

PLANNING REPORT

MAY 1977

EEL GROUND

INDIAN RESERVE NO.2

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Eel Ground Band Council - Chief Mike Martin

Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs

Atlantic Regional Office - Regional Planning

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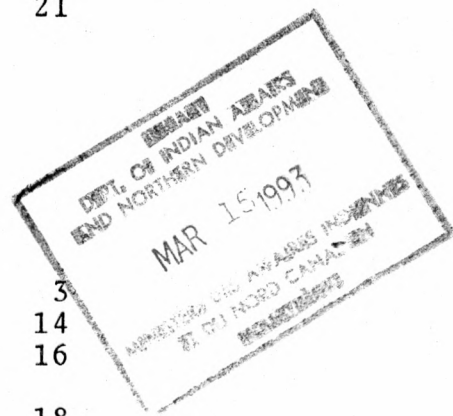
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
EEL GROUND INDIAN RESERVE #2
MAY 1977

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the winter of 1973, the Eel Ground Band was faced with the problem of finding suitable land for future housing. As a result, it was decided to have an Airphoto Interpretation Study done for a portion of the Reserve, and the areas suitable for specific developments indicated. Upon completion of this study, it became evident that there were only a few areas which could be developed without costly remedial measures. One alternative was to infill on the existing serviced lots along Delphine Road. A plan was prepared showing an additional thirty (30) serviced lots that could be utilized. This plan was presented to Chief Mike Martin in the fall of 1973, but it was never adopted. Scattered residential development continued along River Road and Martin Road. Some infilling occurred along Delphine Road; however, approximately twenty (20) fully serviced lots are still vacant.

The Planning Section was again contacted in July, 1976 to prepare a subdivision plan for the River and Martin Road area. Alternative plans were prepared along with cost estimates provided by the Regional Engineer.

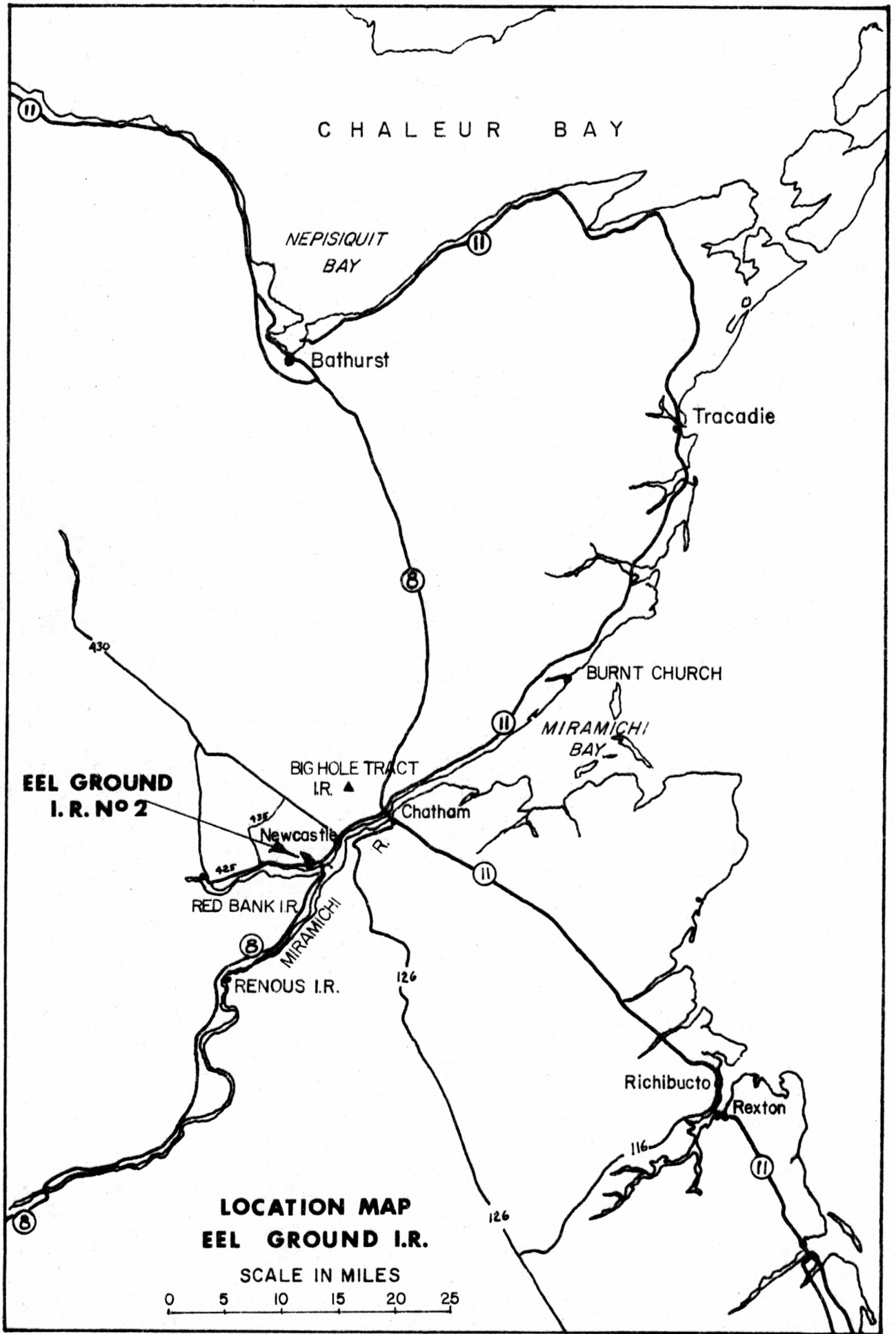
It should be noted that River Road is serviced with water and individual septic tanks. Chief and Council stated that all the installed septic tanks in the area were experiencing back-up problems. Therefore, Council felt the sewage collection system should be extended. As can be seen from the attached estimates for extension of services, this would be very expensive.

