

Growing Knowledge



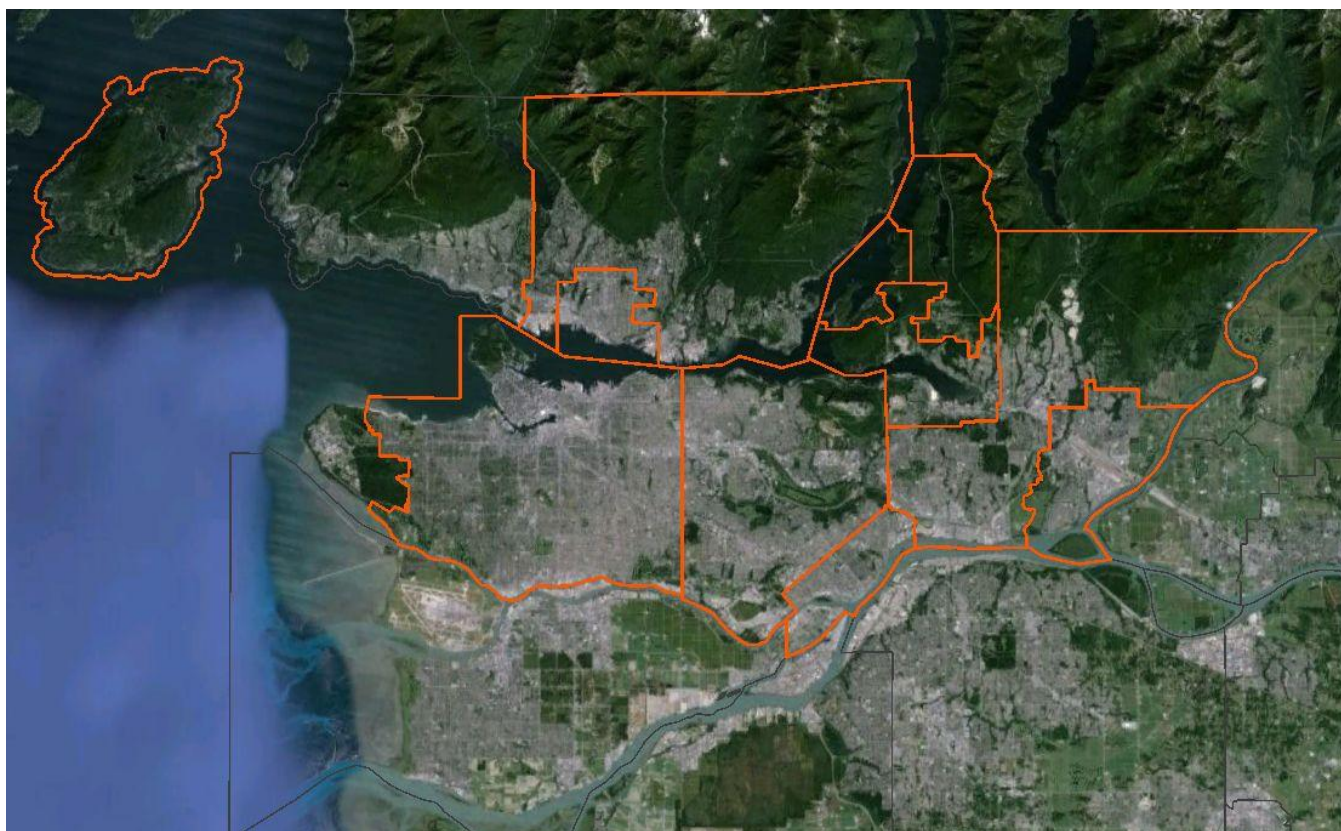
Ministry of
Agriculture

Land Use Inventory Report

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North Metro Vancouver Summer 2011

Includes Anmore, Belcarra, Bowen Island, Burnaby, Coquitlam,
New Westminster, North Vancouver (District), Port Coquitlam, and Vancouver



**Strengthening Farming Program
Ministry of Agriculture**

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Acronyms

AAC	Agricultural Advisory Committee
AAP	Agricultural Area Plan
AGRI	BC Ministry of Agriculture
ALC	Agricultural Land Commission
ALR	Agricultural Land Reserve
ALUI	Agricultural Land Use Inventory
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
RGS	Regional Growth Strategy

Definitions

General

Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) – A provincial zone in which agriculture is recognized as the priority use. Farming is encouraged and non-agricultural uses are controlled.

BC Assessment – The Crown corporation which produces annual, uniform property assessments that are used to calculate local and provincial taxation. The database purchased from BC Assessment contains information about property ownership, land use, and farm classification, which is useful for land use surveys.

Cadastral – The GIS layer containing parcel boundaries, i.e. legal lot lines.

Crown ownership – Crown ownership includes parcels which are owned by municipal, provincial or federal governments. Parcel ownership is determined by the Integrated Cadastral Fabric maintained by the Parcel Fabric Section of the BC Government.

Farm classification for tax assessment – Applies to parcels producing the minimum dollar amount to be classified as a farm by BC Assessment. Local governments apply a tax rate to farmland which is usually lower than for other land. To receive and maintain the farm classification, the land must generate annual income from agricultural production.

Farm Unit – An area of land used for a farm operation consisting of one or more contiguous or non-contiguous parcels, that may be owned, rented or leased, which form and are managed as a single farm.

North Metro Vancouver – Includes the municipalities of Anmore, Belcarra, Bowen Island, Burnaby, Coquitlam, New Westminster, North Vancouver (District), Port Coquitlam, and Vancouver. See page 6.

Land Cover

Anthropogenic – The term *anthropogenic* describes an effect or object resulting from human activity. In this report, the term anthropogenic refers to land cover originating and maintained by human actions but excludes farmed land cover; cultivated field crops, farm infrastructure, and crop cover structures.

Anthropogenic – Built up - Other – Lands covered by various unused or unmaintained built objects (structures) and associated yards that are not directly used for farming.

Anthropogenic – Managed vegetation – Lands seeded or planted for landscaping, dust or soil control but not cultivated for harvest or pasture. Includes parklands, golf courses, landscaping, lawns, vegetated enclosures, remediation areas.

Anthropogenic – Non Built or Bare – Human created bare areas such as extraction or disposal sites. Includes piles, pits, fill dumps, dirt parking or storage areas.

Anthropogenic – Residential – Lands covered by built objects (structures) and their associated auxiliary buildings, yards, roads, and parking. Includes single and multifamily dwellings, and mobile homes.

Anthropogenic – Residential footprint – Includes the main residence plus its associated yard, driveway, parking and any auxiliary buildings or structures. When two residences are on a property,

areas associated to both (such as shared driveways, parking or yard), are assigned to the closest residence.

Anthropogenic – Settlement – Lands covered by built objects (structures) and their associated yards, roads, and parking. Includes institutional, commercial, industrial, sports / recreation, military, non linear utility areas and storage / parking.

Anthropogenic – Transportation – Lands covered by built objects (structures). Includes roads, railways, and airports and associated buffers and yards.

Anthropogenic – Utilities – Lands covered by built objects (structures). Includes linear features such as pipelines or transmission lines.

Anthropogenic Waterbodies – Areas covered by water, snow or ice due to human construction. Includes reservoirs, canals, ditches, and artificial lakes - with or without non cultivated vegetation.

Crop cover structures – Land covered with built objects including permanent enclosed glass or poly structures (**greenhouses**) with or without climate control facilities for growing plants and vegetation under controlled environments, and barns used for growing crops such as mushrooms. Excludes non permanent structures such as hoop or tunnel covers.

Cultivated field crops - Land under cultivation for harvest or pasture. Includes crop land, fallow farmland, unused forage or pasture, un-housed container crops and crops under temporary covers. Excludes natural pasture, rangeland, greenhouses, mushroom barns and other crop houses.

Farm infrastructure – Land covered by farm related built objects (structures) and their associated yards, roads, parking. Includes barns, storage structures, paddocks, corrals, riding rings, farm equipment storage, and specialized farm buildings such as hatcheries. Excludes greenhouses, mushroom barns and other crop houses.

Natural and Semi-natural – Land cover which has not originated from human activities or is not being maintained by human actions. Includes regenerating lands, and old farm fields.

Natural and Semi-natural – Grassland – Land cover dominated by herbaceous plants with long, narrow leaves characterized by linear venation; including grasses, sedges, rushes, and other related species.

Natural and Semi-natural – Herbaceous – Land cover dominated by low, non woody plants such as ferns, grasses, horsetails, closers and dwarf woody plants. If greater than 50% cover is grass, the land is categorized as grassland.

Natural and Semi-natural – Natural bare areas – Includes bare rock areas, sands and deserts.

Natural and Semi-natural – Natural pasture – Smaller fenced areas usually on private land with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural grasses, herbs or shrubs used for grazing domestic livestock.

Natural and Semi-natural – Rangeland – Larger fenced areas usually on crown land with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural grasses, herbs or shrubs used for grazing domestic livestock.

Natural and Semi-natural – Shrubland – Land where less than 10% crown cover is native trees and at least 20% crown cover is multi-stemmed woody perennial plants, both evergreen and deciduous.

Natural and Semi-natural – Treed - closed – Land where between 60 and 100% of crown cover is native trees.

Natural and Semi-natural – Treed - open – Land where between 10 and 60% of crown cover is native trees.

Natural pasture or rangeland – Land with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural grasses, herbs or shrubs used for grazing domestic livestock. This land cover is considered “Used for grazing” and “Not used for farming” although usually these areas are extensions of more intensive farming areas.

Unmaintained field crops – Land under cultivation for field crops which has not been maintained for several years and probably would not warrant harvest.

Unmaintained forage or pasture – Land under cultivation for forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed during the current growing season and has not been maintained for several years.

Unused forage or pasture – Land under cultivation for forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed during the current growing season.

Livestock

Animal Unit Equivalent – A standard measurement used to compare different livestock types. One animal unit equivalent is approximately equal to one adult cow or horse.

Intensive/ Non intensive livestock – Intensive livestock have specialized structures such as barns, feedlots, or stockyards designed for confined feeding at high stocking densities. Non intensive livestock have the ability to graze on pasture and often utilize non intensive barns and corrals/paddocks.

Scale of livestock operations – The scale system used in this report to describe livestock operations includes 4 levels:

- **“Very Small** Approximately 1 cow or horse or bison, 3 hogs, 5 goats or deer, 10 sheep, 50 turkeys, 100 chickens (1 animal unit equivalent)
- **“Small”** LESS THAN 25 cows or horses or bison, 75 hogs, 125 goats or deer, 250 sheep, 1250 turkeys, 2500 chickens (2 - 25 animal unit equivalents)
- **“Medium”** LESS THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5,000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (25 - 100 animal unit equivalents)
- **“Large”** MORE THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5,000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (over 100 animal unit equivalents)

Land Cover and Farming

Actively farmed – Land cover considered **Farmed** but excludes unused / unmaintained field crops, and unmaintained greenhouses. Does not include natural pasture or rangeland.

Farmed – Land cover directly contributing to agricultural production (both actively farmed and inactively farmed). Includes land in **Cultivated field crops, Farm infrastructure** and **Crop cover structures** (see individual definitions). Does not include natural pasture or rangeland.

Inactively farmed. Land cover considered “Farmed” but is currently inactive. Includes unused / unmaintained forage and pasture, unmaintained field crops, and unmaintained greenhouses or crop barns. Does not include natural pasture or rangeland.

Potential for farming – Land without significant topographical, physical or operational constraints to farming such as steep terrain, land under water, or built structures. For example, land with little slope, sufficient soils and exhibiting a natural treed land cover would be considered as having potential for farming.

Land Use

No apparent use – Parcel with no apparent human use; natural areas, long term fallow land, cleared land not in production, abandoned or neglected land, abandoned or unused structures.

Water management – Areas used to actively or inactively manage water; reservoirs, dikes, ditches, managed wetland.

Land Use and Farming

Used for farming – Parcels where the majority of the parcel area is farmed OR parcels which exhibit significant intensity of farming are considered “Used for farming”. Specifically, parcels that meet at least one of the following criteria:

- medium or large scale livestock, apiculture or aquaculture operations
- at least 45% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 50% parcel area built up with farm infrastructure
- at least 25% parcel area built up with crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures)
- at least 40% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) or farm infrastructure and small scale livestock, apiculture or aquaculture operations
- at least 33% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) and at least 55% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) or farm infrastructure
- at least 10% parcel area in crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures) and at least 40% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) or farm infrastructure
- at least 20% parcel area and at least 20 ha in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 25% parcel area and at least 10 ha in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 30% parcel area and at least 5 ha in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 10% parcel area and at least 2 ha built up with crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures)
- at least 20% parcel area and at least 1 ha built up with crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures)

Not used for farming – Parcels that do not meet the “Used for farming” criteria presented above.

Used for grazing – Parcels “Not used for farming” with a significant portion of their area in natural pasture or rangeland and evidence of active grazing domestic livestock.

Unavailable for farming – “Not used for farming” parcels where future agricultural development is improbable because of a conflicting land use that utilizes the majority of the parcel area. For example, most residential parcels are considered not available for farming if the parcel size is less than 0.4 hectares (approximately 1 acre) since most of the parcel is covered by built structures, pavement and landscaping.

Available for farming – Parcels that can be used for agricultural purposes without displacing a current use. Includes all parcels that do not meet the “Unavailable for farming” criteria.

Not used for farming but available – Parcels that do not meet the “Used for farming” criteria but can be used for agricultural purposes without displacing a current use

Executive Summary

In the summer of 2011, the BC Ministry of Agriculture (AGRI) conducted an Agricultural Land Use Inventory (ALUI) in communities in the northern portion of Greater Vancouver Regional District (Metro Vancouver). The municipalities of Anmore, Belcarra, Bowen Island, Burnaby, Coquitlam, New Westminister, North Vancouver (District), Port Coquitlam, and Vancouver were grouped together for ALUI reporting purposes. These nine municipalities are collectively referred to as “North Metro Vancouver” for ALUI reporting. Tables and charts throughout the report are presented for each distinct municipality.

The areas of West Vancouver, North Vancouver (City), Port Moody, and Lions Bay were not surveyed as these municipalities did not have any land that met the inventory criteria. The communities of Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows are not included in the North Metro Vancouver ALUI report as each area has its own report (<http://www.al.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/sf/gis/projects.htm>). The North Metro Vancouver ALUI was funded in part by Metro Vancouver.

ALUIs can be used to understand which agricultural activities are occurring in the surveyed area. The data can be used to determine the capacity for agricultural expansion, as well as to quantify the amount of land within the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) that is unavailable for agriculture. The data can also be used to estimate agricultural water demand with the use of an irrigation water demand model.

The ALUI for North Metro Vancouver was conducted using a drive-by inventory that recorded land cover and land use on a per-parcel basis, as a “snapshot in time.” Included in the inventory were i) all parcels completely or partially in the ALR; ii) all parcels within Metro Vancouver’s Regional Growth Strategy “Agriculture” designation; iii) all parcels within Metro Vancouver’s Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) “Rural” designation and greater than one acre; iv) all parcels assessed as a farm by BC Assessment; and v) parcels zoned by local governments to permit agriculture.

The ALR in North Metro Vancouver consists of 2,135 hectares. Ninety-three percent (93%) of this or 1,993 hectares was surveyed as part of the inventory. The remaining 7% or 142 hectares of ALR was not surveyed as it was in designated road rights of ways or water & foreshore. Another 2,596 hectares of land outside the ALR was surveyed. This land was in either Metro Vancouver’s RGS Rural designation, Metro Vancouver’s RGS Agriculture designation, classified as a farm by BC Assessment, or zoned to permit agriculture. The total inventory area was 4,589 hectares on 989 parcels.

The data on each parcel was collected in two ways: land cover (the biophysical material at the surface of the earth) and land use (how people utilize the land). A parcel could have numerous land covers and was assigned up to two land uses.

Livestock activities were also recorded, but are difficult to measure using a windshield survey methodology. Livestock may be in barns, may be mobile, and may utilize more than one land parcel. The inventory data does not identify animal movement between parcels that make up a farm unit, but reports livestock at the parcel where the animals or related structures are observed. No actual livestock numbers were obtainable through the survey, so the results were reported as a range in terms of animal unit equivalents for each parcel.

Anmore

The inventory area in Anmore consists of 536 hectares on 214 parcels. There is no ALR in Anmore and all surveyed parcels are in Metro Vancouver's RGS Rural designation.

In terms of land cover, 5 hectares (1%) of the inventory area was actively farmed, 132 hectares (25%) was anthropogenically modified (not farmed), and 398 hectares (74%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover. In terms of land use, one parcel of 2 hectares met the "Used for farming" definition.

Pasture (unmanaged) was the only crop recorded in Anmore. There were 5 hectares of pasture grass on 4 parcels. Seven equine activities were also captured in Anmore.

Belcarra

The inventory area in Belcarra consists of 86 hectares on 49 parcels. There is no ALR in Belcarra and all surveyed parcels are in Metro Vancouver's RGS Rural designation.

In terms of land cover, 5 hectares (6%) was anthropogenically modified (not farmed) and 81 hectares (94%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover.

No cultivated land or livestock was recorded in the Belcarra

Bowen Island

The inventory area on Bowen Island consists of 918 hectares on 49 parcels; 182 of these hectares are in the ALR.

In the ALR by land cover, 20 hectares (11%) of the inventory area was farmed, 8 hectares (4%) was anthropogenically modified (not farmed), 150 hectares (82%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover, and 4 hectares (2%) was not surveyed.

In the ALR by land use, 8 hectares (4%) was defined as "Used for farming", 170 hectares (93%) was "Not used for farming", and 4 hectares (2%) was not surveyed. Eighty-nine hectares of ALR land (49%) is on "Not used for farming" parcels with "protected area / park / reserve" land use.

The inventory provided insight into ALR land available and with potential for farming by looking at land cover, land use, and physical site limitations. Of the 182 ha in the ALR, 17 hectares (19%) was actively farmed. Another 95 hectares (52%) of the ALR was unavailable for farming due to existing land use (e.g. it was in protected areas, parks) or land cover (e.g. it was in wetlands, waterbodies, non-farm residential uses, etc.). There are 45 hectares (25%) with limited potential for agriculture due to physical site limitations (e.g. topography, soils). Two percent or 4 hectares of the ALR was not surveyed and was not considered to be available for farming. That leaves 20 hectares (11%) of the ALR that is available and has potential to be farmed.

There are 34 hectares of cultivated land on Bowen Island: 29 hectares of pasture, 2 hectares of mixed vegetables, <1 hectare of tree fruits, <1 hectare of grapes, and <1 hectare of Christmas trees.

Nineteen livestock activities were recorded on Bowen Island: 7 sheep / lamb / goat activities, 4 equine activities, 3 poultry activities, 2 unknown activities, and 1 beef, 1 swine, and 1 rabbit activity. All livestock activities are "non-intensive" and are "small" or "very small" scale.

Burnaby

The inventory area in Burnaby consists of 254 hectares on 124 parcels; 234 of these hectares are in the ALR.

In the ALR by land cover, 103 hectares (44%) was farmed, 77 hectares (33%) was anthropogenically modified (not farmed), 42 hectares (18%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover, and 11 hectares (5%) was not surveyed.

In the ALR by land use, 112 hectares (48%) was defined as “Used for farming”, 111 hectares (47%) was defined as “Not used for farming”, and 11 hectares (5%) was not surveyed. One “Not used for farming” parcel comprises 60 hectares (25%) of ALR land and is in “Recreation & leisure - golf” land use.

The inventory provided insight into ALR land available and with potential for farming by looking at land cover, land use, and physical site limitations. Of the 234 ha in the ALR, 103 hectares (44%) was actively farmed. Another 6 hectares (3%) supports farming (e.g. houses, farm roads, farm buildings, etc). There are 72 hectares (31%) of the ALR unavailable for farming due to existing land use (e.g. golf courses) or land cover (e.g. it was in wetlands, waterbodies, non-farm residential uses, etc.). There is 1 hectare (<1%) with limited potential for agriculture due to physical site limitations (e.g. topography, soils, small size). Five percent or 11 hectares of the ALR was not surveyed and was not considered to be available for farming. That leaves 40 hectares (17%) of the ALR that is available and has potential to be farmed.

There are 107 hectares of cultivated land in Burnaby: 62 hectares of berries, 38 hectares of vegetables, 5 hectares of bare cultivated land, 1 hectare of ornamentals & shrubs, and <1 hectare of cut flowers.

Nine hectares of poly greenhouses were recorded in Burnaby. Nearly all of these were less than 1 hectare in size.

In terms of livestock activities, one “non-intensive”, “very small” scale poultry activity was recorded.

Coquitlam

The inventory area in Coquitlam consists of 1,556 hectares on 152 parcels; 823 of these hectares are in the ALR.

In the ALR by land cover, 261 hectares (32%) was farmed, 55 hectares (7%) was anthropogenically modified (not farmed), 476 hectares (58%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover, and 31 hectares (4%) was not surveyed.

In the ALR by land use, 275 hectares (33%) was defined as “Used for farming”, 517 hectares (63%) was defined as “Not used for farming”, and 31 hectares (4%) was not surveyed. On “not used for farming” parcels, there are 379 hectares (46%) of ALR land with “protected area / park / reserve” land use.

The inventory provided insight into ALR land available and with potential for farming by looking at land cover, land use, and physical site limitations. Of the 823 hectares in the ALR, 259 hectares (31%) was actively farmed. Another 4 hectares (<1%) supports farming (e.g. houses, farm roads, farm buildings, etc). There are 338 hectares (41%) of the ALR unavailable for farming due to existing land use (e.g. protected areas, parks) or land cover (e.g. built structures, waterbodies, non-farm residential uses, etc.). There are 10 hectares (1%) with limited potential for agriculture due to physical site limitations (e.g. topography, soils, drainage). Four percent or 31 hectares of the ALR was not surveyed

and was not considered to be available for farming. That leaves 182 hectares (22%) of the ALR that is available and has potential to be farmed.

There are 259 hectares of cultivated land in Coquitlam: 222 hectares of blueberries, 33 hectares of forage & pasture and 4 hectares of mixed vegetables.

Five livestock activities were recorded in Coquitlam: 3 equine activities, 1 beef and 1 sheep / lamb / goat activity.

New Westminster

The inventory area in New Westminster consists of 5 ha on 5 parcels. These parcels were selected for survey as each is classified by BC Assessment as having “Farm” status for property tax assessment. There is no ALR in New Westminster.

In terms of land cover, New Westminster has 4 hectares that are actively farmed and <1 hectare in anthropogenically modified (not farmed) land cover. In terms of land use, all five hectares meet the “Used for farming” definition.

There are 2 hectares of nursery & tree plantations, 2 hectares of vegetables, <1 hectare of pasture (grass). One “non-intensive” “small” scale equine activity was also recorded.

North Vancouver (District)

The inventory area in District of North Vancouver consists of 286 hectares on 48 parcels. There is no ALR in District of North Vancouver and all surveyed parcels are partially or completely within Metro Vancouver’s RGS Rural designation.

In terms of land cover, 8 hectares (3%) of the inventory area was anthropogenically modified (not farmed), and 278 hectares (97%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover.

No cultivated land and no livestock were recorded in the District of North Vancouver.

Port Coquitlam

The inventory area in Port Coquitlam consists of 606 hectares on 142 parcels; 599 of these hectares are in the ALR.

In the ALR by land cover, 123 hectares (20%) was farmed, 151 hectares (25%) was anthropogenically modified (not farmed), 269 hectares (45%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover, and 57 hectares (9%) was not surveyed.

In the ALR by land use, 124 hectares (21%) was defined as “Used for farming”, 418 hectares (70%) was defined as “Not used for farming”, and 57 hectares (9%) was not surveyed. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the ALR is in “protected area / park / reserve” land use.

The inventory provided insight into ALR land available and with potential for farming by looking at land cover, land use, and physical site limitations. Of the 599 hectares in the ALR, 109 hectares (18%) is actively farmed. Another 10 hectares (2%) supports farming (e.g. houses, farm roads, farm buildings, etc). There are 270 hectares (45%) of the ALR unavailable for farming due to existing land use (e.g.

protected areas, parks, golf courses) or land cover (e.g. wetlands, waterbodies, non-farm residential uses, etc.). There are 2 hectares (<1%) with limited potential for agriculture due to physical site limitations (e.g. topography, soils, small size). Nine percent or 57 hectares of the ALR was not surveyed and was not considered to be available for farming. That leaves 151 hectares (25%) of the ALR that is available and has potential to be farmed.

There are 115 hectares of cultivated land in Port Coquitlam: 72 hectares of forage & pasture, 39 hectares of blueberries, 3 hectares of vegetables, and <1 hectare of nursery crops. Three hectares of poly greenhouses were recorded in Port Coquitlam.

Fifteen livestock activities were recorded in Port Coquitlam. This included 6 equine, 4 beef, 3 poultry, and 2 unknown livestock activities. Two of the poultry activities are “intensive” while the remainder of the livestock activities are “non-intensive”.

Vancouver

The inventory area in Vancouver consists of 342 hectares on 145 parcels; 297 of these hectares are in the ALR.

In the ALR by land cover, 32 hectares (11%) was farmed, 205 hectares (69%) was anthropogenically modified (not farmed), 21 hectares (7%) was in natural and semi-natural land cover, and 39 hectares (13%) was not surveyed.

In the ALR by land use, 35 hectares (12%) was defined as “Used for farming”, 223 hectares (75%) was defined as “Not used for farming”, and 39 hectares (13%) was not surveyed. Sixty percent (60%) of the ALR was in “Recreation & leisure - golf” land use.

The inventory provided insight into ALR land available and with potential for farming by looking at land cover, land use, and physical site limitations. Of the 297 hectares in the ALR, 31 hectares (10%) was actively farmed. Another 8 hectares (3%) supports farming (e.g. houses, farm roads, farm buildings, etc). There are 206 hectares (69%) of the ALR unavailable for farming due to existing land use (e.g. golf courses) or land cover (e.g. waterbodies, non-farm residential uses, etc.). There is <1 hectares (<1%) with limited potential for agriculture due to physical site limitations (e.g. drainage, small size). Thirteen percent or 39 hectares of the ALR was not surveyed and was not considered to be available for farming. That leaves 13 hectares (4%) of the ALR that is available and has potential to be farmed.

There are 17 hectares of cultivated land in Vancouver: 16 hectares of forage & pasture, <1 hectare of tree fruits, and <1 hectare of nursery crops.

Sixty livestock activities were recorded in Vancouver. This included 57 equine and 3 poultry activities. All activities are “non-intensive”.

Summary

This report provides the necessary background to understand the current status of agriculture on the land base and help make informed decision on how to best manage the agricultural land base in order to support and strengthen farming in the future.

