

# Appendix A: Sackville 2010 Community Profile, 2010

## 1.0 General Background

### 1.1 *Location*

Sackville is located in southeastern New Brunswick in the County of Westmorland, about 10 km from the Nova Scotia border and 42 km from Moncton. The twined Trans Canada Highway (TCH), which bisects the Town, provides easy access to areas outside the community, especially to the urban centers of Moncton and Amherst, Nova Scotia (16 km). The provincial capital of New Brunswick, Fredericton, is 228 kilometres to the west and Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, is 220 kilometres southeast.

### 1.2 *A Brief History*

The history of Sackville is equally as diverse and rich as the natural environment. The Sackville Centennial Monument, located next to the Swan Pond, recognizes the incorporation of the Town in 1903 and acknowledges the five founding groups who originally settled the area: Mi'kmaq, Acadians, New England Planters, Loyalists and the Yorkshires.

The first to visit the area, over 7,000 years ago, was the Mi'kmaq. The central location of the Tantramar Marsh within the Maritime Provinces made it an ideal location as a common meeting ground for Mi'kmaq chiefs.

Between 1708 and 1752, Acadians established homesteads in the area stretching from Westcock and Middle Sackville. Emigrating from the Atlantic Coast of France, these settlers were attracted to the fertile marshlands. These settlers created dykes and drained the marshland to reclaim high yielding agricultural land. Many of the dykes created by the Acadians are still present in the low lying areas today.

In 1755, the British moved into the area and seized the French fortress of Fort Beausejour, renaming it Fort Cumberland. The Acadians were soon after deported back to France or to other parts of British North America including Quebec, Georgia and Louisiana.

Between 1760 and 1761 the British began to actively encourage New Englanders to resettle the area along with disbanded military from Fort Cumberland. In 1762/1763 the Township of Sackville was laid out, making it the first English settlement in New Brunswick. The new settlement was named Sackville in honour of Lord George Sackville, commander of the British forces. As the new Township was slow to grow, promotional efforts continued until the next wave of settlers in 1772-1775 arrived, the Yorkshire Settlers. The Yorkshires set to work extending the dykelands and began to use the reclaimed marshlands for hay production for both domestic and foreign markets.

Sackville was established as a successful agricultural center in the Atlantic region. Over 12,000 acres of reclaimed marshland was used in the agricultural production of hay, rye, oats, flax, barley, hemp, Indian corn and tobacco. This agricultural activity would continue up to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Around 1824 shipbuilding and foreign trade began to flourish in Sackville. Shipbuilding would continue to thrive until 1872. During Sackville's 48 years of shipbuilding, 118 ships were built. Over the same period of time Middle Sackville was the prominent center of the community with a variety of sawmills, gristmills and the millpond, now known as Silver Lake. As well, tanneries, leather goods factories, carriage factories and blacksmith shops could be found in Sackville.

In the 1840's William Crane relocated his trading business to present day downtown Sackville. As a result, William Crane has been accredited with the shift of the town center from Middle Sackville to present day downtown. Town Hall now occupies the site of the Crane trading business and store, while Cranewood, the home of the Mount Allison President, was William Crane's mansion.

Through monetary and land donations by Charles Frederick Allison in 1839, The Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy was opened in 1843, now known as Mount Allison University (MTA).

Charles Fawcett Foundry, later known as Enamel and Heating Products Ltd., was established in 1852. This was followed in 1872 by the Dominion Foundry Company, known later as the Enterprise Foundry Co. Ltd. Both produced stoves and cast iron products for approximately 100 years. The Fawcett Foundry was eventually demolished after the foundry's closure, which was located at the present site of MTA parking lot off King Street. Enterprise eventually merged with Fawcett, under the new name of Fawcett Enterprise and although the operation has decreased in size it is still in operation today.

1858 saw the development of the TCH link leading to Nova Scotia. In 1869 the intercolonial Railway arrived in Sackville via Dorchester. The link to Amherst, Nova Scotia completed in the early 1870's.

## **2.0 Social Pillar**

### **2.1 Local Governance**

Sackville is a municipality incorporated under the Municipalities Act, which is the provincial legislation that mandates the government structure of towns in New Brunswick. Sackville Town Council is comprised of eight Town Councilors and one Mayor. The council elections are held every four years, with the present Council being elected in May of 2008.

Council holds a regular monthly meeting, open to the public, on the second Monday of each month. During these meetings the Town's directors report on the various aspects of the municipality's general operation. The following areas are covered: Public Safety, Renaissance Sackville, Greater Sackville Chamber of Commerce & Downtown Revitalization, Parks & Recreation, Engineering & Public Works, Economic Development, Community Development

and Programming, Finance, Personnel, Tourism, Library, Westmorland Albert Solid Waste, Tantramar Planning District Commission, Enterprise South East, and Health Care.

The Town of Sackville’s daily operations are run by 32 full time employees. Seasonal employees are hired to assist the Departments of Tourism, Recreation, Public Works and Community Development.

## 2.2 Population

Sackville’s population has followed a consistent growth pattern since 1911, with the exception of the post war growth of 1956-1961. Statistics Canada 2006 data indicates that Sackville’s present population is 5,411 and has experienced a slight growth compared to the provincial change in population.

Population percentage change between 1996 and 2006 = +0.3%  
 Provincial change between 1996 and 2006 = -1.1%

The median age of Sackville is 43.4 years, slightly higher than the provincial median of 41.5 years.

Table 1: Population and Percentages for Sackville and New Brunswick (2006)

Population Age Groups	Town of Sackville		% Pop		% Pop		New Brunswick		% Pop		% Pop	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 to 9	520	275	11%	8%	240	11%	73310	37625	11%	10%	35685	10%
10 to 19	700	345	14%	12%	355	12%	92640	47495	13%	12%	45145	12%
20 to 29	565	275	11%	10%	295	10%	86430	42590	12%	12%	43845	12%
30 to 39	655	290	11%	13%	370	13%	95110	46105	13%	13%	48995	13%
40 to 49	810	400	16%	14%	410	14%	121470	59450	17%	17%	62010	17%
50 to 59	805	375	15%	15%	435	15%	113075	55650	16%	15%	57425	15%
60 to 69	585	305	12%	10%	285	10%	71615	35415	10%	10%	36205	10%
70 +	770	265	10%	17%	495	17%	76355	31160	9%	12%	45185	12%

