Non-farm Uses and Subdivisions in the ALR

Develop a methodology to track and assess agricultural land use and ownership change as a result of successful non-farm use and subdivision applications to the ALC

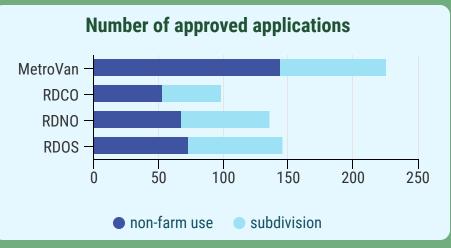
3 databases

- ALC decision letters
- iMap BC
- **BC** Assessment

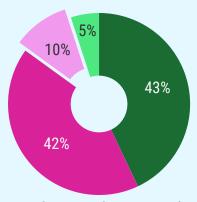
540 applications reviewed 910 parcels investigated

- 2006 2016
- Metro Vancouver and Okanagan regions

Non-farm uses may permanently impact ALR lands such as building roads. Nearly 30% of all non-farm use applications were related to transportation purposes, totaling 670 ha.



Change in farm class status



Non-farm use (359 parcels)







Comparison of property class status (having farm class or not having farm class) in the vear before the approval date and in 2019

- 22% 42% 31% **Subdivision** (513 parcels)
- No change (remain farmed)
- No change (remain not farmed)
- Farmed to not farmed
- Not farmed to farmed

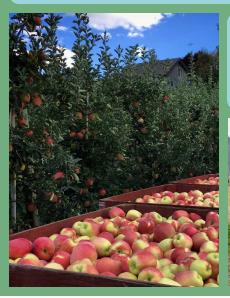


- Subdivisions appeared to lead to a high number of properties changing from having a farm class status to not having a farm class status.
- 30% of all new parcels created as a result of subdivisions ceased to have a farm class. status.

Change in ownership (within 3 years after applications were approved) 25% Non-farm use (384 parcels) Subdivision (531 parcels) ownership changed ownership not changed

80% of all the first ownership transfers went to family members





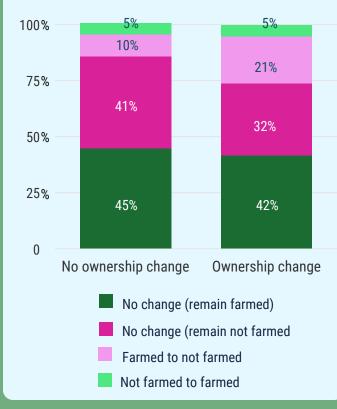
After parcel ownerships were transferred, a higher percentage of them ceased to have farm class status.





64% of all the parcels had their ownerships transferred within three years after non-farm use and subdivision applications were approved. This percentage became higher for subdivided parcels.

Change in ownership vs Change in farm class status



















For more info:

https://www.kpu.ca/isfs/agricultural-land-use-in-the-alrwallapak.polasub@kpu.ca