General Information

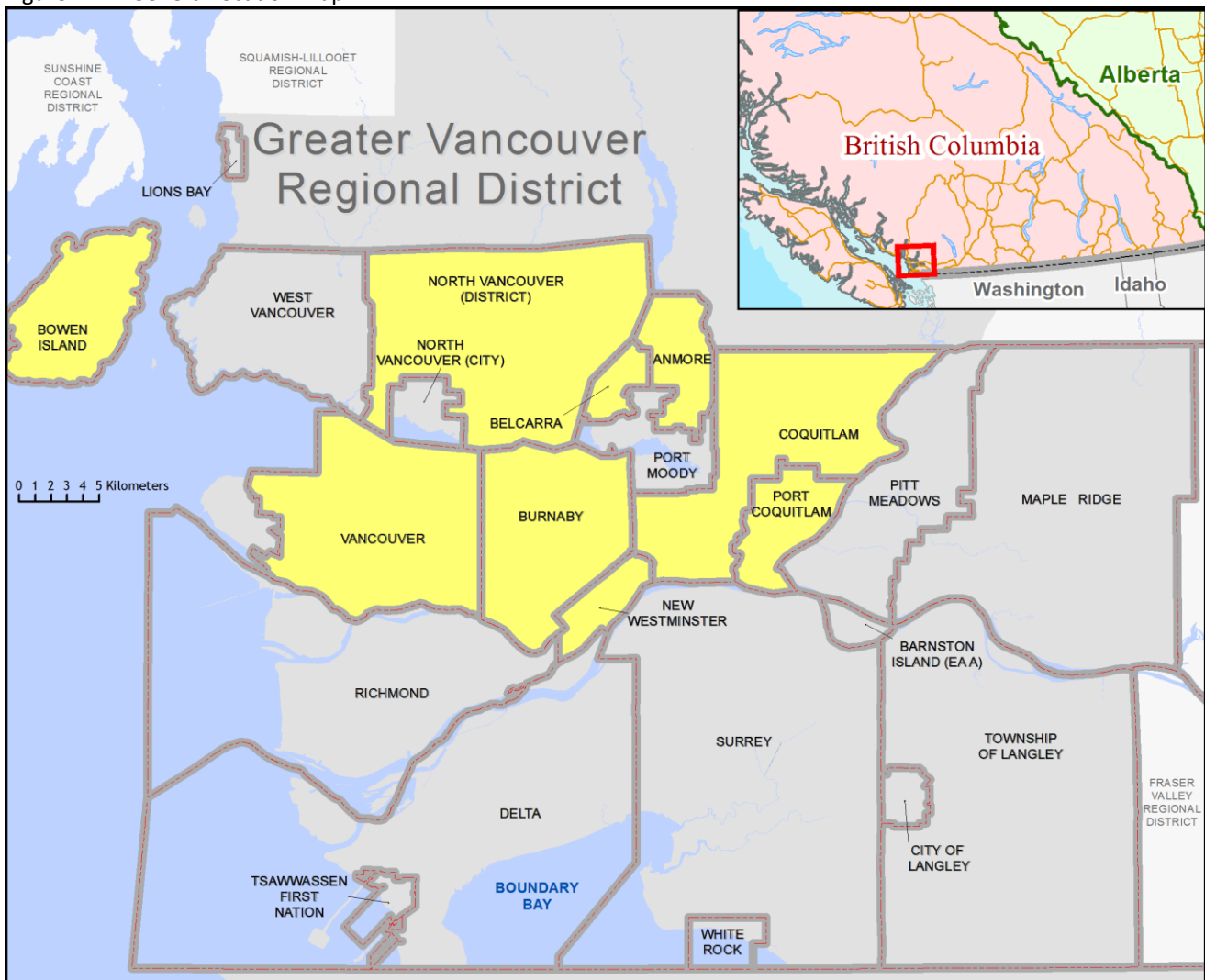
Greater Vancouver Regional District (Metro Vancouver) is located in the southwest corner of British Columbia and is the most densely populated regional district in BC. Metro Vancouver is comprised of 24 local authorities (22 municipalities, one electoral area, and one treaty First Nation).

Nine municipalities in the northern half of the regional district are grouped together for ALUI reporting purposes. These municipalities are Anmore, Belcarra, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Burnaby, New Westminster, Vancouver, North Vancouver (District), and Bowen Island. In this report these areas are collectively referred to as “North Metro Vancouver”.

West Vancouver, North Vancouver (City), and Port Moody were not surveyed as these municipalities do not have any land that meets the inventory criteria (refer to page 8). For Pitt Meadows and Maple Ridge, municipality specific Land Use Inventory Reports were generated.

Although Metro Vancouver municipalities are united under a regional growth strategy, each municipality is a distinct entity with unique characteristics and challenges. Each municipality has varied economies, land use plans, physical land constraints, and amounts of ALR land. Because of this diversity, charts and tables within the report are presented for each distinct municipality.

Figure 1. General location map



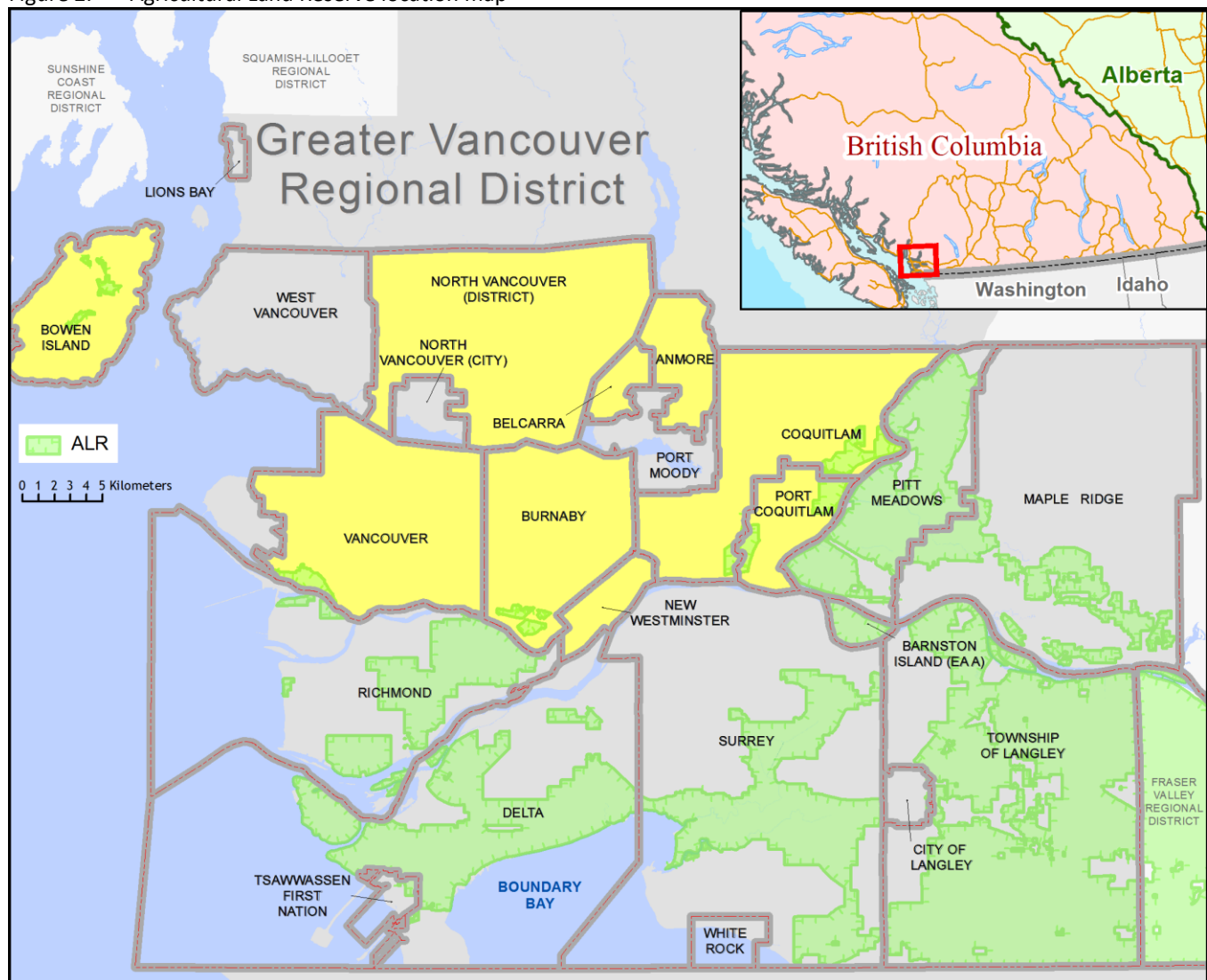
AGRICULTURAL LAND RESERVE

The Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) is a provincial land use zone that was designated in 1973 in which agriculture is recognized as the priority use. Within the ALR, farming is encouraged and non-agricultural uses are controlled.

In 2011, there were 60,938 hectares¹ of ALR land within the Greater Vancouver Regional District (shown in Figure 2); 2,135 hectares² or 3.5% is within the defined North Metro Vancouver municipalities.

ALR land is present in 5 of the 9 North Metro Vancouver municipalities; Bowen Island, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Vancouver all contain some ALR land.

Figure 2. Agricultural Land Reserve location map



¹ Provincial Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) Annual Report 2009/10 & 2010/11 Pg 39. http://www.alc.gov.bc.ca/publications/Annual_Report_2009-10_and_2010-11.pdf.

² Agricultural Land Commission, ALR mapping, Land and Resource Data Warehouse, 2010-01-31 (area calculated in GIS).

INVENTORY AREA

North Metro Vancouver's inventory area encompasses 989 parcels and has a combined area of 4,589 hectares. Included are all parcels:

- completely or partially within the Agricultural Land Reserve
- within Metro Vancouver's Regional Growth Strategy "Agriculture" designation
- within Metro Vancouver's Regional Growth Strategy "Rural" designation & greater than 1 acre³
- classified by BC Assessment as having "Farm" status for property tax assessment
- zoned by the local government to permit agriculture use

The amount of ALR land included in the inventory area is 1,993 hectares. This area is 93% of the ALR within North Metro Vancouver communities. The remaining 7% of the ALR was excluded from the inventory as it was outside surveyed land parcels in designated rights-of-way or in water and foreshore.

Figure 3. Inventory area and Agricultural Land Reserve location map

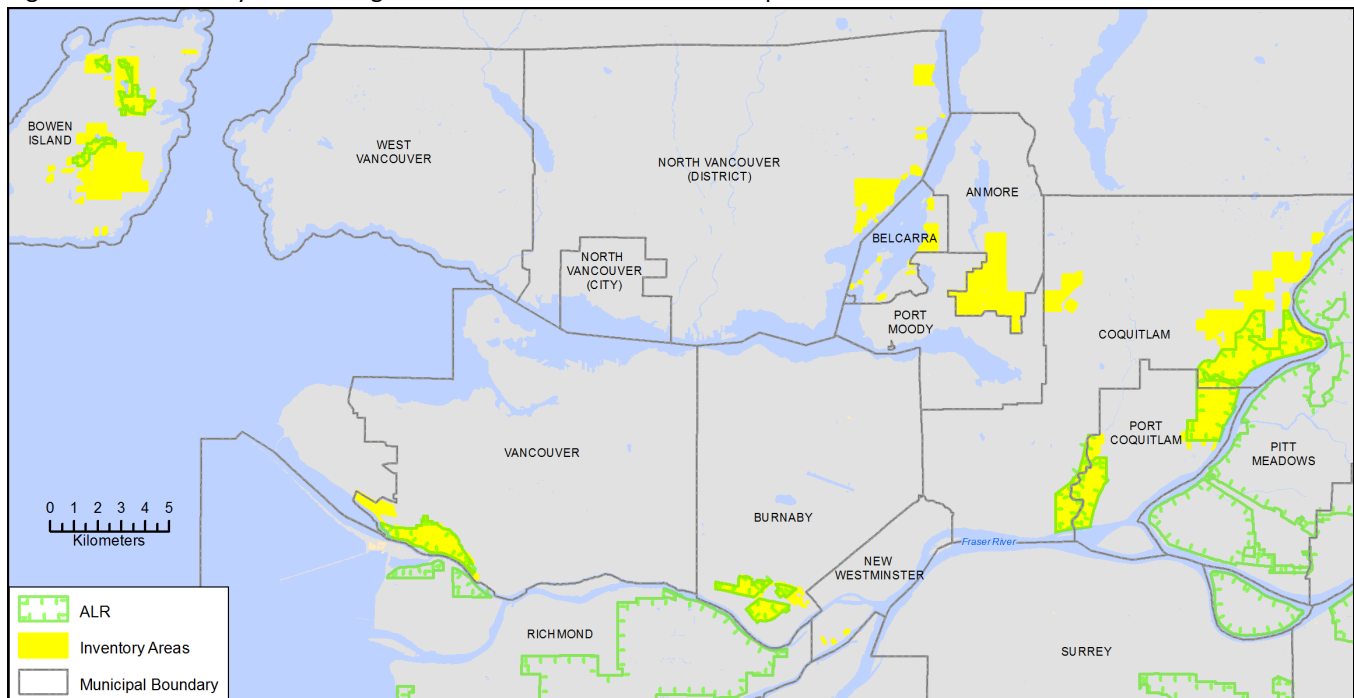


Table 1. ALR and inventory area by municipality

Municipality	ALR			Inventory area	
	Surveyed ALR (ha)	Total ALR (ha)	% of ALR surveyed	Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
Anmore	0	0	-	536	536
Belcarra	0	0	-	86	86
Bowen Island	178	182	98%	740	918
Burnaby	223	234	95%	31	254
Coquitlam	792	823	96%	764	1,556
North Vancouver (District)	0	0	-	286	286
New Westminster	0	0	-	5	5
Port Coquitlam	542	599	91%	64	606
Vancouver	258	297	87%	84	342
NORTH METRO VANCOUVER TOTAL	1,993	2,135	93%	2,595	4,589

³ One acre is approximately 0.404 hectares

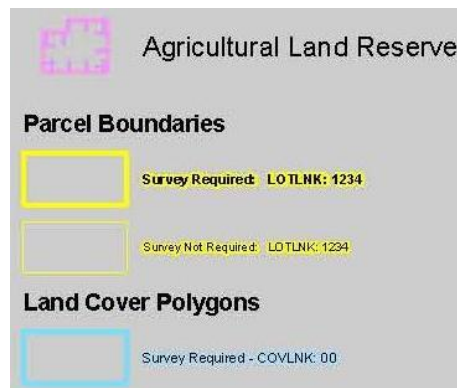
Agricultural Land Use Inventory

INVENTORY METHODOLOGY

AgFocus is an Agricultural Land Use Inventory System developed by BC Ministry of Agriculture's Strengthening Farming Program. AgFocus employs a "windshield" survey method designed to capture a snapshot in time of land use and land cover on legal parcels. For more information on AgFocus, please refer to these documents available from the Strengthening Farming Program:

- AgFocus – A Surveyor's Guide to Conducting an Agricultural Land Use Inventory
- AgFocus – Field Guide to Conducting an Agricultural Land Use Inventory
- AgFocus – A GIS Analyst's Guide to Agricultural Land Use Inventory Data

The North Metro Vancouver land use inventory was conducted in the summer of 2011 by a BC Ministry of Agriculture agrologist assisted by a GIS technician and a driver. The survey crew visited each property and observed land use, land cover, and agriculture activity from the road. Where visibility was limited, data was interpreted from aerial photography in combination with local knowledge. The technician entered the survey data into a database on a laptop computer.



Field survey maps provided the basis for the survey and included:

- The legal parcel boundaries (cadastre)⁴
- Unique identifier for each legal parcel
- The preliminary land cover polygon boundaries (digitized prior to field survey using aerial photography)
- Unique identifier for each preliminary land cover polygon
- The boundary of the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR)
- Base features such as streets, street names, watercourses and contours
- Aerial photography



⁴ Cadastre mapping (2010) was provided by Bowen Island, City of Burnaby, City of Coquitlam, City of New Westminster, City of Port Coquitlam, City of Vancouver, and Metro Vancouver through the Integrated Cadastral Information Society. Data was compiled by Metro Vancouver Regional District staff.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

For each property in the study area, data was collected on general land use and land cover. For properties with agriculture present, data was collected on agricultural practices, irrigation, crop production methods, livestock, agricultural support (storage, compost, waste), and activities which add value to raw agricultural products.

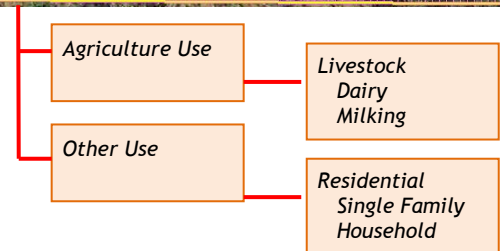
Once acquired through the survey, the data was brought into a Geographic Information System (GIS) to facilitate analysis and mapping. Digital data, in the form of a tabular database and GIS spatial layers (for maps), may be available with certain restrictions through a terms of use agreement.

General land use:

Up to two general land uses (e.g. residential, commercial) were recorded for each property based on an assessment of overall economic importance, the property's tax status, and/or the extent of the land use. The survey for general land use focuses solely on human use and considers:

- The actual human use of land and related structures and modifications to the landscape
- Use-related land cover (where land cover implies a use or is important to interpreting patterns of use)
- Declared interests in the land (which may limit use) such as parks

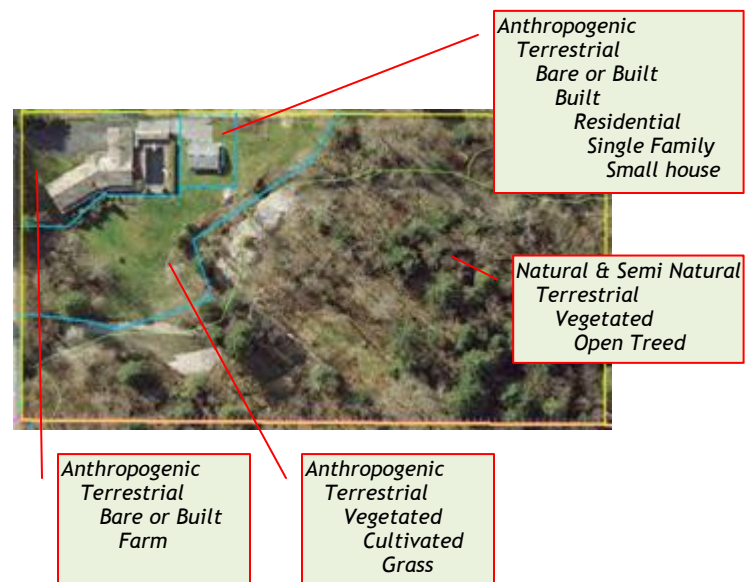
In addition, the availability of non-farm use properties for future farming was assessed based on the amount of potential land for farming on the property and the compatibility of existing uses with future farming activities.



Land cover:

Land cover refers to the biophysical features of the land (e.g. crops, buildings, forested areas, woodlots, streams). Land cover was surveyed by separating the parcel into homogeneous components and assigning each a description. Prior to field survey, polygons were delineated in the office using orthophotography. Further delineation occurred during the field survey until one of the following was achieved:

- Minimum polygon size (500 sq m ~5400 sq ft) or minimum polygon width (10 m ~33 ft)
- Polygon is homogeneous in physical cover and homogeneous in irrigation method
- Maximum level of detail required was reached



In most cases, more than one land cover was recorded for each parcel surveyed.

Agricultural practices: Surveyors recorded agricultural practices associated with crops or livestock activities. For example, if a forage crop was being harvested for hay, it was recorded. Irrigation was also recorded, including the type of system used.

Agricultural crop production: Crop production and crop protection methods observed on the parcel were recorded such as wildlife scare devices, temperature or light control, or organic production. Organic production is not always visible and may have been recorded based on local knowledge or farmer interviews.

Livestock: Livestock operations and confinement methods along with the scale of the activity were estimated and recorded. Livestock not visible at the time of survey may have been inferred based on grazed pastures, manure storage, size of barn and other evidence.

Agricultural support: Ancillary agricultural activities, such as storage, compost or waste, supporting the production of a raw commodity on a farm unit were recorded.

Agricultural value added: Activities that add value to a raw commodity where at least 50% of the raw commodity is produced on the farm unit were recorded. This value-added activity included processing, direct sales and agri-tourism activities.

PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

The data is presented in the form of summarized tables and charts. Absolute data values are preserved throughout the summarization process to maintain precision. In the final formatting of the summarized tables and charts, data values are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, data presented in the summarized tables and charts may not appear to add up correctly.

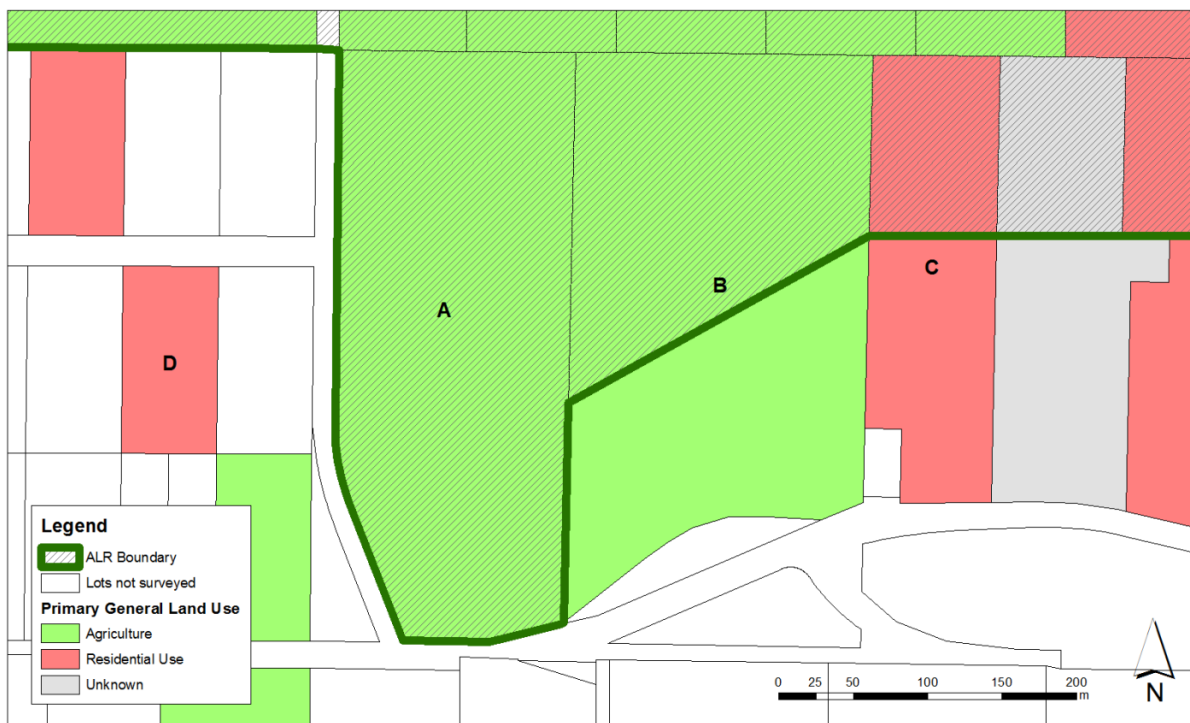
DETERMINATION OF PARCELS WITHIN THE ALR

Since much of the following analysis is parcel based, it is important to note that the ALR boundaries are not always coincident with parcel boundaries. As a result, many parcels have only a portion of their area in the ALR.

Figure 4 illustrates the frequent misalignment between parcel boundaries and the ALR boundary. Given that the dark green line represents the ALR boundary, Lot A is completely in the ALR and Lots B and C have a portion of their area in the ALR. Lot D is completely outside the ALR.

Many of the results presented in this report include 3 separate totals: the total parcel area, the portion of the parcel inside the ALR, and the portion of the parcel outside the ALR.

Figure 4. Parcel inclusion in the ALR



1. Land Cover and Farmed Area

Land cover describes the biophysical material at the surface of the earth and is distinct from land use which describes how people utilize the land.

Land use is surveyed by assigning the parcel up to two land uses. Some examples of land use are residential, commercial, and industrial. Refer to Section 2 of this report for more information on land use.

Land cover is surveyed by separating the parcel into homogeneous components and assigning each a description such as landscape lawn, natural open treed, anthropogenic wetland, blueberries, road, or small single family house. Most surveyed parcels have numerous different land cover types with each describing a different area of the parcel. Land cover more closely approximates the actual area of land in agricultural production or “Farmed” than land use.

Four land cover types are considered “Farmed”:

- Cultivated field crops: vegetation under cultivation for harvest or pasture including land temporarily set aside from farming and perennial crops that were not harvested or grazed in the current growing season
- Farm infrastructure: built structures associated with farming such as barns, stables, corrals, riding rings, and their associated yards
- Greenhouses: permanent enclosed glass or poly structures with or without climate control facilities for growing plants and vegetation under controlled environments
- Crop barns: permanent enclosed structures with non-translucent walls for growing crops such as mushrooms or bean sprouts

Forage and pasture field crops which have not been cut or grazed during the current growing season (unused), unmaintained field crops, and unmaintained greenhouses are considered “Farmed” land covers but are considered inactive.

Natural pasture and rangeland are fenced areas with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural grasses, herbs or shrubs used for grazing domestic livestock. These areas are considered “Grazed” and not “Farmed” although usually these areas are extensions of more intensive farming areas.

Land cover types which may support farming, such as farm residences, vegetative buffers and farm road access, are not considered “Farmed”.

Tables in this section show the extent of different land covers across each inventory area.