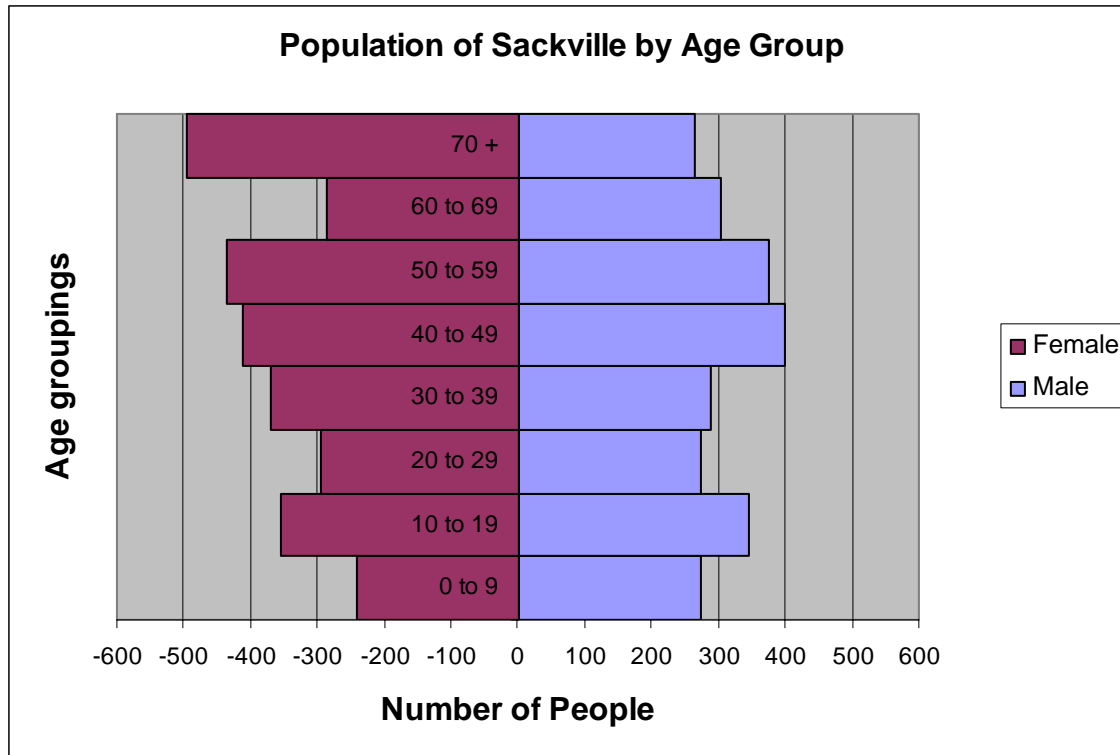


Chart 1: Population Pyramid for Sackville, 2006

In addition to Sackville’s resident population, the population of Sackville increases significantly from September to April due to the student population of Mount Allison University. The total enrollment for full time students for the 2009-10 school year is 2398, accounting for 31% of the total population of Sackville.

### 2.3 Language

English is the prominent language spoken in Sackville, as 91% (4,830 people) of the population speak English. A small portion of the Sackville population is Francophone, 5% (250 people), opposed to 32% of the New Brunswick population being Francophone. However, in Sackville 3.8% of the population (200 citizens) speak a language other than English, which is higher than provincial rates of 2.6%.

Table 2: Language breakdown of Sackville and NB

Language(s) First Learned and Still Understood	Sackville, Town		New Brunswick	
	Total (#)	Total (%)	Total (#)	Total (%)
English only	4830	91.3 %	463190	64.4 %
French only	250	4.7%	232980	32.0 %
Both English and French	10	0.2 %	4450	0.6 %
Other languages	200	3.8 %	19025	2.6 %

## 2.4 Education

Sackville is rich in education as all levels of education are present within the Town: early child development, elementary, middle, high schools, post-secondary and a seniors college.

There are four registered early child learning and child care centres in Sackville (York Street Children's Centre, Playschool Inc., Bridge Street Children's Academy, and the Spotted Toad) and two registered in-home child care providers (Silver Lake Day Care and the Robin's Nest) that adhere to the Early Learning and Development Curriculum of New Brunswick. These centres provide a range of services and care for children from infancy to school age, as well as after school care.

Salem Elementary provides education at the *kindergarten to grade four* education level, with a total of 334 students and offers first-class instruction in both English and French. It has a Parent School Support Committee, which is very involved in the school's activities. In addition to basic education, Salem Elementary provides education in areas of music, physical education and French immersion beginning in Grade 3.

Marshview Middle School provides education at the *grade five to eight* education level. There are presently a total of 361 students at Marshview; the school also has a Home and School Association, which is very active with the school and the community. Marshview Middle School was designated a Community School in 2008 which allows it to develop unique partnerships within the community in exchange for use of space. Various community organizations use general space for meeting areas, and in 2009, the York Street Children's Centre established an afterschool program for children aged 7-12 in the basement of the building.

Tantramar Regional High School serves not only Sackville, but also the entire Tantramar District, with a *grade 9 to grade 12* education level; catering to the needs of 585 students. As with all of the other schools within Sackville, the school has established a Home and School Association. Tantramar's groundbreaking wetlands studies project is the first of its kind in the province, which utilizes 40 acres of freshwater wetland as a classroom; helping students and visitors to become active participants while engaging in a learning environment.

All three schools in Sackville offer French immersion, recognizing the importance to offer an opportunity for early French immersion in Grade 3 and subsequently throughout the education years.

Mount Allison University, was ranked as the best *undergraduate university* by MacLean's magazine in 2009. Its central location within in Town serves as a monument to the importance of education locally. Mount Allison University has established itself as a prestigious university and has produced many Rhodes Scholars. MTA was one of the first universities in Canada to go completely wireless, the first to give a bachelors degree to a woman, the first to give a bachelor of arts degree to a woman, and the first to offer a Canadian studies program. As well, it houses the oldest university art gallery in Canada. The University's dedication to excellence, along with the Sackville lifestyle, draws researchers, faculty and students of the highest caliber from Canada and internationally.

Aside from the educational institutions, Sackville has two libraries accessible to the public: the Sackville Memorial Library on Main Street and the Ralph Pickard Bell Library, which is located on the grounds of Mount Allison University.

Tantramar Seniors' College was founded in 2008. The mission of the college is to further the intellectual and cultural interests of its members in an enjoyable learning atmosphere. Any senior 50 or over can take courses. Previous university or college experience is not needed. The Tantramar Seniors College Inc. is a non-profit organization serving the communities of Sackville, Moncton, Dorchester, and Port Elgin, New Brunswick and Amherst, Nova Scotia, Canada. The college works on a membership basis. The annual fee to be a member is \$100.00 and runs from September to August.

Highest Level of Schooling 15 years +	Sackville Total	New Brunswick Total
% pop with less than a high school certificate	23%	29%
% pop with a high school certificate	23%	26%
% pop with some post-secondary (trades certificate or college diploma)	30%	32%
% pop with a university certificate, diploma or degree	24%	13%

Table 3: Highest level of education ages 15 years + (2006)

## 2.5 Health

Located within Sackville and servicing Westmorland County, is the Sackville Memorial Hospital. This general hospital has 33 beds and specializes in health care services such as day surgery, a special care unit, geriatric care, emergency and outpatient services. Patients that require higher levels of care are taken to the Moncton General Hospital or to the Cumberland Regional Health Care Centre located in Upper Nappan, Nova Scotia.

Nine physicians service the area regularly and visiting specialists utilize the hospital and the Tantramar Health Centre facilities. Other represented health professionals located in Sackville are: 3 dentists, 2 optometrists, and 5 physiotherapy & chiropractic offices.

The United Church Home for Senior Citizens is an extended health care facility containing 130 beds. The property also contains 36 seniors' cottages. The home has one crisis bed and one relief bed. Meals for Seniors, similar to Meals on Wheels, are prepared at the Drew Nursing Home and are delivered by the Red Cross.

## 2.6 Income

The total average income for those 15+ years of age reporting earnings is \$24,385. However, the average earnings reported by those who were employed full time for the full year was \$41,487. It is interesting to note that the median earnings reported by males was more than \$15,000 higher than that for female-reported earnings in Sackville. Further, the median total earnings reported in Sackville was 18% higher than the provincial median.

The median income for couple-led families reported in 2005 was \$57,749, while the median lone parent family income in 2005 was \$34,117 – a difference of 41%. Nevertheless, these Sackville numbers are both above the provincial median incomes for couple-led and lone parent families. It is important to note, in both Sackville and the provincial rates, lone-parent families headed by females had a median income 31% and 34% lower than lone-parent families headed by males.

	Sackville			New Brunswick		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Average earnings (full time, full year)	\$41,487	\$46,775	\$31,583	\$35,288	\$40,028	\$30,220

Table 4: Sackville and NB reported earnings in 2005

	Sackville Total	New Brunswick Total
Median income - Couple-led families	\$57,749	\$52,878
Median income – Lone parent families	\$34,117	\$28,416

Table 5: Sackville and NB family income in 2005

	Sackville	New Brunswick
Median income - Female lone-parent families	\$31,544	\$26,810
Median income - Male lone-parent families	\$41,344	\$35,859

Table 6: Sackville and NB household income in 2005

## 2.7 Housing

Of the 2,245 dwellings in Sackville, 75% are owned (1,680) and 25% are rented (560). The average value of a dwelling in Sackville is \$129,520, which is above the provincial average value of \$119,549.