Chief and Council are now faced with the problem of deciding whether to infill on the existing serviced lots or to begin a remedial program of ditching and draining areas 1 and 2 as shown on the enclosed plan No. 1.

Included in the plan are proposed sites for:

- (a) extension to mobile home park
- (b) new school
- (c) new firehall
- (d) recreational areas
- (e) highway commercial
- (f) a saw mill
- (g) alternative residential areas

Hopefully, the alternatives and recommendations obtained in this report will help Chief and Council in making decisions for the development of the Reserve.



2. LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Eel Ground Indian Reserve No. 2 is located on the north bank of the Miramichi River about three (3) miles west of Newcastle, Northumberland County, New Brunswick. Access is provided by Highway 425 passing through the Reserve. This highway forms the northern boundary of the developed area which extends southward to the River.

The Eel Ground Band has possession of Eel Ground Reserve No. 2 (2,651 acres) where the Band Members live, the South part of Big Hole Tract No. 8, and Renous Reserve No. 12. The latter Reserve, about 25 acres, along the Southwest Miramichi River, will be developed as a camp-site.

The Eel Ground Reserve has a population of approximately 270 people. The area north of Highway 425 is mainly undeveloped woodland. The site between the Highway and the River contains the townsite, consisting of approximately 60 houses, 2 small schools, Band office and police station, and a Roman Catholic Church.

Eel Ground is one of the many small settlements around the Newcastle-Chatham urban area. While several communities lost population during the last decade, the Band population increased slightly.

The Town of Newcastle with a population of 6,500 provides the Band Members with educational, medical, commercial facilities and fire protection.

3. EXISTING PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Climate

All figures are based on the 1941-1970 period, which is the current standard thirty-year (30-year) period as recommended by the World Meteorological Organization and it reflects the best possible estimate of the current state of the Canadian climate.

The average yearly rainfall for Newcastle-Eel Ground is 75.71 centimeters, and the average yearly snowfall is 197.6 centimeters, yielding an average total precipitation of 95.5 centimeters. The predominant wind direction is west southwest.

3.2 Bedrock and Surficial Geology*

The underlying bedrock within the developed portion of the Reserve consists of fine grained, poorly cemented sandstones, deposited in thin horizontally bedded strata. As the individual layers are generally only from two to four inches in thickness, severe fracturing of this poorly cemented material has occurred, particularly within the upper portion of the bedrock surface. Therefore, rock fragments from approximately six inches to two feet cover the bedrock surface underlying the thin soil cover.

A layer of relatively impervious clay up to two feet in thickness has been deposited over the underlying bedrock, thus retarding subsurface drainage. Additional glacial action has resulted in the deposition of stratified fine sands up to four feet in thickness as the existing surficial material. The depth of the sand layer is greatest in the southerly portion of the Reserve,

becoming virtually non-existent in the northerly section to the south of Highway No. 425 which roughly parallels the Northwest Miramichi River.

The retardation of the subsurface drainage by the clay seam underlying the uniformly graded sands in the southern and central portion of the Reserve and the clay overburden to the north has resulted in high water table conditions. Therefore, surface drainage becomes the controlling influence, resulting in seasonal ponding in low-lying areas or other local situations without drainage outlets or lacking sufficient gradient.

* Based on: Airphoto Interpretation Study
Eel Ground Indian Reserve No. 2.
Bird & Hale Ltd., June, 1973

3.3 Topography - Slope

The southern portion of the Reserve gently slopes from Highway 425 to the bank of the Miramichi River. Small sections of river bank exhibit a moderately rolling slope of 10-20% while the remainder of the southern portion has a slope of not more than 10%.

Surveys conducted by Interprovincial Engineering Ltd., during their Environmental Clean-Up Assessment Study, show a uniform drop of twenty-six (26) feet over the developed area from Highway 425 towards the bank of the Miramichi River.

3.4 Groundwater and Surface Drainage

At present, high water table conditions persist over much of the developed area in spite of the open drainage ditches that have been installed in recent years. Seasonally high water table conditions creating surface ponding of runoff are evident over much of the central, northern and eastern portions.

The water table rises to the surface or within a few inches depth during the spring runoff or after a heavy rainfall. Areas experiencing this type of drainage conditions are unsuited to any type of development unless remedial measures are used, such as the construction of a short open ditch to a suitable outlet.

4. WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM*

4.1 Water

Potable water is obtained from a drilled well centrally located in the community opposite the Church. This well is reported to have a firm yield of 15 g.p.m. Departmental records show that the average rate of water consumption is in the order of 8 g.p.m. The well provides thus an adequate supply for the existing and future population in Eel Ground.

The water distribution mains parallel the sewer system with the addition of a 6-inch diameter main extending along the south west River Road to the western end of the Reserve.

4.2 Sewage Collection

Two-thirds of the houses, i.e. 40, are serviced by piped water and sewer. The sewage drains by gravity to a two acre facultative lagoon southeast of the townsite, and is discharged without chlorination into the Miramichi River. This lagoon could serve up to four hundred (400) persons which is approximately the total population forecast for the Reserve in 1990. After that date, the lagoon could be expanded about one half an acre into another cell situated to the east of the existing cell.

The remaining homes (approximately 20) discharge their waste into septic tanks, a number of which are subject to plugging.

* Information obtained from: Environmental Clean-Up
Assessment Studies
Waste Water by:
Interprovincial Engineering Ltd.
August, 1976.

5. PRESENT LAND USE

Eel Ground consists of 2,600 acres of mostly undeveloped land covered by a mixture of dense immature softwood and some cut over land.