Anmore

Table 2. Land cover and farmed area in Anmore

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	-	-	5	5	< 1%
	Farm infrastructure	-	-	1	1	< 1%
FARMED SUBTOTAL		-	-	6	6	1%
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	-	-	24	24	4%
	Non Built or Bare	-	-	3	3	< 1%
	Residential footprint	-	-	92	92	17%
	Settlement	-	-	2	2	< 1%
	Transportation	-	-	11	11	2%
	Waterbodies	-	-	<1	<1	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		-	-	132	132	25%
Natural and Semi-Natural - Vegetated		-	-	398	398	74%
SUBTOTAL		-	-	398	398	74%
TOTAL		-	-	536	536	100%

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 2 shows there is no ALR in the Village of Anmore. The majority of the inventory area is in "Natural and Semi-natural" land cover (74%). Only 6 hectares or 1% of the inventory area is in "Farmed" land cover.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Belcarra

Table 3. Land cover and farmed area in Belcarra

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	-	-	1	1	1%
	Residential footprint	-	-	3	3	4%
	Settlement	-	-	<1	<1	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		-	-	5	5	6%
Natural and Semi-Natural - Vegetated		-	-	81	81	94%
SUBTOTAL		-	-	81	81	94%
TOTAL		-	-	86	86	100%

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 3 shows there is no ALR in the Village of Belcarra. The majority of the inventory area is in "Natural and Semi-natural" land cover (94%). No "Farmed" land cover was recorded in the municipality.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Bowen Island

Table 4. Land cover and farmed area on Bowen Island

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	16	9%	11	27	3%
	Farm infrastructure	1	< 1%	<1	2	< 1%
	Greenhouses	<1	< 1%	<1	<1	< 1%
Inactively farmed	Unmaintained field crops	3	2%	4	7	< 1%
FARMED SUBTOTAL		20	11%	16	36	4%
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	2	1%	<1	3	< 1%
	Non Built or Bare	2	1%	<1	2	< 1%
	Residential footprint	2	< 1%	1	3	< 1%
	Settlement	2	1%	<1	2	< 1%
	Transportation	<1	< 1%	<1	<1	< 1%
	Waterbodies	-	-	2	2	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		8	4%	4	12	1%
Natural and Semi-Natural	Natural pasture	-	-	1	1	< 1%
	Vegetated	144	79%	701	844	92%
	Wetlands	3	1%	2	5	< 1%
	Waterbodies	3	2%	16	20	2%
SUBTOTAL		150	82%	720	870	95%
TOTAL		178	98%	740	918	100%
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	4	2 %			
SUBTOTAL		4	2 %			
TOTAL		182	100 %			

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 4 shows there are 36 hectares of land or 4% of the inventory area in "Farmed" land cover on Bowen Island. Seven (7) of these hectares are "Inactively farmed" in unmaintained field crops.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 5. Land cover and farmed area in the ALR on Bowen Island

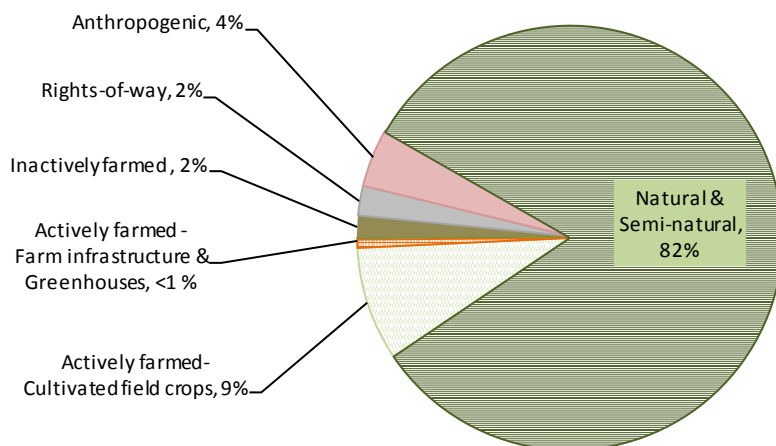


Figure 5 shows the proportions of the different land cover types across the ALR on Bowen Island.

Of Bowen Island's ALR land, 9% is "Actively farmed" while 2% is in unmaintained field crops ("Inactively Farmed").

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Burnaby

Table 5. Land cover and farmed area in Burnaby

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	96	41%	11	107	42%
	Farm infrastructure	1	< 1%	<1	2	< 1%
	Greenhouses	6	2%	4	9	4%
Inactively farmed	Unmaintained greenhouses	-	-	<1	<1	< 1%
FARMED SUBTOTAL		103	44%	15	118	47%
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Golf fairway / green	54	23%	<1	54	21%
	Managed vegetation	3	1%	1	4	1%
	Non Built or Bare	6	2%	<1	6	2%
	Residential footprint	3	1%	3	6	2%
	Settlement	2	< 1%	<1	3	1%
	Transportation	3	1%	1	4	2%
	Utilities	2	1%	4	6	3%
	Built up - Other	<1	< 1%	<1	<1	< 1%
	Waterbodies	4	2%	<1	4	2%
SUBTOTAL		77	33%	10	88	34%
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	40	17%	6	45	18%
	Wetlands	<1	< 1%	<1	<1	< 1%
	Waterbodies	2	< 1%	<1	2	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		42	18%	6	48	19%
TOTAL		223	95%	31	254	100%
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	11	5%			
SUBTOTAL		11	5%			
TOTAL		234	100%			

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 5 shows there are 118 hectares or 47% of Burnaby's inventory area in "Farmed" land cover. This includes 107 hectares of cultivated crops, 2 hectares of farm infrastructure, and 9 hectares of greenhouses.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 6. Land cover and farmed area in the ALR in Burnaby

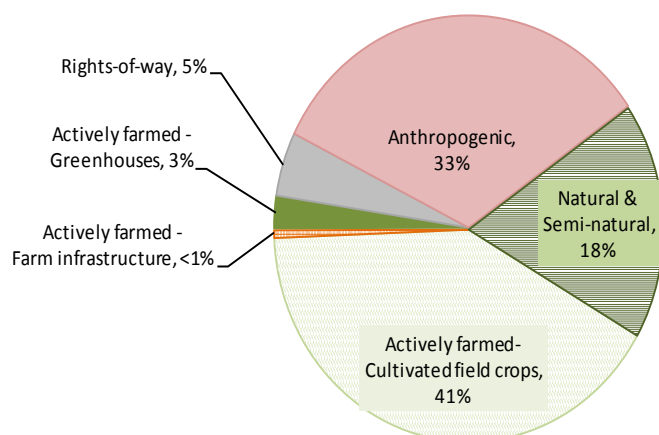


Figure 6 shows the proportions of the different land cover types across the ALR in Burnaby.

Of Burnaby's ALR land, 44% is "Actively farmed", 33% is in "Anthropogenic" land cover, and 18% is in "Natural & Semi-natural" land cover.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Coquitlam

Table 6. Land cover and farmed area in Coquitlam

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	255	31%	2	257	17%
	Farm infrastructure	3	< 1%	<1	4	< 1%
	Greenhouses	<1	< 1%	<1	<1	< 1%
Inactively farmed	Unused forage or pasture	2	< 1%	<1	2	< 1%
FARMED SUBTOTAL		261	32%	2	263	17%
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	5	< 1%	5	10	< 1%
	Non Built or Bare	4	< 1%	23	28	2%
	Residential footprint	2	< 1%	3	5	< 1%
	Settlement	7	< 1%	17	24	2%
	Transportation	8	1%	1	10	< 1%
	Utilities	28	3%	1	29	2%
	Built up - Other	<1	< 1%	<1	<1	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		55	7%	50	105	7%
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	268	33%	654	922	59%
	Wetlands	180	22%	51	231	15%
	Waterbodies	28	3%	6	35	2%
SUBTOTAL		476	58%	711	1,188	76%
TOTAL		792	96%	764	1,556	100%
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	23	3%			
	Water & foreshore	8	< 1%			
SUBTOTAL		31	4%			
TOTAL		823	100%			

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 6 shows there are 263 hectares or 17% of the Coquitlam's inventory area in "Farmed" land cover. Two (2) of these hectares are "Inactively farmed" in unused forage or pasture.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 7. Land cover and farmed area in the ALR in Coquitlam

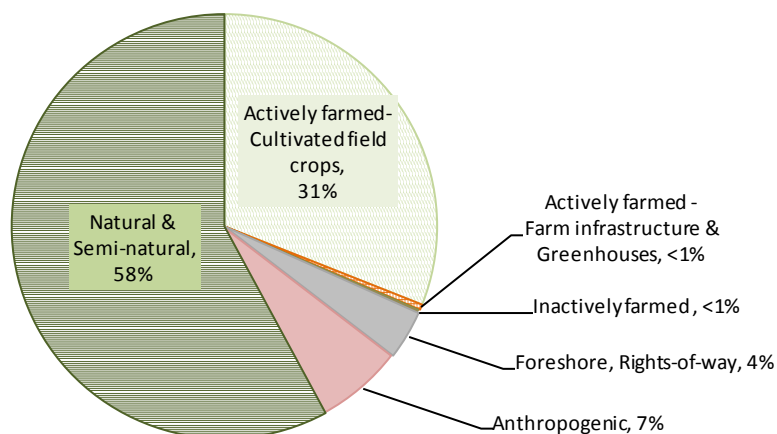


Figure 7 shows the proportions of the different land cover types across the ALR in Coquitlam.

Of Coquitlam's ALR land, 58% is in "Natural & semi-natural" land cover, 31% is "Actively farmed", and 7% is in "Anthropogenic" land cover.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

New Westminster

Table 7. Land cover and farmed area in New Westminster

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	-	-	4	4	80%
	Farm infrastructure	-	-	<1	<1	2%
	Greenhouses	-	-	<1	<1	2%
FARMED SUBTOTAL		-	-	4	4	83%
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Non Built or Bare	-	-	<1	<1	1%
	Residential footprint	-	-	<1	<1	12%
	Transportation	-	-	<1	<1	4%
SUBTOTAL		-	-	<1	<1	17%
TOTAL		-	-	5	5	100%

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 7 shows there is no ALR in the City of New Westminster. Only 5 hectares of land in New Westminster met the inventory criteria and were surveyed. Four (4) of these hectares are in "Farmed" land cover.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

North Vancouver (District)

Table 8. Land cover and farmed area in North Vancouver (District)

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Transportation	-	-	4	4	1%
	Managed vegetation	-	-	1	1	< 1%
	Residential footprint	-	-	3	3	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		-	-	8	8	3%
Natural and Semi-Natural - Vegetated		-	-	278	278	97%
SUBTOTAL		-	-	278	278	97%
TOTAL		-	-	286	286	100%

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 8 shows there is no ALR in the District of North Vancouver. The majority of the inventory area is in "Natural and Semi-natural" land cover (97%). No "Farmed" land cover was recorded in the District.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Port Coquitlam

Table 9. Land cover and farmed area in Port Coquitlam

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	97	16%	4	101	17%
	Farm infrastructure	9	2%	<1	9	2%
	Greenhouses	2	< 1%	<1	2	< 1%
Inactively farmed	Unused forage or pasture	14	2%	<1	14	2%
	Unmaintained greenhouses	-	-	<1	<1	< 1%
FARMED SUBTOTAL		123	20%	4	127	21%
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Golf fairway / green	41	7%	-	41	7%
	Managed vegetation	15	3%	13	28	5%
	Non Built or Bare	41	7%	4	45	7%
	Residential footprint	13	2%	<1	13	2%
	Settlement	8	1%	1	9	2%
	Transportation	7	1%	2	9	1%
	Utilities	17	3%	<1	17	3%
	Built up - Other	<1	< 1%	-	<1	< 1%
	Waterbodies	9	2%	<1	10	2%
SUBTOTAL		151	25%	21	172	28%
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	254	42%	37	291	48%
	Wetlands	11	2%	<1	11	2%
	Waterbodies	4	< 1%	<1	5	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		269	45%	38	307	51%
TOTAL		542	91%	64	606	100%
Not surveyed	Water & foreshore	30	5%			
	Rights-of-way	27	4%			
SUBTOTAL		57	9%			
TOTAL		599	100%			

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 9 shows there are 127 hectares or 21% of Port Coquitlam's inventory area in "Farmed" land cover. Fourteen (14) of these hectares are "Inactively farmed" in unused forage or pasture and unmaintained greenhouses.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 8. Land cover and farmed area in the ALR in Port Coquitlam

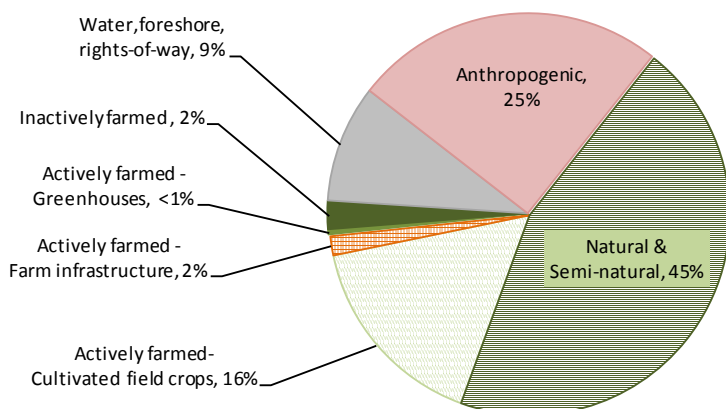


Figure 8 shows the proportions of the different land cover types across the ALR in Port Coquitlam.

Of Port Coquitlam's ALR land, 18% is "Actively farmed" while 2% is in unused forage or pasture and unmaintained greenhouses ("Inactively Farmed").

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Vancouver

Table 10. Land cover and farmed area in Vancouver

Land cover*		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	15	5%	<1	15	4%
	Farm infrastructure	15	5%	-	15	4%
	Greenhouses	<1	< 1%	-	<1	< 1%
Inactively farmed	Unmaintained field crops	<1	< 1%	-	<1	< 1%
	Unused forage or pasture	<1	< 1%	-	<1	< 1%
FARMED SUBTOTAL		32	11%	<1	32	9%
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Golf fairway / green	150	51%	58	208	61%
	Managed vegetation	15	5%	4	19	6%
	Non Built or Bare	5	2%	-	5	1%
	Residential footprint	22	8%	2	25	7%
	Settlement	4	1%	2	5	2%
	Transportation	4	1%	2	6	2%
	Utilities	<1	< 1%	<1	<1	< 1%
	Built up - Other	<1	< 1%	-	<1	< 1%
	Waterbodies	3	1%	-	3	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		205	69%	68	273	80%
Natural and Semi-Natural	Vegetated	20	7%	16	36	10%
	Waterbodies	<1	< 1%	<1	1	< 1%
SUBTOTAL		21	7%	16	37	11%
TOTAL		258	87%	84	342	100%
Not surveyed	Water & foreshore	24	8 %			
	Rights-of-way	15	5 %			
SUBTOTAL		39	13 %			
TOTAL		297	100 %			

* See "Land Cover" in the Definitions section for terms used in this table.

Table 10 shows there are 32 hectares or 9% of Vancouver's inventory area in "Farmed" land cover. All of this is in the ALR. One hundred & fifty (150) hectares or 51% of the ALR is in "golf fairway / green" land cover.

Refer to Maps B1 and Maps B2 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 9. Land cover and farmed area in the ALR in Vancouver

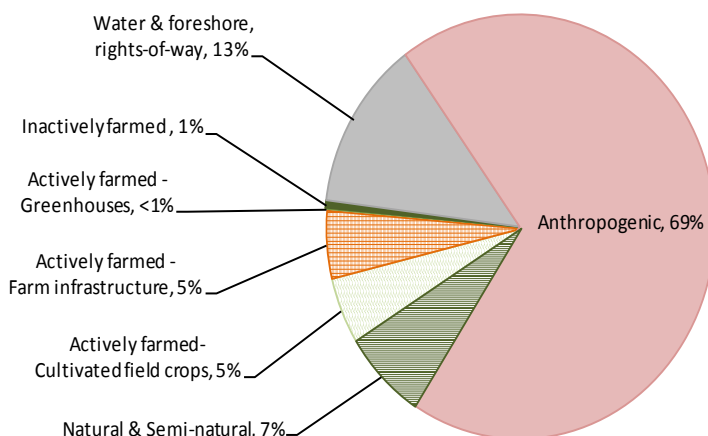


Figure 9 shows the proportions of the different land cover types across the ALR in Vancouver.

Of Vancouver's ALR land, 69% is in "Anthropogenic" land cover. Ten percent (10%) is "Actively farmed" (5% in cultivated field crops, and 5% in farm infrastructure) while 1% is "Inactively Farmed".

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

2. Land Use and Farm Use

Land use focuses solely on human use and describes the economic function or type of establishment using the parcel. A parcel can have a variety of activities on the land, yet serve a single use. For example, two parcels are said to be “Used for farming”, even if one is a dairy farm and the other is in blueberries. If one parcel is a hotel and the other is a retail store, they are both considered as “Commercial” land use.

Up to two general land uses (e.g. residential, commercial) are recorded for each parcel with each considered an equally important function of the parcel. Evaluation of land uses are based on overall economic importance, the property’s tax status, and/or the extent of the land use.

Parcels where the majority of the parcel area is utilized for farming or parcels which exhibit significant evidence of intensive farming are considered “Used for farming”. For a complete definition of “Used for farming”, refer to the Definitions section of this report.

Many parcels “Used for farming” are also used for other purposes such as “Residential” or “Industrial”. This report does not attempt to determine which use is primary.

Anmore

Table 11. Land use and farming use by parcel in Anmore

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Used for farming & Residential - mixed use		-	-	2	2	<1 %	1	<1 %	2
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		-	-	2	2	<1 %	1	<1 %	
Not used for farming	Residential	-	-	262	262	49 %	178	83 %	1
	Recreation & leisure	-	-	133	133	25 %	3	1 %	44
	No apparent use	-	-	113	113	21 %	22	10 %	5
	Land in transition	-	-	15	15	3 %	2	<1 %	8
	Transportation	-	-	5	5	<1 %	3	1 %	2
	Institutional & community	-	-	4	4	<1 %	3	1 %	1
	Utilities	-	-	2	2	<1 %	2	<1 %	< 1
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		-	-	534	534	100 %	213	100 %	
TOTAL		-	-	536	536	100 %	214	100 %	

Table 11 shows there is only 1 parcel “Used for farming” in Anmore. This parcel is mixed use and is also used for “Residential” purposes.

“Residential” is the most common land use occurring on 83% of all inventoried parcels.

Of the 133 hectares with “Recreation & leisure” use, 129 hectares are associated with Buntzen Lake Recreation Area.

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

Belcarra

Table 12. Land use and farming use by parcel in Belcarra

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Not used for farming	Institutional & community	-	-	28	28	32 %	3	6 %	9
	Land in transition	-	-	25	25	29 %	19	39 %	1
	Residential	-	-	21	21	25 %	21	43 %	1
	No apparent use	-	-	9	9	11 %	5	10 %	2
	Recreation & leisure	-	-	3	3	3 %	1	2 %	3
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		-	-	86	86	100 %	49	100 %	
TOTAL		-	-	86	86	100 %	49	100 %	

Table 12 shows all parcels in the Belcarra inventory area are “Not used for farming”. Only 86 hectares of land in Belcarra met the inventory criteria (refer to page 8).

Bowen Island

Table 13. Land use and farming use by parcel on Bowen Island

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Used for farming & Residential - mixed use		8	4 %	1	9	<1 %	5	10 %	2
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		8	4 %	1	9	<1 %	5	10 %	
Not used for farming	Protected area / park / reserve	89	49 %	514	603	66 %	8	16 %	75
	Residential	44	24 %	83	127	14 %	25	51 %	5
	No apparent use	28	15 %	130	158	17 %	8	16 %	20
	Recreation & leisure	8	5 %	12	21	2 %	2	4 %	10
	Commercial & service	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %	1	2 %	< 1
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		170	93 %	739	909	99 %	44	90 %	
TOTAL		178	98 %	740	918	100 %	49	100 %	
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	4	2 %						
SUBTOTAL		4	2 %						
TOTAL		182	100 %						

Table 13 shows there are 5 parcels with the mixed use “Used for farming” and “Residential” on Bowen Island. These parcels comprise 8 hectares or 4% of Bowen Island’s ALR.

Crippen Regional Park is associated with 195 hectares of land with the use “protected area / park / reserve”. Eighty-nine (89) of these hectares are in the ALR. Bowen Island Ecological Reserve is associated with 404 hectares of “protected area / park / reserve” land, all of which is outside the ALR.

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

Burnaby

Table 14. Land use and farming use by parcel in Burnaby

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Used only for farming - no other use		80	34 %	4	84	33 %	25	20 %	3
Used for farming - mixed use	Residential	25	11 %	13	38	15 %	40	32 %	< 1
	Recreation & leisure	6	3 %	< 1	6	2 %	3	2 %	2
	Commercial & service	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %	2	2 %	1
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		112	48 %	19	130	51 %	70	56 %	
Not used for farming	Recreation & leisure - golf	60	25 %	4	64	25 %	1	<1 %	64
	No apparent use	33	14 %	4	36	14 %	26	21 %	1
	Residential	5	2 %	3	8	3 %	17	14 %	< 1
	Protected area / park / reserve	5	2 %	< 1	5	2 %	1	<1 %	5
	Commercial & service	3	1 %	< 1	3	1 %	4	3 %	< 1
	Institutional & community	3	1 %	< 1	3	1 %	1	<1 %	3
	Dumps & deposits	1	<1 %	< 1	1	<1 %	1	<1 %	1
	Industrial	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %	2	2 %	< 1
	Wildlife management	< 1	<1 %	1	2	<1 %	1	<1 %	2
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		111	47 %	12	124	49 %	54	44 %	
TOTAL		223	95 %	31	254	100 %	124	100 %	
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	11	5 %						
SUBTOTAL		11	5 %						
TOTAL		234	100 %						

Table 14 shows that 112 hectares or 48% of Burnaby's ALR is on parcels "Used for farming". Most "Used for farming" parcels are also used for other purposes with only 25 parcels or 34% of the ALR area exclusively "Used for farming."

Three parcels associated with the Burnaby and Region Allotment Community Garden are mixed use "Used for farming" and "Recreation & leisure".

Two parcels have the mixed use "Used for farming" and "Commercial & service". One is associated with Gardenworks at Mandeville and the other is associated with Oriental Orchids.

One "Not used for farming" parcel associated with Riverway Golf Course has "Recreation & leisure – golf" use and comprises 60 hectares or 25% of Burnaby's ALR.

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

Coquitlam

Table 15. Land use and farming use by parcel in Coquitlam

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Used only for farming - no other use		91	11 %	< 1	91	6 %	5	3 %	18
Used for farming	Residential	149	18 %	< 1	149	10 %	5	3 %	30
	Protected area / park / reserve	36	4 %	< 1	36	2 %	1	<1 %	36
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		275	33 %	< 1	276	18 %	11	7 %	
Not used for farming	Protected area / park / reserve	379	46 %	133	512	33 %	28	18 %	18
	Institutional & community	27	3 %	< 1	28	2 %	1	<1 %	28
	Residential	27	3 %	98	125	8 %	42	28 %	3
	No apparent use	21	3 %	288	310	20 %	40	26 %	8
	Recreation & leisure	18	2 %	36	54	3 %	5	3 %	11
	Water management	17	2 %	< 1	17	1 %	4	3 %	4
	Utilities	11	1 %	170	181	12 %	8	5 %	23
	Land in transition	10	1 %	-	10	<1 %	4	3 %	2
	First Nations	4	<1 %	< 1	4	<1 %	2	1 %	2
	Commercial & service	2	<1 %	-	2	<1 %	1	<1 %	2
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %	3	2 %	< 1
	Gravel extraction	-	-	38	38	2 %	3	2 %	13
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		517	63 %	764	1,280	82 %	141	93 %	
TOTAL		792	96 %	764	1,556	100 %	152	100 %	
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	23	3 %						
	Water & foreshore	8	<1 %						
SUBTOTAL		31	4 %						
TOTAL		823	100 %						

Table 15 shows that 275 hectares or 33% of Coquitlam's ALR is on parcels "Used for farming". Most "Used for farming" parcels are also used for other purposes with only 5 parcels or 11% of the ALR area exclusively "Used for farming".

There are 2 regional parks (Minnekhada and Colony Farm), a provincial park (Pinecone Burke) and a wildlife management area (Pitt-Addington Marsh) that comprise 548 hectares of land with "Protected area / park / reserve" land use; 512 hectares are on parcels "Not used for farming" and 36 hectares are on parcels "Used for farming". The one mixed use "Used for farming" and "Protected area / park / reserve" parcel is associated with a portion of Minnekhada Regional Park.

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

New Westminster

Table 16. Land use and farming use by parcel in New Westminster

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Used only for farming - no other use		-	-	< 1	< 1	16 %	1	20 %	< 1
Used for farming & Residential - mixed use		-	-	4	4	84 %	4	80 %	1
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		-	-	5	5	100 %	5	100 %	
TOTAL		-	-	5	5	100 %	5	100 %	

Table 16 shows all surveyed parcels in New Westminster are "Used for farming"; Four are exclusively "Used for farming" and one is mixed use "Used for farming" and "Residential".

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

North Vancouver (District)

Table 17. Land use and farming use by parcel in North Vancouver (District)

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Not used for farming	No apparent use	-	-	266	266	93 %	37	77 %	7
	Residential	-	-	16	16	5 %	8	17 %	2
	Transportation	-	-	4	4	1 %	3	6 %	1
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		-	-	286	286	100 %	48	100 %	
TOTAL		-	-	286	286	100 %	48	100 %	

Table 17 shows all parcels in the District of North Vancouver inventory area are “Not used for farming”.

Although most inventoried parcels have “No apparent use”, all of these parcels have a topography &/or soil site limitation (refer to Table 26).

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

Port Coquitlam

Table 18. Land use and farming use by parcel in Port Coquitlam

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Used only for farming - no other use		13	2 %	3	17	3 %	9	6 %	2
Used for farming & Residential - mixed use		111	19 %	< 1	111	18 %	38	27 %	3
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		124	21 %	3	128	21 %	47	33 %	
Not used for farming	Residential	166	28 %	3	169	28 %	50	35 %	3
	Protected area / park / reserve	147	25 %	51	198	33 %	4	3 %	50
	Recreation & leisure - golf	46	8 %	< 1	46	8 %	4	3 %	11
	Water management	31	5 %	1	32	5 %	14	10 %	2
	No apparent use	26	4 %	< 1	27	4 %	16	11 %	2
	Land in transition	2	<1 %	5	7	1 %	6	4 %	1
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %	1	<1 %	< 1
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		418	70 %	60	478	79 %	95	67 %	
TOTAL		542	91 %	64	606	100 %	142	100 %	
Not surveyed	Water & foreshore	30	5 %						
	Rights-of-way	27	4 %						
SUBTOTAL		57	9 %						
TOTAL		599	100 %						

Table 18 shows 124 hectares or 21% of Port Coquitlam’s ALR is on parcels “Used for farming”. Most “Used for farming” parcels are also used for “Residential” purposes with only 9 parcels or 2% of the ALR area exclusively “Used for farming”.

Parcels with “Residential” and “Protected area / park / reserve” land uses have the greatest total areas on parcels “Not used for farming”. There are 4 parcels with a total area of 198 hectares with the land use “protected area / park / reserve” land use; three of these parcels are associated with Colony Farm Regional Park and one parcel is associated with Coquitlam River Wildlife Management Area.

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

Vancouver

Table 19. Land use and farming use by parcel in Vancouver

Parcel land use		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of inventory area	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Average parcel size (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR area						
Used only for farming - no other use		< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %	1	<1 %	< 1
Used for farming & Residential - mixed use		35	12 %	< 1	35	10 %	34	23 %	1
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		35	12 %	< 1	35	10 %	35	24 %	
Not used for farming	Recreation & leisure - golf	178	60 %	75	253	74 %	13	9 %	19
	Residential	37	12 %	4	41	12 %	80	55 %	< 1
	Industrial	3	1 %	< 1	3	<1 %	1	<1 %	3
	Recreation & leisure	3	<1 %	5	7	2 %	1	<1 %	7
	No apparent use	2	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %	14	10 %	< 1
	Land in transition	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %	1	<1 %	< 1
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		223	75 %	84	306	90 %	110	76 %	
TOTAL		258	87 %	84	342	100 %	145	100 %	
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	24	8 %						
	Water & foreshore	15	5 %						
SUBTOTAL		39	13 %						
TOTAL		297	100 %						

Table 19 shows only 35 hectares or 12% of Vancouver's ALR is on parcels "Used for farming". Most "Used for farming" parcels are also used for "Residential" purposes with only 1 parcel and less than 1 hectare of ALR land exclusively "Used for farming".

