



River scenery



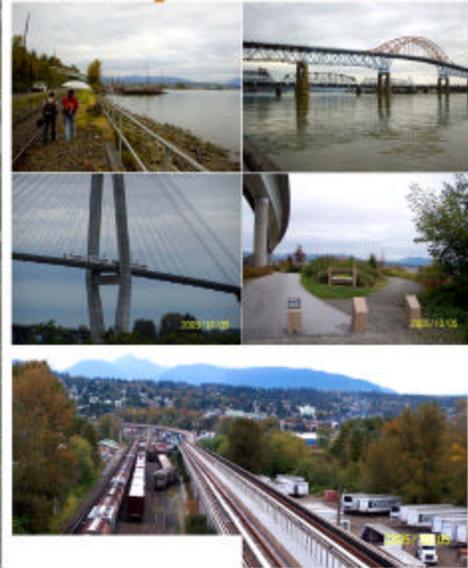
Industry

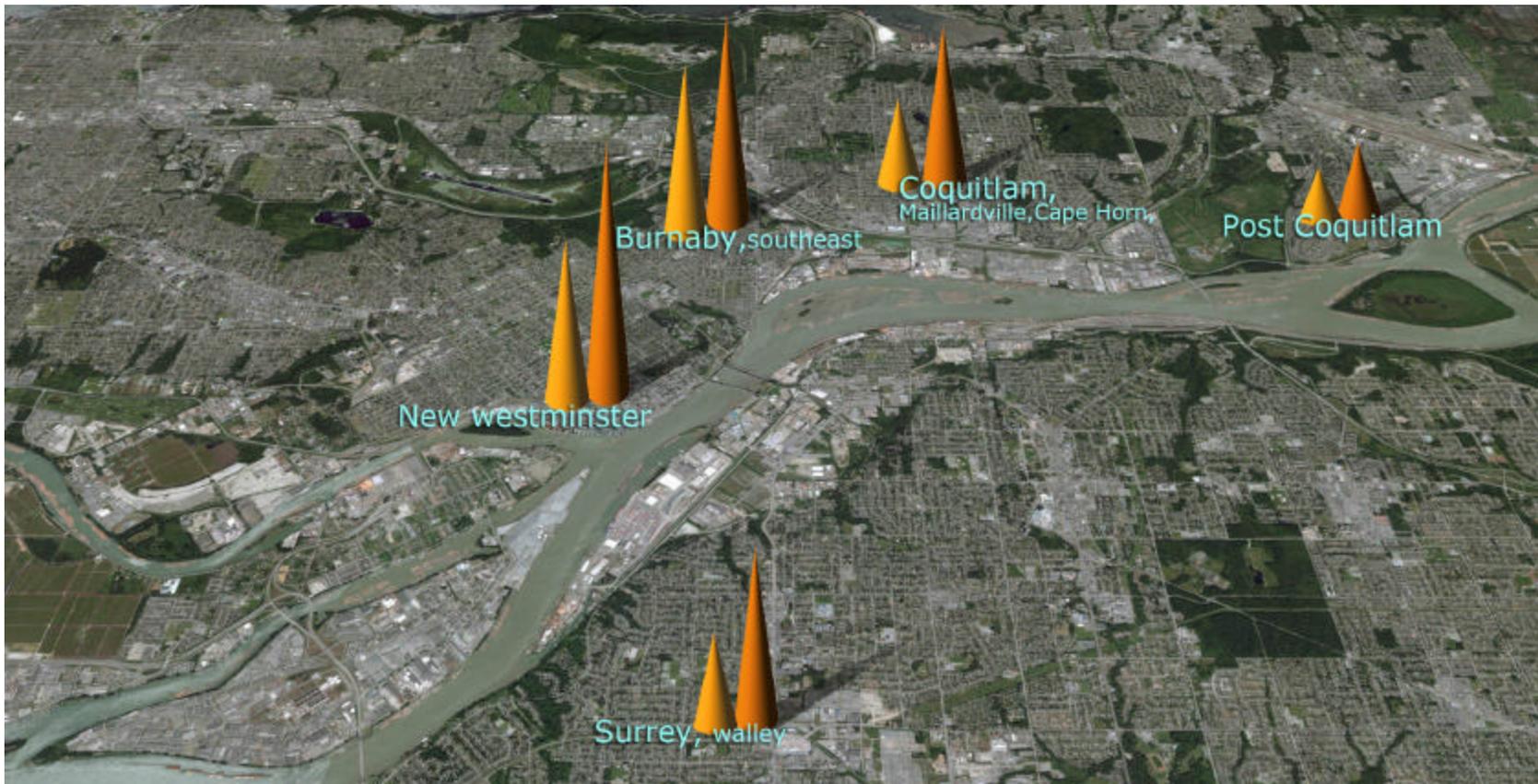


Green Space



Transportation





Population growth:

Areas where population growth is expected to be greatest



2001 Values



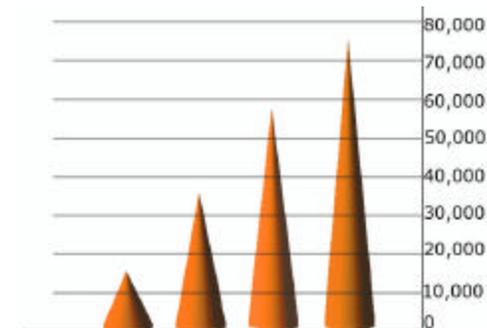
2021 Values

POPULATION

Where people live

The current population of Riverworld is approximately 800,000. In the next 20 years this is expected to grow 170%. The greatest growth is expected in North Surrey and adjacent North Delta, while population density will be greatest in Burnaby and Surrey.

City Population	2001	2021
Surrey	347,825	542,000
Burnaby	204,407	266,000
New Westminster	54,656	84,000
Coquitlam	112,890	206,000
Port Coquitlam	51,257	67,000





Job locations:

Areas of concentrated industrial or commercial employment



1991 Values



2021 Values

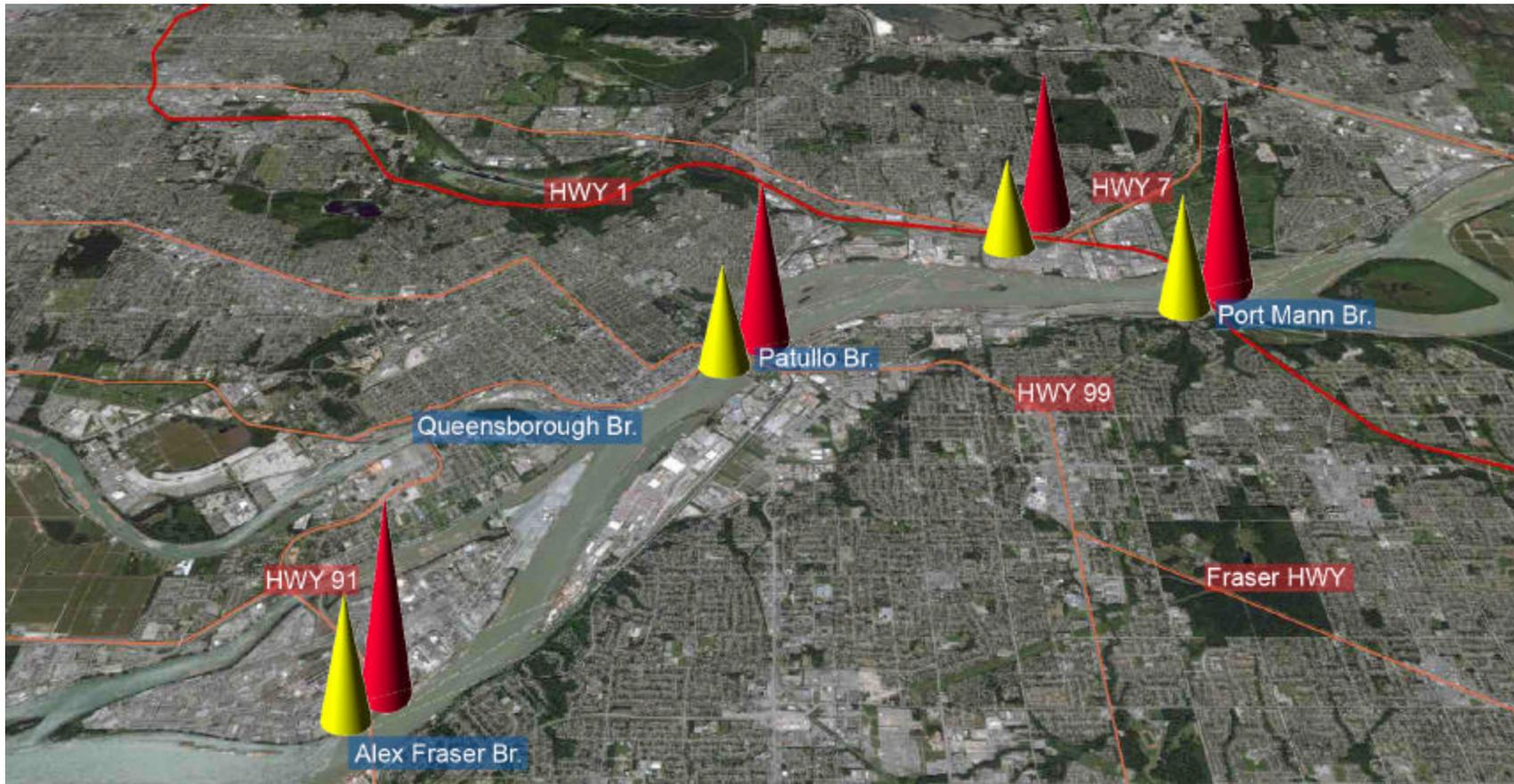
EMPLOYMENT

Where people work

Jobs are expected to increase the most in North Delta, North Surrey, and Burnaby over the next 30 years. This employment growth pattern represents a trend in decentralization of employment opportunities from Vancouver to regional town centers.

In New Westminster, intensification on industrial land offers opportunities for 1,750 more jobs. In Coquitlam, GVRD has set a growth management target that could triple the employment base to 21,000 by 2021. In Surrey, the annual business growth and employment base is growing 4,000 - 5,000 jobs per year. In Port Coquitlam, employment

levels will likely double by 2021. Burnaby has a well diversified industrial base that accounts for about 16 % of industrial employment in the GVRD. For all areas, the regional economy is undergoing shifts in employment from traditional manufacturing to service and high technology uses. This will likely increase job density and diversity within these areas.



Traffic congestion:

Major highways and areas of automobile congestion at peak am hours



1991 Values



2021 Values

TRAFFIC

How people get to work

Of the 12 areas outlined in the GVRD "Transport 2021 Technical Report", the 4 areas that converge in Riverworld- Burnaby, New Westminster, Coquitlam/ Port Coquitlam, and Surrey/ North Delta- are 3 of the 4 areas where traffic is expected to increase the most.

The four major highways that connect the Fraser Valley with the city of Vancouver cross the Fraser River in this area. Other than the Deas Tunnel to the west, the bridges are the only way to access the north side of the Fraser River. These bridges have been and will continue to be "bottlenecks", areas where traffic congestion is intensified.

Bottleneck	1991 Traffic	2021 Traffic
HWYs 7 & 1	3,200	5,000
Port Mann	3,750	6,800
Patullo	3,100	6,000
Alex Fraser	4,100	7,000



Transit use:

