

Practitioner Input Form

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Input Record Number	017
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Organisation(s) Involved	University of Sheffield, Municipality of Skovne, Sweden, European Commission, European Regional Development Fund.
Geographic Area	Village of Tidan, 20km from Skovde, Vastra Gotaland Region, Sweden
Dates	Feb 2004 – June 2007
Communities Involved	Tidan village community
Duties and Responsibilities/ Purpose of Project	To decrease flooding and obtain better water quality in the area. My duties: To determine relative sustainability of the intervention used.
Context of Intervention	Rural. Disconnection of rainwater from sewage system, affecting around 150 households in a small village.

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<p>Reflective Case Study, Pilot Project to Decrease Flooding in Small Village Community</p>	
<p>Background</p>	
<p>Flooding due to an overloaded sewage system has been a problem for several years in Tidán, Sweden (a village of around 1,000 inhabitants). Flooding occurs approx seven to ten times per year. The sewage system was not designed to cope with storms or rainwater, but it enters the system due to wrongly connected pipes and old, broken agricultural drainage pipes. When heavy rainfall occurs, the sewage system becomes overloaded, treatment efficiency is reduced, watercourses are polluted, properties flooded and amenity and other economic and social values are disrupted.</p>	
<p>The mechanism used to counter overloading of the sewers is a pipe liner with a division, so that sewage can be carried to the treatment works, and rainwater carried to the watercourses. This is a technological mechanism that is being implemented in this village on a pilot scale.</p>	
<p>In addition to the benefits from disconnecting rainwater, the ‘2 in 1’ pipe lining technique aims to reduce social disruption by using ‘no dig’ technology. The pipe liners can be inserted from inspection covers without major road excavation, thus reducing traffic delays, loss of amenity, noise and air pollution.</p>	
<p>Public participation is a further aim of the project, with meetings to inform the community about the project and letters and phone calls to notify property owners of imminent work to be carried out.</p>	
<p>Experiences</p>	
<p>The project is ongoing with information to be gathered about implementation and outcomes in the coming weeks. A means of assessing the relative sustainability of this intervention (stand-alone, and in comparison with other techniques) is being devised. Part of the assessment will be to determine the level of public participation in the project. So far, this appears to have taken the form of information dissemination, rather than community involvement.</p>	
<p>Criteria</p>	
<p>One of the aims of the project is to improve the quality of life for the citizens affected by the problems identified. A holistic assessment to include technical, economic, environmental and social components of the intervention will be undertaken to determine its relative sustainability and to allow recommendations and guidance to be produced for future projects. Exchange of ideas, knowledge and experiences is a fundamental goal of the project, which is one of four being conducted simultaneously across four countries. The trans-national nature of the wider project will allow ongoing dissemination of techniques, technologies and the methods used to gather data and information for sustainability assessment.</p>	

Crucial Factors

The overarching crucial factor in water interventions is that of sustainable development. This can be divided into major criteria; social, economic, environmental and technical which are equally essential factors to consider in any intervention. Further division of these factors may be more specific to the intervention used, but involvement of the community affected in decision-making processes is essential. This will help to ensure acceptance of the scheme, support for it and its appropriate and continued use.

Practitioner Input – Part II

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9)	The assessment of relative sustainability is an iterative process. Experience gained during assessment of this project will inform assessments of the other pilots in this broad study and of future research in this area.
10)	Mechanisms of access will be assessed as part of the sustainability assessment, including speaking to the local community and other stakeholders.
11)	A combination of research methods is required. It is essential to gain an idea of the experiences of communities and stakeholders through interactive discussion, however, determining quantity of water used and for what purpose as well as the durability of interventions and their effect on the environment are also necessary. Multi-criteria analysis is the method employed for this project.
12)	An in-depth analysis of knowledge transfer in order to improve positive information feedback.
13)	Case study material will be available as the project progresses.