There are four golf courses in Vancouver's ALR: Marine Drive Golf Club, McCleery Golf Course, Point Grey Golf and Country Club, and Shaughnessy Golf and Country Club. Parcels used for "Recreation & leisure – golf" account for 178 ha of ALR land, or 60% of the ALR in Vancouver.

Refer to Maps B3 and B4 in Appendix B for more information.

3. Availability of Land for Farming

The demand for locally grown agricultural products is anticipated to grow as the population grows ⁵. This demand along with a number of other factors, such as commodity types and farm management requirements (nutrient management, bio-security), will influence agricultural land needs in the future. Lands suitable for agricultural development may not be available and agricultural sectors that require large land bases, such as dairy or berry, may find it difficult to access sufficient land. Future agriculture growth may come from new commodity types and intensifying land use rather than finding new land for development.

The analysis of the availability of land for farming examines how much land is available for farming, has the potential to be farmed, and the characteristics of this land.

Properties currently “Used for farming” or with some agriculture present are considered available for farming regardless of any existing non-farm use. In addition, properties with an existing use compatible with agriculture, such as residential, are considered available for farming since the existing land use can be maintained.

Properties not currently farmed with an established non-farm use that is incompatible with agriculture are considered unavailable for farming. These properties tend to have very high land values making it unrealistic for a farmer to acquire and convert this land to farmland.

Land is further assessed for its farming potential based on physical and environmental characteristics. Only areas in natural and semi-natural vegetation, areas in managed vegetation (managed for landscaping, dust or soil control), and non-built or bare areas are considered to have potential for farming. Areas covered with built structures, steep slopes or rocky soils and areas with operational constraints such as a very small size, are considered not to have potential for farming. For this analysis, it is assumed that removing built structures and fill piles, filling in water bodies or remediating slopes to create land with potential for farming would likely not occur.

⁵ In BC, the regulated marketing system requires that over 95% of our milk, eggs, chicken and turkey be produced in BC. The need to produce these products increases in direct proportion to the population growth.

Anmore

Table 20. Status of the land base with respect to farming in Anmore

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	-	-	5	5	<1 %
	Farm infrastructure	-	-	1	1	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		-	-	6	6	1 %
Anthropogenic	Residential footprint	-	-	< 1	< 1	<1 %
ANTHROPOGENIC AREAS SUPPORTING FARMING		-	-	< 1	< 1	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Residential	-	-	238	238	44 %
	Recreation & leisure	-	-	133	133	25 %
	Land in transition	-	-	12	12	2 %
	Institutional & community	-	-	4	4	<1 %
	Transportation	-	-	2	2	<1 %
	Utilities	-	-	< 1	< 1	<1 %
Unavailable due to land cover	Residential footprint	-	-	3	3	<1 %
	Transportation	-	-	2	2	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		-	-	395	395	74 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	-	-	132	132	25 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		-	-	132	132	25 %
Available & with potential	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	-	-	3	3	<1 %
	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	-	-	< 1	< 1	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		-	-	3	3	<1 %
TOTAL		-	-	536	536	100 %

Table 20 shows that of the surveyed area in Anmore, 1% is actively farmed, 74% is unavailable for farming due to existing land use or land cover, 25% has limited potential for farming due to topography &/or soils, and <1% or 3 hectares is available and has potential for farming.

All surveyed parcels in Anmore are in Metro Vancouver's RGS Rural designation.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

Belcarra

Table 21. Status of the land base with respect to farming in Belcarra

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Institutional & community	-	-	28	28	32 %
	Land in transition	-	-	25	25	29 %
	Residential	-	-	21	21	25 %
	Recreation & leisure	-	-	3	3	3 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		-	-	76	76	89 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	-	-	8	8	9 %
	Operational	-	-	1	1	1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		-	-	9	9	11 %
TOTAL		-	-	86	86	100 %

Table 21 shows that of the surveyed area, 89% is unavailable for farming due to existing land use, and 11% has limited potential for farming. There is no farmed land cover in Belcarra.

All surveyed parcels in Belcarra are in Metro Vancouver's RGS Rural designation.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

Bowen Island

Table 22. Status of the land base with respect to farming on Bowen Island

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	16	9 %	11	27	3 %
	Farm infrastructure	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Greenhouses	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		17	9 %	12	29	3 %
Anthropogenic areas supporting farming	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Residential footprint	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Protected area / park / reserve	89	49 %	511	600	65 %
	Recreation & leisure	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Residential	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Wetlands	3	1 %	2	5	<1 %
	Residential footprint	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	2	3	<1 %
	Built up - Other	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		95	52 %	517	612	67 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	45	25 %	200	245	27 %
	Drainage	-	-	< 1	< 1	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		45	25 %	200	246	27 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	14	7 %	6	19	2 %
	Unmaintained field crops	3	2 %	3	6	<1 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	2	1 %	< 1	3	<1 %
	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	2	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Natural pasture	-	-	1	1	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		20	11 %	11	31	3 %
TOTAL		178	98 %	740	918	100 %
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	4	2 %			
SUBTOTAL		4	2 %			
TOTAL		182	100 %			

Table 22 shows that of the ALR on Bowen Island, 17 hectares or 9% is actively farmed, 52% is unavailable for farming due to land cover or land use, 25% has limited potential for farming due to topography &/or soils, and 20 hectares or 11% is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

Burnaby

Table 23. Status of the land base with respect to farming in Burnaby

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	96	41 %	11	107	42 %
	Greenhouses	6	2 %	4	9	4 %
	Farm infrastructure	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		103	44 %	15	118	46 %
Anthropogenic areas supporting farming	Artificial Waterbodies	2	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Built up - Other	2	<1 %	-	2	<1 %
	Transportation	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Residential footprint	1	<1 %	2	3	1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		6	3 %	3	9	3 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Recreation & leisure - golf	60	25 %	4	64	25 %
	Protected area / park / reserve	5	2 %	< 1	5	2 %
	Wildlife management	< 1	<1 %	1	2	<1 %
	Industrial	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
	Residential	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Waterbodies	2	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Residential footprint	2	<1 %	< 1	3	<1 %
	Built up - Other	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Wetlands	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Utilities	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		72	31 %	8	80	32 %
Site limitations	Operational	< 1	<1 %	< 1	1	<1 %
	Topography &/or soils	< 1	<1 %	1	1	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		1	<1 %	1	2	<1 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	32	14 %	3	35	14 %
	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	6	2 %	< 1	6	2 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	2	1 %	< 1	3	1 %
	Unmaintained greenhouses	-	-	< 1	< 1	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		40	17 %	5	45	18 %
TOTAL		223	95 %	31	254	100 %
Not Surveyed	Rights-of-way	11	5 %			
SUBTOTAL		11	5 %			
TOTAL		234	100 %			

Table 23 shows that 103 hectares or 44% of the Burnaby's ALR is actively farmed, 3% is used in support of farming (farm residences, roads, etc), 31% is unavailable for farming due to land cover or land use, <1% has limited potential for farming, and 17% is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

Coquitlam

Table 24. Status of the land base with respect to farming in Coquitlam

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	255	31 %	2	257	17 %
	Farm infrastructure	3	<1 %	< 1	4	<1 %
	Greenhouses	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		259	31 %	2	261	17 %
Anthropogenic areas supporting farming	Built up - Other	3	<1 %	< 1	3	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Residential footprint	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		4	<1 %	< 1	4	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Protected area / park / reserve	278	34 %	133	411	26 %
	Recreation & leisure	13	2 %	36	50	3 %
	Utilities	11	1 %	52	63	4 %
	Water management	11	1 %	< 1	11	<1 %
	First Nations	4	<1 %	< 1	4	<1 %
	Commercial & service	2	<1 %	-	2	<1 %
	Residential	2	<1 %	68	70	5 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Gravel extraction	-	-	38	38	2 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Built up - Other	7	<1 %	2	9	<1 %
	Utilities	6	<1 %	< 1	6	<1 %
	Transportation	2	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Residential footprint	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Wetlands	-	-	9	9	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		338	41 %	339	677	44 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	5	<1 %	381	386	25 %
	Drainage	5	<1 %	< 1	5	<1 %
	Operational	-	-	9	9	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		10	1 %	390	400	26 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	171	21 %	30	201	13 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	5	<1 %	2	7	<1 %
	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	4	<1 %	< 1	4	<1 %
	Unused forage or pasture	2	<1 %	-	2	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		182	22 %	32	214	14 %
TOTAL		792	96 %	764	1,556	100 %
Not surveyed	Rights-of-way	23	3 %			
	Foreshore	8	<1 %			
SUBTOTAL		31	4 %			
TOTAL		823	100 %			

Table 24 shows that 259 hectares or 31% of the ALR is actively farmed, <1% is used in support of farming (farm residences, roads, etc), 41% is unavailable for farming due to land cover or land use, 1% has limited potential for farming, and 22% is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

New Westminster

Table 25. Status of the land base with respect to farming in New Westminster

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	-	-	4	4	80 %
	Farm infrastructure	-	-	< 1	< 1	2 %
	Greenhouses	-	-	< 1	< 1	2 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		-	-	4	4	83 %
Anthropogenic areas	Residential footprint	-	-	< 1	< 1	12 %
	Transportation	-	-	< 1	< 1	4 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		-	-	< 1	< 1	16 %
Available	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	-	-	< 1	< 1	1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		-	-	< 1	< 1	1 %
TOTAL		-	-	5	5	100 %

Table 25 shows only 5 hectares of land are on parcels that met the inventory criteria. Four (4) hectares are actively farmed, <1 hectare is used in support of farming (farm residences, roads, etc), and <1 hectare is available and has potential for farming.

All surveyed parcels in New Westminster are classified as having BC Assessment "Farm" status for property tax assessment.

Refer to Map B5 in Appendix B for more information.

North Vancouver (District)

Table 26. Status of the land base with respect to farming in North Vancouver (District)

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Unavailable due to land use	Residential	-	-	16	16	5 %
	Transportation	-	-	4	4	1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		-	-	19	19	7 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	-	-	266	266	93 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		-	-	266	266	93 %
TOTAL		-	-	286	286	100 %

There is no farmed land cover in District of North Vancouver. Table 26 shows that of the surveyed area, 7% is unavailable for farming due to existing land use and 93% has limited potential for farming due to topography and/or soils.

All surveyed parcels in District of North Vancouver are completely or partially within Metro Vancouver's RGS Rural designation.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

Port Coquitlam

Table 27. Status of the land base with respect to farming in Port Coquitlam

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	97	16 %	4	101	17 %
	Farm infrastructure	9	2 %	< 1	9	2 %
	Greenhouses	2	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		109	18 %	4	113	19 %
Anthropogenic areas	Residential footprint	5	<1 %	< 1	5	<1 %
	Built up - Other	5	<1 %	< 1	5	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		10	2 %	< 1	10	2 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Protected area / park / reserve	91	15 %	51	141	23 %
	Residential	82	14 %	< 1	83	14 %
	Recreation & leisure - golf	46	8 %	< 1	46	8 %
	Water management	31	5 %	1	32	5 %
	Land in transition	2	<1 %	2	4	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Utilities	6	1 %	< 1	6	1 %
	Residential footprint	6	<1 %	< 1	6	<1 %
	Built up - Other	4	<1 %	< 1	4	<1 %
	Waterbodies	1	<1 %	< 1	1	<1 %
	Wetlands	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		270	45 %	54	325	54 %
Site limitations	Drainage	2	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Operational	< 1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Topography &/or soils	< 1	<1 %	2	2	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		2	<1 %	3	6	<1 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	122	20 %	< 1	122	20 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	15	2 %	1	16	3 %
	Unused forage or pasture	14	2 %	< 1	14	2 %
	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	1	<1 %	< 1	2	<1 %
	Unmaintained greenhouses	-	-	< 1	< 1	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		151	25 %	2	153	25 %
TOTAL		542	91 %	64	606	100 %
Not surveyed	Foreshore	30	5 %			
	Rights-of-way	27	4 %			
SUBTOTAL		57	9 %			
TOTAL		599	100 %			

Table 27 shows that 109 hectares or 18% of the ALR is actively farmed, 2% is used in support of farming (farm residences, roads, etc), 45% is unavailable for farming due to land cover or land use, <1% has limited potential for farming, and 25% is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

Vancouver

Table 28. Status of the land base with respect to farming in Vancouver

Land status		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% inventory area
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area			
Actively farmed	Farm infrastructure	15	5 %	-	15	4 %
	Cultivated field crops	15	5 %	< 1	15	4 %
	Greenhouses	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		31	10 %	< 1	31	9 %
Anthropogenic areas supporting farming	Residential footprint	7	2 %	< 1	7	2 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
	Artificial Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		8	3 %	< 1	8	2 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Recreation & leisure - golf	178	60 %	75	253	74 %
	Residential	18	6 %	3	21	6 %
	Recreation & leisure	3	<1 %	5	7	2 %
	Land in transition	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
	Residential footprint	6	2 %	< 1	6	2 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Built up - Other	1	<1 %	< 1	1	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
	Utilities	< 1	<1 %	< 1	< 1	<1 %
	Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		206	69 %	83	289	85 %
Site limitations	Drainage	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
	Operational	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
Available & with potential for farming	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	7	2 %	< 1	7	2 %
	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	3	1 %	< 1	4	1 %
	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	1	<1 %	-	1	<1 %
	Unmaintained field crops	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
	Unused forage or pasture	< 1	<1 %	-	< 1	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		13	4 %	< 1	14	4 %
TOTAL		258	87 %	84	342	100 %
Not Surveyed	Rights-of-way	24	8 %			
	Foreshore	15	5 %			
SUBTOTAL		39	13 %			
TOTAL		297	100 %			

Table 28 shows that 31 hectares or 10% of the ALR is actively farmed, 3% is used in support of farming (farm residences, roads, etc), 69% is unavailable for farming due to land cover or land use, <1% has limited potential for farming, and 4% is available and has potential for farming.

Golf courses comprise 178 hectares of ALR land or 60% of the ALR in Vancouver.

Refer to Maps B5 and B6 in Appendix B for more information.

4. Farming Activities

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS

Cultivated field crops are captured in a geographical information system (GIS) at the field or land cover polygon level by crop type (vegetables, forage or pasture, berries, etc.). Each crop type is then summarized to total land area and evaluated for field size characteristics.

Included with cultivated field crops is fallow farmland, inactively farmed land (i.e. forage or pasture crops which have not been harvested or grazed this season) and land temporarily set aside for wildlife or other purposes. Also included is bare cultivated land or land under preparation for planting as it is assumed these lands will be planted during the survey season. Excluded are crops grown in crop cover structures such as greenhouses or mushroom barns.

Crop type descriptions and forage and pasture management practices are included in Appendix A. Refer to Maps B8 – B10 for more information on tables in this section.

Anmore

Cultivated field crops in Anmore are described by one crop grouping:

- **Pasture:** grass (pasture - unmanaged)

Table 29. Main field crop types by area in Anmore

Type	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of crop fields
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR				
Pasture (unmanaged)	-	-	5	5	100%	4
TOTAL	-	-	5	5	100%	4

Table 29 shows pasture (unmanaged) is the only crop type in Anmore. There are four crop fields with total of 5 hectares of cultivated land. All fields are unmanaged grass pastures.

Refer to Appendix A for descriptions of forage & pasture management.

Belcarra

No crops were recorded in Belcarra.

Bowen Island

Cultivated field crops on Bowen Island are described by five crop groupings:

- **Forage & pasture:** grass (pasture), grass (unmaintained)
- **Vegetables:** mixed vegetables
- **Tree fruits:** unmaintained
- **Vines:** grapes
- **Tree plantations:** Christmas trees

Table 30. Main field crop types by area on Bowen Island

Type	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of crop fields
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR				
Forage & pasture	17	9%	12	29	87%	15
Vegetables	< 1	< 1%	2	2	6%	4
Tree fruits	< 1	< 1%	< 1	< 1	3%	1
Vines	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	2%	1
Tree plantations	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	2%	2
TOTAL	19	10%	15	34	100%	23

Table 29 shows the 5 main field crop types produced on the 34 hectares of cultivated land on Bowen Island

Forage & pasture is the most common type of cultivated crop accounting for 87% of all cultivated land and 9% of the ALR.

Refer to Map B8 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 10. Main field crop types by percentage on Bowen Island

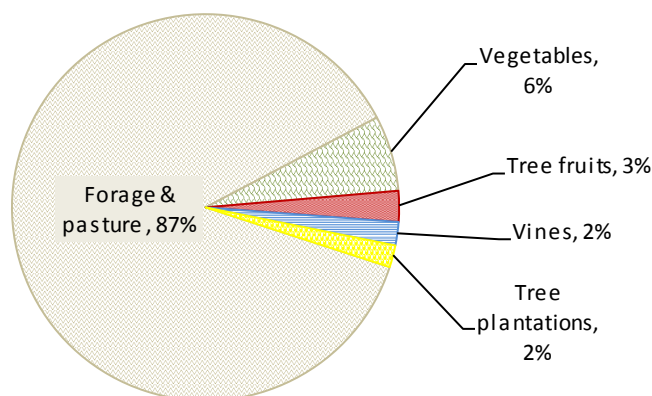


Figure 10 shows the proportion of main field crop types across Bowen Island's cultivated land.

"Forage & pasture" combined with "Vegetables" comprise 93% of all cultivated land.

Figure 11. All field crops by size and type on Bowen Island

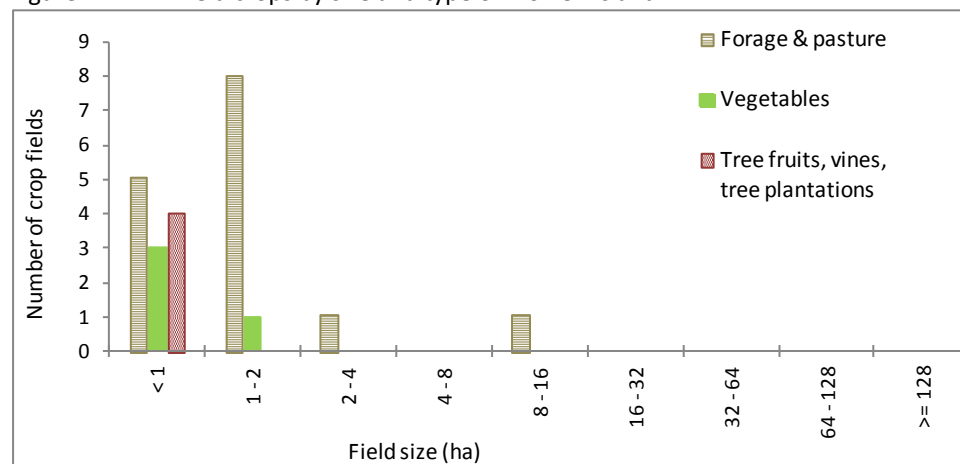


Figure 11 illustrates the number and size distribution of fields used for cultivated field crops.

Nearly all crop fields are less than 2 hectares in size. There are two crop field greater than 2 hectares; one is 2.2 hectares and the other is 11.5 hectares. Both are in forage & pasture.

Refer to Tables A1, A2 and A3 in Appendix A for more information.

Burnaby

Cultivated field crops in Burnaby are described by five crop groupings:

- **Berries:** cranberries, blueberries
- **Vegetables:** mixed vegetables, cucurbits
- **Bare cultivated land:** land that has been prepared for planting but no crop is visible
- **Nursery:** ornamentals & shrubs
- **Floriculture:** cut flowers

Table 31. Main field crop types by area in Burnaby

Type	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of crop fields
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR				
Berries	62	26%	< 1	62	58%	3
Vegetables	27	12%	10	38	35%	56
Bare cultivated land*	5	2%	< 1	5	5%	3
Nursery	1	< 1%	< 1	1	1%	4
Floriculture	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	< 1%	1
TOTAL	96	41%	11	107	100%	67

* Bare cultivated land is land that has been prepared for planting but no crop is visible.

Table 31 shows the 5 main field crop types produced on the 107 hectares of cultivated land in Burnaby.

There are 3 berry fields that account for 58% of all cultivated land and 26% of the ALR.

Refer to Map B8 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 12. Main field crop types by percentage in Burnaby

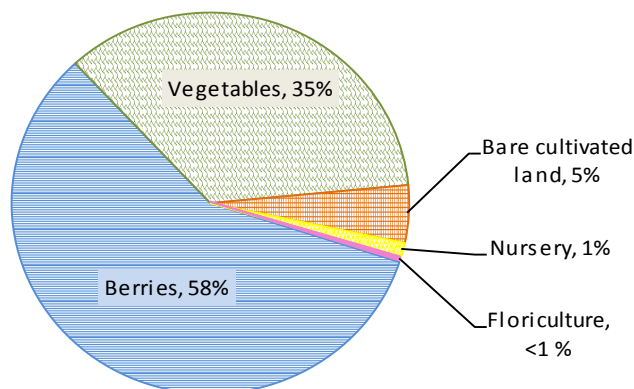


Figure 12 shows the proportion of main field crop types across Burnaby's cultivated land.

"Berries" combined with "Vegetables" comprise 93% of all cultivated land.

Figure 13. All field crops by size and type in Burnaby

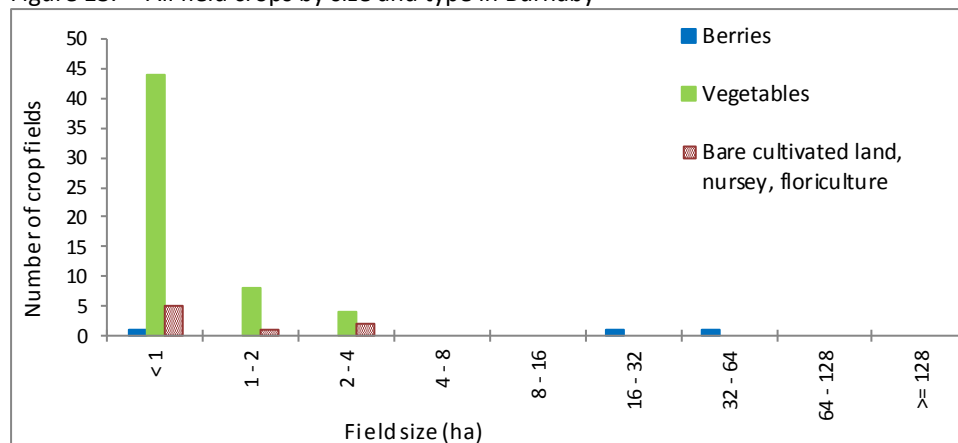


Figure 13 illustrates the number and size distribution of fields used for cultivated field crops.

There are 56 vegetable fields with an average and median crop area of less than 1 hectare.

In comparison, there are 3 berry fields with an average and median crop area of 21 hectares.

Berry is the only crop type with fields larger than 4 hectares.

Refer to Table A4 in Appendix A for more information.

Table 32. Berry crops by area in Burnaby

Berry crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Cranberries	Mature	61	26%	< 1	61	58%
	Subtotal	61	26%	< 1	61	58%
Blueberries	Mature	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	< 1%
	Subtotal	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	< 1%
TOTAL		62	26%	< 1	62	58%

Table 32 shows there are 62 hectares of berry crops in Burnaby, of which nearly all are cranberries.

Refer to Map B9 in Appendix B.

Figure 14. Berry crops by size and type in Burnaby

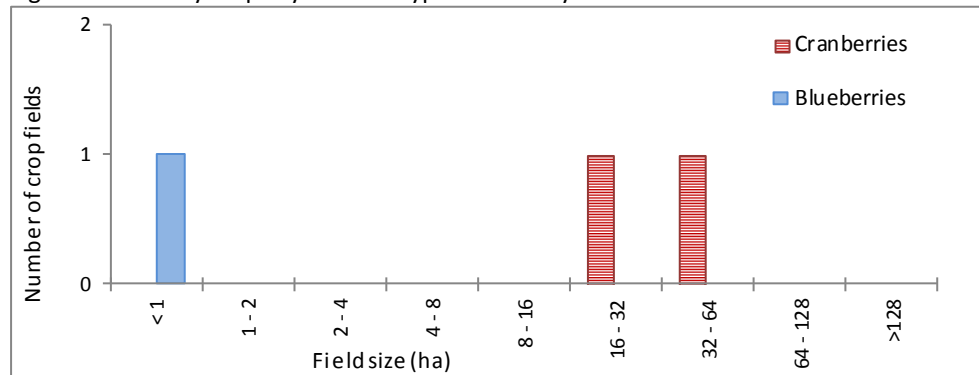


Figure 14 illustrates there are only 3 berry crop fields in Burnaby. Two large fields are in cranberries while one field of less than 1 hectare is in blueberries.

Refer to Table A5 in Appendix A for more information.

Table 33. Vegetable crops by area in Burnaby

Vegetable crops	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Mixed vegetables	27	12%	10	38	35%
Cucurbits	-	-	< 1	< 1	< 1%
TOTAL	27	12%	10	38	35%

Table 33 shows there are 38 hectares of mixed vegetable crops in Burnaby.

Figure 15. Vegetable crops by size and type in Burnaby

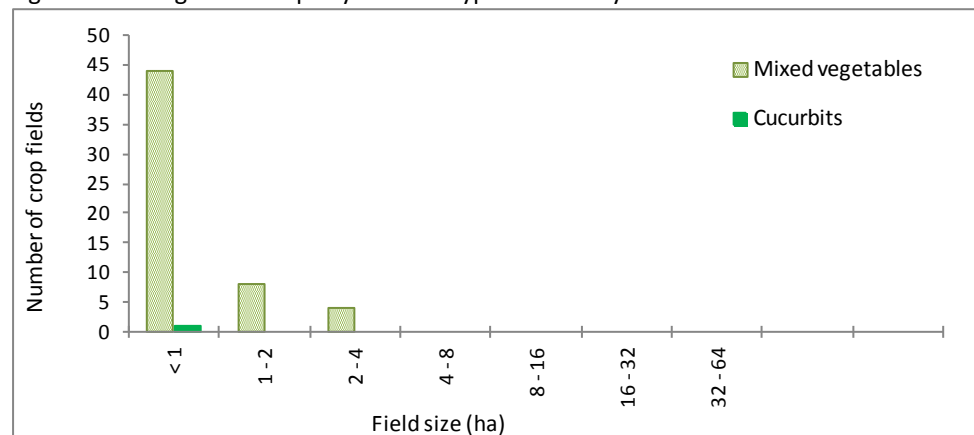


Figure 15 shows most vegetable fields are less than 1 hectare.

