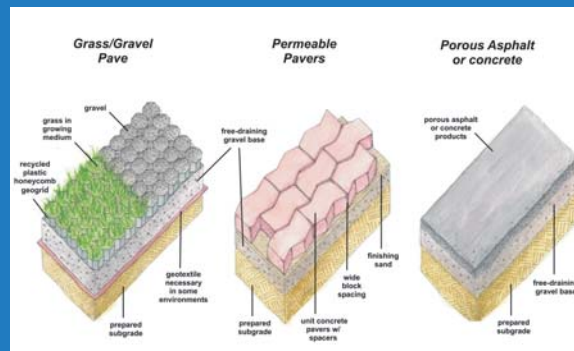
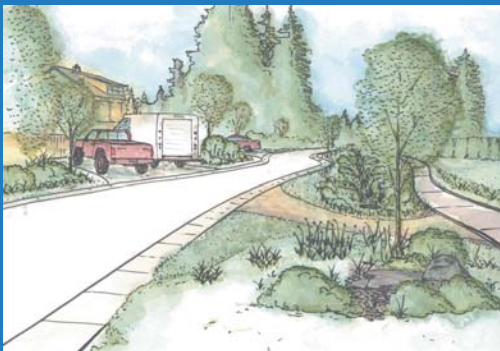


AN ECONOMIC RATIONALE FOR

INTEGRATED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

6.2 Survey Results

A Resource for Urban and Rural Land Development in BC



Project research and content provided by the Small Towns Initiative, Landscape Architecture Program, UBC.

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6.2 Survey Results

Members of the Union of [British Columbia Municipalities](#) (UBCM) and the Pacific Chapter of the [Urban Development Institute](#) (UDI) were surveyed by UBC about the advantages and disadvantages associated with traditional stormwater conveyance techniques and less traditional stormwater infiltration techniques. These groups were considered representative of municipal government and the development community in general since the respective membership of these organizations is comprised of individuals or organizations from each given field.

Surveys were sent to 600 UDI members and 150 UBCM members by email through their executive offices. 24 responses were received from UBCM members and 16 from UDI members.

Key Survey Findings

When asked how a developer, customer and local government official might each in turn prioritize economic viability, environmental feasibility and social acceptability, with respect to land development, there is a clear discrepancy between a developer/customer's priorities and a local government official's priorities.

Priority Rank	1	2	3
Developer/Customer	Economic Viability	Social Acceptability	Environmental Feasibility
Local Government Official	Environmental Feasibility Social Acceptability		Economic Viability

- ☛ It is clearly agreed upon by all groups that pedestrian travel ways, such as paths, grassed lanes and trails, can effectively include site drainage requirements. Streets with curbs and gutters have higher development costs but are thought to be preferred by customers and have less risk to developers.
- ☛ 58% of UBCM respondents and 42% of UDI respondents perceive that there is a greater market value for developments with natural or "green" drainage systems rather than more conventional drainage systems
- ☛ 71% of UDI respondents thought that with respect to site development, site analysis should come before the development concept while only 45% of UBCM respondents agreed;
- ☛ 93% of UDI respondents thought curb and gutter street construction costs range from 10 to 40% more than swale street construction while only 56% UBCM respondents agreed;



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- ☛ UDI respondents were evenly split as to whether it is more expensive to infiltrate stormwater or convey it off site while 75% of UBCM respondents thought conveyance was more expensive.
 - ☛ 73% of UDI respondents believe that local government storm water management planning for developments consider a large rainfall event scenario alone rather than several scenarios of different rainfall events while only 48% of UBCM respondents agree
 - ☛ 86% of UDI respondents and only 55% of UBCM respondents believe that local government generally manages storm water impact through source infiltration and flow reduction rather than mitigation before exiting the development site
 - ☛ 71% of UBCM respondents have heard of the *Stormwater Planning: A Guidebook for British Columbia* while only 23% of UDI respondents have heard of it
 - ☛ Of those who have heard of the *Storm Water Planning: A Guidebook for British Columbia* 50% of UBCM respondents have read it as opposed to only 33% of UDI respondents