Sky Train lines and major station use at peak am hours

1991 Values

2021 Values

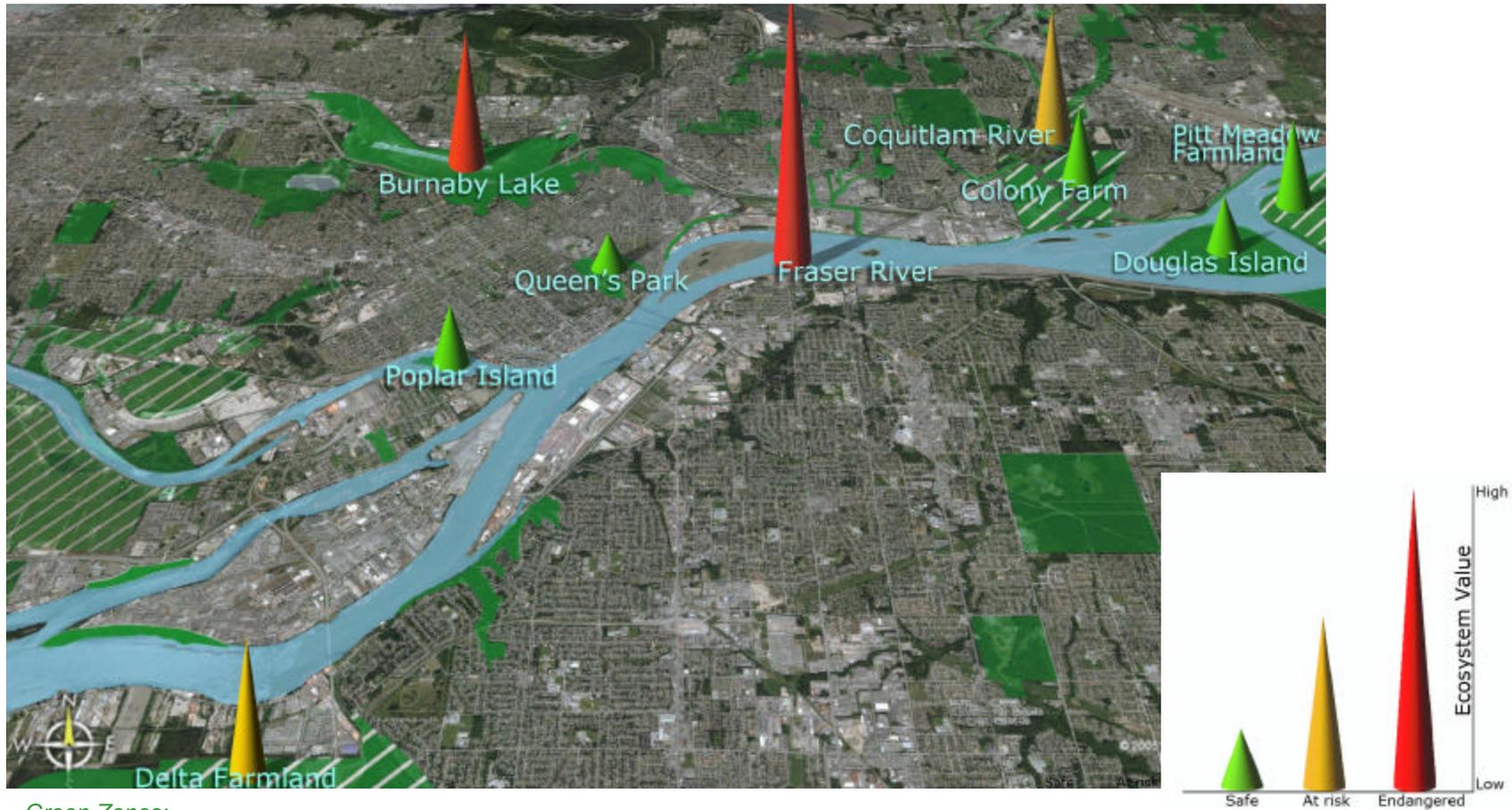
TRANSIT

Commuting on the Sky Train

In 1991 approximately 3,000 passengers commuted on the Sky Train across the Fraser River each morning. In 2021 this number is expected to increase to 7,600 if current trends continue. Passengers boarding the Sky Train south of the Fraser River will likely be concen-

trated at King George and Scott Road stations where there are also bus loops that serve many transit routes and connect to "park n' rides". North of the Fraser River, ridership is also expected to increase due to growth in population and mainly because of the addition of the Millennium Line in 2000. This new line connects the Sky Train to

Coquitlam and North Burnaby, and also makes the Columbia station in New Westminster a major junction in the 2 lines. Finally, the stations shown north of the Fraser River are associated with major bus loops that connect numerous transit routes, including the 97 Express line (shown in red) that joins Port Coquitlam to the Sky Train line.



Green Zones:

Importance and level of risk in GVRD green zones and other important ecological resources

GREEN ZONES

Ecological impacts of growth

Riverworld represents a collision between human development activities and ecosystems. This area contains some significant natural features that are currently threatened. The Fraser River is the largest river in British Columbia, and considered by

some to be the greatest salmon river in the world. It is also one of the most endangered, according to the 2005 B.C.'s Endangered Rivers List. This great waterway continues to face an array of threats such as sewage, industrial pollution, and excessive gravel extraction. In addition, one of the major tributaries, the Coquitlam River, has appeared on

the endangered list in all 13 years but one. Other issues facing the Fraser River's watershed are due to urbanization and increased urban runoff. Finally, Delta and Pitt Meadows farmland play an important role in the ecological integrity of the Fraser River. Farmland in the GVRD is increasingly threatened by encroaching urban development.

REFERENCES

Where the information came from

The City of Burnaby	www.city.burnaby.bc.ca
The City of Coquitlam	www.coquitlam.ca
The City of New Westminster	www.city.new-westminster.bc.ca
The City of Port Coquitlam	www.city.port-coquitlam.bc.ca
The City of Surrey	www.city.surrey.bc.ca
The GVRD Livable Region Strategy	www.gvrd.bc.ca/growth/lrsp.htm
The GVRD Transport 2021 Technical Report	www.gvrd.bc.ca/growth/transport2021.htm
Translink	www.translink.bc.ca
The Fraser River Estuary Management Program	www.bieapfrempp.org