

GRACE PARK RAINGARDEN



This raingarden

The City of Boroondara is committed to fostering a healthy, green and resilient environment, where a diversity of water sources are available and contribute to healthier waterways and open spaces.

In 2014, we developed a 10-year Integrated Water Management Strategy. Two of the key objectives were to increase local water harvesting and to remove pollutants from stormwater before it enters our waterways and Port Phillip Bay.

This raingarden is one part of a plan to provide a more secure and sustainable water source for this popular recreation precinct.

It collects stormwater directly from the Hawthorn Main Drain, and is then treated (cleaned) through bio-filtration for reuse.

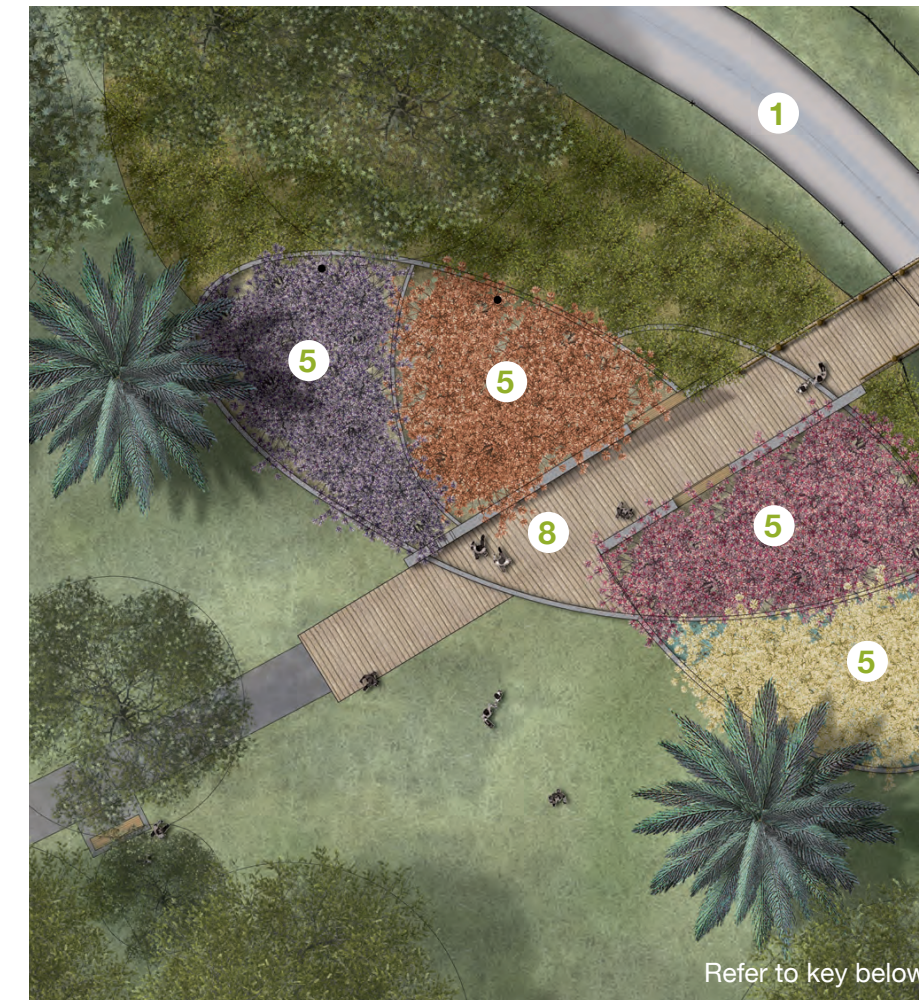
What happens to the water?

Once the stormwater is treated in the raingarden it is stored in a 200 kilolitre underground tank, before being used for watering within Glenferrie Oval and Grace Park.

The water storage is also connected to a water truck refill point in Power Street to allow water to be transported to other Boroondara public spaces for irrigation. Any surplus treated water is returned to the broader river system via the main drain.



