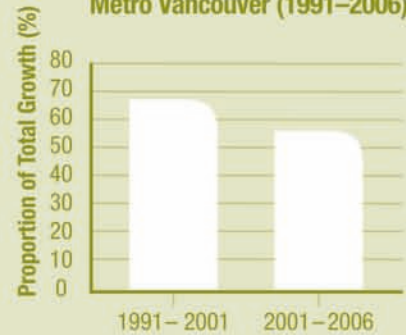


# Land Use

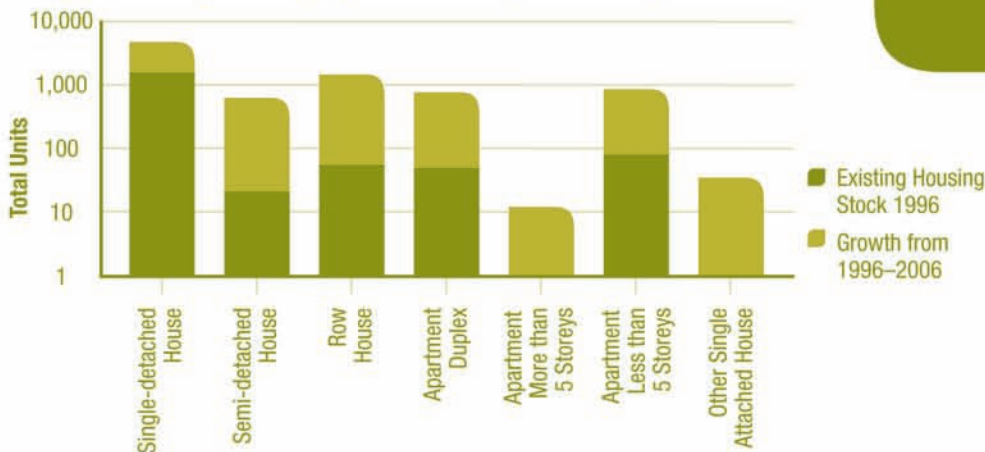
Land use patterns affect how and where we live, where we work, where services are located, how we travel, our quality of life, and the cost of providing public services.

## GROWTH OF COMMUNITIES

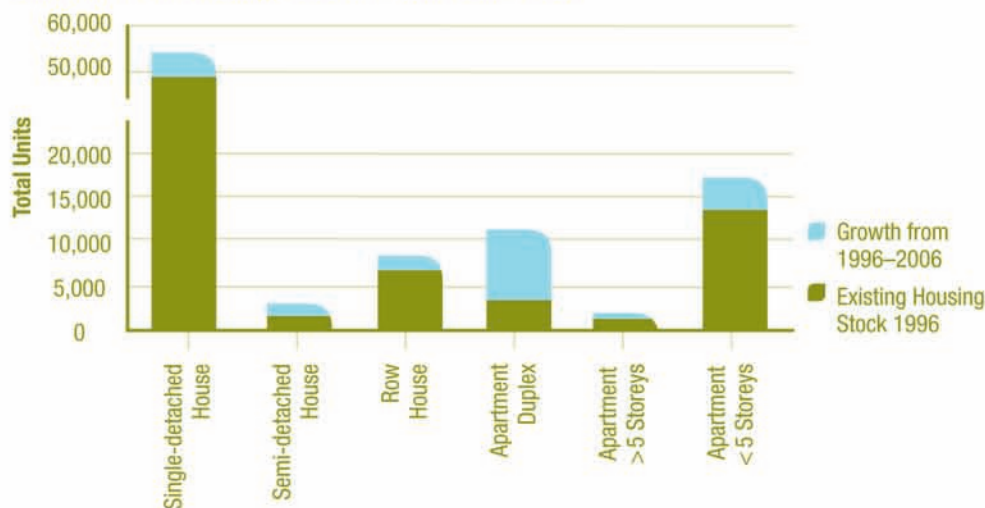
Compact Growth, as a Share of Total Population Growth in Metro Vancouver (1991–2006)



Change in Housing Stock by Type in the SLRD (1996 – 2006)



Change in FVRD Housing Stock by Type (1996–2006)



▲ Growth in Metro Vancouver was fairly compact between 1991 and 2001 but was less compact from 2001 to 2006.

◀ The proportion of higher-density housing increased in the Fraser Valley and Squamish-Lillooet regions from 1996 to 2006.

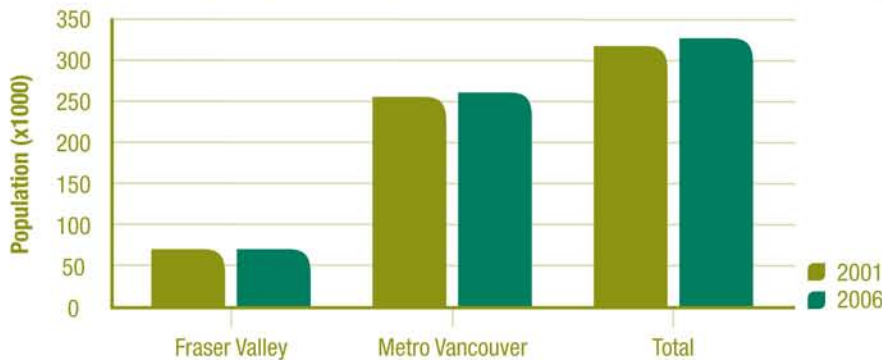
# Land Use

How and where we develop our communities affects our resiliency to natural hazards such as flooding. Coordinated planning and decision making between First Nations and local government is necessary in relation to land use, development, resource management and governance.



## RISK MANAGEMENT

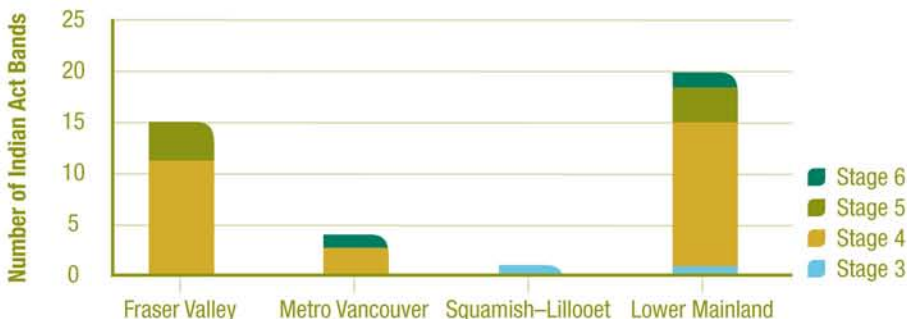
Population Living in the Lower Fraser River Floodplain (2001; 2006)



◀ The number of people living in the floodplain in Metro Vancouver increased between 2001 and 2006 while it stayed the same in the Fraser Valley

## FIRST NATIONS

Status of Treaty Negotiations for Lower Mainland Indian Act Bands Participating in the BC Treaty Commission Process (2009)



◀ 5 of 28 Bands advanced to later stages of the B.C. Treaty Commission process by 2009. 8 had withdrawn. The Tsawwassen First Nation Treaty represents significant progress in governance.