There are 56 individual vegetable fields with an average crop area, a median crop area, and an average parcel size of less than 1 hectare.

Refer to Table A6 in Appendix A for more information.

Coquitlam

Cultivated field crops in Coquitlam are described by three crop groupings:

- **Berries:** blueberries
- **Forage & pasture:** grass (forage), grass (pasture), grass (unused)
- **Vegetables:** mixed vegetables

Table 34. Main field crop types by area in Coquitlam

Type	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of crop fields
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR				
Berries	222	27%	< 1	222	86%	10
Forage & pasture	31	4%	2	33	13%	7
Vegetables	4	< 1%	< 1	4	2%	3
TOTAL	257	31%	2	259	100%	20

Table 34 shows the 3 main field crop types produced on the 259 hectares of cultivated land in Coquitlam.

Berries are the most common type of cultivated crop accounting for 86% of all cultivated land and 27% of the ALR.

Refer to Map B8 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 16. Main field crop types by percentage in Coquitlam

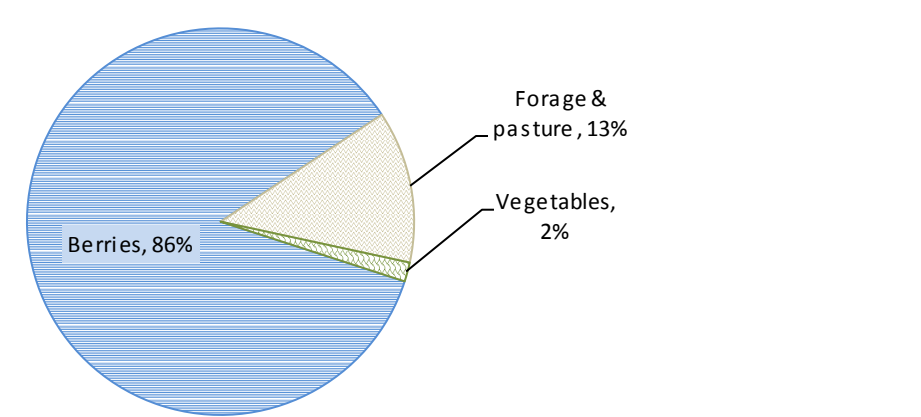


Figure 16 shows the proportion of main field crop types across Coquitlam’s cultivated land.

“Berries” combined with “Forage & pasture” combined with “Vegetables” comprise 100% of all cultivated land.

Figure 17. All field crops by size and type in Coquitlam

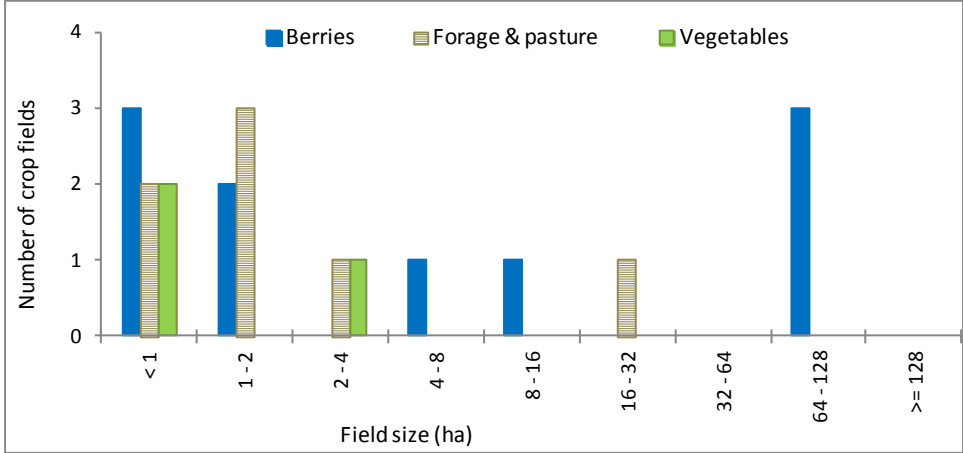


Figure 17 illustrates the number and size distribution of fields used for cultivated field crops.

Most crops over 4 hectares are berries. There are 10 berry fields with an average crop area of 22 hectares and a median area of 3 hectares.

In comparison, there are 7 forage & pasture fields with an average crop area of 5 hectares and a median of 2 hectares.

Refer to Table A7 in Appendix A for more information.

Table 35. Berry crop types by area in Coquitlam

Berry crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Blueberries	Mature	222	27%	< 1	222	86%
TOTAL		222	27%	< 1	222	86%

Table 35 indicates blueberries are the only berry crop in Coquitlam.

Refer to Table A8 in Appendix A for more information.

Table 36. Forage & pasture crops by area in Coquitlam

Forage and pasture crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Forage (managed)	Grass	7	< 1%	< 1	7	3%
Forage (unmanaged)	Grass	18	2%	< 1	18	7%
Subtotal		25	3%	< 1	25	10%
Pasture (managed)	Grass	2	< 1%	< 1	2	< 1%
Pasture (unmanaged)	Grass	2	< 1%	1	4	1%
Subtotal		4	< 1%	1	6	2%
Unused*	Grass	2	< 1%	< 1	2	< 1%
TOTAL		31	4%	2	33	13%

Table 36 shows there are 25 hectares of forage, 6 hectares of pasture, and 2 hectares of unused forage or pasture in Coquitlam.

Refer to Map B10 in Appendix B.

* Unused refers to forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed this growing season.

Figure 18. Forage & pasture crops by size and type in Coquitlam

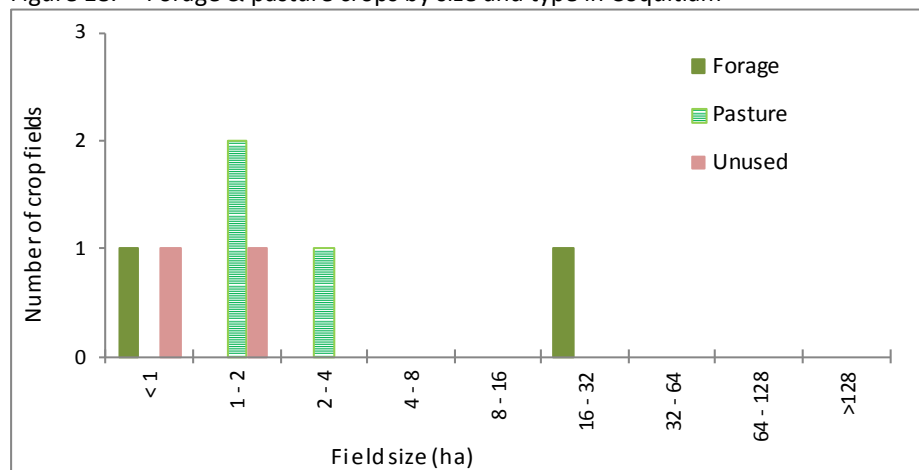


Figure 18 illustrates that 6 of the 7 forage and pasture fields in Coquitlam are less than 4 hectares in size. There is one forage field of 25 hectares.

In total, there are 2 forage fields, 3 pasture fields, and 2 unused forage or pasture fields.

Refer to Table A9 in Appendix A for more information.

New Westminster

Cultivated field crops in New Westminster are described by three crop groupings:

- **Nursery & tree plantations:** cedar hedging, fibre/pulp/veneer trees
- **Vegetables:** mixed vegetables, potatoes, beans
- **Pasture:** grass (pasture)

Table 37. Main field crop types by area in New Westminster

Type	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of crop fields
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR				
Nursery & tree plantations	-	-	2	2	45%	3
Vegetables	-	-	2	2	43%	2
Pasture	-	-	< 1	< 1	12%	1
TOTAL	-	-	4	4	100%	6

Table 37 shows the 3 main field crop types produced on the 4 hectares of cultivated land in New Westminster.

There are 2 hectares of nursery & tree plantations, 2 hectares of vegetables, and <1 hectare of pasture.

Figure 19. Main field crop types by percentage in New Westminster

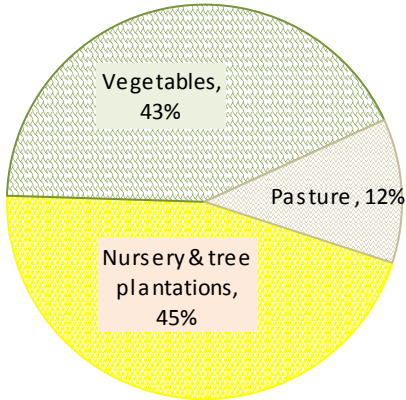


Figure 19 shows the proportion of main field crop types across New Westminster’s cultivated land.

“Nursery & tree plantations” combined with “Vegetables” combined with “Pasture” comprise 100% of all cultivated land.

Figure 20. All field crops by size and type in New Westminster

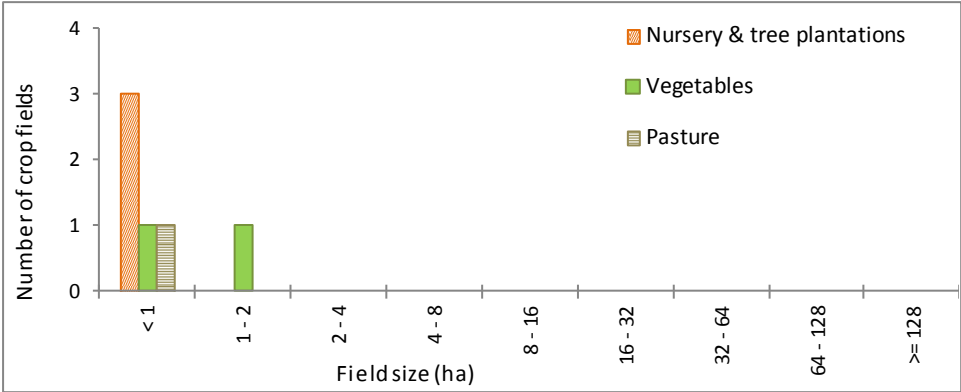


Figure 20 illustrates that all crop fields in New Westminster are less than 2 hectares in size.

Refer to Table A10 in Appendix A and Map B8 in Appendix B for more information.

North Vancouver (District)

No crops were recorded in District of North Vancouver

Port Coquitlam

Cultivated field crops in Port Coquitlam are described by four crop groupings:

- **Forage & pasture:** grass (forage), grass (pasture), grass (unmaintained)
- **Berries:** blueberries
- **Vegetables:** cucurbits, mixed vegetables
- **Nursery:** cedar hedging, ornamentals & shrubs

Table 38. Main field crop types by area in Port Coquitlam

Type	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of crop fields
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR				
Forage & pasture	69	12%	3	72	63%	43
Berries	39	6%	-	39	34%	24
Vegetables	2	< 1%	1	3	3%	5
Nursery	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	< 1%	2
TOTAL	111	19%	4	115	100%	74

Table 38 shows the 4 main field crop types produced on the 115 hectares of cultivated land in Port Coquitlam.

Forage & pasture is the most common type of cultivated crop accounting 63% of all cultivated land and 12% of the ALR.

Refer to Map B8 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 21. Main field crop types by percentage in Port Coquitlam

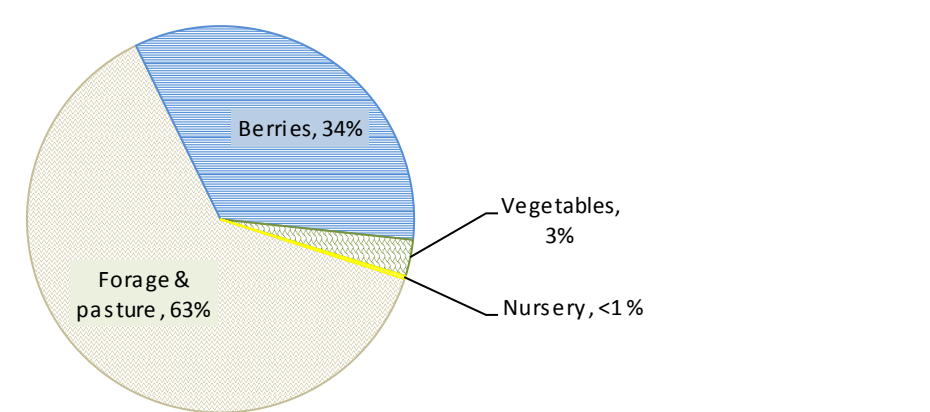


Figure 21 shows the proportion of main field crop types across Port Coquitlam’s cultivated land.

“Forage & pasture” combined with “Berries” comprise 97% of all cultivated land.

Figure 22. All field crops by size and type in Port Coquitlam

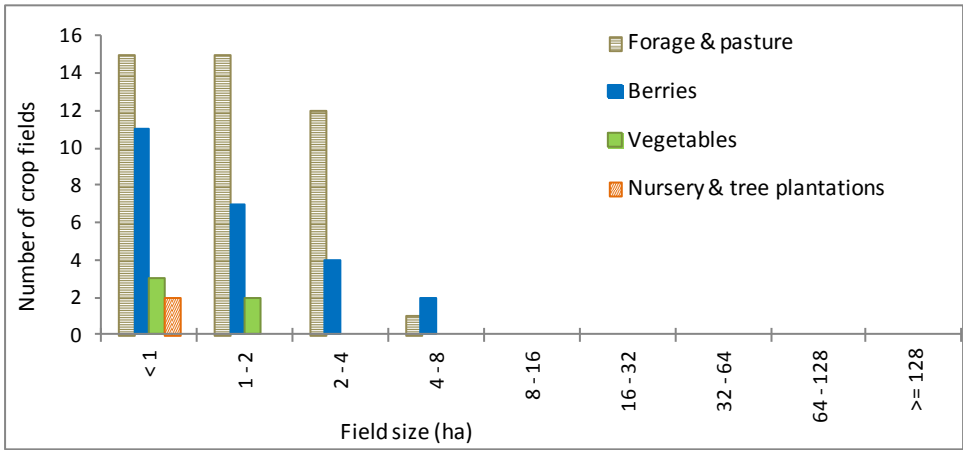


Figure 22 illustrates the number and size distribution of fields used for cultivated field crops.

Most crop fields are less than 4 hectares in Port Coquitlam and all crop fields are less than 8 hectares.

Refer to Table A11 in Appendix A for more information.

Table 39. Forage & pasture crops by area in Port Coquitlam

Forage and pasture crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Forage (managed)	Grass	20	3%	-	20	17%
Forage (unmanaged)	Grass	16	3%	-	16	14%
Subtotal		36	6%	-	36	31%
Pasture (managed)	Grass	1	< 1%	3	4	4%
Pasture (unmanaged)	Grass	19	3%	-	19	16%
Subtotal		20	3%	3	23	20%
Unused*	Grass	14	2%	-	14	12%
		14	2%	-	14	12%
TOTAL		69	12%	3	72	63%

* Unused refers to forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed this growing season.

Table 39 shows there are 36 hectares of forage, 23 hectares of pasture, and 14 hectares of unused forage or pasture in Port Coquitlam. Descriptions of forage & pasture management are listed in Appendix A.

Refer to Map B10 in Appendix B.

Figure 23. Forage & pasture crops by size and type in Port Coquitlam

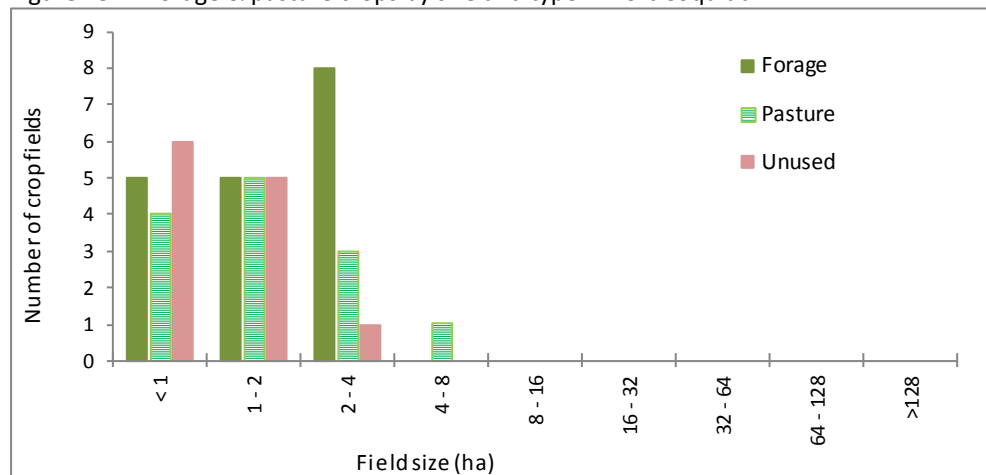


Figure 23 illustrates nearly all forage and pasture fields are less than 4 hectares in size.

In total, there are 18 forage fields, 13 pasture fields, and 12 unused forage or pasture fields.

The average and median crop area of forage & pasture fields is 1 hectare. The average parcel size where forage & pasture fields occur is 3 hectares.

Refer to Table A12 in Appendix A for more information.

Table 40. Berry crops by area in Port Coquitlam

Berry crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Blueberries	Mature	37	6%	-	37	32%
	Young	2	< 1%	-	2	2%
TOTAL		39	6%	-	39	34%

Table 40 indicates blueberry is the only berry crop in Port Coquitlam.

Refer to Table A13 in Appendix A and Map B9 in Appendix B.

Vancouver

Cultivated field crops in Vancouver are described by three crop groupings:

- **Pasture:** grass (pasture), grass (unused), grass (unmaintained)
- **Tree fruits:** pears (unmaintained)
- **Nursery:** ornamentals & shrubs

Table 41. Main field crop types by area in Vancouver

Type	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of crop fields
	In ALR (ha)	% of ALR				
Pasture	16	5%	< 1	16	97%	31
Tree fruits	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	2%	1
Nursery	< 1	< 1%	< 1	< 1	< 1%	1
TOTAL	17	6%	< 1	17	100%	33

Table 41 shows the 3 main field crop types produced on the 17 hectares of cultivated land in Vancouver.

Forage & pasture is the most common type of cultivated crop accounting for 16 hectares or 97% of all cultivated land and 5% of the ALR.

Refer to Map B8 in Appendix B.

Figure 24. Main field crop types by percentage in Vancouver

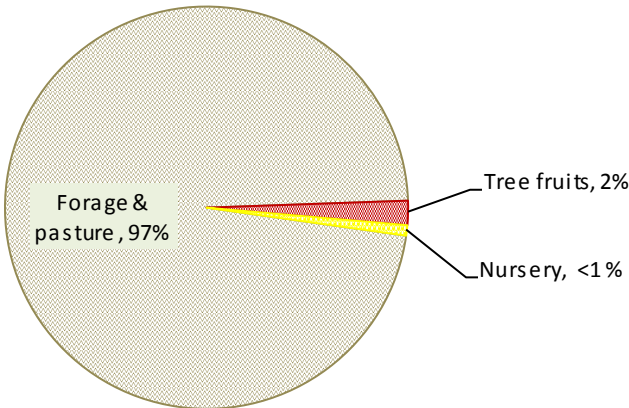


Figure 24 shows the proportion of main field crop types across Vancouver’s cultivated land.

“Pasture” combined with “Tree fruits” combined with “Nursery” comprise 100% of all cultivated land in Vancouver.

Figure 25. All field crops by size and type in Vancouver

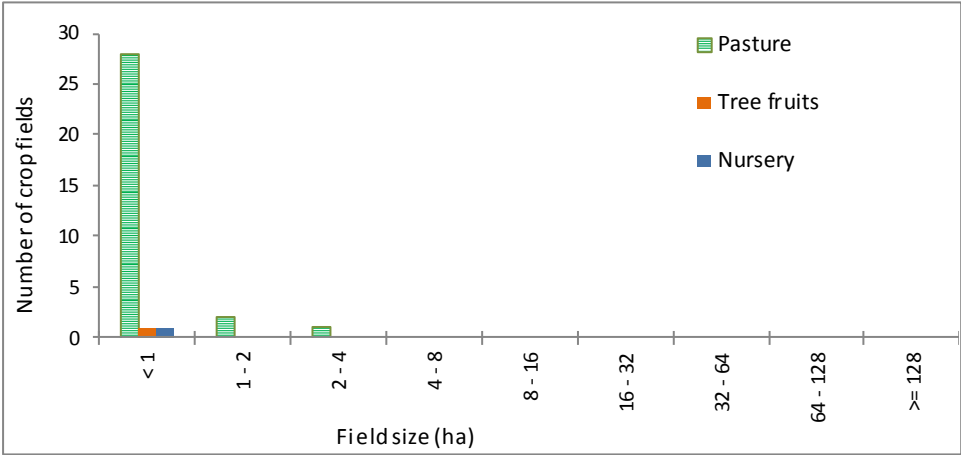


Figure 25 illustrates the number and size distribution of fields used for cultivated field crops.

The majority of all crop fields are less than one hectare in Vancouver. There are no crop fields larger than 4 hectares.

Refer to Table A14 in Appendix A for more information.

GREENHOUSES & CROPS BARNs

Greenhouses are structures covered with translucent material and of sufficient size for a person to work inside⁶. They are permanent enclosed glass or polyethylene (poly) structures with or without climate control facilities for growing plants under controlled environments. Non permanent structures such as hoop covers are considered an agricultural practice and are not included here.

Crop barns are permanent structures with non-translucent walls that are used for growing crops such as mushrooms.

Municipalities with a total greenhouse area of greater than 0.5 hectares are included in this section. Greenhouses were recorded in the municipalities of Bowen Island, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, New Westminster, and Vancouver. However, only Burnaby and Port Coquitlam have sufficient land cover in greenhouses to warrant further analysis.

Burnaby

Table 42. Greenhouses by area in Burnaby⁷

Greenhouses		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of greenhouse area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Glass greenhouse - Floriculture		-	-	< 1	< 1	8%
Subtotal		-	-	< 1	< 1	8%
Poly greenhouse	Nursery	3	1%	2	5	50%
	Vegetables	1	< 1%	< 1	2	22%
	Mixed	< 1	< 1%	< 1	1	13%
	Unknown	< 1	< 1%	< 1	< 1	4%
	Floriculture	< 1	< 1%	-	< 1	1%
	Unmaintained	-	-	< 1	< 1	2%
Subtotal		6	2%	3	9	92%
TOTAL		6	2%	4	10	100%

Table 42 shows that 6 hectares of ALR land are covered by poly greenhouses.

No crop barns or glass greenhouses were recorded in Burnaby's ALR.

Refer to Map B8 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 26. Distribution of greenhouses by building size and type in Burnaby⁸

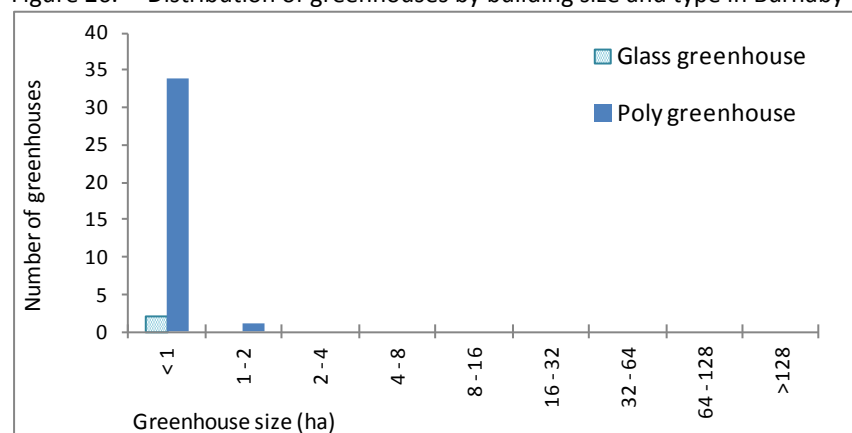


Figure 26 shows the distribution of greenhouses by building type.

There 35 poly greenhouse activities and 2 glass greenhouse activities in Burnaby. Nearly all greenhouses are less than 1 hectare in size.

Refer to Table A15 in Appendix A for more information.

⁶ Source: *Guide for Bylaw Development*, 1998 Issue (Working Copy) by Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

⁷ The areas reported in this table exclude external yards, parking, warehouses and other infrastructure related to the greenhouse or crop barn operation.

⁸ Multiple greenhouses of the same building type may be present on a single land cover. Each distinct greenhouse land cover is counted as one greenhouse activity.

Port Coquitlam

Table 43. Greenhouses by area in Port Coquitlam⁹

Greenhouses		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of greenhouse area
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Poly greenhouse	Nursery	2	< 1%	-	2	95%
	Unmaintained	-	-	< 1	< 1	5%
TOTAL		2	< 1%	< 1	3	100%

Table 43 shows that 2 hectares of ALR land are covered by poly greenhouses.

No crop barns or glass greenhouses were recorded in Port Coquitlam.

Refer to Map B8 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 27. Distribution of greenhouses by building size in Port Coquitlam¹⁰

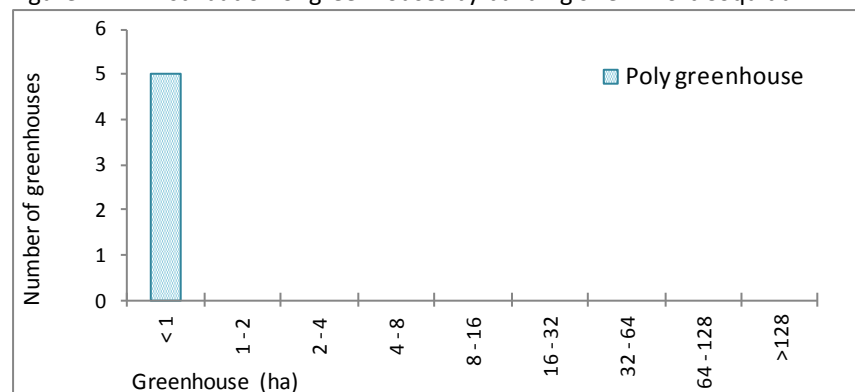


Figure 27 shows there 5 poly greenhouse activities in Port Coquitlam, all of which are less than 1 hectare in size.

⁹ The areas reported in this table exclude external yards, parking, warehouses and other infrastructure related to the greenhouse or crop barn operation. Poly refers to polyethylene.

¹⁰ Multiple greenhouses of the same building type may be present on a single land cover. Each distinct greenhouse land cover is counted as one greenhouse activity.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil and may be used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of managed vegetation, and control of soil erosion or dust. The potential to irrigate is often limited by the quality and quantity of available irrigation water. High salinity or microbial contamination renders water unsuitable for irrigation. Insufficient water sources or water delivery infrastructure limits the potential to increase agricultural production through irrigation.

Irrigation is captured at the field or land cover level by system type (sub-surface, sprinkler, giant gun, trickle) and then summarized by crop type to the total land area under irrigation. Irrigated land includes all irrigated field crops and may also include irrigated fallow farmland, land set temporarily set aside for wildlife or other purposes, and land under preparation for planting.

Anmore

No irrigation was recorded in Anmore.

