

Oakville gained close to Milton's population since '86

Halton has topped 300,000 residents, according to data from Statistics Canada unveiled at the regional planning committee meeting Wednesday.

Halton now boasts a population of 313,136, up from 271,389 when the last federal census was taken in 1986. Oakville is leading Halton

growth. Almost as many people as live in Milton moved to Oakville between 1986 and 1991.

Oakville swelled from 87,107 people in 1986 to 114,670 in 1991, an increase of 27,563. Milton's population, essentially unchanged since 1986, is 32,075.

Oakville is rapidly catching up to

Burlington, still Halton's most populous municipality with 129,575 residents. Burlington's population grew by 12,900 over the five-year interim since the last census. It was 116,675 in 1986. Halton Hills, poised finally for a growth spurt with new residential development after years of haggling, now has 36,816 people, up from 35,370 in 1986.

Milton, which has seen no new residential construction of significance since the last census due to water and utility system constraints, gained 38 people in five years. In 1986 the population was 32,037.

Overall, 41,747 people moved to Halton from 1986 through to 1991. But Halton is still the smallest region in what's known as the

Greater Toronto Area (GTA), which

also comprises Metro Toronto, Peel, York and Durham. Durham, which is the next smallest region at 409,070 residents, gained roughly twice as many people over the five-year term, bumping its previous level of 326,179 up with 82,891 new arrivals.

York Region, basically north of Toronto, is expanding at the fastest clip, followed by Halton's neighbour Peel. Of the 502,716 people who moved to the GTA between 1986 and 1991, York absorbed 154,379 to become a home for 504,981. Peel took in 140,644 and boasted 732,798 residents by 1991. Toronto proper gained 83,050 and was home to 2,275,771 at last count, up from 2,192,721.

The GTA, the country's largest urban area, topped 4 million for the

first time in 1991. There were 4,237,747 in the GTA fold by mid-1991, up from 3,735,031 in 1986.

In terms of trends, Oakville is expected to surpass Burlington's population in the not-too-distant future. Oakville's planning calls for a ceiling of 200,000 residents. Burlington is not expected to become that large. Halton Hills will be the third largest centre in Halton for some time to come, topping 40,000 residents, while it is anticipated that Milton will gain approximately 8,000 people by the turn of the century as at least some steps are taken to resolve the utility servicing issue.

Over the longer term, Milton is expected to become substantially larger and overtake Halton Hills as the third-biggest centre in the region, once major utility improvements are made. The focus of the Halton Urban Structure Review, a \$4 million regional study, is planning for vigorous growth in Milton and north Oakville over the next 20 years, with the possibility of a \$100 million so-called "big pipe" to bring water north from Lake Ontario.

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DESTROY WEEDS

Notice is hereby given to all persons in possession of land in accordance with the Weed Control Act, Ontario 1988, Chapter 51, Sec. 3 and 16, that unless noxious weeds growing on their lands within the Municipality of Burlington are destroyed by the date of Monday, June 8, 1992 and throughout the season, the Corporation of the City of Burlington may enter upon the said lands and have the weeds destroyed, charging the costs against the land in taxes as set out in the Act.

Hay Fever is principally caused by Ragweed, therefore Ragweed requires special continuous attention. Other noxious weeds requiring eradication are Thistles, Poison Ivy, Wild Carrot.

PLEASE NOTE: Dandelions, Burdock and Golden Rod are not considered noxious weeds under the Weed Control Act.

The Cooperation of all citizens is earnestly solicited.

Chris McGuire, Municipal Weed Inspector (333-6146)
Paul Anderson, Municipal Weed Inspector (333-6146)
City of Burlington

(5142)

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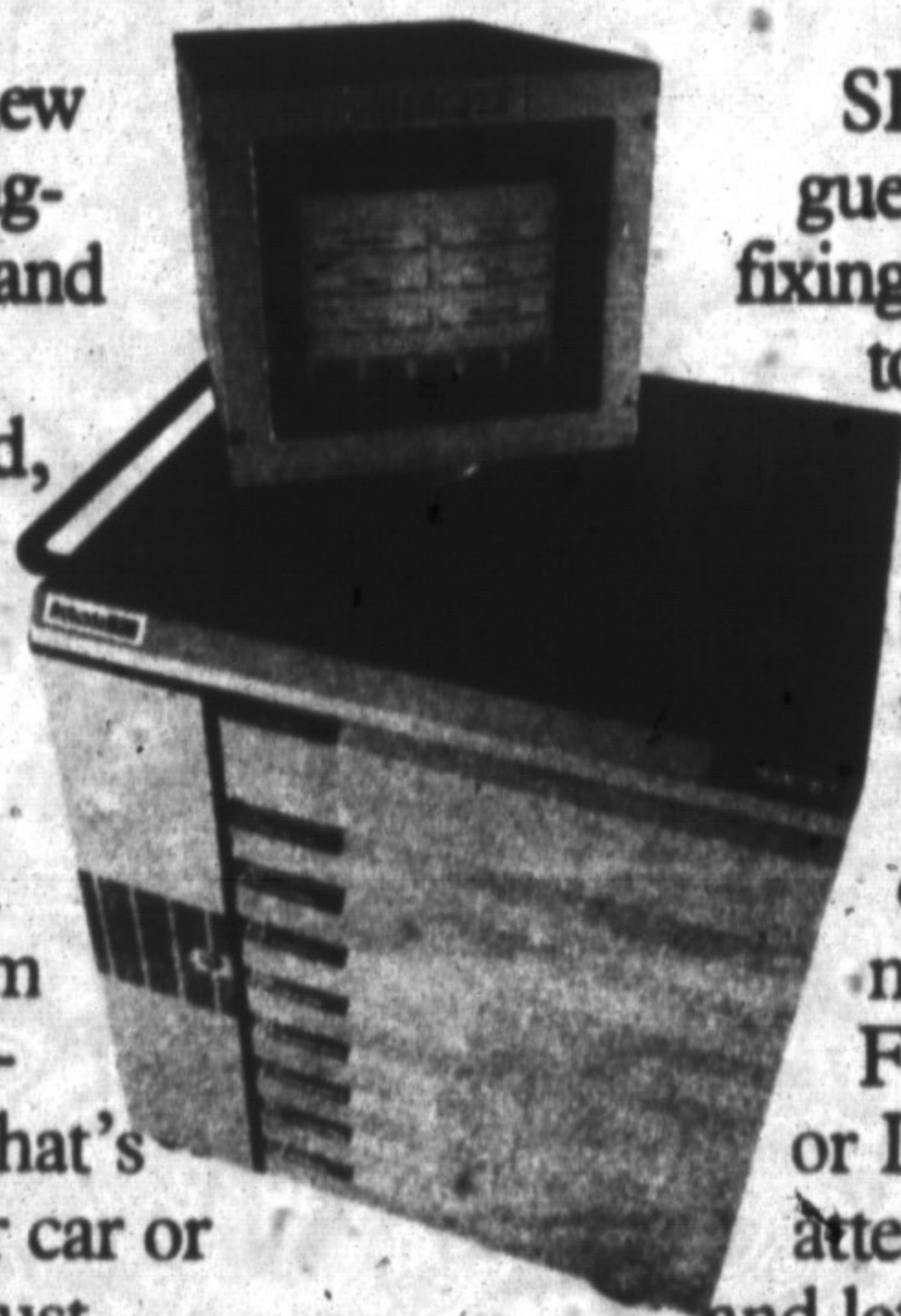
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