Development within the Reserve boundaries has occurred primarily along the south side of Highway No. 425, on either side of the Delphine Road and along the River Road that parallels the northbank of the Northwest Miramichi River. See Map No. 1, Existing Land Use and Services.

This developed portion consists of approximately sixty (60) houses, a small mobile home park, two (2) school buildings, a Band office and police building, small store, a Roman Catholic Church and cemetery.

A sanitary landfill site exists on the opposite side of Highway 425 away from the community.

A two-acre facultative lagoon is located southeast of the townsite.

6. HOUSING

6.1 Housing Conditions

From housing surveys done in the past, housing conditions have been classified in three (3) groups; good, fair and poor. Table No. 1 indicates the situation at the specified years.

The differences between the ratings over the years are partly explained by the use of different criteria in assessing the houses. However, the housing situation

TABLE 1 - HOUSING CONDITIONS* EEL GROUND INDIAN RESERVE NO. 2

Year	Population On-Reserve	No. of Family Units	Families Needing New Homes	Occupied Houses Needing Major Repair	Total Housing			Total
					Good	Fair	Poor	
1958	276	51	1	--	44	3	1	48
1960	202	40	1	3	44	1	1	46
1963	194	35	2	4	18	17	7	42
1965	192	35	4	2	19	18	4	41
1967	193	41	9	2	30	7	4	41
1969	207	48	15	--	32	4	7	43
1971	220	48	8	20	20	20	5	45
1973	234	63	10	10	15	25	12	52
1975	277	67	9	26	24	8	26	58
1976**	270	62	14	4	33	10	16	59
1977** (June)	255	61	12	4	35	13	12	60***

SOURCES

* Biennial Indian Housing Surveys, D.I.A.N.D., Ottawa (1958-1975)

** Eel Ground Housing Assessment and Review, November 24, 1976

*** Wilfred Ward, Band Membership, Eel Ground Band Office

*** Included are 6 mobile homes, 3 are described as good, the other 3, as fair

NOTE: The population data in this table include non-Band Members, non-Status people, etc. The actual number of Band Members on the Reserve in December, 1976 was 243.

since 1975 improved through the renovation program funded by L.I.P. and other sources. Four poor houses have been demolished this year and three new units will be built in the summer. The housing shortage has been alleviated somewhat by the five trailers on Augustine Lane.

6.2 Housing Needs

The demand for housing units is created by four factors:

- 1) new family formations.
- 2) doubling up of families.
- 3) demolition of obsolete housing units.
- 4) returning Band members and their families

In this section, an attempt is made to determine the need for new housing units for the next 10 years. Because of the uncertainty in forecasting future events and trends, the calculations cannot be more than "questimates" to assist Council in its budgeting and setting of priorities and allocating land for residential use.

1) New Family Formations

According to the latest data available (see Table 2) nineteen (19) males are between 15 - 19, eleven (11) are in the 10-14 age group and seventeen (17) are between 5 - 9 years of age. Assuming that 14 men in the oldest age groups are not yet married, but will be by 1987, and 8 and 6 of the other two groups will also be married by then, there will be 28 new family formations during the next decade.

2) Two family units are presently doubling up.

3) Demolition of Obsolete Housing Units

Assuming that all the poor houses, five of the fair houses and 3 mobile homes will have to be replaced by 1987, there will be a need for 20 additional housing units.

4) Returning Band Members

Assuming that one additional unit will be required each year to accommodate returning families, 10 houses will be needed. It is further assumed that other returning families, fire victims, etc. will be able to occupy housing units becoming available through families leaving the Reserve, deaths, etc.

Adding the above figures up, will indicate a need for 60 additional housing units within the next decade, requiring a construction program of 6 houses per year.

Forty units will be needing new sites. With a proposed density of 3 houses per acre, an area of 13 acres will have to be set aside for residential development.

As stated above, the future housing requirements for Eel Ground can only be estimated at this stage. However, if 60 additional units are not required within a 10-year period, they will certainly be needed within fifteen (15) years. In order to promote the orderly development of the Reserve and to assume that the Band receive the most benefit from its capital funds, the areas for future housing should be planned now.

7. POPULATION

The total Band population on December 31, 1976 was 346 according to Band records. 243 Band Members or 70% live in Eel Ground. In addition, 10 non-status or Indians who are not registered, and 17 non-Band Members are living on the Reserve for a total Reserve population of 270 people.

Lack of proper records and the high mobility of some Members make it rather difficult to determine the accurate Reserve population at any given time. Different figures are recorded, as Departmental records, on which Charts 1 and 2 are based, only list registered Band members.

From a planning point of view, exact numbers are not so important, as the trend which they reveal. Therefore, in order to analyze past population trends, Registered Indian Population lists compiled by Headquarters in Ottawa have been utilized. Knowledge acquired from Chief, Councillors and Band Officials form the basis for future population projections.