Sackville has averaged 16 new single dwelling structures per year between 2004-2008. There were 30 housing starts in Sackville in 2004, 16 in 2005, 12 in 2006, 16 in 2007, and 9 in 2008. On average 15 permits a year are issued for home renovations and additions.

Six multiple dwelling units have been built in Sackville since 2004, with an average of 12 units per building. With only 47% of the MTA student population residing on campus, housing the remaining student population is a key issue for Sackville.

	Sackville	New Brunswick
Number of owned dwellings	1680	223,375
Number of rented dwellings	560	71,235
Total number of dwellings	2240	294610
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	1660	211,225
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986-2006	580	84,730
Average value of dwelling	\$ 129,520	\$ 119,549

Table 7: Sackville and NB housing characteristics

## 2.8 Families

There are a total of 1,605 families located within Sackville, 85% of which are couple-led families. 15% of the families in Sackville are lone parent families, and 85% of the lone parents are females.

With 4% of Sackville’s 2006 population between the ages of 0-4, Sackville is fortunate to have six provincially licensed child-care facilities: the York Street Children’s Centre, the Spotted Toad Daycare, Bridge Street Children’s Academy, Silver Lake Day Care, the Robin’s Nest, and Playschool Inc. All these facilities use the New Brunswick Early Learning curriculum for children in care, which range from infant through after school care, part-time care, and structured pre-school activities.

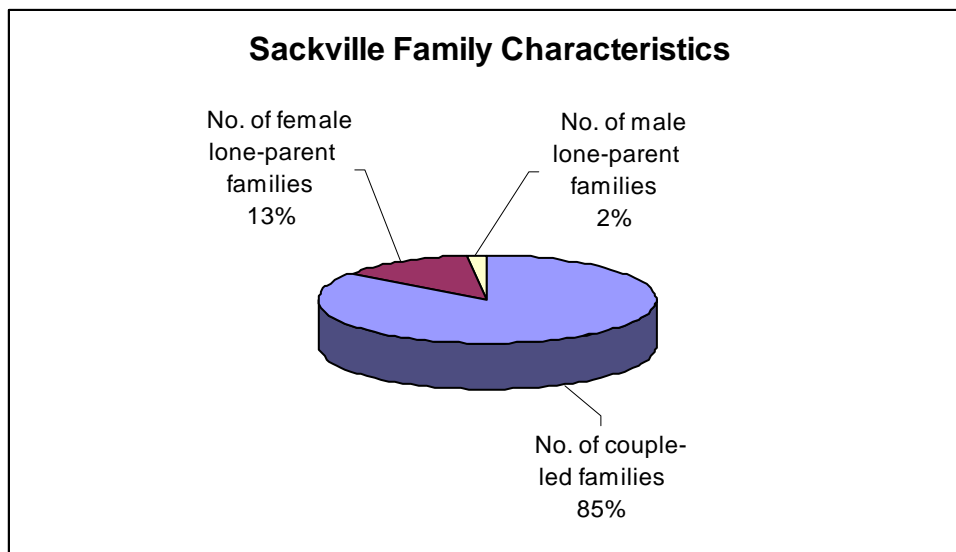


Chart 2: Sackville family characteristics

Selected Family Characteristics	Sackville		New Brunswick	
	Total (#)	Total (%)	Total (#)	Total (%)
Number of couple-led families	1360	85%	182,210	84%
Number of lone-parent families	240	15%	35,585	16%
Number of female lone-parent families	205	85%	29,150	82%
Number of male lone-parent families	30	13%	6,435	18%

Table 8: Sackville and NB family characteristics

## 2.9 Public Safety

Sackville is served by 10 RCMP officers, along with a separate detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police located within the municipality to serve the surrounding area. Table 11 illustrates the number of calls received by police, and the number of complaints (please note this does not indicate whether charges were laid).

	1993	2009
Assault	26	62
Assault causing bodily harm or w/ a weapon	16	11
Sexual Assaults	10	8
Arson	2	3
Family Relations	15	7
Break & enter into a residence	15	10
Break & enter into a business	25	10
Theft under \$5000	61	55
Assist general public	331	73
<b>Total Calls Received</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1367</b>

Table 9: Sackville Crime and Safety Statistics 1993 and 2009

Fire safety within the Town is over seen by 42 members of the Sackville Volunteer Fire Department. These members are constantly participating and updating their training in fire and rescue emergency response. The Fire Department, which includes a full-time full time Fire Chief, responded to 146 calls in 2009.

## 2.10 Heritage

Due to Sackville's long history, a number of heritage structures and sites are present today within the community. The Tantramar Heritage Trust has identified over 100 significant structures and sites marked within Sackville. (For a detailed listing of sites see <http://heritage.tantramar.com/THTHistoric.html> ). Along with the identified sites, there are numerous large older structures which are present within the Town, especially along Bridge St, lower York St and Queens Road adding the Sackville's unique character and general ambiance.

The area of Bridge and York is known as the downtown business district which contains the highest concentration of pre-1900 structures. Many of the structures within the downtown contain exteriors of sandstone from the local Pickard Quarry, located between King and Charlotte Streets and Quarry Lane.

### **2.11 Arts & Culture**

Sackville is rich in the performing and visual Arts. With the Owens Art Gallery calling Sackville home, arts, culture and history are tied into a single package. The Owens Art Gallery, part of Mount Allison University, is the oldest university gallery in Canada, as it has been in operation since 1895. The visual arts are further represented with Struts Gallery, Fog Forest Gallery, the Craft Gallery, and the Sackville Film Society, to name a few. For those interested in the performing arts Sackville has three key theatres, the Live Bait Theatre, the Festival by the Marsh, and Windsor Theatre. The Tantramar Blues Society also hosts a variety of big names blues bands. In addition, a number of festivals such as Sappy Fest and Okay Quoi? Festival make Sackville a unique attraction for both residents and visitors alike.

The Town of Sackville was chosen as one of the Cultural Capitals of Canada for 2008, in the under 50,000-population category. The Cultural Capitals of Canada is a national program, which was established to acknowledge and encourage Canadian municipalities to engage in special activities that harness the many benefits of arts and culture in community life. The Cultural Capital of Canada designation award is dependent on the community's anticipated projects for that year, as well as prior achievements which reveals an ongoing dedication to the arts and culture. The more than \$500,000 of funding helped to sponsor the special celebratory and legacy-building projects that were held throughout 2008. This esteemed honour came from the recognition of the Town's long-standing endorsement towards the preservation of arts and culture. Through this award, Sackville undertook a wide array of events in 2008 emphasizing the area's remarkable arts and culture scene. The activities were based upon the Town's music, theatre, visual, and performance arts sectors. The Town was the location for an international environment sculpture conference, which saw local, regional, national and international artists in Sackville with crafts and art using natural materials.

### **2.12 Recreation**

Recreational opportunities represent a significant factor in the quality of life of people in a community. Sackville has many recreational opportunities including organized sports, clubs and organizations, as well as unorganized physical recreation activities. There are a range of walking trails in the community including more than 3 kilometers in the Waterfowl Park, walk-able cross country ski trails of 7+ kilometers at Beech Hill Park, and the Tantramar Rail Trail which includes approximately 8 km in town limits, and extends 33km to the Village of Port Elgin. In addition to the Tantramar Veterans Memorial Civic Centre, the Town of Sackville also has 17 sports fields in town, with 5 located on Mount Allison. Other town recreational amenities include the curling club, 4 playgrounds, tennis courts, basketball courts, and a skateboard park. Mount Allison is home to a swimming pool, two gyms, and a 400m track. There is an extensive network of trails for ATV and snowmobile enthusiasts throughout the town and its outer regions.

Sackville is host to a number of recreational activities for all ages of children. Many are undertaken in partnership with schools and other organizations and non-profit groups. There are approximately 25 clubs and organizations (including sports) for children; 16 programs (including sports) for youth (not including high school sport programs); 30 recreational clubs or organizations for adults; and 5 specific clubs or organizations geared to seniors.

