

Huntingfield wetland

This fact sheet provides information about how stormwater is managed across the Huntingfield subdivision with an end-of-line wetland.

How is stormwater managed across the new subdivision?

Stormwater will be managed across the subdivision via a pit-and-pipe network that moves stormwater into landscaped drainage channels, where it undergoes initial filtration and treatment.

The overall stormwater system has been designed to integrate with the natural landscape and to replicate natural water movement as closely as possible. This approach improves water quality, manages peak flows, reduces erosion risk, and provides an attractive and functional environmental feature within the subdivision.

Where is the wetland located?

The constructed wetland is located at the southern low point of the subdivision site, adjacent to Coffee Creek. This location takes advantage of natural topography, allowing gravity to move the water flow through the treatment system. The wetland is currently under construction.

Why is there a wetland?

The wetland is part of a stormwater system that combines a sediment basin, constructed wetland and on-site detention basin.

Stormwater first enters a sediment basin, which slows incoming stormwater and allows coarse sediments to settle out. This protects downstream wetland areas from excessive sedimentation and reduces maintenance requirements.

From the sediment basin, water flows pass into the wetland macrophyte zone. A macrophyte zone is an area of plants that grow in water.

It will contain a series of shallow marshes, deeper marsh areas, submerged vegetation, and limited open water. These areas work together to remove fine sediments, nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), and other pollutants through biological uptake, filtration and settling processes. Water is temporarily stored within the wetland to allow effective treatment before controlled release.

Where is the controlled release pipe?

There is a 1200 mm diameter pipe adjacent to the boundary with the North West Bay Golf Club which, when complete, will be landscaped so that in time the pipe will not be visible.

The release point has been deliberately located upstream of Coffee Creek, rather than at a low point along the creek. While stormwater volumes can be higher during certain rainfall events, this location has been selected to ensure flows can drain safely downstream under gravity, reducing the risk of localised ponding, backwater effects, or upstream flooding.

Why is a large pipe needed?

The 1200 mm diameter pipe has been designed to safely convey stormwater during rare, extreme rainfall events, specifically up to a one-in-100-year storm event. It will ensure that stormwater can be managed safely without flooding properties, damaging infrastructure, or causing erosion downstream. For most rainfall events, stormwater flows are significantly lower and are treated through natural systems before reaching this pipe.

Low and moderate flows are treated through the wetland, while higher flows are safely conveyed via bypass channels and spillways to protect wetland vegetation from prolonged inundation. Treated water is ultimately discharged into Coffee Creek via a level spreader, reducing erosion and protecting the creek's ecological health.

What environmental benefits does the stormwater system bring?

Together, the stormwater network and wetland system provide an integrated, water-sensitive solution that manages flooding risk, improves water quality, and supports long-term environmental outcomes for the Huntingfield development and protects downstream catchments, particularly Coffee Creek.

More information

If you would like more information, please email HousingProjects@homes.tas.gov.au