7.1 Existing Populations

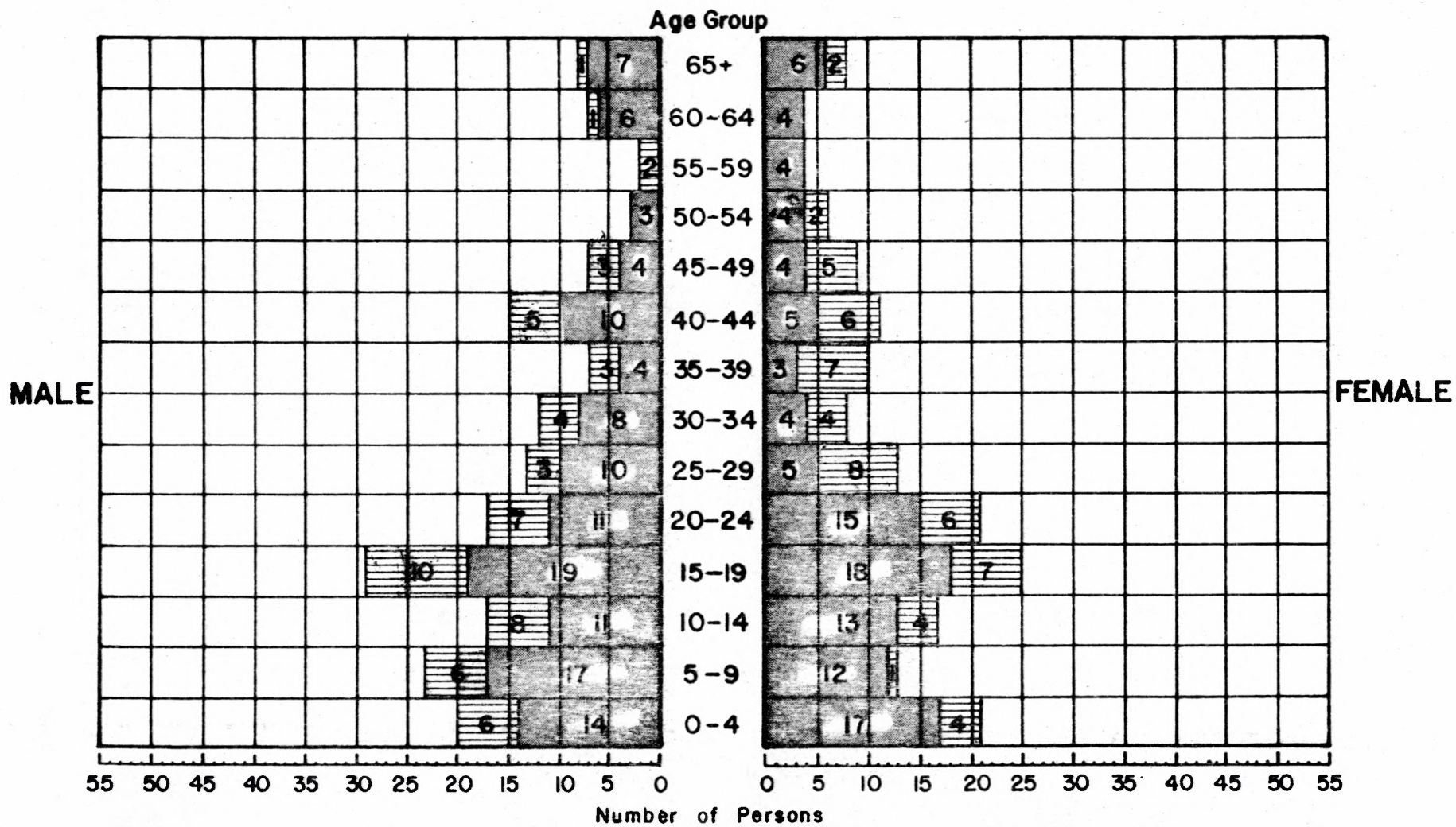
Chart 1 depicts the Membership of the Eel Ground Band by Age, Sex and Residence according to the latest available data. (Registered Indian Population List, December 31, 1975) Of the 353 Band Members, 238 or 67% live on the Reserve.

CHART I EEL GROUND I.R. 2 Population by Age-Group & Sex 1975

Off In Eel Ground
 Male 59 124 = 183

Total Population = 353
 In Eel Ground = 238
 Off Reserve = 115

In Eel Ground Off
 170= 114 55 Female



Population by sex and residence 1975

The number of males and females living away from Eel Ground appears to be equally divided, though the male group seems to be concentrated in the 10 - 24 age groups, while the females are more spread out over the 15 - 49 age groups or child bearing age group.

Nearly half of the Band members are younger than 20, (47%). This large number of young people on the Reserve, especially in the 15 - 19 group will effect the need for housing and employment and schools for their children. The number of births appear to have decreased somewhat over the past 15 years.

