



EXPERIENCES FOR THE FUTURE

STORMWATER TOUR IN THE SOUTH OF SWEDEN

WHY IS STORM WATER TREATMENT SO IMPORTANT FOR THE BALTIC SEA?

Events with high or extreme precipitation are responsible for a significant wash out of nutrients, heavy metals and other kinds of pollution to our surface waters and the Baltic Sea. Moreover, many drainage and sewage systems are not designed to handle such peak volumes and cause therefore often great damage and costs by flooding and erosion. Therefore, a both qualitative and quantitative approach is needed for handling the issue of storm water. Many aspects and considerations have to be taken into account, especially in urban areas where the needs of many stakeholders are important. And even though technical solutions could be available, there has to be a balance between efficiency, economical considerations, urban planning, aesthetical and social characteristics. Thus, a cooperative and participative development process is desirable with a multi level and representative stakeholder group.

For these reasons a study trip was organised in order to open the mind and broaden the experience of the engineers and technical experts related to the MOMENT project in order to design future storm water solutions.

Seventeen experts met up in Malmö city the 20th and 21st of April to study innovative storm water solutions and exchange experiences. The participants represented three countries and various municipal, educational and industry sectors. The tour, which was arranged by the MOMENT project, had its main objective in providing an opportunity for the project partners to assemble and discuss stormwater experiences.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

THE TRIP

During the study tour two different sites were visited. The first stop was at the western harbour, which is a newly developed housing area with incorporated stormwater solutions and is self sufficient of all of its energy demand. A guided tour was given by Johanna Ekne who highlighted that the environmental solutions itself did not cost that much more compared to more ordinary stormwater-, waste- and energy solutions.



The second stop was at Augustenberg which is a housing estate that was built in the 50's. In the year 2000, the city of Malmö decided to turn the negative development around and started a project to improve the environmental surroundings. Today, the area is both popular and internationally recognized as a "best practice model" for sustainable living.

TIPS AND LINKS

ABOUT THE PLACES WE VISITED DURING THE STUDY TOUR:
<http://malmo.se/sustainablecity>, <http://www.greenroof.se>

VALUABLE EXPERIENCES

THREE PARTICIPANTS OF THE STUDY TOUR WERE INTERVIEWED TO DESCRIBE THEIR EXPERIENCES AND MEMORIES OF THESE TWO INTENSIVE DAYS.



“THESE PIONEERING PROJECTS HELP PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND THAT SUSTAINABILITY IS NOT JUST BIG WORDS, IT IS ABOUT OUR LIFE” **Ivan Kesoretskikh**

Question 1: What was the most memorable and significant thing you have seen or learned during the tour?

Answer Ivan Kesoretskikh: The entire trip was really remarkable. But most of all, I was impressed by Western Harbour and the sustainable city development, and Augustenborg’s Botanical Roof Garden with its open storm water systems. It was inspiring for me that sustainability is reality, it is here in Malmö. You can see how it works and you can even see the positive changing in people attitude.

“PRACTICAL INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS IN AUGUSTENBORG WILL UNDOUBTEDLY CONTRIBUTE TO RECONSIDER PRESENT PRACTICE”

Valdas Langas

Question 2: Can you give some facts about storm water and its treatment and the development of new solutions in your country?

Answer Valdas Langas: The second largest group of polluters in Lithuania is outlets of surface runoff, which account for about 22 % of the total load of BOD7 coming from point pollution sources, 23 % of total phosphorus and 16 % of total nitrogen. According to the data of 2007, only 10 % of surface runoff is treated, meanwhile the remaining amount is discharged into bodies of water without any treatment. The impact of the municipal waste waters and storm water can be detected up to the rivermouth of the Akmena-Danė for example. Consequently, the ecological status at this rivermouth fails to conform to the good status requirements.

“KALMAR WATER HAS AMBITIOUS PROJECTS THAT ARE RELATED TO STORM WATER” **Edgar Fernandez**

Question 3: Could you give the reader a tip on interesting online reading about the issue of storm water treatment?

Answer Edgar Fernandez: I think the Green Roof project was interesting (www.greenroof.se) but please consult some of the SUD-projects (sustainable urban development) done in Great Britain. An interesting link about water quality parameters in storm water modelling is http://www.stormtac.com/page2_stormtac.htm



LOCAL AND REGIONAL METHODS

STORMWATER ACTIVITIES IN THE MOMENT PROJECT

MOMENT WILL DEVELOP LOCAL AND REGIONAL METHODS FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF WATER, WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON NUTRIENTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES FROM SMALL/DIFFUSE SOURCES.

It will test, demonstrate and develop knowledge about how to go from theory to practical measures – developing an effective local work, including political involvement on different levels. Concrete measures and campaigns are planned in Kretinga (LT), Kalmar (SE) and Torsås (SE), focusing especially on:

- Ecological adapted storm water treatment
 - Ecological adapted rain water investments in Kretinga
 - Special plan for Kretinga town: technical preparation, procurement and construction of ecological adapted pilot sites.
- Storm water treatment and restoration of storm water polluted recipients.
 - Construction and test of ecological adapted rain water solutions in Kalmar and Kretinga
 - Investments and test of methods for treatment of storm water polluted sediments in Kalmar
 - Test of new and cost effective methods for how to take away semi polluted sediments from shallow urban water areas.
- Development of methods and measures for water quantity management in forests, Torsås.

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