Belcarra

No crops and no irrigation were recorded in Belcarra.

Bowen Island

Table 44. Main crop types and irrigation on Bowen Island

Cultivated field crop	Irrigation system in use (ha)		Total area irrigated (ha)	% of crop area irrigated
	Sprinkler	Trickle		
Vegetables	2	-	2	100%
Vines	-	< 1	< 1	100%
Forage & pasture	-	-	-	-
Tree fruits	-	-	-	-
Tree plantations	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD CROP AREA IRRIGATED	2	< 1	3	8%

Table 44 illustrates there is little irrigation on Bowen Island.

Refer to Map B11 in Appendix B for more information.

Burnaby

Table 45. Main crop types and irrigation in Burnaby

Cultivated field crop	Irrigation system in use (ha)	Total area irrigated (ha)	% of crop area irrigated
	Sprinkler		
Berries	61	61	99%
Vegetables	37	37	99%
Bare cultivated land*	5	5	100%
Nursery	1	1	100%
Floriculture	< 1	< 1	100%
TOTAL FIELD CROP AREA IRRIGATED	106	106	99%
Greenhouses	Flood and trickle	10	100%

* Bare cultivated land is land that has been prepared for planting but no crop is visible.

Table 45 illustrates that 99% of the cultivated land in Burnaby is irrigated. Sprinkler systems are the only type of recorded irrigation system.

Refer to Map B11 in Appendix B for more information.

Coquitlam

Table 46. Main crop types and irrigation in Coquitlam

Cultivated field crop	Irrigation system in use (ha)		Total area irrigated (ha)	% of crop area irrigated
	Landscape / turf	Trickle		
Berries	-	84	84	38%
Vegetables	3	-	3	78%
Forage & pasture	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD CROP AREA IRRIGATED	3	84	88	34%

Table 46 illustrates that 34% of the cultivated crops in Coquitlam are irrigated. Trickle is the main irrigation type and is found exclusively on blueberry crops in Coquitlam.

Refer to Map B11 in Appendix B for more information.

New Westminster

Table 47. Main crop types and irrigation in New Westminster

Cultivated field crop	Irrigation system in use (ha)	Total area irrigated (ha)	% of crop area irrigated
	Sprinkler		
Vegetables	1	1	68%
Nursery & tree plantations	-	-	-
Pasture	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD CROP AREA IRRIGATED	1	1	29%

Table 47 illustrates there is little irrigation in New Westminster. Only one hectare of irrigated vegetables was recorded.

Refer to Map B11 in Appendix B for more information.

North Vancouver (District)

No crops and no irrigation were recorded in District of North Vancouver.

Port Coquitlam

Table 48. Main crop types and irrigation in Port Coquitlam

Cultivated field crop	Irrigation system in use (ha)		Total area irrigated (ha)	% of crop area irrigated
	Sprinkler	Trickle		
Berries	-	3	3	7%
Vegetables	2	-	2	60%
Nursery	< 1	-	< 1	38%
Forage & pasture	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD CROP AREA IRRIGATED	2	3	5	4%
Greenhouses	Flood and trickle irrigation		3	100%

Table 48 illustrates that only 5 hectares or 4% of the cultivated crops in Port Coquitlam are irrigated. Trickle systems were reported exclusively on berry crops while sprinkler systems were found on vegetables and nursery crops.

Refer to Map B11 in Appendix B for more information.

Vancouver

Table 49. Main crop types and irrigation in Vancouver

Cultivated field crop	Irrigation system in use (ha)	Total area irrigated (ha)	% of crop area irrigated
	Sprinkler		
Pasture	3	3	19%
Nursery	< 1	< 1	100%
Tree fruits	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD CROP AREA IRRIGATED	3	3	19%

Table 49 illustrates that 3 hectares or 19% of all cultivated field crops in Vancouver are irrigated.

Refer to Map B11 in Appendix B for more information.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock activities are very difficult to measure using a windshield survey method. Livestock are often confined to structures making it difficult for the surveyor to see the animals. Local knowledge and other indicators such as animal confinement type (barn type), feeder system type, manure handling system type, and other visible elements may be used to infer the type of livestock and scale of activity that exist on a parcel. In addition, livestock are mobile and may utilize more than one land parcel. Livestock visible on a certain parcel one day may be visible on a different parcel the next day. This inventory does not attempt to identify animal movement between parcels that make up a farm unit but reports livestock at the parcel where the animals or related structures were observed.

"Main Type" and **"Secondary Type"** of livestock are determined by comparing the scale of different livestock activities on the parcel. The "Main Type" of livestock does not represent the primary agricultural activity, but only the main type of livestock activity.

"Intensive" livestock activities utilize specialized structures such as barns, feedlots and stockyards designed for confined feeding at higher stocking densities.

"Non Intensive" livestock activities allow animals to graze on a pasture and often utilize non intensive barns and corrals/paddocks.

"Unknown livestock" refers to activities where non specialized livestock related structures were present but the livestock were not visible and therefore the specific type of livestock could not be determined.

The scale system used to describe livestock operations relies on animal unit equivalents which is a standard measure used to compare different livestock types. One animal unit equivalent is approximately equal to one adult cow or horse. The scale system includes 4 levels:

- **"Very Small"** Approximately 1 cow or horse or bison, 3 hogs, 5 goats or deer, 10 sheep, 50 turkeys, 100 chickens (1 animal unit equivalent)
- **"Small"** LESS THAN 25 cows or horses or bison, 75 hogs, 125 goats or deer, 250 sheep, 1250 turkeys, 2500 chickens (2 - 25 animal unit equivalents)
- **"Medium"** LESS THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (25 - 100 animal unit equivalents)
- **"Large"** MORE THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (over 100 animal unit equivalents).

Anmore

Table 50. Livestock activities in Anmore

Livestock group	Livestock detail	By parcel		Total activities	By activity type	
		Main type	Secondary type		Intensive	Non Intensive
Equine	Horse	2	-	2	-	2
	Unknown equine	5	-	5	-	5
	Equine total	7	-	7	-	7
TOTAL		7	-	7	-	7

Table 50 shows equine is the only livestock type in Anmore. All activities are "very small" or "small" scale. Refer to Map B12 in Appendix B for more information.

Belcarra

No livestock activities were recorded in Belcarra

Bowen Island

Table 51. Livestock activities on Bowen Island

Livestock group	Livestock detail *	By parcel		Total activities	By activity type	
		Main type	Secondary type		Intensive	Non Intensive
Beef	Beef total	1	-	1	-	1
Poultry	Chicken	2	-	2	-	2
	Chicken (Turkey)	-	1	1	-	1
	Poultry total	2	1	3	-	3
Swine	Swine	-	1	1	-	1
Sheep / lamb / goat	Sheep / lamb	5	-	5	-	5
	Sheep / lamb (Turkey)	1	-	1	-	1
	Goat	1	-	1	-	1
	Sheep / lamb / goat total	7	-	7	-	7
Rabbit	Rabbit total	1	-	1	-	1
Unknown livestock	Unknown livestock total	2	-	2	-	2
Equine	Equine total	4	-	4	-	4
TOTAL		17	2	19	-	19

* When livestock type appears in parentheses (), it indicates the livestock activity is a mixed herd or flock.

Table 51 shows sheep/ lamb/ goats are the most common type of livestock activity on Bowen Island accounting for 7 of 19 or 37% of all livestock activities. All livestock activities are non-intensive.

Refer to Map B12 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 28. Livestock activities by scale and type on Bowen Island

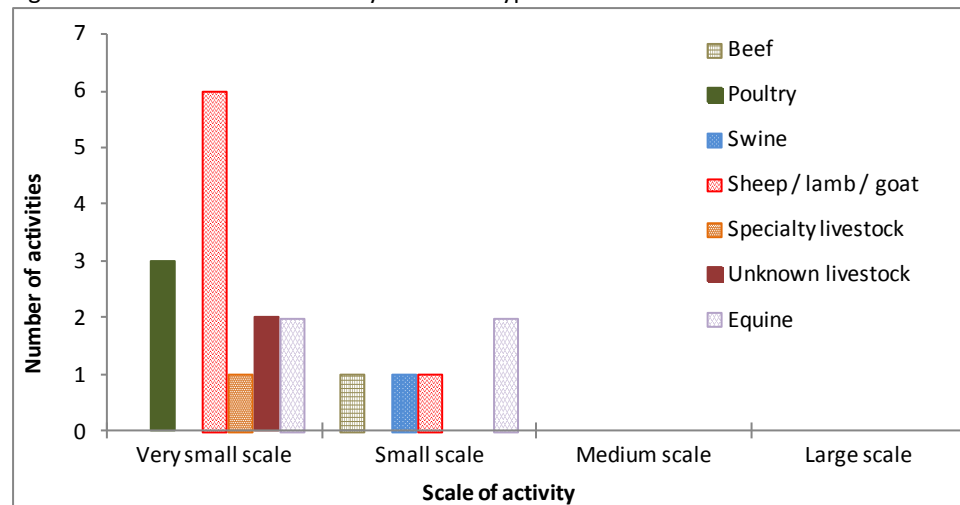


Figure 28 illustrates the scale of livestock activities on Bowen Island.

All livestock activities are “very small” or “small” scale.

Burnaby

Table 52. Livestock activities in Burnaby

Livestock group	Livestock detail	By parcel		Total activities	By activity type	
		Main type	Secondary type		Intensive	Non Intensive
Poultry	Poultry total	1	-	1	-	1
TOTAL		1	-	1	-	1

Table 52 demonstrates only one poultry activity was recorded in Burnaby. This activity is non-intensive and “very small” scale.

Refer to Map B12 in Appendix B for more information.

Coquitlam

Table 53. Livestock activities in Coquitlam

Livestock group	Livestock detail	By parcel		Total activities	By activity type	
		Main type	Secondary type		Intensive	Non Intensive
Beef	Beef total	1	-	1	-	1
Sheep / lamb / goat	Sheep / lamb / goat total	1	-	1	-	1
Equine	Horse	1	-	1	-	1
	Pony	1	-	1	-	1
	Donkey, ass	1	-	1	-	1
	Equine total	3	-	3	-	3
TOTAL		5	-	5	-	5

Table 53 shows there are few livestock activities in Coquitlam. There are 3 equine, 1 beef, and 1 sheep/ lamb/ goat activities in Coquitlam. All are non-intensive.

Refer to Map B12 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 29. Livestock activities by scale and type in Coquitlam

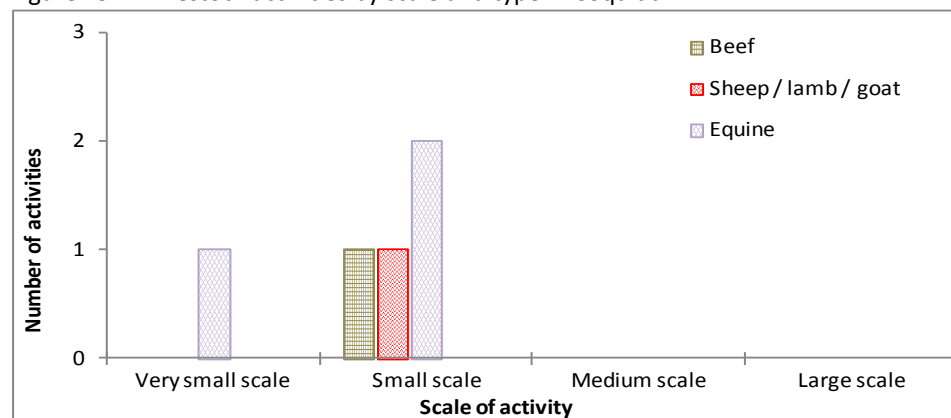


Figure 28 illustrates the scale of livestock activities in Coquitlam.

All five activities are “small” or “very small” scale

North Vancouver (District)

No livestock activities were recorded in District of North Vancouver.

New Westminster

Table 54. Livestock activities in New Westminster

Livestock group	Livestock detail	By parcel		Total activities	By activity type	
		Main type	Secondary type		Intensive	Non Intensive
Equine	Equine total	1	-	1	-	1
TOTAL		1	-	1	-	1

Table 54 demonstrates that only one equine activity was recorded in New Westminster. This activity is non-intensive and “small” scale.

Refer to Map B12 in Appendix B for more information.

Port Coquitlam

Table 55. Livestock activities in Port Coquitlam

Livestock group	Livestock detail	By parcel		Total activities	By activity type	
		Main type	Secondary type		Intensive	Non Intensive
Beef	Beef total	4	-	4	-	4
Poultry	Chicken	2	-	2	1	1
	Turkey	1	-	1	1	-
	Poultry total	3	-	3	2	1
Unknown livestock	Unknown livestock total	2	-	2	-	2
Equine	Equine total	6	-	6	-	6
TOTAL		15	-	15	2	13

Table 55 shows equine is the most common type of livestock activity in Port Coquitlam accounting for 6 of 15 or 40% all livestock activities. Beef is the second most common livestock type with 4 activities or 27%. There are also 3 poultry and 2 unknown livestock activities.

Poultry is the only livestock type with intensive facilities.

Refer to Map B12 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 30. Livestock activities by scale and type in Port Coquitlam

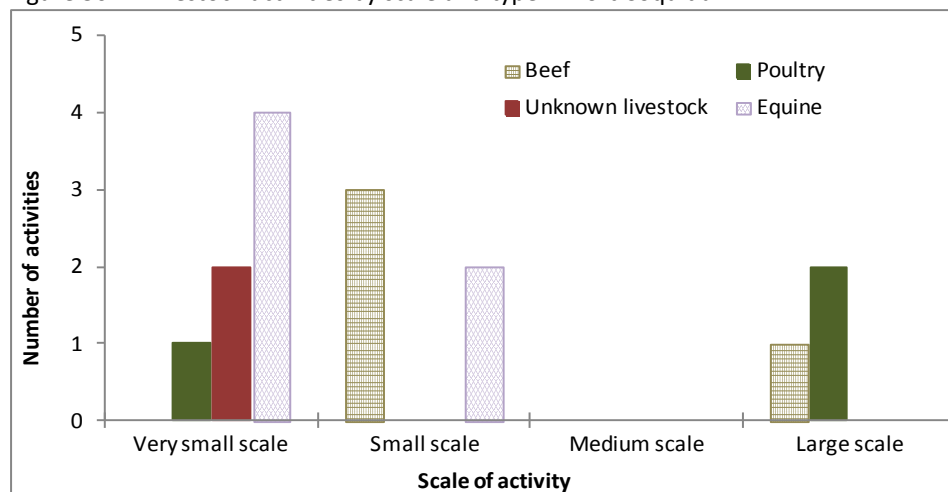


Figure 28 illustrates the scale of livestock activities in Port Coquitlam.

There are 3 large scale livestock activities: one non-intensive beef activity and two intensive poultry activities.

Poultry is a supply managed industry.

Vancouver

Table 56. Livestock activities in Vancouver

Livestock group	Livestock detail	By parcel		Total activities	By activity type	
		Main type	Secondary type		Intensive	Non Intensive
Poultry	Poultry total	1	2	3	-	3
Equine	Horse	55	-	55	-	55
	Mixed equine	2	-	2	-	2
	Equine total	57	-	57	-	57
TOTAL		58	2	60	-	60

Table 56 shows equine is the most common type of livestock activity in Vancouver accounting for 57 of 60 or 95% of all livestock activities. Three (3) poultry activities were also recorded.

All livestock activities in Vancouver are non-intensive.

Refer to Map B12 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 31. Livestock activities by scale and type in Vancouver

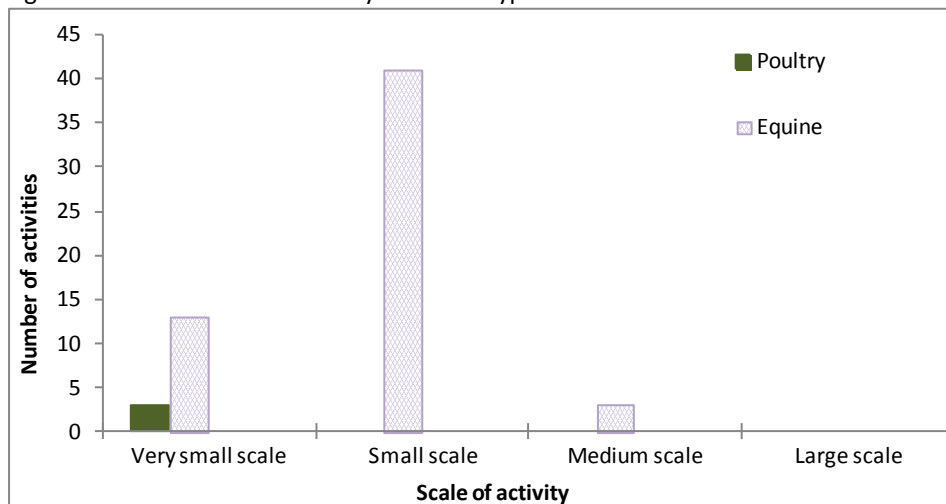


Figure 28 illustrates the scale of livestock activities in Vancouver.

There are 3 poultry activities, all of which are "very small" scale.

The majority of all equine activities in Vancouver are "small" scale (40). There are also 13 "very small" and 3 "medium" scale equine activities.

5. Condition of ALR Lands

This section presents a parcel based analysis of parcel size and residential uses in the ALR.

PARCEL INCLUSION IN THE ALR

The municipalities of Bowen Island, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Vancouver all contain ALR land. These 5 municipalities have a combined inventory area that includes 1,993 hectares of ALR on 625 parcels (see Table 1 for the amount of ALR in individual municipalities). This is 93% of the ALR in North Metro Vancouver communities. The remaining 7% of the ALR was excluded from the inventory as it is outside surveyed land parcels in designated rights-of-way or water and foreshore.

ALR boundaries are not always coincident with parcel boundaries which results in many parcels having only a portion of their area in the ALR. To achieve an accurate picture of the ALR land for municipalities in North Metro Vancouver, only parcels that meet the following criteria are included in this section of the report:

- parcels > 0.05 hectares in size with at least half their area ($\geq 50\%$) in the ALR, or
- parcels with at least 10 hectares (≥ 10 hectares) of ALR land.

In total, 444 parcels with 1,920 hectares or 90% of North Metro Vancouver's ALR land meets the above criteria and are included in the further analysis of the ALR.

Table 57. Municipalities with land in the ALR

Municipalities with ALR	Surveyed ALR (ha)	Number of parcels
Bowen Island	141	29
Burnaby	220	71
Coquitlam	763	71
Port Coquitlam	542	136
Vancouver	254	137
NORTH METRO VANCOUVER TOTAL	1,920	444

Table 56 shows the amount ALR land by municipality that meets the following criteria:

- parcels > 0.05 hectares in size with at least half their area in the ALR, or
- parcels with at least 10 hectares of ALR land.

Figure 32. Parcel inclusion in the ALR

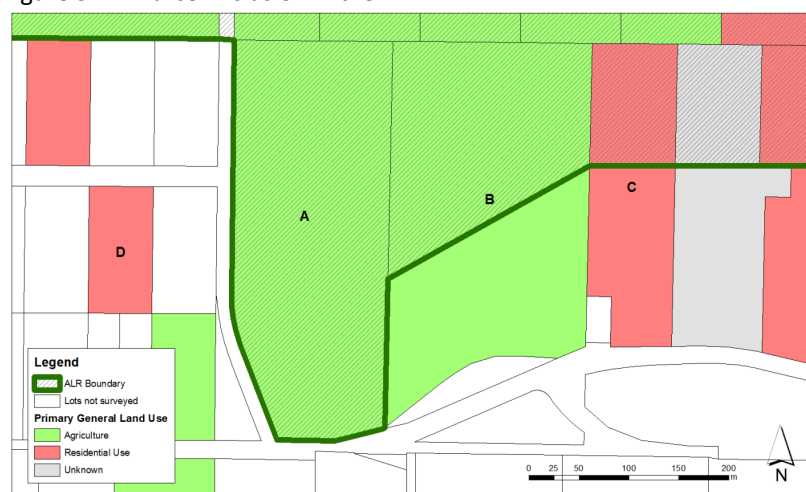


Figure 32 illustrates the distinction between parcels considered to be within or outside the ALR:

Considered to be within the ALR:

- lot A is completely in the ALR
- lot B has 50% or more of its area in the ALR.

Considered to be outside the ALR:

- lot C has less than 50% of its area and less than 10 hectares in the ALR
- lot D is completely outside the ALR.

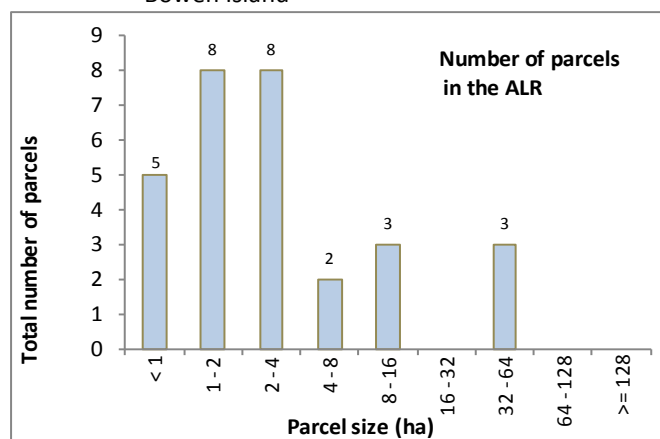
PARCEL SIZE & FARMING IN THE ALR

Parcel size must be considered when determining the agricultural potential of a land parcel. Larger parcels usually allow farmers greater flexibility to expand or change their type of operation as the economy and markets change. Although some types of agriculture can be successful on small parcels, (e.g. intensive market gardens, greenhouse operations, nurseries), generally the smaller the parcel is, the fewer viable options there are for farming.

A farming operation may utilize more than one parcel as a farm unit¹¹, however it is generally more efficient to run a farm on fewer larger parcels than many smaller parcels. Larger parcels accommodate equipment more efficiently and reduce the need to move farm equipment on public roads. Smaller parcels are more impacted by bylaws designed to reduce potential land use conflicts, such as setbacks from lot lines and road allowances, and may encourage alternative land uses such as residential.

Bowen Island

Figure 33. Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size on Bowen Island



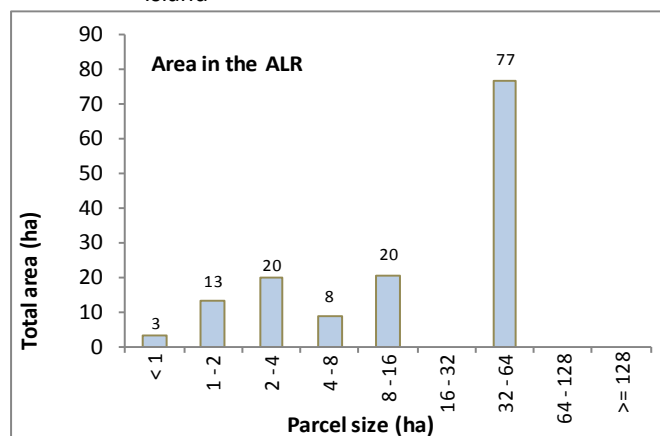
The average ALR parcel size on Bowen Island is 8.7 hectares and the median parcel size is 2.1 hectares.

Figure 33 illustrates that of the 29 parcels in the ALR:

- 17% (5 parcels) are less than 1 hectare.
- 72% (21 parcels) are less than 4 hectares.
- 7% (2 parcels) are between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 10% (3 parcels) are between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 10% (3 parcels) are greater than 16 hectares.

Refer to Map B13 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 34. Total area in the ALR by parcel size on Bowen Island



Even though the majority of ALR parcels on Bowen Island are small, most of the ALR area is in larger parcels.

Figure 34 illustrates that of the 141 hectares in the ALR:

- 2% (3 hectares) is on parcels less than 1 hectare.
- 25% (36 hectares) is on parcels less than 4 hectares.
- 6% (8 hectares) is on parcels between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 15% (20 hectares) is on parcels between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 54% (77 hectares) is on parcels greater than 16 hectares.

¹¹ Farm Unit – An area of land used for a farm operation consisting of one or more contiguous or non-contiguous parcels, that may be owned, rented or leased, which form and are managed as a single farm.

Table 58. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR on Bowen Island

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	4	14 %
Not used for farming	25	86 %
TOTAL	29	100 %

Table 58 demonstrates that of the 29 parcels in the ALR, only 4 or 14% are "Used for farming".

Figure 35. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size on Bowen Island

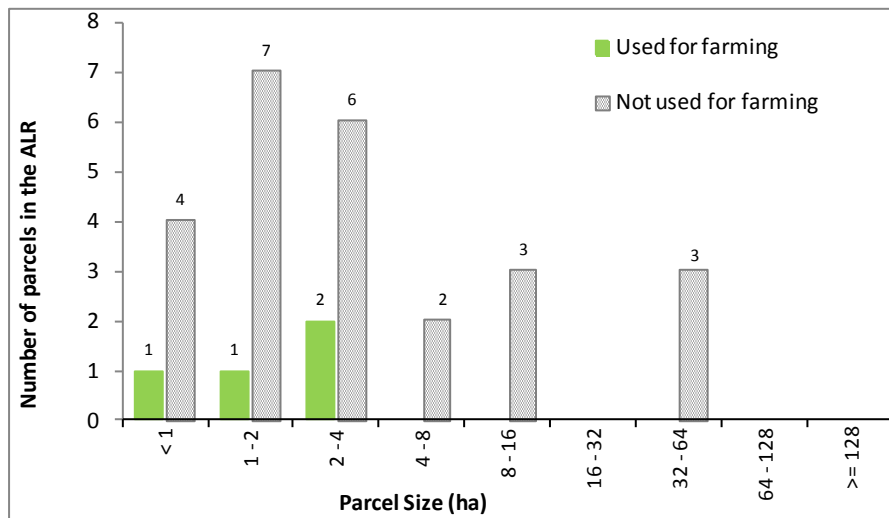


Figure 35 shows that of the 25 or 86% of "Not used for farming" parcels in the ALR, 17 parcels or 78% are less than 4 hectares

There are 6 parcels greater than 8 hectares that are "Not used for farming". Two of these parcels have some farmed land cover, however, the extent or intensity is insufficient for the parcel to be considered "Used for farming". The other 4 parcels are unavailable for farming as they are associated with Crippen Regional Park.