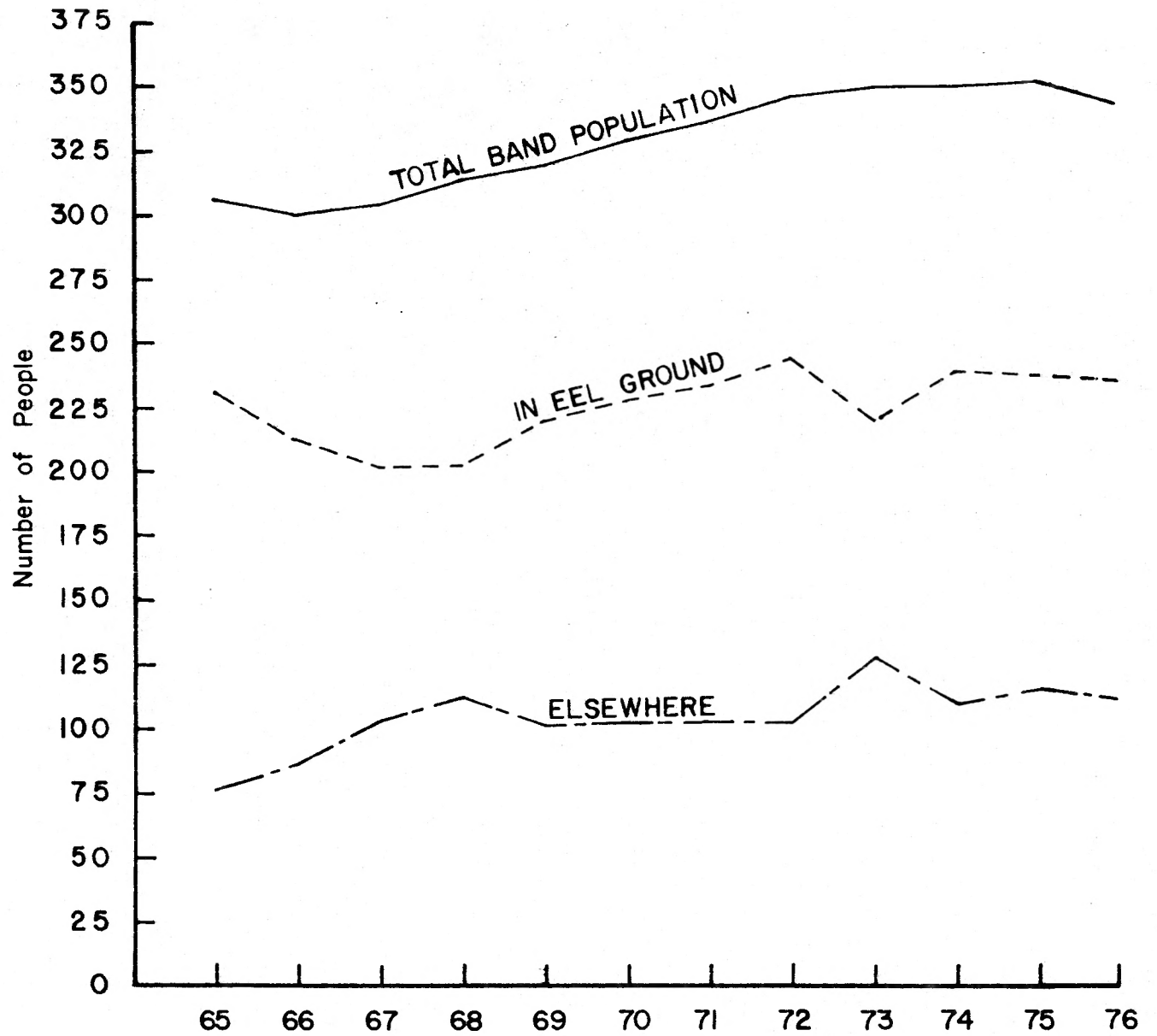
7.2 Past Population Trend

Chart 2 gives a historical view of the Registered Indian Population of the Eel Ground Band since 1965. The Chart is based on population data compiled for December 31 of each year by the Membership Division of the Department in Ottawa from monthly reports prepared by the Band. The 1976 summary was not available at the time of writing this report, so Band records have been used for that year. It can be seen that the Band population increased steadily at an average of 5 people per year since 1966. The Band grew quite rapidly between 1967 and 1972; since then the growth rate levelled off rather sharply.

The on-Reserve population (i.e. Band Members living in

CHART 2

Population Trends
1965-1976



Source: 1965-1975 Registered Indian
Population, Ottawa
1976 Band Records

EEL GROUND BAND

Eel Ground Reserve) has increased and dropped sharply. Since 1973, it has been increasing again. Because of the small population involved, the moving away or returning of one or two large families will make a difference of 10 - 15 people and create a sharp drop or peak in the trend. When the number of Band Members living elsewhere (i.e. on other Reserves or off a Reserve altogether) has increased, there has been an offsetting decrease of people on the Reserve and vice versa.

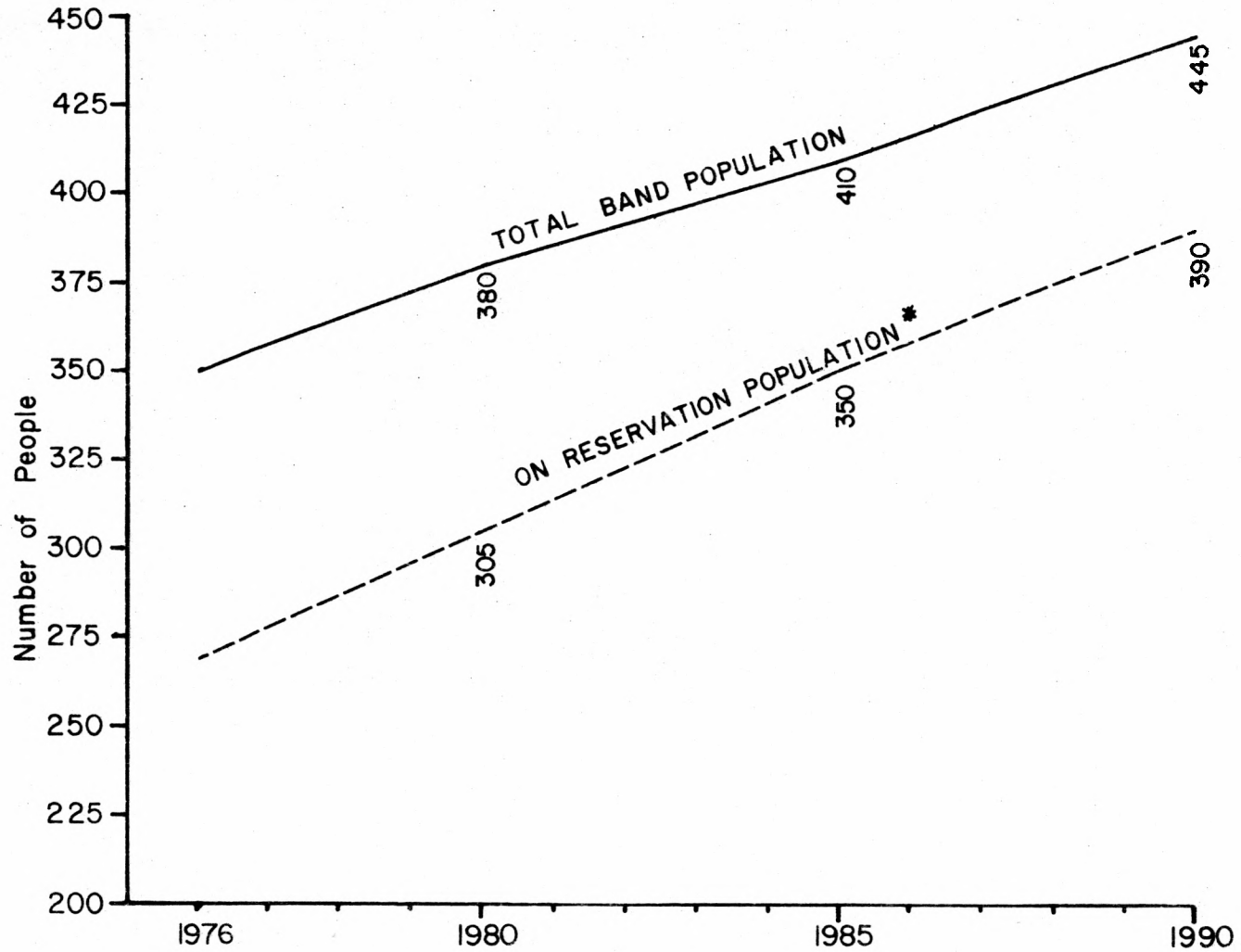
Looking at the trends, it became apparent that since 1965, the on-Reserve population has increased slowly from 230 to 243, approximately one person per year. The number of Band Members living away from Eel Ground has increased faster from 76 in 1965 to 103 in 1975, an average of 3 persons per year.