### 3.0 Economy Pillar

#### 3.1 Labour Force Characteristics

The largest occupational type for Sackville’s population is in the sales and services sector at 27%. This is followed by occupations in business, financial and administrative sector at 15%, and occupations in social science, education, government service, and religion sector at 14%. The remaining occupations occupy smaller portions of the economy of Sackville. These numbers closely reflect New Brunswick occupation participation rates.

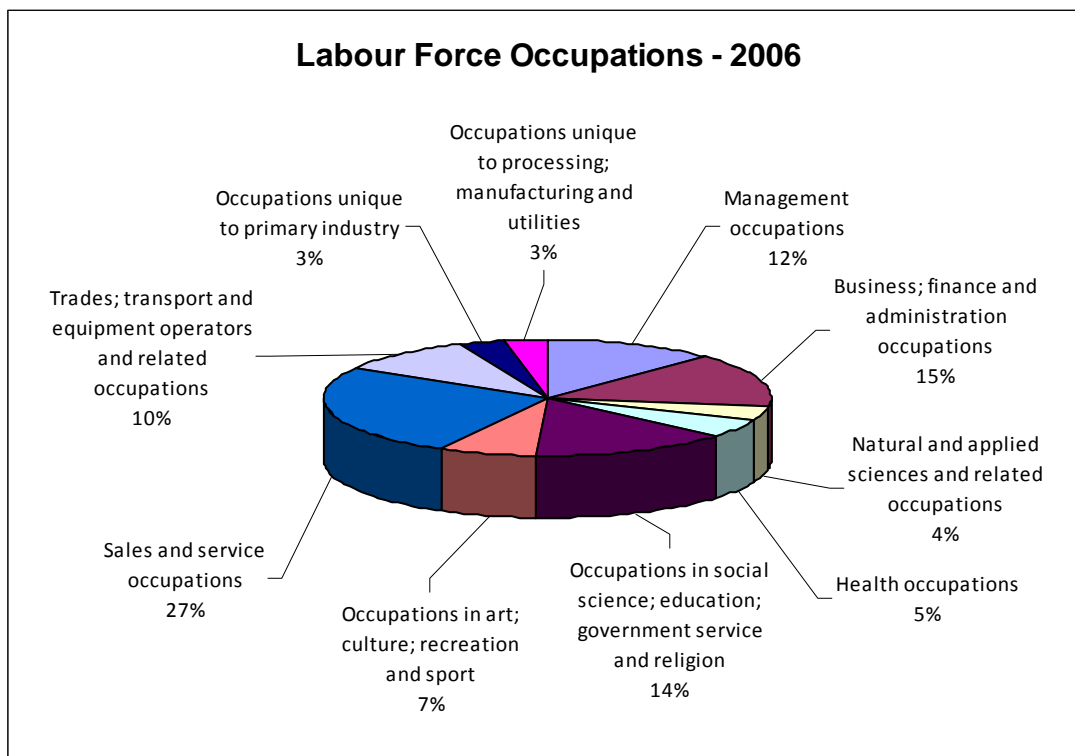


Chart 3: Sackville Occupations

Occupations	Sackville, Town		New Brunswick	
	Total (#)	Total (%)	Total (#)	Total (%)
Management occupations	355	12%	29,555	8%
Business, finance and administration occupations	425	15%	67,695	18%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	115	4%	19,705	5%
Health occupations	140	5%	24,010	6%
Social science, education, government service and religion	410	14%	27,690	7%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	200	7%	7325	2%
Sales and service occupations	735	26%	98,040	26%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	280	10%	62,015	16%
Occupations unique to primary industry	95	3%	19,020	5%
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	90	3%	21,925	6%

Table 10: Sackville and NB occupations

53.3% of Sackville's labour force is employed, while only 12.9% of the labour force is unemployed. The participation rate is the percentage of population 15 years and older (or those eligible for employment).

Labour Force Indicators	Sackville, Town	New Brunswick
	Total	Total
Participation rate	65.7	63.7
Employment rate	59.5	57.3
Unemployment rate	9.4	10

Table 11: Sackville and NB labour force indicators

According to the 2007 Business Retention and Expansion survey, the majority of respondents (74%) rated the availability of a qualified work force is as fair to good, with reasons given related to the high reliance on student employees which results in a high turnover. However, the quality of the workforce was seen to be higher with 65% of respondents rating it as good to excellent.

## Unpaid Labour

	Total		Male		Female	
Total pop 15 years +	4560					
Those reporting hours of unpaid work	4105	90%	1890	46%	2215	54%
Those reporting hours of unpaid housework	4075	99%	1890	100%	2185	99%
Those reporting hours looking after children without pay	1550	38%	660	35%	890	40%
Those reporting hours of unpaid care to seniors	690	17%	275	15%	415	19%

Table 12: Unpaid Work by Gender and Type of Work in Sackville

## Place of Work

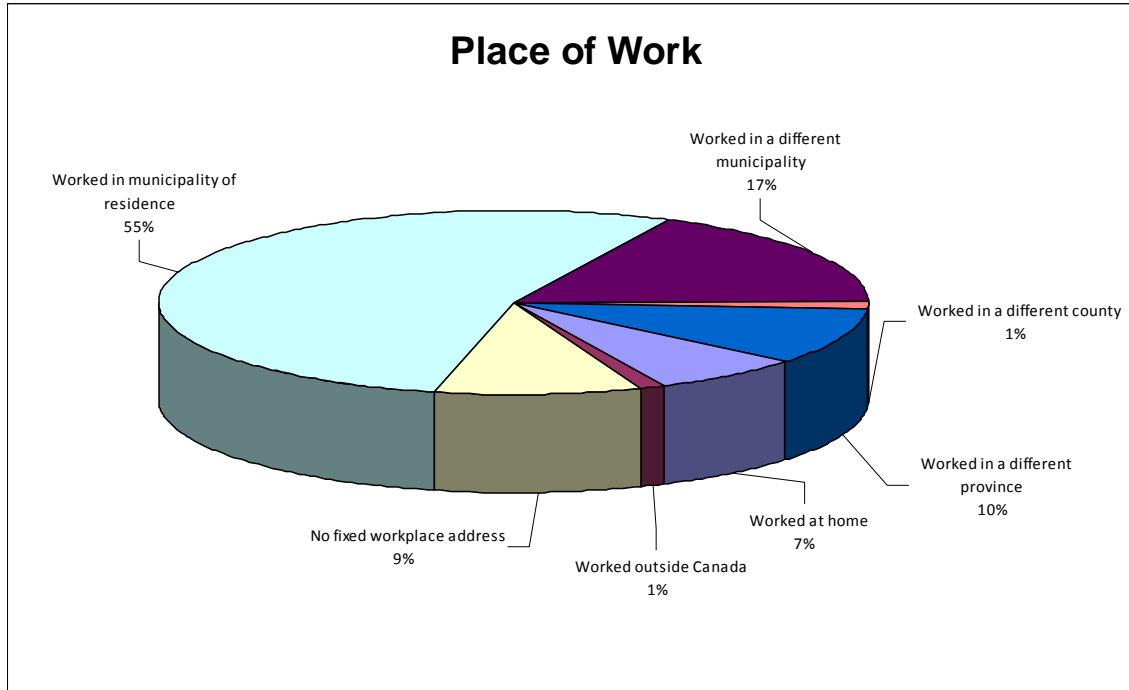


Chart 4: Place of Work of Sackville Residents

Approximately 91 are administered from the business owner's home. In the 2007 Business Retention and Expansion survey, 76% of respondents to the survey felt that having a daily public transit option to and from Moncton would be of significant benefit to the community.

## Transportation Requirements for Work/School

65% of Sackville residents rely on their own vehicle to get them to work or school. Walking or biking to work is the mode of transport for 21% of respondents, and a further 13% carpool. No public transit exits in Sackville at this time.