Figure 36. Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR on Bowen Island

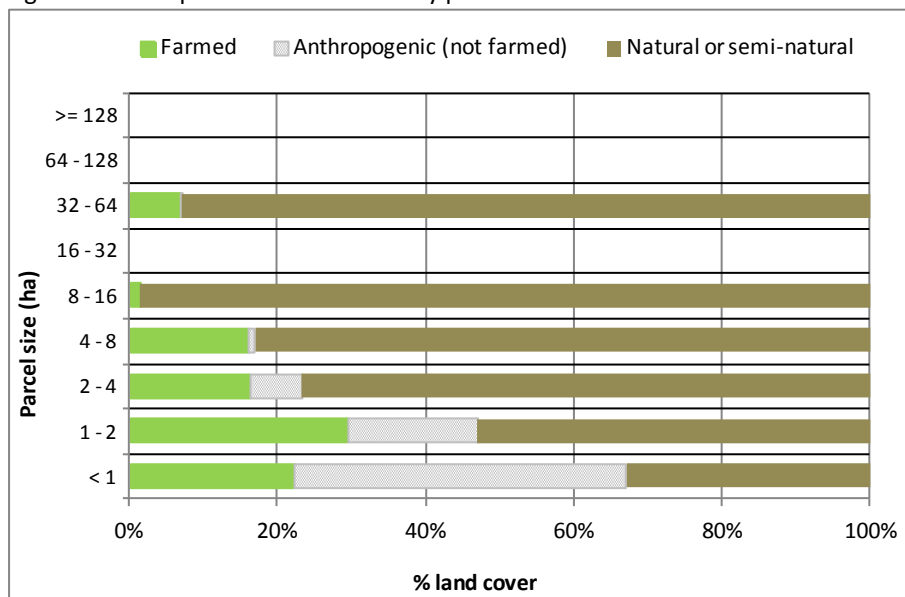
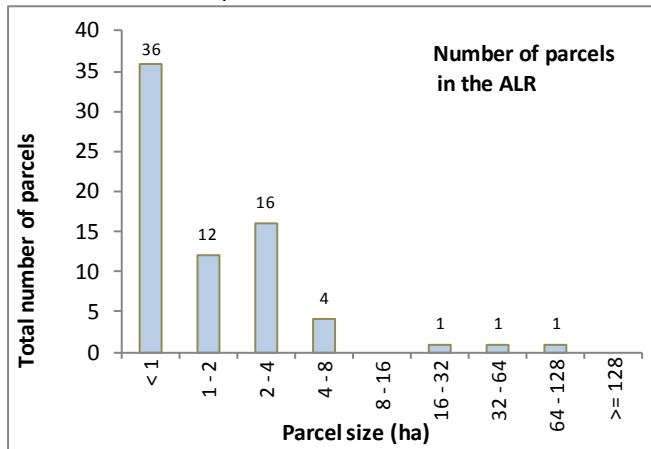


Figure 36 shows that the proportion of anthropogenic (not farmed) land cover is greatest on small parcels.

Burnaby

Figure 37. Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Burnaby



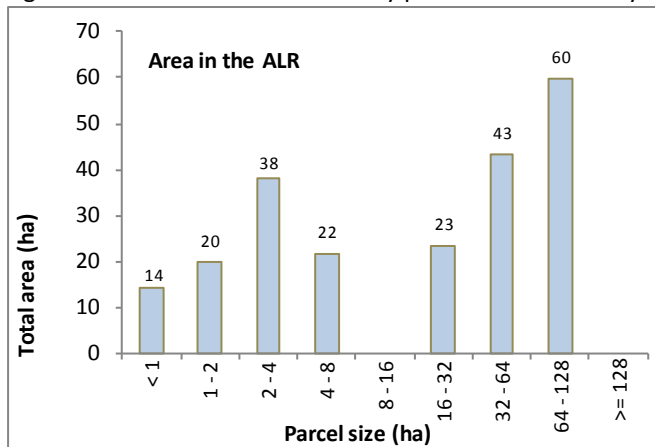
The average ALR parcel size in Burnaby is 3.2 hectares and the median parcel size is 0.8 hectares.

Figure 37 illustrates that of the 71 parcels in the ALR:

- 51% (36 parcels) are less than 1 hectare.
- 90% (64 parcels) are less than 4 hectares.
- 6% (4 parcels) are between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 0% (0 parcels) are between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 4% (3 parcels) are greater than 16 hectares.

Refer to Map B13 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 38. Total area in the ALR by parcel size in Burnaby



Even though Burnaby has a large number of small parcels, most of its ALR area is in larger parcels.

Figure 38 illustrates that of the 220 hectares in the ALR:

- 6% (14 hectares) is on parcels less than 1 hectare.
- 33% (72 hectares) is on parcels less than 4 hectares.
- 10% (22 hectares) is on parcels between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 0% (0 hectares) is on parcels between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 57% (126 hectares) is on parcels greater than 16 hectares.

Table 59. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR in Burnaby

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	32	45 %
Not used for farming	39	55 %
TOTAL	71	100 %

Table 59 demonstrates that of the 71 parcels in the ALR, only 32 or 45% are "Used for farming".

Figure 39. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Burnaby

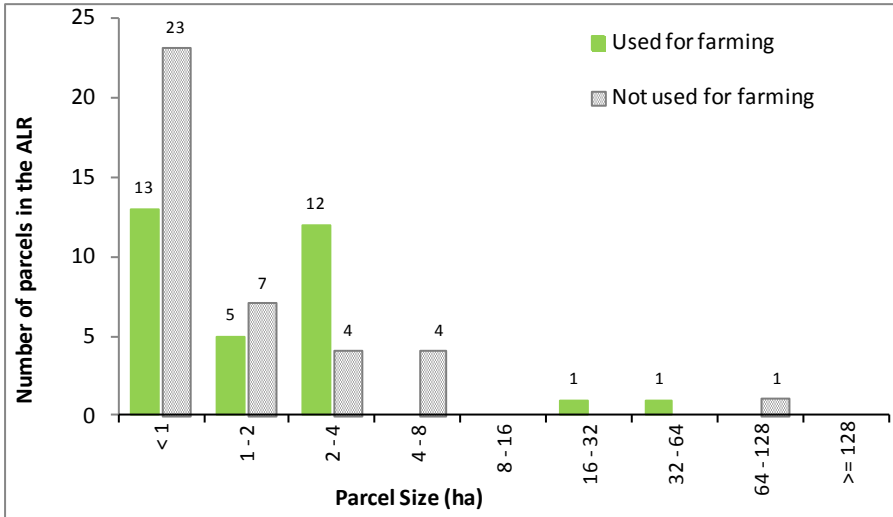


Figure 39 shows that of the 39 parcels in the ALR and “Not used for farming”, 23 or 59% are less than 1 hectare.

One “Not used for farming” parcel of 64 hectares is associated with Riverway Golf Course.

There are two “Used for farming” parcels greater than 16 hectares. Both are currently in cranberry production.

Figure 40. Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR in Burnaby

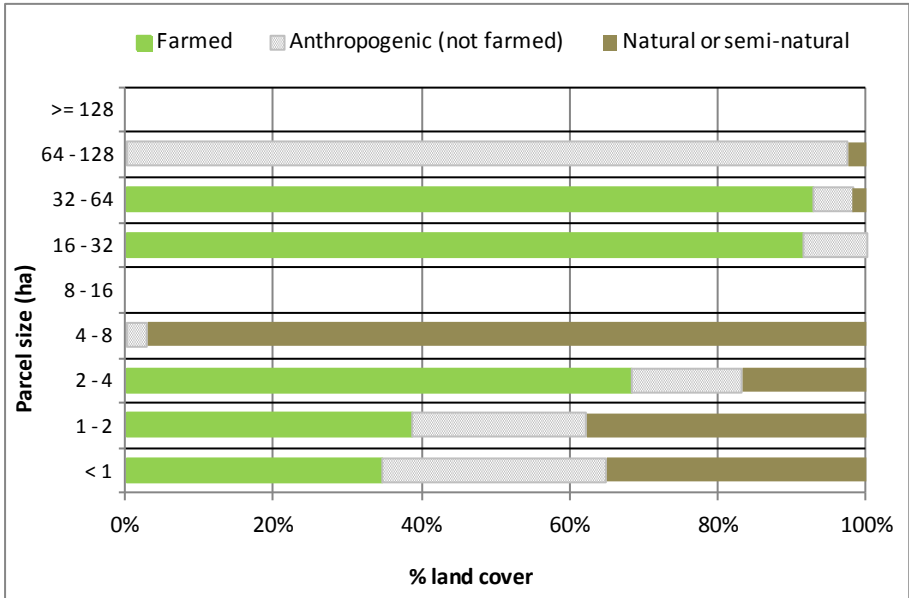
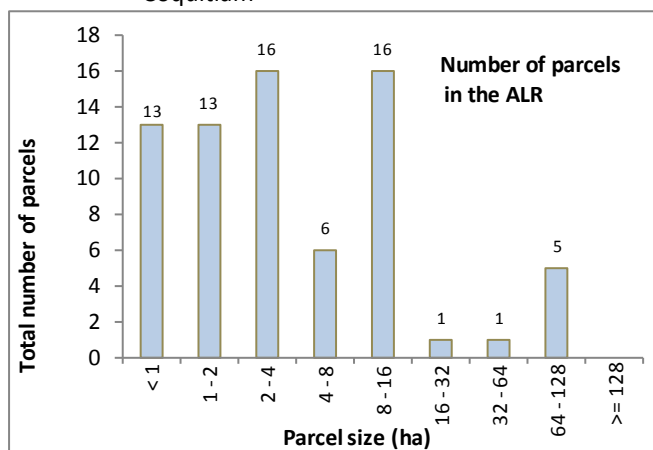


Figure 40 shows that in Burnaby, the proportion of farmed land cover generally increases as the parcel size increases.

There is one parcel of 64 hectares associated with Riverway Golf Course. It has 98% “Anthropogenic (not farmed)” land cover.

Coquitlam

Figure 41. Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Coquitlam



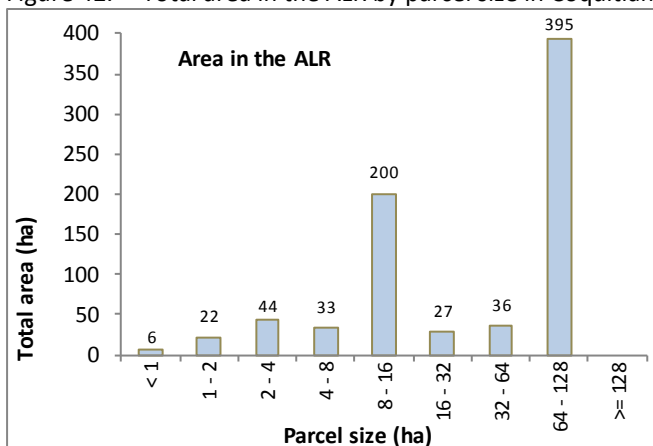
The average ALR parcel size in Coquitlam is 11.3 hectares and the median parcel size is 2.8 hectares.

Figure 41 illustrates that of the 71 parcels in the ALR:

- 18% (13 parcels) are less than 1 hectare.
- 59% (42 parcels) are less than 4 hectares.
- 8% (6 parcels) are between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 23% (16 parcels) are between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 10% (7 parcels) are greater than 16 hectares.

Refer to Map B13 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 42. Total area in the ALR by parcel size in Coquitlam



Even though Coquitlam has a large number of small parcels, most of its ALR area is in larger parcels.

Figure 42 illustrates that of the 763 hectares in the ALR:

- <1% (6 hectares) is on parcels less than 1 hectare.
- 10% (72 hectares) is on parcels less than 4 hectares.
- 4% (33 hectares) is on parcels between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 26% (200 hectares) is on parcels between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 60% (458 hectares) is on parcels greater than 16 hectares.

Table 60. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR in Coquitlam

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	11	15 %
Not used for farming	60	85 %
TOTAL	71	100 %

Table 60 demonstrates that of the 71 parcels in the ALR, only 11 or 15% are "Used for farming".

Figure 43. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Coquitlam

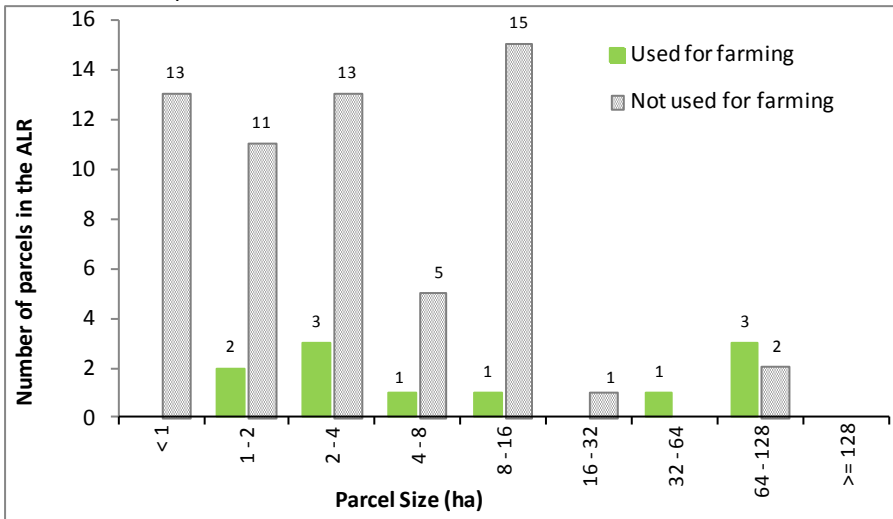


Figure 43 shows that of the 60 parcels in the ALR and “Not used for farming”, 37 or 62% are less than 4 hectare.

There are 3 “Not used for farming” parcels greater than 16 hectares in Coquitlam’s ALR. Of these parcels, one is associated with Colony Farm Regional Park, another is associated with Minnekhada Regional Park, and the third is associated with the Forensic Psychiatric Institute. Each parcel has some farmed land cover, however, the extent or intensity is insufficient for the parcels to be considered “Used for farming”.

Figure 44. Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR in Coquitlam

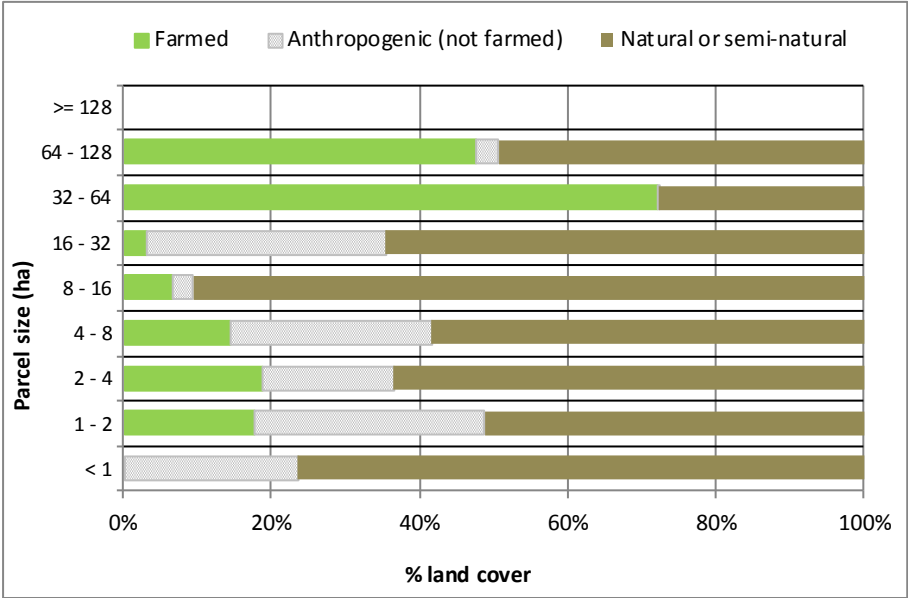


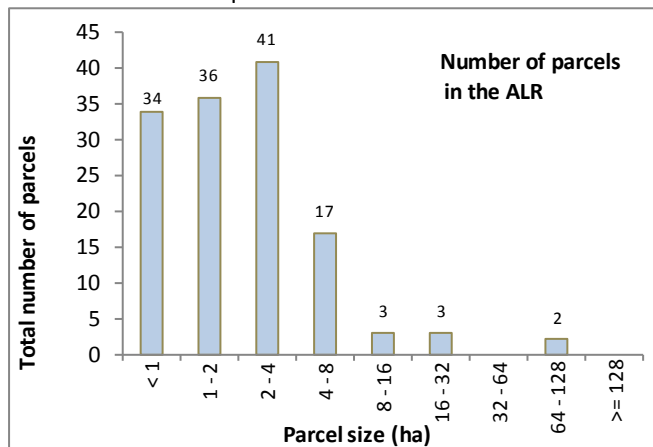
Figure 44 shows the proportion of land cover by parcel size across the ALR in Coquitlam

There is one parcel of 36 hectares associated with a portion of Minnekhada Regional Park that has 72% of its area in “Farmed” land cover.

There are 5 parcels sized 64 – 128 hectares. Three are “Used for farming” and are in blueberries, one is associated with a portion of Colony Farm Regional Park, and one is associated with a portion of Minnekhada Regional Park.

Port Coquitlam

Figure 45. Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Port Coquitlam



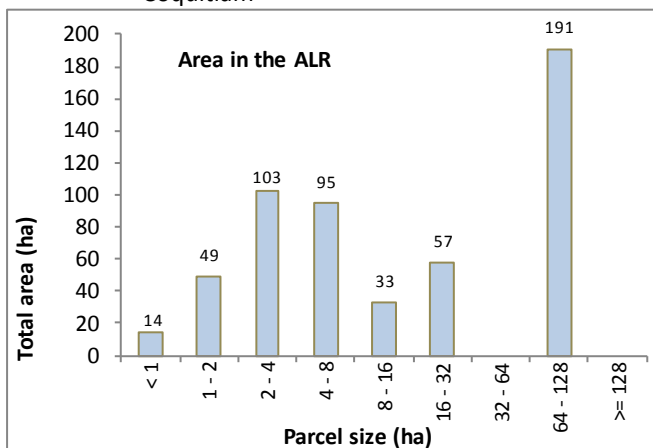
The average ALR parcel size in Port Coquitlam is 3.9 hectares and the median parcel size is 1.9 hectares.

Figure 45 illustrates that of the 136 parcels in the ALR:

- 25% (34 parcels) are less than 1 hectare.
- 82% (111 parcels) are less than 4 hectares.
- 12% (17 parcels) are between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 2% (3 parcels) are between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 4% (5 parcels) are greater than 16 hectares.

Refer to Map B14 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 46. Total area in the ALR by parcel size in Port Coquitlam



Even though Port Coquitlam has a large number of small parcels, most of its ALR area is in larger parcels.

Figure 46 illustrates that of the 542 hectares in the ALR:

- 3% (14 hectares) is on parcels less than 1 hectare.
- 31% (166 hectares) is on parcels less than 4 hectares.
- 17% (95 hectares) is on parcels between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 6% (33 hectares) is on parcels between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 46% (248 hectares) is on parcels greater than 16 hectares.

Table 61. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR in Port Coquitlam

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	46	34 %
Not used for farming	90	66 %
TOTAL	136	100 %

Table 61 demonstrates that of the 136 parcels in the ALR, only 46 or 34% are "Used for farming".

Figure 47. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Port Coquitlam

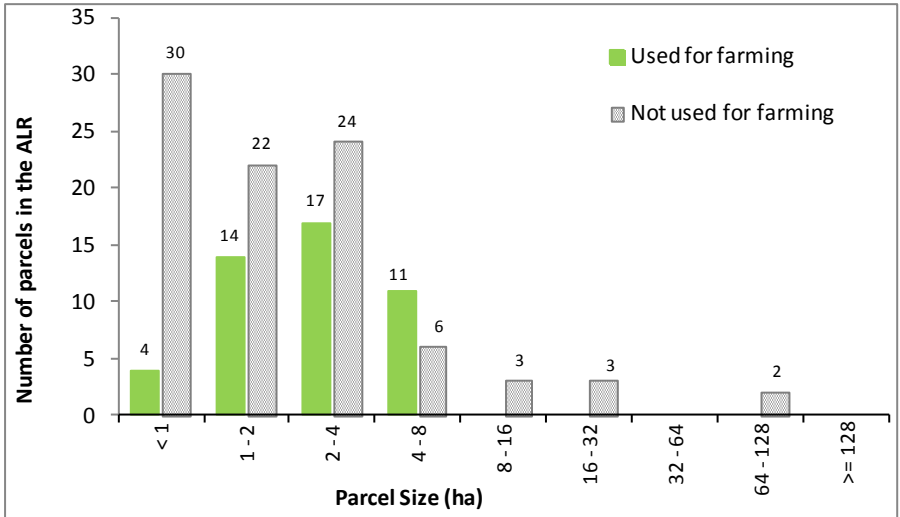


Figure 47 shows that of the 90 parcels in the ALR and “Not used for farming”, 76 or 84% are less than 4 hectares.

There are 5 “Not used for farming” parcels greater than 16 hectares in Port Coquitlam’s ALR. Of these parcels 2 are associated with Carnoustie Golf Club, 2 are associated with Colony Farm Regional Park, and one is associated with Kwikwetlem First Nations.

Figure 48. Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR in Port Coquitlam

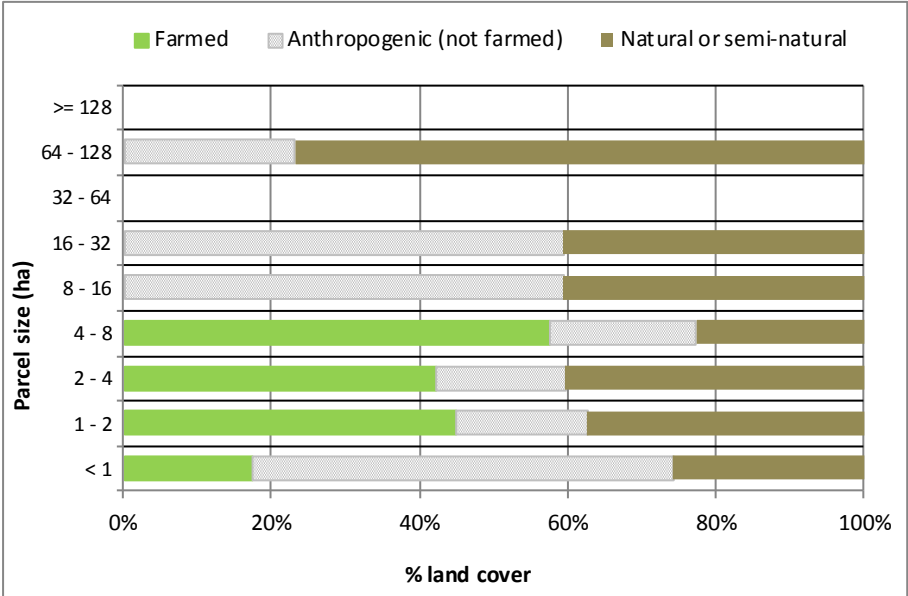
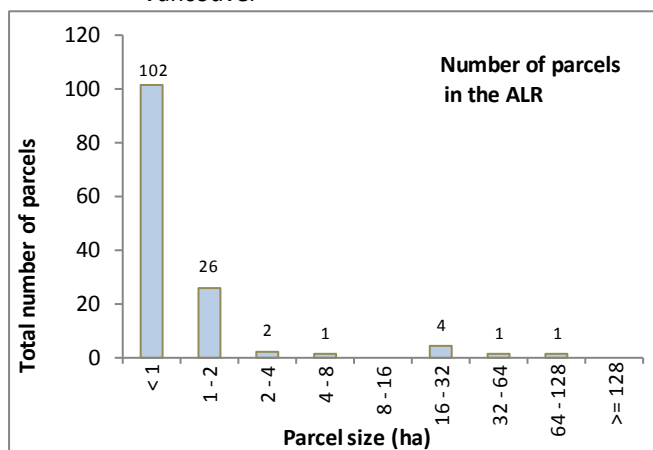


Figure 48 shows that in Port Coquitlam all farmed land in the ALR cover occurs on parcels less than 8 hectares.

Vancouver

Figure 49. Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Vancouver



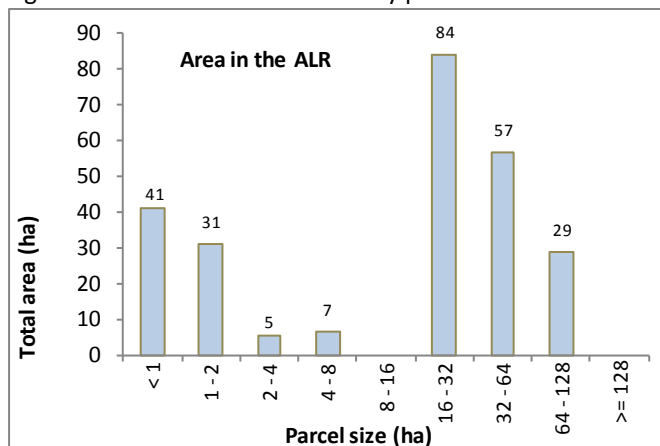
The average ALR parcel size in Vancouver is 2.4 hectares and the median parcel size is 0.5 hectares.

Figure 49 illustrates that of the 137 parcels in the ALR:

- 74% (102 parcels) are less than 1 hectare.
- 95% (130 parcels) are less than 4 hectares.
- 1% (1 parcel) is between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 0% (0 parcels) are between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 4% (6 parcels) are greater than 16 hectares.

Refer to Map B14 in Appendix B for more information.

Figure 50. Total area in the ALR by parcel size in Vancouver



Even though Vancouver has a large number of small parcels, most of its ALR area is in larger parcels.

Figure 50 illustrates that of the 254 hectares in the ALR:

- 16% (41 hectares) is on parcels less than 1 hectare.
- 30% (77 hectares) is on parcels less than 4 hectares.
- 3% (7 hectares) is on parcels between 4 and 8 hectares.
- 0% (0 hectares) is on parcels between 8 and 16 hectares.
- 67% (170 hectares) is on parcels greater than 16 hectares.

Table 62. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR in Vancouver

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	35	26 %
Not used for farming	102	74 %
TOTAL	137	100 %

Table 62 demonstrates that of the 137 parcels in the ALR, only 35 or 26% are "Used for farming".

Figure 51. Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size in Vancouver

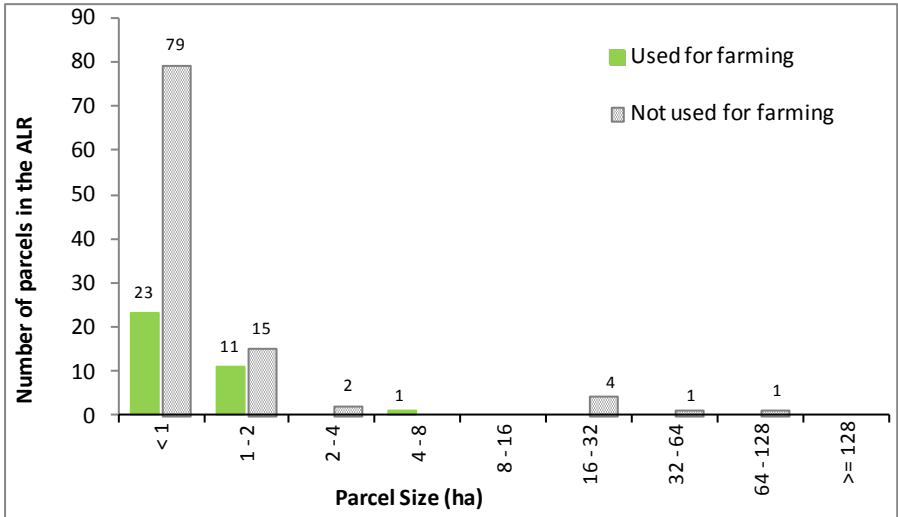


Figure 51 shows that of the 102 parcels in the ALR and “Not used for farming”, 79 or 77% are less than 1 hectare.