However, Chief and Council expect this trend to level off as housing and employment conditions on the Reserve improve. If the data for 1975 and 1976 are correct, fewer Band Members are living away from the Reservation in 1976 than in 1975.

It should be kept in mind that the above figures only represent the number of Band Members residing on the Reserve while in reality approximately 30 non-Band Members also live in Eel Ground.

CHART 3

Population Projection
1980, 1985 & 1990



EEL GROUND BAND

* Including Non-Band Members

7.3 Population Projection

Chart 3 shows the projected figures for the total Band Membership and on-Reserve population in 1980, 1985 and 1990.

Because of the small population, the earlier mentioned high mobility and the relatively large number of non-Band Members, it is virtually impossible to project the population with any degree of accuracy.

Based on past trend, and the relatively large numbers of young men between 15 - 19 (see Chart 1), it is expected that the total Band population will increase at an average yearly rate of 1.7%. Projected over the next 15 years, it will mean that in:

- 1980, there will be 380 Band Members
- 1985, there will be 410 Band Members
- 1990, there will be 445 Band Members.

The forecasts for the on-Reserve population are based on the following assumptions:

- a) the relative large group of young men between 15 - 19 presently living in Eel Ground will stay there and marry.
- b) more Band Members will return and/or remain in Eel Ground than leave, with the improving housing and employment situation.

- c) because of its proximity to Newcastle, Chatham, the Reserve may attract a relatively large group of non-Band Members. (NOTE: Over 10% of the people living in Eel Ground are presently non-Band Members.)

Consequently, it is anticipated that approximately 80% of the total Band Membership figure will reside in Eel Ground, resulting in the following forecasts:

- 1980 - 305 people in Eel Ground
- 1985 - 350 people in Eel Ground
- 1990 - 390 people in Eel Ground.

8. PROPOSED FUTURE LAND USES

8.1 Residential Development

The results of the Airphoto Interpretation Study done in June, 1973, site investigation and analysis by Regional Planning and Engineering staff indicate three areas suitable as housing areas. See Plan # 2, "Proposed Land Use Plan" and Table 2 "Comparison of Housing Areas".

A. Infilling

There are several fully serviced vacant lots along Delphine Road, and along the waterline on River Road. Infilling of these vacant lots would provide about 20 additional housing sites. The surface soils on the River Road are suitable for septic tile bed facilities or would pose few construction constraints to possible extension of the existing sewer system.

B. Proposed Housing Site 1 (Martin Road)

Chief and Council have stated that the Band Members have expressed a preference to live along Martin Road (Housing Site 1), and houses are being built on the site. The soils of this area are prone to high water table conditions and seasonal ponding of surface run-off. Year round access to the site could be made available by widening and upgrading the existing road. Drainage culverts, set at proper grade elevations, should be installed in the open drainage ditches that intersect the existing access road. However, because of the high water table, and flooding, this site is not recommended for septic tanks, and sewage should be disposed of by a central system. Extension of the Sewer main along Martin Road (a distance of 1,500 feet) would cost approximately \$85,000.00.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF HOUSING AREAS

<div style="text-align: center;">Alternatives</div> <div style="text-align: left;">Site Factors</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">- A -</div> <div style="text-align: center;">INFILLING</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">- B -</div> <div style="text-align: center;">SITE # 1</div>	<div style="text-align: center;">- C -</div> <div style="text-align: center;">SITE # 2</div>
1. WATER - central system - ground water	Available	To be extended Available	To be extended Available
2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL - central system - septic tanks	Available Suitable	To be extended Unsuitable	To be extended Unsuitable
3. TOPOGRAPHY	Flat, Slopes less than 10%	Flat, Slope less than 10%	Flat, Slope Less than 10%
4. ROAD ACCESS	Existing	Improvements required	Path to be upgraded and gravelled.
5. VEGETATION (Important for windbreak, reducing heating costs, and landscaping.)	50% coverage	100% coverage	100% coverage
6. SOIL DRAINAGE	Delphine Road, poor; River Road, moderate	Moderate, and high water table	Poor, high water table

This very approximate figure is made up as follows:

1,500 lineal feet of 8" Ø sewer at \$17.00/ft.	\$25,500.00
5 manholes at \$1,600.00 ea.	8,000.00
30 service connections at \$300.00 ea.	9,000.00
Terrain indicates at least one pumping station	30,000.00
500 lineal feet of forcemain at \$10.00/lin.ft.	<u>5,000.00</u>
Sub-Total	\$77,500.00
Add 10% Engineering and Contingency	<u>7,500.00</u>
	\$85,000.00

This sewer main should, at a later date, be looped along the westerly portion of River Road and be tied in with the existing system at the end of Delphine Road.