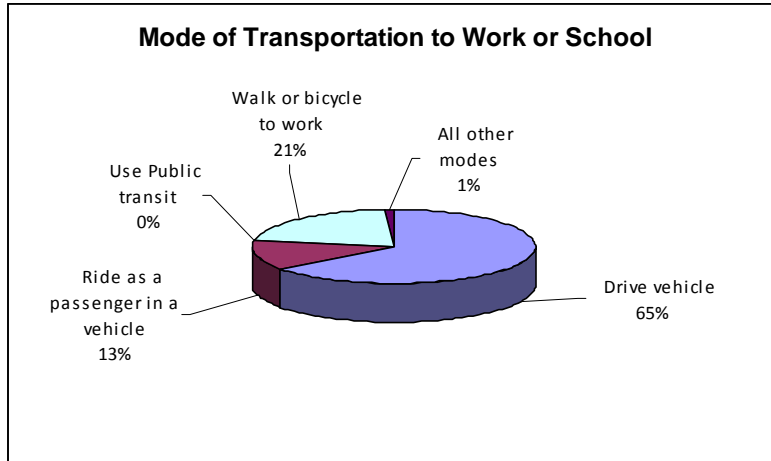


Chart 5: Means of getting to work or school

### 3.2 *Tourism*

Tourism has become important to the community economically as recognition of the Town’s unique character and natural environment. Sackville’s importance in the early settlement of Canada, along with its geographic position at the head of the Bay of Fundy and as an eastern gateway, further add to its charm. Sackville has established itself as being dedicated to celebrating the arts, heritage and culture.

Sackville’s natural beauty ranges from marshlands to forested uplands. Just beyond the municipal boundaries coastal cliffs and the highest tides in the world, the Bay of Fundy, can be found. The natural environment of Sackville and the surrounding area makes it a worthwhile attraction for those interested in a variety of outdoor adventures such as hiking, cycling, fishing and hunting. Adjacent to the downtown is the Sackville Waterfowl Park, which is a key attraction to bird watching enthusiasts, while those interested in freshwater swimming, boating and fishing can find enjoyment at Silver Lake located in Middle Sackville. As noted above, a variety of hiking and walking trails are also found in the Town including the Tantramar Trail (forming part of the Trans Canada Trail), Beech Hill Park and Paunchy Lake trail which provide trails through hardwood forests, marshlands, and along dykes which provides a variety of habitats for species of plants and animals. During winter months these trails are often utilized by skiers and snow-mobiles.

Sackville’s diverse heritage and the cultural links to the early settlers of the Acadians, Planters, Loyalists and the Yorkshires, as well as its links back to the Mi’kmaq make it an area rich in heritage and culture. With museums such as The Campbell’s Carriage Factory and the Boultenhouse Heritage Centre visitors can get a glimpse into Sackville’s economic past. Arts and cultural activities and centres throughout Town provide a rich and rounded experience for visitors.

To promote Sackville’s dedication to providing a wide variety of activities for all interest groups, Sackville hosts several yearly events including: the Rotary Wine Tasting event, Sackville Fall

Fair, Fireman’s Carnival, Midnight Madness and many more. Throughout the year a variety of other community organizations hold events.

In 2009, a total of 6042 tourists came through the doors of the Sackville Tourist Bureau at Mallard Lane, which is just slightly below the average of 6120 visitors over a 5 year period. The peak season for travelers was in July and August, with a substantial number still visiting in September and into October.

Years	Total Number of Visitors	Maritimes	Ontario	Quebec	Western Canada	USA	Foreign Countries
2005	6418	32.7%	23.2%	19.0%	5.2%	16.0%	3.9%
2006	6465	35.5%	22.9%	16.4%	5.6%	15.3%	4.1%
2007	6375	36.6%	21.2%	15.6%	6.8%	13.8%	5.9%
2008	5299	39.0%	19.9%	13.7%	7.7%	13.2%	6.5%
2009	6042	34.6%	19.5%	14.6%	6.8%	12.2%	4.3%
<i>average</i>	<i>6120</i>	<i>35.7%</i>	<i>21.4%</i>	<i>15.9%</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>14.1%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>

Table 13: Tourism Rates by Home Location of Visitor

Table 13 focuses on where visitors to Sackville come from, as opposed to how many arrive here. Our Maritime neighbours comprise the majority of our visitors at 35.7% on average (over the last 5 years), while visitors from Ontario make up 21.4%, Quebec, 15.9% and the US at 14.1%. Sustainability in the tourism industry which relies on cheap fossil fuels for the traveling public, will want to consider the options and opportunities.

### 3.3 Business

According to Dun & Bradstreet, a businesses information clearinghouse, there are approximately 200 businesses in Sackville and a further 180 in the greater Sackville area (including Memramcook, Dorchester, Port Elgin and rural areas of Tantramar). From the 2006 Census, the majority of industry in Sackville falls into two categories: the health and education sector (27%) and in other services (27%). Two of the major employers in the health and education sector are Mount Allison University and the Sackville Memorial Hospital. Small businesses have become a dominant characteristic of businesses in Town. Sackville’s economic sector is comprised of 77% service, 14% retail and 9% agriculture and manufacturing. Businesses and agencies in the immediate Sackville area employ 3389 people, with the median number being 3 employees per business.<sup>1</sup> Sales of products and services from these businesses and agencies total almost \$181 million with an average of \$1.09 million in sales per business.

Over the years, Sackville’s business landscape has changed to reflect the importance of technological expertise and a broad economic base. Sackville is an ideal location to work electronically; as the Town is linked to the province’s fully digital fibre optic system, which presents advanced broadband capabilities and applications.

<sup>1</sup> This number reflects those businesses and agencies that are reported through Dun & Bradstreet and may not include 100% of all operations.

Industries	Sackville, Town		New Brunswick	
	Total (#)	Total (%)	Total (#)	Total (%)
Agriculture and other resource-based industries	85	3%	26,150	7%
Construction and Manufacturing	315	11%	66,115	18%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	330	12%	57,790	15%
Finance and real estate	125	4%	15,870	4%
Health Care, Education and Social Services	795	28%	67,645	18%
Business Services	455	16%	63,835	17%
Other Services	740	26%	79,580	21%

Table 14: Employment by Industry in Sackville and NB

According to the 2007 Business Retention and Expansion survey in Sackville, among organizations or businesses with 15 employees or more, only 6 have all of their employees living in Sackville. Fourteen firms pull more than 50% of their workforce from outside Sackville, and 29 firms attract employees from Nova Scotia.

### **3.4 *Downtown Revitalization/Chamber of Commerce***

The Sackville business community is supported by two organizations: Downtown Revitalization and the Greater Sackville Chamber of Commerce (GSCC). The Downtown Revitalization Committee was created in response to a growing concern about the state of the infrastructure and several business closings and moves from the downtown core. These events raised awareness of the importance of the downtown to Council and several different organizations. In 2009, a vision document was prepared by the committee and submitted to Council for consideration.

With 72 members in 2009, the GSCC acts as an information network allowing businesses to keep in touch with the each other, exposing them to new and various skills, backgrounds and experiences. The Chamber endeavors to create programs and services which provide information and opportunities that entrepreneurs can use to develop their business. The GSCC's mission is: "to be the Voice of business, committed to the enhancement of economic prosperity and quality of life in Greater Sackville."

### **3.5 *Business Retention and Expansion Survey***

In 2007, Enterprise Southeast and the Town of Sackville undertook a Business Retention and Expansion survey with local businesses. 130 responses were returned from the survey which comprised mostly retail and service businesses/organizations. In summary, the community size, quality of life, location, and the university presence were the notable advantages to doing

business in the town. Conversely, the size of the community, local government relations, cost of leasing space, and location were considered the main disadvantages for businesses.