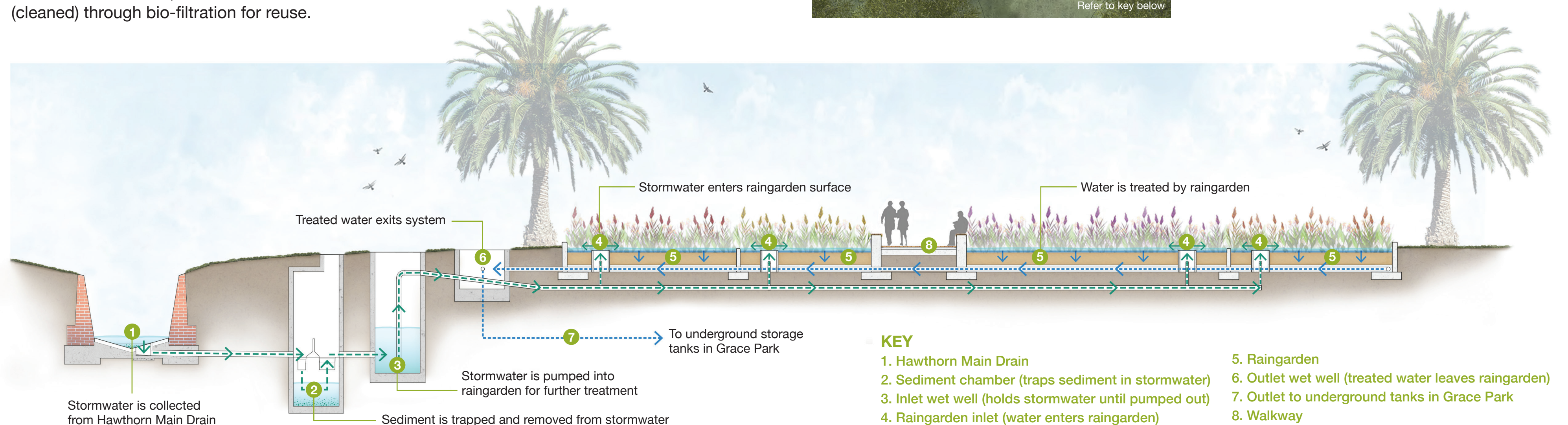
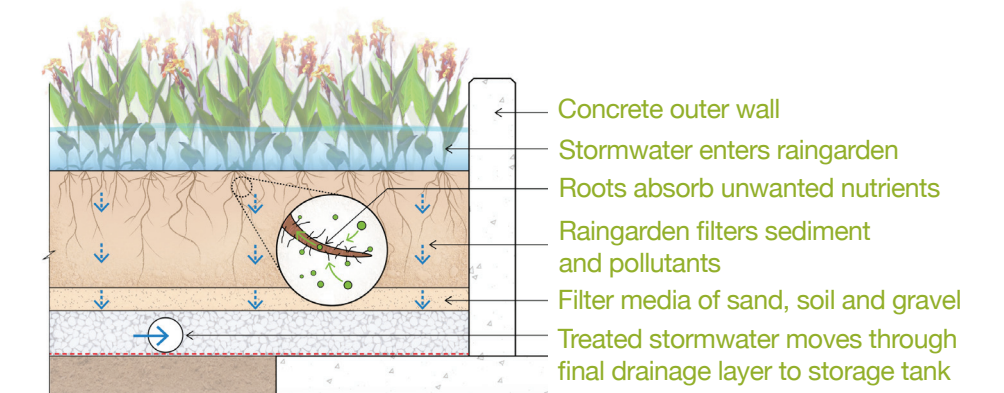
Project partners City of Boroondara, Melbourne Water and the Victorian Government.



Refer to key below

What are raingardens?

Raingardens (also called bio-retention systems) are specially designed garden beds that filter stormwater run-off. They provide biological treatment of stormwater using soil, plants, roots and microbes. By treating the water, raingardens prevent excess stormwater, nutrients, rubbish and sediment from polluting our waterways, bays and oceans.



KEY

1. Hawthorn Main Drain
2. Sediment chamber (traps sediment in stormwater)
3. Inlet wet well (holds stormwater until pumped out)
4. Raingarden inlet (water enters raingarden)
5. Raingarden
6. Outlet wet well (treated water leaves raingarden)
7. Outlet to underground tanks in Grace Park
8. Walkway