Extension of the Water Line will also be required and will cost approximately \$28,000.00, consisting of the following components:

1,500 lineal feet of 8" Ø water main at \$20.00	
per lineal foot	\$30,000.00
30 service connections at \$250.00 ea.	<u>7,500.00</u>
Sub-Total	\$37,500.00
Add 10% Engineering and Contingency	<u>3,500.00</u>
	\$41,000.00

Total servicing costs are \$126,000.00.

Since approximately 30 houses could be built along Martin Road on 80 feet wide lots, the cost per lot would be $\frac{\$126,000.}{30} = \$4,200.00$.

To this figure should be added the costs of road improvements, which will be in the neighbourhood of \$10,000.00.

It should be stressed that because of lack of detailed field information and inflation, the above mentioned figures should be considered as "ball park" only.

C. Proposed Housing Site #2 (South of the Mobile Home Park)

This area is similar in terrain to Housing Site # 1. It too is poorly drained, and has a high water table, rendering it unsuitable for development serviced by septic tanks. However, Site # 2 has an advantage over Site # 1, in that, it can be more readily serviced, since water and sewer mains are close by. Plans to upgrade the path linking Augustine Lane, (Mobile Home Park) and Delphine Road are being considered. This would provide the site with additional access to the centre of the community. The area is crossed by two water courses and an extensive ditching improvement program will be required.

Water and sewer service to this site would be in the area of \$247,000.00. (1976 cost estimate by Mr. R. Holden, P. Eng.)

In view of the fact that Chief and Council have decided to develop Site # 1 first, because of the people's preferences for this area, no further detailed cost estimates nor lot design have been undertaken for Site # 2.

Infilling on vacant serviced lots and development of Site # 1 would provide approximately 50 housing sites, adequate to meet the demand over the next 10 - 15 years, as shown in Section 6.2. Housing Needs. Additionally, there is room in the Mobile Home Park for about ten homes.

8.2 Institutional

In the centre of the community between Martin and River Roads are two school buildings, the Band Office, a small recreation building and the Church. It is recommended that this area be further developed as the core of the Reserve.

A new school is proposed for the 2 1/2 acre site where the old school buildings are located. Construction is scheduled for April, 1978, and the building will consist of two regular classrooms, one kindergarten, two offices and a health room. The Council hopes to be able to add a 5,000 square foot gymnasium to the structure. Students from Grade 1 - 6 will be attending this school.

A fire hall is proposed for the site opposite the Band office. Mr. Ken Partington, Fire Consultant of the Region, recommended that the following criteria be considered when constructing the fire hall:

- a) a single bay fire station with an approximate size of 30 ft. x 32 ft. should be sufficient to service the existing and proposed population.
- b) the building be set back at least 30 feet from the road in order to enable the fire truck to be parked outside when washing and drying the hoses.

The police station should be located in the same building as the firehall minimizing the chances of vandalism and making it easier to notify both forces in case of fire and other emergencies.

8.3 Commercial

With the exception of a small store-canteen operated from a house, there is no commercial establishment on the Reserve.

Plan No. 2 "Proposed Land Use Plan" has designated a vacant area along the south side of Highway 425 as commercial (Lots 25 - 27 inclusive).

It is strongly recommended that this area be reserved for commercial uses, as it has easy access to the highway and can readily be serviced. Since the Reserve population is rather small, any commercial operation to be successful will depend on customers using the highway on their way to or from Newcastle. The Band Economic Development Committee should undertake a traffic count to see how many motorists pass through the Reserve.

The commercial site on the easterly boundary of the Reserve consists of level ground and is within 200 feet of the existing water and sewer lines. However, the site experiences poor drainage conditions and a high water table makes it unsuitable for septic tanks and tile beds, unless the site is filled in or the water table lowered. A ground water supply is available.

The Council is considering the development of a campground on the Renous Reserve; along the southwest Miramichi River on Highway 118; 46 units are proposed for the 25 acre Reserve.

The Eel Ground Band Economic Development Committee will also carry out a feasibility study on operating a Fishing Lodge on the Renous Reserve.

The Band runs a gravel operation on the Big Hole Tract of which the south part belongs to Eel Ground. The gravel is of good quality and in 1976, 35,000 tons were removed.

Preliminary investigations of Peat moss deposits on the Eel Ground Reserve proper concluded that no significant thickness of peat occurs to warrant commercial development.

8.4 Industrial

An approximate 10 acre parcel of land north of Highway No. 425 has been set aside as the site for the proposed sawmill. See "Proposed Land Use Plan".

The site is located on an existing track, which is kept open year round to provide access to the sanitary landfill site. Clearing, widening, ditching and other improvements to this road would be required to service the truck traffic generated by a sawmill.

In selecting a site for a sawmill, the following criteria should be considered:

- With electric sawmills today, the site should be dry and well drained, preferably an area with a sand and gravel bottom located on a knoll.
- The cost of transporting the logs to the mill should be kept to a minimum.
- The mill should be far enough off the road to prevent dust blowing on the logs making them more difficult to saw and causing sawblades to wear quickly.
- The minimum site should be 10 acres in area to allow enough space for loading, parking, stacking and storing of lumber, the mill itself, a small office building, roads, etc.
- A water pump should be required in case of fire. If the water supply is insufficient, a 1,000 gallon tank should be available for storing of water.