## **4.0 Environment Pillar**

### ***4.1 Land Use***

Sackville is the largest town (in area) in the province, encompassing 17,370 acres. Within the municipal boundaries a wide variety of land uses can be observed; 38% of the Town is comprised of woodland, 30% is farmland, 22% is residential, 6% recreational, 2% industrial, 1% institutional and less than 1% is commercial. As well, several generalizations can be made about the land use patterns which have emerged in Sackville:

- Upland area is relatively undeveloped. The development which has occurred in this area tends to be residential in nature, and on large unserviced lots.
- The area north of the Trans Canada Highway (TCH) is primarily low density residential (single dwelling units), with the exception of the lowland area which is agricultural.
- South of the TCH is where the more concentrated development and varied land uses have occurred. However, some generalizations can be made about this area as well:
  - Higher density residential has occurred in this portion of the Town due to the availability of municipal services, which enables smaller residential lots.
  - Multi-unit residential has been focused south of the highway, occurring in a mixed fashion throughout the area, rather than concentrating in any particular area. The majority of the multi-unit residential development has occurred on the main arterial roads such as Main St., Bridge St., King St., York St. and Queens Road.
  - Industrial uses are located in the southeastern portion of the Town and south of the CN rail line which runs through Town. A new industrial/business park has been identified in the recently approved Municipal Plan (2009) located southeast of Exit 500 from the TransCanada Highway at Walker Road. Importantly, this area does not have municipal services at this time.
  - Commercial development has occurred in three general locations: the oldest established area being the downtown core and along Bridge Street (commercial activity in this area tends to be mixed in nature, with the main target being the local public); the two newer nodes of commercial development are at the two TCH exits, exit 504 and 506, which have been established, primarily attract the traveling public.
  - The Town and Mount Allison University are significant landholders within the Municipality. These two entities along with public education facilities, a hospital and various churches create a significant institutional presence within the Town, the majority of which are located in the more developed area south of the TCH.

## 4.2 Infrastructure

The following text is taken from a 1997 Infrastructure audit conducted by Touchie Engineering:

**Town Of Sackville**

**Municipal Infrastructure Requirements  
Capital Cost Estimates**

photographs may be taken and added in alphabetical sequence with the other photos. Each photo is clearly labelled as to its specific location within the Town.

**5.0 Level of Upgrading and Technical Priority**

The level of upgrading and technical priority were established as a result of our field inspections and several meetings and discussions with the Town's Engineering Department. Appendix A - "Required Level of Upgrading for Streets and Roads" lists the upgrading required for the streets and roads. A separate list of major water and sewer items is also provided. This covers sewerage pumping stations, trunk sewer mains, lagoons, as well as major water projects including storage and transmission mains.

A technical priority was established in conjunction with the Town Engineering Department and are listed under the CAT column for streets and roads. Category 1 represents the top priority items of work with Category 2 being the second priority and so on. These categories were established in consideration of various factors. Location, condition, degree of public use, and other projects which may affect the scheduling of street reconstruction were some of the main factors considered in categorizing the technical priority. Ward boundaries in the Town of Sackville were not considered a priority in this report.

### Roads

The town has 90 km of paved road surface, and a further 10 km of unpaved road surface. All 100km are cleared by snowplows following snow events. There are 25 km of sidewalks which are also maintained by the town.

### Services

Water and sewer services are found throughout the core of the town.

- Municipal Water lines - number of metres
- Sewer Lines – number of metres
- Data available from 1997 study – some upgrades have occurred in 13 years.

Town of Sackville

Upgrading of Major Water and Sewer Infrastructure

	<u>Length</u>	<u>Category</u>
1. York Street Water Tower - New Construction		1
2. Water Transmission Line to Tower - 350 mmØ -New Construction	4000m	1
3. Upgrade of Pumping Stations		2
4. Upgrade of Lagoons		2
5. Charles Street Trunk Sewer Replacement - 750 mmØ	615m	1
6. Relocation and Upgrading of Sanitary Sewer from Salem (around Save-Easy) to Lorne - 300 mmØ	725m	1
7. Replacement of Sanitary Sewer along former rail line from Clarence to Bridge - 200 mmØ	550m	1
8. Replacement of trunk sewer from Squire to Devon - 250 mmØ	500m	1
9. Replacement of trunk sewer from Lorne to Fairfield 300 / 250 / 200 mmØ	1225m	2
10. Replacement of sewer from King to York - 200 mmØ	350m	2
11. Replacement of trunk sewer from Mallard to Bridge along Waterfowl Park - 375 mmØ	1400m	1

The Municipality uses an outdated system for its water and sewer billing making it very difficult to pull out basic data on the number of households using municipal water and/or sewer services. As such, no average use of water can be calculated for residential or municipal usage.

### 4.3 *Brownfields*

There are a number of possible brownfields within the Town of Sackville municipal limits:

- Former Irving gas bar - Main Street, PID 00963694
- Former Armory site (Main Street) – PID 00963975
- Former petroleum storage site on Bridge St. – PID 00963686
- Former petroleum storage site on Crescent St. – PID 00963587
- Former petroleum storage site – Highway 2 – PID 70046453
- Former petroleum storage site – MTA parking lot – PID 70425830
- More than 30 parcels of land in the Downtown business district have been red-flagged by the Department of Environment as a Former municipal dump site.

There is no public information forthcoming on these sites, and it is possible that remediation measures have already been undertaken or that the flags have been placed without due cause. Identification of true brownfield sites will be an item of immediate action in the Sustainable Sackville plan.

#### 4.4 *Natural Resources*

##### Municipal land base

The Town of Sackville owns 41 properties which are scattered within its municipal boundaries totaling 140.8 h in area.

##### Industrial Land

The Sackville industrial park is located in close proximity to the TCH, being only 500 m from exit 506. It also has a central Maritime location. The CN rail acts as a physical separation between the industrial park and the remainder of the Community. There are few buildable lots remaining in the existing industrial park, as it surrounded by floodplain. As a result, a second area on the southeast side of exit 500 of the TCH was set aside in the 2009 Municipal Plan for a future business/industrial park area. This area include

Industrial land in Sackville:

- 54.6 hectares zoned industrial in the Industrial park, and a further 85.6 hectares set aside for future industrial development at Walker Road.

##### Topography

The lower eastern and southeastern portion of the Town forms part of the Tantramar marsh. The Tantramar area was originally settled in 1672 by the Acadians, who created a system of dykes to control the tidal waters and reclaim this area for the harvesting of agricultural crops. By controlling the series of gates on the dykes, the marsh was able to be drained during low tides by opening the gates and protected from flooding during high tides by closing the gates. During the Acadian settlement, thousands of acres of land were reclaimed for agricultural use.

Although agricultural activity is still active on the marsh today, it is not as prominent as it has been in the past.

Area within floodplain – *awaiting NRCan project data*

##### Dykes

According to the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Aquaculture (DAA), there are 26.9 kilometres of dykes and 25 aboiteaux in the Sackville area that protect 1479 hectares of land. In December 2000, the projected cost of replacing the dykes in this area was \$2.69 million. Dykes are monitored and maintained by the DAA.

The key dykes of consequence for the Town are the Sackville dyke (NB37) (surrounding Ram Pasture) which is 1.8 km in length and protects 191 hectares of land; and Dixon Island dyke (NB16), which is 5.4 km long and protects 134 hectares of land. In 2000, projected replacement of the Sackville dyke was estimated to be \$180,000 and replacement of the aboiteaux was \$750,000. The replacement value for the Dixon Island dyke in 2000 was

\$540,000 and the aboiteaux was \$200,000. Both of these dykes are located in the southeastern portion of the Town limits.

### Woodland and Trees

Sackville's unique character is often attributed to its historical and natural surroundings. The diverse natural setting of the Town consists of a forested upland area which includes a variety of species such as birch, pine and fir trees, along with marshlands and the tidal waters of the Cumberland Bay, which enters of the Bay of Fundy.

Number of private woodlots within municipality – information forthcoming

Species of trees being harvested – spruce, balsam fir, red maple, white birch with lesser amounts of white pine, yellow birch, sugar maple, ash.

Number of active woodlots – information forthcoming

### Species at Risk

With the establishment in 1946 of the Canadian Wildlife Services in Sackville, the Tantramar marsh has become a focal point and habitat to a variety of wildlife including fox, coyotes, deer, muskrats, and many species of waterfowl and birds. The Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre undertook an analysis of information in its databank and identified species at risk within the Town of Sackville's boundaries. A total of 42 fauna (includes rare and protected species) and 38 flora (includes rare and protected species) were identified. Endangered species noted within Sackville are the Eastern Cougar and Peregrine Falcon.<sup>2</sup> Also within the town limits there are 13 managed areas with some degree of protection and five biologically significant areas.

### **4.3 Parks and Open Spaces**

Sackville prides itself in being a green community, in which residents and visitors enjoy the many tree lined streets, parks and open spaces. One such park is the Sackville Waterfowl Park, which was established in 1988 by a joint partnership between the Town, Ducks Unlimited and Environment Canada. This park consists of 55-acres of reclaimed wetland in the centre of Town which attracts over 160 species of bird species for nesting, breeding and migration. The numerous boardwalks and trails throughout the park provide residents and visitors a place to explore wildlife in their natural setting as well as a scenic place to exercise. Sackville Waterfowl Park has received several awards including a National award for environmental achievement from Environment Canada.

Additional parkland and open space is found throughout the town. Beech Hill Park is 29.1 acres; Lillas Fawcett Park is 0.3 acres and includes small beach area; Bill Johnstone Memorial Park is 1.2 acres in area, located downtown; Marshview Middle School has 2.0 acres of parkland; Salem

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<sup>2</sup> Information provided by ACCDC, November 2009. See Appendix for map of sites.

Elementary has 3.6 acres, including a walking trail; and the War Memorial Park is 0.5 acres in area.

A unique open space area in Sackville is another wetland restoration collaboration that took place with the Tantramar Regional High School, Ducks Unlimited, the Town of Sackville, and Canadian Wildlife Services in 1997. This project provides a 37.5 acre (15 ha) freshwater wetland system behind the high school which provides an outdoor classroom for the students. The Tantramar Wetland Centre offers year round programs to local residents and visitors aimed at encouraging wetland conservation. The TWC has also been acknowledged through several awards.

### Active Transportation

According to the Public Health Agency of Canada, “active transportation is any form of human-powered transportation” – walking, cycling, wheeling, in-line skating, skateboarding, ice skating, etc. In the 2005 *Greening Sackville – Master Plan for Greenspaces and Trailways*, many recommendations were made in regard to completion of sidewalks on both sides of primary streets, extension of sidewalks on neighbourhood streets, definition of street cycle lanes, incorporation of bicycle racks at key destinations, potential bicycle rental at the Visitors Information Centre, development of multi-use trails, and creation of new guidelines to include active transportation linkages in new infrastructure development. The vision set out within the Master Plan are very similar to those set out in the *Sustainable Sackville* initiative – to be a healthy community (environmentally, socially, and economically). Further the Parks and Recreation Master Plan identifies Active Transportation as a priority action.

The Public Works Department has moved forward on a number of the recommendations in the Greenways Plan, including the installation of bike racks at key points throughout the town and the definition of some street cycle lanes.

## **4.4 Water Supply**

Since June 1998 Sackville’s water supply has been drawn from two deep wells, which are located at a provincially designated well field protection area. This area is essentially wilderness and has no major development history. Water from the previous reservoir is situated within a provincially designated watershed area, and although the water is not treated, it can be used in the case of an emergency. In 2009, the Town began construction of a water tower off Hesler Drive, which will be an integral part of the Town’s water system beginning June 2010. The Town also has a municipal sewage collection system which has been in place since the turn of the century. Currently, sewage is collected and treated in an up-to-date two facultative lagoon facilities; one is located by Public Works and the other in Middle Sackville by Donald Harper Road.

Average Residential water usage rates – *unknown at this time due to database limitations*

Average daily water usage for the entire town (including residential, institution, commercial and industrial) in 2009 was 2,228.13 cubic metres (or 490,189.04 gallons) per day. This is compared to 2187.33 cubic metres (481,211.94 gallons) per day in 2008, which is an increase of 1.83% from 2008 to 2009. These figures are classified as “low consumption levels” according to Engineer Design Standards for water usage.

#### 4.4 Solid Waste

Sackville participates in the regional Westmorland-Albert Solid Waste Corporation (WASWC) program which is located in Berry Mills, Moncton and services southeastern New Brunswick. WASWC is a state-of-the-art facility opened in 1993, in which the primary objective is aimed at implementing environmentally friendly practices to divert waste from being placed in landfills. In 1998, it was suggested that WASWC implement a wet and dry waste program. In May of 1999 the dry plant had begun to collect waste in blue transparent bags from households in Sackville, Moncton, Dieppe and Riverview. A comprehensive education program was initiated, so as to educate the public about the new program. In August of 1999, operations had begun at the wet plant, which was collected in green transparent bags. By 2001, 85% of residents in Westmorland and Albert counties were participating in the Wet/Dry Program. Mount Allison University, in November 2004, instigated the commencement of the Wet/Dry Program for their campus. The Wet/Dry Source Separation Program is a straightforward method for residents to diminish the quantity of waste going to landfill by composting and recycling. Once residents have sorted their waste into two categories: Wet and Dry, the waste is then collected and transported to the WASWC’s Waste Management Facility for processing.

Currently Wet/Dry separation is limited to residential use. Commercial operations (including multiple unit (4+) residences) have the option to sort using the Wet/Dry system; however collection and hauling costs must be borne by the land owner. The Town is currently investigating the best way to include all residential units and possibly some businesses in the Wet/Dry system.

<b>Residential Waste</b>			
<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (tonnes)</b>	<b>Total (T)</b>
Jan. to Dec. 2008	Blue Bags to Dry Plant	774.96	1,702.61
	Green Bags to Wet Plant	731.39	
	Landfill (clean up material)	187.62	
	Metal (clean up material)	4.6	
	Tires (clean up material)	4.04	
Jan. to Dec. 2009	Blue Bags to Dry Plant	663.05	1,483.93
	Green Bags to Wet Plant	632.15	
	Landfill (clean up material)	179.9	
	Metal (clean up material)	5.17	
	Tires (clean up material)	3.66	
Jan. to May 31, 2010	Blue Bags to Dry Plant	289.04	686.83
	Green Bags to Wet Plant	260.84	

	Landfill (clean up material)	120.86	
	Metal (clean up material)	14.53	
	Tires (clean up material)	1.56	
<b>Commercial Waste</b>			
<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (tonnes)</b>	<b>Total (T)</b>
Jan. to Dec. 2008	Blue Bags to Dry Plant	119.76	1371.11
	Green Bags to Wet Plant	90.45	
	Landfill	1160.9	
Jan. to Dec. 2009	Blue Bags to Dry Plant	189.94	2363.45
	Green Bags to Wet Plant	162.33	
	Landfill	2011.18	
Jan. to May 31, 2010	Blue Bags to Dry Plant	74.79	1470.63
	Green Bags to Wet Plant	80.57	
	Landfill	1312.38	
	Metal	2.89	

Table 15: 2008/2009 comparison of Solid Waste by Town of Sackville (commercial and residential)

<b>Town of Sackville</b>	<b>Amount of Refuse</b>
Municipal Garage	260.09 tonnes (construction and demolition waste only)
Institutional tonnage (MTA)	220 tonnes/year
Amount directly to landfill	187.62 tonnes/year (mostly large clean-up)
% total waste to land fill	48% of annual garbage = 817.25 tonnes
% total waste diverted to recycling/composting	52% = 885.36 tonnes

Table 16: Municipal and institutional waste for 2008

#### Waste collection – residential

4 days/week – travel 125 km per day plus 80 km round trip to WASWC

There are two abandoned landfill sites within the Town which have now been reclaimed. The oldest was decommissioned in 1927 and located downtown and known as the present band stand site. The Landing Road landfill was closed in 1983, and although it was once used by the Rod and Gun Club as a shooting range, it now remains relatively unused.

## 4.5 Energy

### Public Utilities

The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission provides electrical power to Sackville. This utility company generates power through a variety of energy sources such as nuclear, oil, coal and hydro. During the summer of 2007, Enbridge Gas Inc. constructed a pipeline to service

Sackville with natural gas. The pipeline follows Main Street, running from the MTA heating plant to Andersons Settlement where it connects to the main distribution line.

In terms of renewable energy, there has been an interest in the use of the wind power as a potential energy source. The Sackville and Tantramar area in general has attracted a lot of attention for this form of renewable energy as a potential “hotspot” for wind farms due to the frequent and consistent winds in the area. While the community is split on the long-term cost benefit of wind energy, there remains an, as yet, untapped opportunity. Other possibilities include geothermal, solar, tidal and biomass.

### Energy Usage

NBPower provided an annual energy consumption report for the town of Sackville from December 1, 2008 to November 30, 2009. The report shows that for 3389 meters read, the total service for the year was 74,954,140 kW. This number includes industrial, municipal, commercial, and residential usage, but does not include street lighting.

According to NB Power billing, there are 2967 residential meters within town limits which used on average 11,926kW per meter in 2009.

The Town owns 6 municipal buildings:

- Town Hall – the existing Town Hall building was given a “poor” Energuide rating. It is heated by electric baseboards and cooled with central air.
- Public Works – the Office was rated “fair” and the garage “poor” through the Energuide system. There is electric baseboard heating in the office and oil heat in the garage area.
- Library – this building was rated “fair” by Energuide, and uses electric baseboard heat.
- Tantramar Veterans Memorial Civic Centre – was rated as “fair” by Energuide. It is recognized that because of the ice surface, insulation ratings are calculated differently. The Civic Centre uses in-floor heating (recycled from waste heat given off by compressors), central air in upstairs lounge and mezzanine, and baseboard heat in offices.
- Fire Station – was not assessed by Energuide, and is heated by electric baseboard in kitchen, and oil in office and bay area (2 oil furnaces are used)
- Police Station – heated by electric baseboard

Total Oil Used by Municipal buildings:

2008 – 23,831.20 litres (2/3 Public Works, 1/3 Fire Department)

2009 – 19,450.40 litres (2/3 Public Works, 1/3 Fire Department)

### *Festive Lighting*

The Town has made a significant investment in festive lighting for the December – March period in downtown Sackville streets. As of 2009, the majority of festive lights were LED and in 2010, all lights remaining lights were converted to LED, additional fixtures were added, and the season was extended from 8 weeks to 16 weeks. The following is a breakdown of the energy costs for festive lighting:

April 23, 2008	\$ 1,241.54
March 30, 2009	\$ 482.05
March 26, 2010	\$ 656.70

### *Public Transportation*

There are limited public transportation options for Sackville residents. For travel within and around the community, 2 cab companies provide service.

The Via Rail station, situated at the south end of Lorne Street, provides daily passenger service to outlying areas (\$22.60 one way to Moncton, once a day service)

Acadian Bus lines provides service departing from the Circle K at TCH exit 504 (\$16.00 fare one-way to Moncton, 3 times a day service).

## **4.6 Farmland and Food Security**

### Farmland in Sackville and Tantramar

In the immediate vicinity of the Town, six dairy farms and 26 beef producers are active on approximately 13,500 acres of farmland. In the broader Tantramar region, there is a broader range of food production taking place. The Tantramar Marshes are salt marshes, meaning that the soil has a high concentration of iodine. The iodine rich hay that has been produced in the region made the Tantramar a valuable source for high quality fodder. The Farm Land Identification Program (FLIP) provides for the suspension of provincial property taxes on appropriate farmland and outbuildings, in order to stimulate the preservation of real property for agricultural use. This is a voluntary program executed by the New Brunswick Agriculture and Aquaculture department. In order, to qualify for this program land must be in active use by an agricultural operation or if not in active use, land must be suitable for use by an agricultural operation. Owners of farm properties, who register in this program commit to a long-term maintenance of land in agricultural use. The FLIP provides for the deferral of the provincial tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100.00 of assessed value of registered farmland and farm outbuildings. In essence, the Farm Land Identification Programs offers farmers provincial and municipal tax relief.

<i>Agriculture</i>	<b>Total Acres (#)</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Beef Farms	1400	3%
Blueberry Land	1260	2%
Dairy Farms	140	<1%
Farmland Abandoned	2380	4%
Farmland Cultivated	8230	16%
Farmland Pasture	3310	6%
Hog Farms	750	1%
Marsh Land	19130	36%
Mixed Type Farms	15210	29%

Other	1770	3%
Poultry Farms	240	<1%

Table 16: Agricultural Acreages in Tantramar Area

The soil capability of the majority of land in the Tantramar region is class 3 and 4, considered to have moderate to severe limitations on crop production due to excessive water, stoniness or topography.

### Food Security

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization suggests that “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” One of the common requirements of a community that has food security is a stable local agricultural base.

Food can be purchased from various venues in the area, most predominantly the two major grocery stores – Sackville Co-op Atlantic and Sackville Save Easy. Results of the community survey indicated that 96% purchased at least some of their groceries from these two stores. The Sackville Co-op estimates 35% of the food available in its store is produced in the Atlantic region, including meats, milk products, produce, and processed foods. Survey respondents also get their food from Moncton or Amherst grocery stores (62%), citing better selection, prices and more organic produce as reasons. 58% of respondents said they did shop at the Sackville Farmer’s Market as well, while 36% purchased food direct from farmers, 35% had their own garden, 20% participated in the community supported agriculture, and 8% participated in the community garden.

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) is a relatively new option for food supplies in Sackville. The CSA was started in 2007 by Kent and Ruth Coates and included 28 family participants and, in 2009, grew to include 8 producers feeding 100 families (which is their maximum capacity).

Organic food is available in limited supply in Sackville grocery stores. While there are 50 certified producers in New Brunswick, there are none in the entire Tantramar region, so all organic food is brought in from other regions of the world.

### **4.7 Climate and Climate Change**

Historically, Sackville has experienced moderately low precipitation, which occurs almost monthly. Southeastern New Brunswick receives between 200 and 300 cm of snow annually, which accounts for less than 20% of the areas total precipitation. The average total precipitation for Sackville is 86.11 mm plus an additional 20.2 cm of snow per year. The temperature can be described as moderate, although extreme highs and lows do occur. The warmest month is August, averaging 17.7 degrees Celsius and the coldest, on average, is January at -7.1 degrees Celsius.

The Atlantic Regional Adaptation Collaborative (a partnership of the Departments of Environment for the 4 Atlantic provinces) and Natural Resources Canada are pursuing an agreement to establish climate change data for 26 communities and regions within Atlantic Canada. One of these target areas is the Tantramar marsh, including all of Sackville. It is anticipated that three climate change scenarios based on LiDAR data imaging will provide Tantramar residents with quantifiable and trustworthy information with which to make decisions. A preliminary scenario was developed by Tantramar District Planning Commission staff for precipitation and temperature predictions for Sackville by 2050. These results are as follows:

- 1.8 to 3.7 degrees Celsius increase in average temperatures
- 1.8 to 6.5% increase in precipitation levels
- 60 cm sea level rise (moderate forecast)
- More extreme weather events (1 in 20 year storms instead of 1 in 100 year storms). It is predicted that extreme water levels will inundate low lying coastal areas, accelerate coastal erosion processes, threaten infrastructure in the flood zone, allow sea ice to penetrate further inland during storm surge events and may affect groundwater supplies.