There are 6 parcels larger than 16 hectares in Vancouver’s ALR. These parcels are all “Not used for farming” and are associated with 4 different golf courses.

Figure 52. Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR in Vancouver

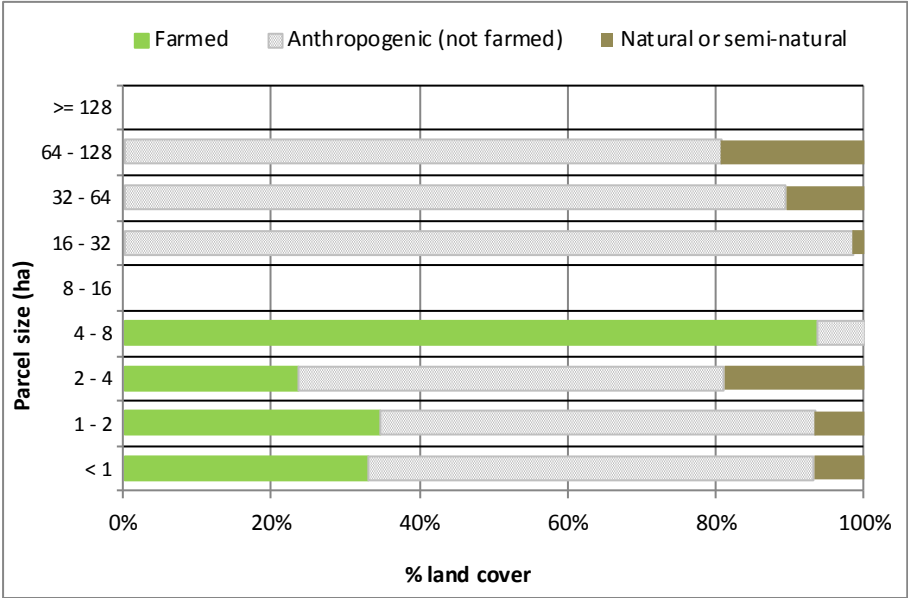


Figure 52 shows that in Vancouver, there are large proportions of anthropogenic (not farmed) land cover across most parcel sizes in the ALR.

All parcels greater than 16 hectares in size are associated golf courses.

One parcel of 6 hectares is associated with Southlands Riding Club and has 94% of its parcel area in “Farmed” land cover.

RESIDENTIAL USE IN THE ALR

The ALR is a provincial zone in which agriculture is the priority use and some “Residential” use is considered a necessary accessory to the agricultural use of a property. However “Residential” use which is not an accessory to agriculture can effectively limit the ability of agriculture to grow, intensify and respond to market demands. When the primary motivation for ownership of ALR land is residential use, the residence is often placed to maximize privacy and views, with little consideration for agricultural opportunities on the parcel. Houses that are not adjacent to the frontage road alienate portions of land from future agriculture. If the occupants are non-farmers, they are more likely to be affected by noise or odour from neighbouring farm operations.

The size of the residence may be another factor to consider. Properties with larger residences have higher property values making it unrealistic for a farmer to acquire and convert this land to farmland in the future.

In the following analysis cabins/cottages, mobile homes, single-family houses, duplexes, townhouses, apartments, motels, dormitories, and institutional living buildings are included. Single-family houses are further described by estimated size of the building:

- Small single-family house <1,500 sq. ft.
- Medium single-family house 1,500 – 3,500 sq. ft.
- Large single-family house 3,500 – 5,000 sq. ft.
- Estate (very large) single-family house > 5,000 sq. ft.

Residential footprint includes the main residence plus its associated yard, driveway, parking and any auxiliary buildings or structures. When two residences are on a property, areas associated to both (such as shared driveways, parking or yard), are assigned to the closest residence.

Bowen Island

Table 63. Farming and residences in the ALR on Bowen Island

Parcel status	With residence		Without residence		Total number of parcels
	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Number of parcels	% of parcels	
Used for farming	4	14%	-	-	4
Not used for farming but available	13	45%	4	14%	17
Not used for farming and unavailable	2	7%	6	21%	8
TOTAL	19	66%	10	34%	29

Table 63 shows that 19 parcels or 66% of ALR parcels have a residence on Bowen Island.

Table 64. Farming and residence type in the ALR on Bowen Island

Parcel status	Residences *				Total residences	Total number of parcels
	Small house	Medium house	Large house	Estate house		
Used for farming	3 (3)	2 (1)	-	-	5	4
Not used for farming but available	10 (9)	5 (4)	-	-	15	13
Not used for farming and unavailable	2 (2)	()	-	-	2	2
TOTAL RESIDENCES	15	7	-	-	22	
TOTAL PARCELS	14	5	-	-		19

Table 64 shows that all residences in Bowen Island's ALR are small or medium sized houses.

* xx (yy) - xx indicates the number of residences and (yy) indicates the number of parcels where the residence type is the largest on that parcel.

Burnaby

Table 65. Farming and residences in the ALR in Burnaby

Parcel status	With residence		Without residence		Total number of parcels
	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Number of parcels	% of parcels	
Used for farming	15	21%	17	24%	32
Not used for farming but available	11	15%	23	32%	34
Not used for farming and unavailable	2	3%	3	4%	5
TOTAL	28	39%	43	61%	71

Table 65 shows that 28 parcels or 39% of ALR parcels have residences. Thirteen (13) of these parcels are "Not used for farming"

Table 66. Farming and residence type in the ALR in Burnaby

Parcel status	Residences *					Total residences	Total number of parcels
	Single mobile home	Small house	Medium house	Large house	Estate house		
Used for farming	-	11 (10)	4 (4)	1 (1)	-	16	15
Not used for farming but available	1 (1)	9 (9)	1 (1)	-	-	11	11
Not used for farming and unavailable	-	1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-	2	2
TOTAL RESIDENCES	1	21	5	2	-	29	
TOTAL PARCELS	1	20	5	2	-		28

* xx (yy) - xx indicates the number of residences and (yy) indicates the number of parcels where the residence type is the largest on that parcel.

Table 66 illustrates there are 28 parcels in the ALR with 29 residences (one parcel has more than one residence). Most residences are small houses.

Coquitlam

Table 67. Farming and residences in the ALR in Coquitlam

Parcel status	With residence		Without residence		Total number of parcels
	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Number of parcels	% of parcels	
Used for farming	6	8%	5	7%	11
Not used for farming but available	11	15%	14	20%	25
Not used for farming and unavailable	3	4%	32	45%	35
TOTAL	20	28%	51	72%	71

Table 67 shows that 20 parcels or 28% of ALR parcels have residences. Fourteen (14) of these parcels are "Not used for farming"

Table 68. Farming and residence type in the ALR in Coquitlam

Parcel status	Residences *					Total residences	Total number of parcels
	Single mobile home	Small house	Medium house	Large house	Estate house		
Used for farming	-	3 (2)	3 (3)	-	1 (1)	7	6
Not used for farming but available	2 (2)	4 (3)	5 (5)	-	1 (1)	12	11
Not used for farming and unavailable	7 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	-	-	9	3
TOTAL RESIDENCES	9	8	9	-	2	28	
TOTAL PARCELS	3	6	9	-	2		20

* xx (yy) - xx indicates the number of residences and (yy) indicates the number of parcels where the residence type is the largest on that parcel.

Table 68 shows there are 20 parcels in the ALR with 28 residences (some parcels have more than one residence).

Port Coquitlam

Table 69. Farming and residences in the ALR in Port Coquitlam

Parcel status	With residence		Without residence		Total number of parcels
	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Number of parcels	% of parcels	
Used for farming	38	28%	8	6%	46
Not used for farming but available	44	32%	16	12%	60
Not used for farming and unavailable	5	4%	25	18%	30
TOTAL	87	64%	49	36%	136

Table 69 shows that 87 parcels or 64% of ALR parcels have residences and 49 of these parcels are "Not used for farming"

Table 70. Farming and residence type in the ALR in Port Coquitlam

Parcel status	Residences *						Total residences	Total number of parcels
	Single mobile home	Small house	Medium house	Large house	Estate house	Townhouse		
Used for farming	1 (1)	18 (10)	21 (20)	6 (6)	1 (1)	-	47	38
Not used for farming but available	1 ()	22 (14)	28 (27)	2 (2)	1 (1)	-	54	44
Not used for farming and unavailable	-	6 (3)	1 (1)	-	-	1 (1)	8	5
TOTAL RESIDENCES	2	46	50	8	2	1	109	
TOTAL PARCELS	1	27	48	8	2	1		87

* xx (yy) - xx indicates the number of residences and (yy) indicates the number of parcels where the residence type is the largest on that parcel.

Table 70 shows there are 87 parcels in the ALR with 109 residences (some parcels have more than one residence). Most residences are small or medium houses.

Vancouver

Table 71. Farming and residences in the ALR in Vancouver

Parcel status	With residence		Without residence		Total number of parcels
	Number of parcels	% of parcels	Number of parcels	% of parcels	
Used for farming	34	25%	1	< 1%	35
Not used for farming but available	33	24%	14	10%	47
Not used for farming and unavailable	40	29%	15	11%	55
TOTAL	107	78%	30	22%	137

Table 71 shows that 107 parcels or 78% of ALR parcels have residences and 77 of these parcels are "Not used for farming".

Table 72. Farming and residence type in the ALR in Vancouver

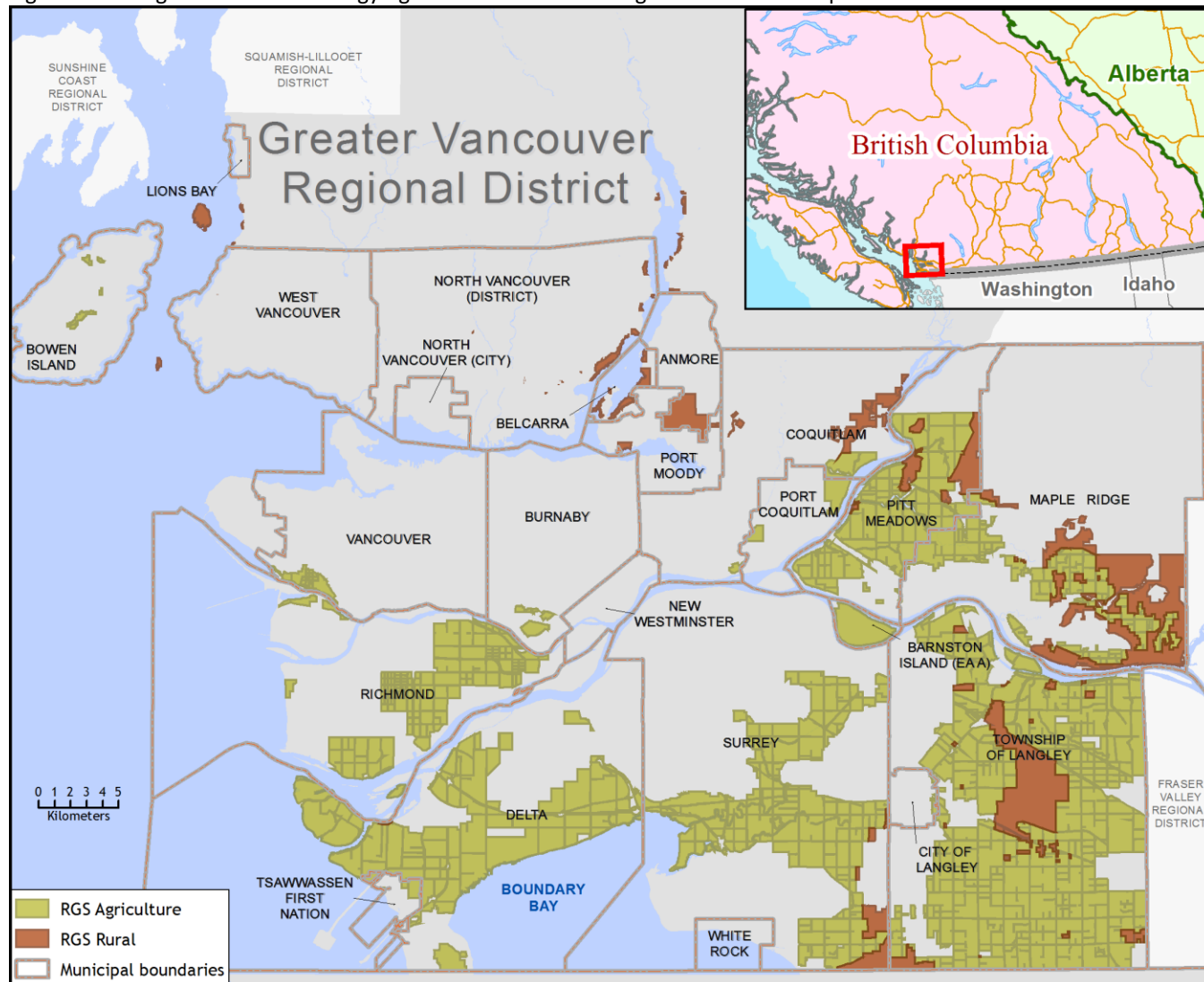
Parcel status	Residences *				Total residences	Total number of parcels
	Small house	Medium house	Large house	Estate house		
Used for farming	1 ()	15 (14)	11 (10)	9 (9)	36	33
Not used for farming but available	14 (4)	12 (7)	19 (17)	7 (6)	52	34
Not used for farming and unavailable	4 (3)	11 (8)	15 (15)	14 (14)	44	40
TOTAL RESIDENCES	19	38	45	30	132	
TOTAL PARCELS	7	29	42	29		107

* xx (yy) - xx indicates the number of residences and (yy) indicates the number of parcels where the residence type is the largest on that parcel.

Table 72 shows there are 107 parcels in the ALR with 132 residences (some parcels have more than one residence). Most residences are large houses. The of the 30 estate houses in Vancouver's ALR, 21 or 70% are on parcels "Not used for farming".

Appendix A

Figure A1. Regional Growth Strategy Agriculture and Rural designation location map



MAIN CROP TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

Forage & pasture crops

Forage is a cultivated crop that is cut and made into silage or hay for livestock feed. Three levels of forage management are described:

- **Forage (intensively managed):** Management includes weed control & fertilizer / manure applications and crop is cut 4-8 times per year. Often there is no fencing and crop growth is vigorous, even and thick.
- **Forage (managed):** Management includes weed control & fertilizer / manure applications and crop is cut several times per year. Often there is no fencing and crop growth is generally healthy and even.
- **Forage (unmanaged):** Weed management & fertilizer / manure applications are minimal. Crop is cut only once per year. Crop growth is uneven with weeds.

Pasture is a cultivated crop that is used for grazing only and is not cut. Two levels of management are described:

- **Pasture (managed):** Management includes weed control & fertilizer / manure applications. Usually fields are large to accommodate equipment. Fencing is in good condition and crop growth is vigorous with few weeds.
- **Pasture (unmanaged):** Weed management & fertilizer / manure applications are minimal. Fencing is in good condition. Crop is varied (some weeds) and growth is uneven with signs of animal dung.

Some areas are used for both forage & pasture:

- **Forage & pasture (managed):** Crop is cut 1 to 3 times per year and made into silage or haylage. Also used for grazing for 1 to 3 months per season. Fencing is in good condition and crop growth is reasonably even with few weeds. Usually associated with dairy operations.

Areas previously used for forage or pasture are considered inactively farmed:

- **Unused** refers to forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed during the current growing season.
- **Unmaintained** refers to forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed during the current growing season, has not been maintained for several years, and probably would not warrant harvest.

Berry crops

Berry crops are primarily perennials. Perennial berry crops do not change frequently as they require several years to mature and some crop types require extensive land preparation. Strawberries are a perennial plant which is usually rotated or grown on different land each year to minimize build-up of crop-specific pest and disease problems. Since this inventory is a snapshot in time, the strawberry crops seen during the survey year may not be present in the same location the following year.

Two plant age categories are described:

- **Young:** Plants are young and have not reached peak production
- **Mature:** Plants are mature and are capable of reaching peak production

Vegetable crops

Vegetable crops are either annual, such as potatoes or lettuce, or perennial such as rhubarb and asparagus. Annual vegetable crops are usually rotated or grown on different land each year to minimize build-up of crop-specific pest and disease problems and avoid exhausting the soil of nutrients. Since this inventory is a snapshot in time, the annual vegetable crops seen during the survey year will probably not be present in the same location the following year.

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS - BOWEN ISLAND

Table A1. Distribution of crop field sizes for all cultivated land on Bowen Island¹

Crop Area (ha)	Number of crop fields					Total Number
	Forage & pasture	Vegetables	Tree fruits	Vines & berries	Nursery & tree plantation	
< 1	5	3	1	1	2	12
1 - 2	8	1	-	-	-	9
2 - 4	1	-	-	-	-	1
4 - 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - 16	1	-	-	-	-	1
16 - 32	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-	-	-	-
>= 128	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	15	4	1	1	2	23
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	2 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	1 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	8 ha	106 ha	2 ha	< 1 ha	7 ha	27 ha

Table A2. Forage & pasture crops by area on Bowen Island

Forage and pasture crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of ALR			
Pasture (managed)	Grass	8	5%	6	14	42%
Pasture (unmanaged)	Grass	6	3%	4	9	28%
Subtotal		14	8%	9	23	70%
Unmaintained	Grass	3	2%	3	6	18%
Subtotal		3	2%	3	6	18%
TOTAL		17	9%	12	29	87%

* Unmaintained forage/pasture refers to forage or pasture which would probably not warrant harvest.

¹ Footnote: Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Table A3. Distribution of forage & pasture fields on Bowen Island

Field size (ha)	Number of pasture fields		Total number
	Pasture	Unmaintained*	
< 1	4	1	5
1 - 2	6	2	8
2 - 4	-	1	1
4 - 8	-	-	-
8 - 16	1	-	1
16 - 32	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-
>128	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	11	4	15
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	2 ha	1 ha	2 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	1 ha	1 ha	1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	8 ha	9 ha	8 ha

* Unmaintained forage/pasture refers to forage or pasture which would probably not warrant harvest.

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS - BURNABY

Table A4. Distribution of crop field sizes for all cultivated land in Burnaby²

Crop Area (ha)	Number of crop fields					Total Number
	Berries	Vegetables	Bare cultivated land	Nursery & tree plantations	Floriculture	
< 1	1	44	-	4	1	50
1 - 2	-	8	1	-	-	9
2 - 4	-	4	2	-	-	6
4 - 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 32	1	-	-	-	-	1
32 - 64	1	-	-	-	-	1
64 - 128	-	-	-	-	-	-
>= 128	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	3	56	3	4	1	67
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	21 ha	< 1 ha	2 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	2 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	21 ha	< 1 ha	2 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	23 ha	< 1 ha	2 ha	1 ha	2 ha	27 ha

* Bare cultivated land is land that has been prepared for planting but no crop is visible.

² Footnote: Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Table A5. Distribution of berry fields in Burnaby

Field size (ha)	Number of berry fields		Total number
	Cranberries	Blueberries	
< 1	-	1	1
1 - 2	-	-	-
2 - 4	-	-	-
4 - 8	-	-	-
8 - 16	-	-	-
16 - 32	1	-	1
32 - 64	1	-	1
64 - 128	-	-	-
>128	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	2	1	3
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	31 ha	< 1 ha	21 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	31 ha	< 1 ha	21 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	33 ha	3 ha	23 ha

Table A6. Distribution of vegetable fields in Burnaby

Field size (ha)	Number of vegetable fields		Total Number
	Mixed vegetables	Cucurbits	
< 1	44	1	45
1 - 2	8	-	8
2 - 4	4	-	4
4 - 8	-	-	-
8 - 16	-	-	-
16 - 32	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-
>128	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	56	1	57
AVG. CROP AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS - COQUITLAM

Table A7. Distribution of crop field sizes for all cultivated land in Coquitlam³

Crop Area (ha)	Number of crop fields			Total Number
	Berries	Forage & pasture	Vegetables	
< 1	3	2	2	7
1 - 2	2	3	-	5
2 - 4	-	1	1	2
4 - 8	1	-	-	1
8 - 16	1	-	-	1
16 - 32	-	1	-	1
32 - 64	-	-	-	-
64 - 128	3	-	-	3
>= 128	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	10	7	3	20
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	22 ha	5 ha	1 ha	13 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	3 ha	2 ha	< 1 ha	2 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	24 ha	7 ha	66 ha	22 ha

Table A8. Distribution of berry fields in Coquitlam

Field size (ha)	Number of blueberry fields
< 1	3
1 - 2	2
2 - 4	-
4 - 8	1
8 - 16	1
16 - 32	-
32 - 64	-
64 - 128	3
>128	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	10
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	22 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	3 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	24 ha

³ Footnote: Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Table A9. Distribution of forage & pasture fields in Coquitlam

Field size (ha)	Number of forage & pasture fields			Total number
	Forage	Pasture	Unused	
< 1	1	-	1	2
1 - 2	-	2	1	3
2 - 4	-	1	-	1
4 - 8	-	-	-	-
8 - 16	-	-	-	-
16 - 32	1	-	-	1
32 - 64	-	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-	-
>128	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	2	3	2	7
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	13 ha	2 ha	1 ha	1 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	13 ha	2 ha	1 ha	1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	18 ha	4 ha	2 ha	7 ha

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS - NEW WESTMINSTER

Table A10. Distribution of crop field sizes for all cultivated land in New Westminster

Crop Area (ha)	Number of crop fields			Total Number
	Pasture	Nursery & tree plantations	Vegetables	
< 1	1	3	1	5
1 - 2	-	-	1	1
2 - 4	-	-	-	-
4 - 8	-	-	-	-
8 - 16	-	-	-	-
16 - 32	-	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-	-
>= 128	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	1	3	2	6
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	1 ha	10 ha

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS – PORT COQUITLAM

Table A11. Distribution of crop field sizes for all cultivated land in Port Coquitlam⁴

Crop Area (ha)	Number of crop fields				Total Number
	Forage & pasture	Berries	Vegetables	Nursery & tree plantations	
< 1	15	11	3	2	31
1 - 2	15	7	2	-	24
2 - 4	12	4	-	-	16
4 - 8	1	2	-	-	3
8 - 16	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 32	-	-	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-	-	-
>= 128	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	43	24	5	2	74
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	2 ha	2 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	2 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	1 ha	1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	3 ha	3 ha	3 ha	2 ha	3 ha

Table A12. Distribution of forage & pasture fields in Port Coquitlam

Field size (ha)	Number of forage & pasture fields			Total number
	Forage	Pasture	Unused	
< 1	5	4	6	15
1 - 2	5	5	5	15
2 - 4	8	3	1	12
4 - 8	-	1	-	1
8 - 16	-	-	-	-
16 - 32	-	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-	-
>128	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	18	13	12	43
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	2 ha	2 ha	1 ha	1 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	2 ha	1 ha	1 ha	1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	3 ha	3 ha	2 ha	3 ha

⁴ Footnote: Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Table A13. Distribution of berry fields in Port Coquitlam

Field size (ha)	Number of blueberry fields
< 1	11
1 - 2	7
2 - 4	4
4 - 8	2
8 - 16	-
16 - 32	-
32 - 64	-
64 - 128	-
>128	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	24
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	2 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	3 ha

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS – VANCOUVER

Table A14. Distribution of crop field sizes for all cultivated land in Vancouver

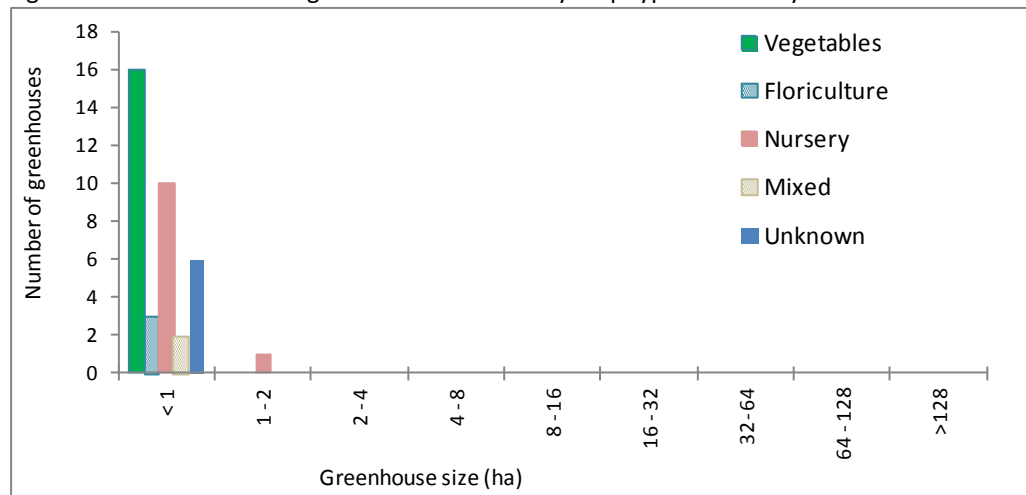
Crop Area (ha)	Number of crop fields			Total Number
	Pasture	Tree fruits	Nursery	
< 1	28	1	1	30
1 - 2	2	-	-	2
2 - 4	1	-	-	1
4 - 8	-	-	-	-
8 - 16	-	-	-	-
16 - 32	-	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-	-
>= 128	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIELD COUNT	31	1	1	33
AVERAGE CROP AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
MEDIAN CROP AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	1 ha	< 1 ha	1 ha	1 ha

GREENHOUSES – BURNABY

Table A15. Distribution of greenhouse activities by building type in Burnaby⁵

Greenhouse size (ha)	Number of greenhouses		Total number
	Glass greenhouse	Poly greenhouse	
< 1	2	34	36
1 - 2	-	1	1
2 - 4	-	-	-
4 - 8	-	-	-
8 - 16	-	-	-
16 - 32	-	-	-
32 - 64	-	-	-
64 - 128	-	-	-
>128	-	-	-
TOTAL COUNT	2	35	37
AVERAGE AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
MEDIAN AREA (ha)	< 1 ha	< 1 ha	< 1 ha
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE (ha)	< 1 ha	1 ha	< 1 ha

Figure A2. Distribution of greenhouse activities by crop type in Burnaby⁶



⁵ The average area and median area reported in this table excludes external greenhouse yards, parking, warehouses and other infrastructure related to the greenhouse operation.

⁶ Multiple greenhouses of the same building type may be present on a single land cover. Each distinct greenhouse land cover is counted as one greenhouse activity.

Appendix B - Maps