McKay Brook runs fairly close to the proposed site and the Band intends to use this as a water source.

The soil would appear suitable for construction, but this should be confirmed by more detailed field checking. Fill areas should be avoided in siting the building.

No surface drainage problems are anticipated at the site, and three phase hydro is available along Highway 425 and would have to be extended up the access road to the mill.

However, despite all these advantages, servicing costs will be relatively high.

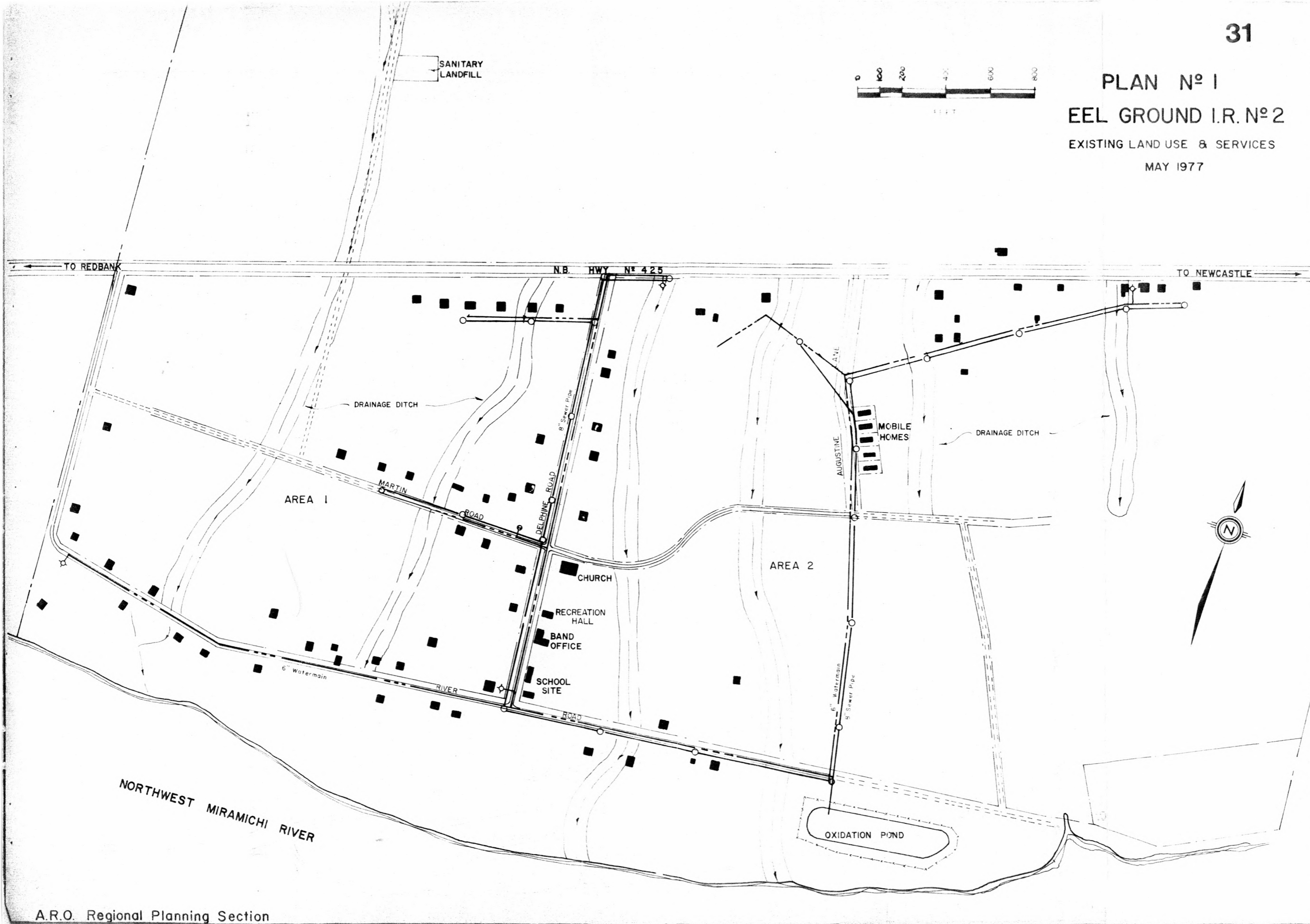
8.5 Recreation and Open Space

The proposed Land Use Plan shows five areas for recreation or open space:

- a) a Games and Picnic area along the River at the bottom of Delphine Road.
- b) a Campground and Fishing Camp at the south easterly corner of the Reserve on the northwest Miramichi River. The site offers easy access, suitable land for accommodating facilities and a small sheltered cove for future docking facilities. The Bird and Hale report, pages 11 and 12 contain various recommendations with regard to developing this site.
- c) a Model Indian Village, a 2.3 acre site between the Mobile Home Park and Housing Site 2. The Band received a grant under the Summer Job Corps Program to work on the first phase of this area which included clearing the site and construction of toilet facilities, fireplaces and wigwams.
- d) an active Recreation area with sport fields behind the Band office and school. This site is very central and forms a logical extension from the games area near the River.
- e) an Open Space area for more unorganized forms of recreation, e.g. playgrounds, etc. between the houses along the Highway and Martin Road.

The plan also shows an area as a "Tent Village", north of the Recreation area for summer visitors who come to the Reserve with their trailers or tents.

PLAN N° 1
EEL GROUND I.R. N° 2
EXISTING LAND USE & SERVICES
MAY 1977



PLAN N^o 2
EEL GROUND I.R. N^o 2

PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN

