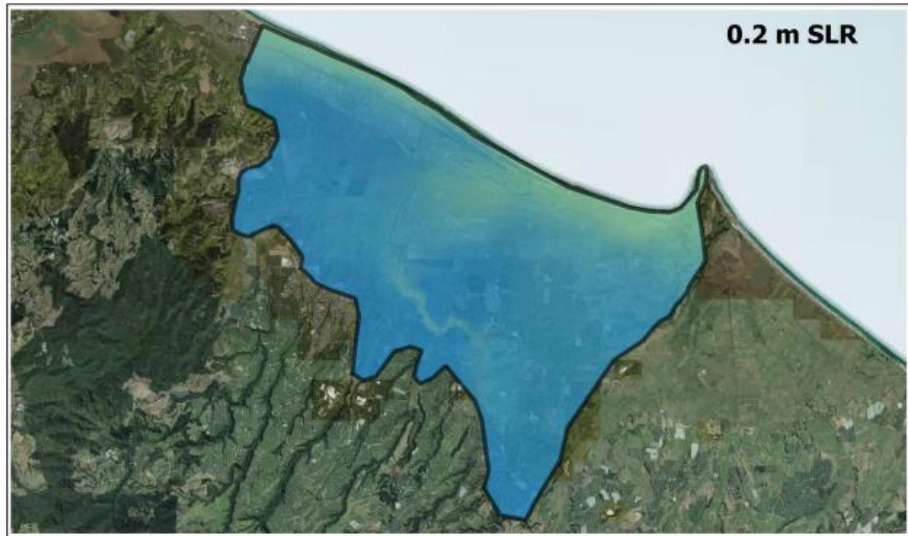
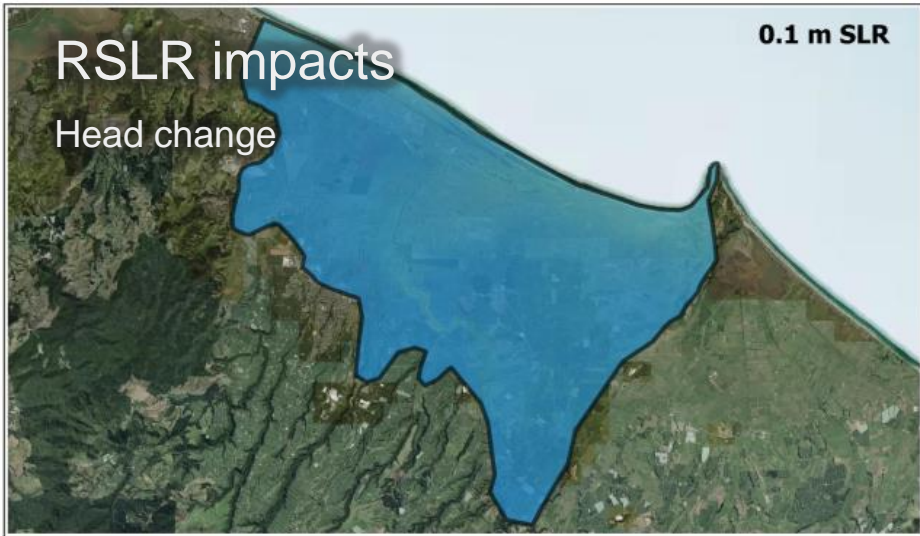
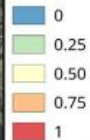
0.5 m SLR

1 m SLR

## Legend

 Model domain

MODFLOW model  
Median head change (m)



# Key Model Limitations

## Model Structure

### Single-Layer Limitation

Simplified vertical flow s  
Impact: Vertical gradient predictions affected

### Subsidence Challenges

Data constraints &  
tectonic complexity

### Temporal Simplification

Steady-state approach  
Impact: Missing drainage operation variability

### System Management

Requires site-specific calibration

### Drainage Representation

Conductance as proxy  
Impact: Simplified operational complexity

### Coastal Boundary

Simplified density dependence



# Three Fundamental Findings from this Work

## Finding 1

### **Progressive Refinement from National to Local Scale:**

- Critical process understanding
- Statistical Model:  
Identified vulnerable areas
- Numerical Model:  
Management implications  
82% increase in Eastern drain flows under 1m RSLR

## Finding 2

### **Uncertainty Quantification:**

- Essential for adaptation planning
- Ensemble Approach shows:
  - Confident in patterns
  - Uncertain in magnitudes
- Uncertainty is key information for robust decision-making

## Finding 3

### **Practical Limitations:**

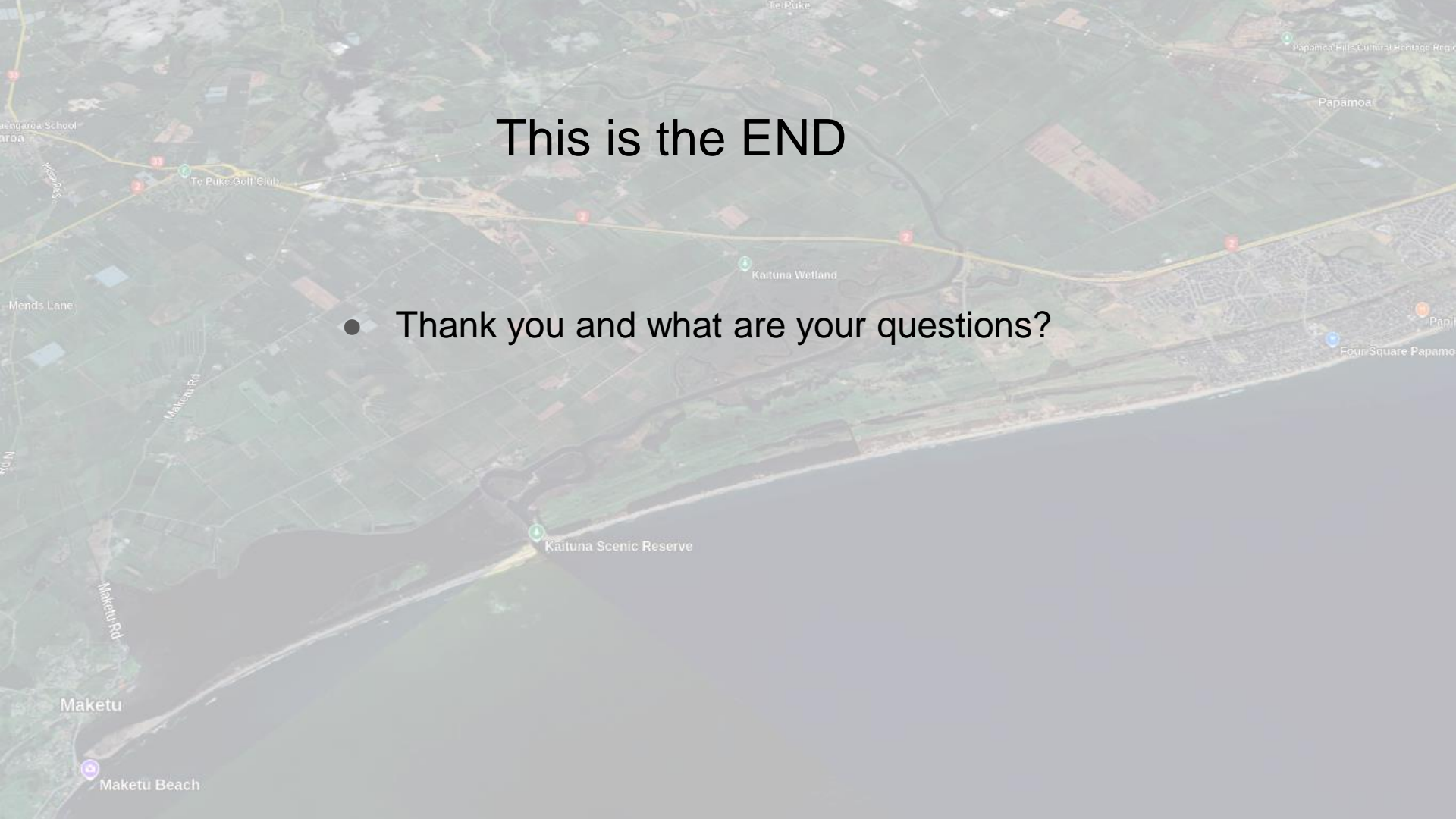
- Complexity of managed systems
- Focus on drainage infrastructure

### Future refinement paths:

1. Density-dependent transport
2. Improved drainage
3. Targeted monitoring

# This is the END

- Thank you and what are your questions?



# Salinity data - review

