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# Permits & Regulations

Municipal bylaws, fence permits, tree removal regulations, and landscaping rules in New Brunswick

10 Expert Answers from Landscape IQ

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## Do I need a permit to build a fence in Fredericton New Brunswick?

In most cases, residential fences in Fredericton do not require a building permit, but you must comply with the city's zoning bylaw regulations regarding height, setbacks, and materials — and certain situations do trigger permit requirements. Before building any fence, check the specific regulations for your property's zoning designation through the City of Fredericton's Development Services department, as rules vary between residential, commercial, and heritage zones.

**Fredericton's standard residential fence regulations generally allow** fences up to 6 feet (1.8 metres) in rear and side yards without a permit, and up to 4 feet (1.2 metres) in front yards. However, corner lots have special requirements — fences near intersections must maintain a sight triangle (typically 6-8 metres from the corner) where fence height is restricted to 3 feet (0.9 metres) to ensure visibility for vehicle and pedestrian safety. Swimming pool enclosures have separate, stricter requirements under provincial building code regulations, typically requiring a minimum 5-foot fence with a self-closing, self-latching gate.

**You will likely need a permit or approval if your fence exceeds the standard height limits**, is located in a heritage conservation area (parts of downtown Fredericton have additional design standards), is part of a swimming pool enclosure, or is being built on or near a property line where there's a dispute or uncertainty about the exact boundary. For any fence directly on the property line, it's strongly recommended to get a land survey to confirm the boundary — building even a few inches onto a neighbor's property can result in a costly removal and rebuilding.

**Before digging any post holes, call the NB One-Call service (Click Before You Dig)** to have underground utilities marked. Fredericton has buried gas lines, telecommunications cables, and electrical lines throughout residential areas, and hitting one can be dangerous and expensive. This service is free and required by law before any excavation. Allow 5-7 business days for markings to be completed.

**New Brunswick's climate demands specific fence construction practices.** Fence posts must be set 3.5-4 feet deep to extend below the 1.2-1.5 metre frost line — posts set shallower will heave during winter freeze-thaw cycles and cause the fence to lean and buckle within 1-2 years. Use pressure-treated posts rated for ground contact (UC4A minimum) and set them in compacted gravel rather than concrete, which can trap water against the post and accelerate rot. Cedar is the preferred fence board material in New Brunswick due to its natural rot resistance, though pressure-treated spruce is more affordable.

If you're uncertain about any requirements, call the City of Fredericton's planning and development office. They can confirm the regulations for your specific property and zoning in a short phone conversation, potentially saving you significant expense and frustration if you build something that doesn't comply.

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Q2

## What permits are required for building a retaining wall in Moncton NB?

**In Moncton, retaining walls over 4 feet (1.2 metres) in exposed height generally require a building permit, and walls of any height may need approval if they're near property lines, public rights-of-way, or in flood-prone areas along the Petitcodiac River.** The City of Moncton's building inspection department administers permits, and requirements are based on the National Building Code of Canada as adopted by New Brunswick.

**For walls under 4 feet in height, a building permit is typically not required** in most residential zones, provided the wall doesn't retain a surcharge load (such as a driveway, building, or pool above the wall), isn't located in a designated flood zone, and meets required setbacks from property lines. Even without a permit requirement, all retaining walls must comply with the New Brunswick Building Code for structural safety. If you're building along a property line, confirm the exact boundary with a land survey to avoid encroachment issues — this costs \$500-\$1,500 in New Brunswick but prevents disputes and potential teardown orders.

**Walls over 4 feet require a building permit and typically must include a structural engineer's stamp.** The engineering requirement adds \$500-\$2,000 to your project cost but ensures the wall is designed to handle the soil pressure, hydrostatic pressure from New Brunswick's heavy rainfall (1,100-1,200mm annually), frost forces from 1.2-1.5 metre frost depth, and any surcharge loads. The permit application requires engineered drawings showing the wall design, footing depth, drainage plan, geogrid reinforcement specifications, and a site plan showing the wall's location relative to property lines and structures.

**Moncton has specific considerations that may trigger additional requirements.** Properties in flood zones along the Petitcodiac River and its tributaries fall under both municipal and provincial flood plain regulations.

Retaining walls in these areas may need approval from the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government in addition to a city building permit. Fill placement in flood zones is regulated provincially, so any wall that involves adding fill material may face additional scrutiny and requirements.

**The permit application process in Moncton typically takes 2-4 weeks.** Submit your application (including engineered drawings for walls over 4 feet) to the building inspection department with the applicable fee, which is generally calculated based on project value. You'll need to show proof of property ownership or authorization, a site plan, construction details, and drainage plans. Inspections are required at the footing/base stage (before backfilling) and upon completion.

**Practical advice for Moncton retaining wall projects:** even for walls under 4 feet that don't require a permit, hire a contractor experienced with NB conditions who understands proper base preparation for frost depth, backfill drainage (a perforated pipe in gravel behind the wall is essential), and material selection for freeze-thaw durability. Many homeowners discover during construction that their "3-foot wall" actually needs to be 5 feet once proper grading is factored in, pushing them into permit territory — so measure carefully before committing to a plan.

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Q3

## Do I need a permit to build a shed or gazebo in my NB backyard?

**In most New Brunswick municipalities, sheds and gazebos under 108 square feet (10 square metres) do not require a building permit, but larger structures do — and all structures regardless of size must comply with zoning setback requirements for your property.** The specific threshold varies by municipality, so always check with your local building inspection office before starting construction.

**The general rule across most NB municipalities follows the National Building Code of Canada** as adopted by the province: accessory buildings (sheds, gazebos, workshops, playhouses) under 10 square metres of floor area and not intended for human occupancy are typically exempt from building permits. However, "not intended for human occupancy" means the structure doesn't have heating, plumbing, electrical service, or sleeping accommodations. Adding any of these features — even a simple electrical outlet — often triggers a permit requirement regardless of the building's size.

**For structures over 108 square feet, a building permit is required in most NB cities.** In Fredericton, Moncton, and Saint John, the permit application typically requires a site plan showing the proposed structure's location, dimensions, and distances from all property lines and existing structures. The permit fee varies by municipality and project value but generally runs \$50-\$200 for a residential accessory structure. Processing time is usually 1-3 weeks.

**Zoning setback requirements apply to ALL structures, even those exempt from building permits.** Typical residential zone setbacks in New Brunswick require accessory buildings to be located a minimum of 1-2 metres from side and rear property lines, behind the front building line of the house, and a specified distance from the main dwelling. Setbacks vary significantly between municipalities and even between zones within the same city. A shed placed too close to a property line — even a small one that doesn't need a building permit — can result in a removal order from the municipality.

**Additional considerations for NB backyard structures include lot coverage limits and height restrictions.** Most residential zones have a maximum lot coverage percentage (the total area of all buildings and structures on the lot divided by the total lot area), typically 35-45%. Your shed or gazebo adds to this total, and exceeding the limit requires a variance application. Height limits for accessory structures are typically 3.5-5 metres, which accommodates most standard sheds and gazebos but could be an issue for larger workshop-style buildings.

**For construction in New Brunswick's climate, consider these practical requirements.** Any structure with a foundation or floor must account for the 1.2-1.5 metre frost depth — options include a floating slab on compacted gravel pad (most common for sheds), concrete sono-tube footings extending below the frost line (preferred for gazebos and larger buildings), or pre-cast concrete deck blocks sitting on undisturbed soil. Roof design must handle the province's heavy snow loads (3-5 kPa depending on location), which means adequate rafter sizing and proper roof pitch. Consult your local building department before starting — a 10-minute phone call can save you from costly mistakes and potential teardown orders.

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## What are the tree removal bylaws and regulations in Saint John New Brunswick?

**Saint John has tree protection bylaws that regulate the removal of trees on both public and private property, with specific requirements depending on the tree's location, size, species, and the property's zoning designation.** Before removing any significant tree on your Saint John property, check with the city's urban forestry department or development services to determine whether your specific situation requires a permit, a replacement planting, or falls under heritage tree protection.

**On private residential property in Saint John, the regulations focus primarily on development-related tree removal.** If you're removing trees as part of a building project, renovation, or site development, the city's development standards typically require a tree preservation plan and may mandate replacement plantings. For routine property maintenance — removing a dead, diseased, or hazardous tree — homeowners generally have the right to remove trees on their own property without a permit, but it's advisable to confirm this with the city for your specific zone, especially in heritage conservation districts where additional design and landscape standards may apply.

**Several situations trigger stricter requirements in Saint John.** Trees within the city's designated heritage conservation areas (parts of Uptown and the South End) may be subject to heritage committee review before removal. Trees in environmentally sensitive areas, watercourse buffers, or wetland setbacks fall under provincial environmental protection regulations administered by the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government. The provincial Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Regulation typically requires a 30-metre buffer zone around watercourses where tree removal is restricted without a provincial WAWA (Watercourse and Wetland Alteration) permit.

**Street trees and trees on city property are fully protected.** Residents cannot remove, prune, or damage street trees — these are managed by the city's parks and public works departments. If a city-owned street tree is causing issues (roots damaging a driveway, branches overhanging your property), contact the city to request an assessment. The city may prune or remove the tree at its expense if warranted, but unauthorized pruning or removal of street trees can result in fines.

**When hiring a tree removal company in Saint John, verify several key qualifications.** The company should carry a minimum \$2 million general liability insurance policy and workers' compensation coverage through WorkSafeNB — request certificates before work begins. ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) certified arborists are preferred for complex removals near structures and power lines. For trees near NB Power lines, the utility company must be contacted and may need to disconnect or shield lines before removal can proceed. Tree

removal in Saint John typically costs \$500-\$3,000+ depending on size and complexity.

### **Regarding replacement planting, Saint John encourages maintaining tree canopy coverage across the city.**

While not always mandatory for single-tree removals on private property, replacing removed trees with native species suited to New Brunswick's Zone 5a-5b climate — such as Red Maple, White Spruce, Red Oak, or Eastern White Cedar — is good practice and may be required in some zoning situations. The city's urban forestry program can recommend appropriate replacement species for your specific property conditions.

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**Q5**

## **What are the rules for landscaping near wetlands and watercourses in NB?**

**New Brunswick has strict regulations governing any landscaping, grading, or construction activity near wetlands and watercourses, enforced through the Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Regulation under the Clean Water Act — and violating these rules can result in significant fines and mandatory restoration orders.** The core requirement is that a **30-metre buffer zone** must be maintained along all watercourses and around regulated wetlands, and any alteration within this zone requires a permit from the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government.

A **watercourse** under NB law includes any river, stream, brook, creek, ditch, or channel that carries water on a regular or intermittent basis — including seasonal streams that only flow during spring runoff. Many NB properties, particularly in river valley areas around Fredericton, Woodstock, the Miramichi, and along the Petitcodiac River near Moncton, are closer to watercourses than homeowners realize. Even a small drainage ditch at the back of your property may qualify as a regulated watercourse if it connects to the broader watershed.

**Within the 30-metre buffer zone, the following activities require a permit:** removing or altering vegetation (including clearing brush, cutting trees, or removing root systems), grading or changing the contour of the land, placing fill material, constructing retaining walls or fences with foundations, installing drainage systems, and creating or modifying any path or access that disturbs the ground surface. Even seemingly minor landscaping like planting a garden, building a raised bed, or installing a patio can require a permit if within the buffer zone.

**To obtain a Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Permit,** you submit an application to your regional NB Department of Environment office (offices in Fredericton, Moncton, Bathurst, and Grand Falls). The application requires a site plan showing the proposed work in relation to the watercourse or wetland, a description of the work, and erosion and sediment control measures you will implement. Processing typically takes 4-8 weeks, and there is no fee for the application itself. However, the department may require you to hire a qualified environmental professional to prepare a more detailed assessment, which can cost \$500-2,000 depending on the complexity of the project.

**Penalties for unauthorized work are substantial.** Individuals can face fines up to \$50,000 for a first offence and \$100,000 for subsequent offences. The department can also order you to restore the site to its original condition at your own expense — restoration costs frequently exceed \$10,000 and can reach \$50,000 or more for significant alterations. Restoration orders can require replanting with specific native NB species, regrading to original contours, and multi-year monitoring.

**If you are unsure whether your property includes regulated areas,** contact the NB Department of Environment's regional office before beginning any landscaping work near water features. The NB GeoPortal online mapping tool can help identify watercourses and wetlands on or near your property, though a site visit by a qualified professional provides the most reliable assessment. Many NB landscaping companies are experienced with buffer zone regulations and can advise on compliant approaches to waterfront property landscaping.

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## What are the fence height restrictions in Moncton New Brunswick?

**In Moncton, New Brunswick, residential fence height is generally restricted to 6 feet (1.83 metres) in rear and side yards and 4 feet (1.22 metres) in front yards, as outlined in the City of Moncton's zoning bylaw.**

These limits apply to the total height of the fence from the finished grade on the higher side, and they cover all types of fencing including wood, vinyl, chain link, and decorative metal. Understanding and following these regulations before building can save you from costly removal orders and neighbour disputes.

**Rear yard fences** are the most common type installed in Moncton and can be up to 6 feet tall from the ground to the top of the fence, including any lattice, decorative caps, or post finials. If your property is on a slope, the fence height is measured from the higher side of the grade — which means the fence may appear taller from your neighbour's lower side. This is a frequent source of disputes in Moncton's hillier neighbourhoods, so it is worth discussing the planned height with your neighbours before installation and taking grade measurements.

**Front yard fences** have the lower 4-foot limit to maintain sight lines for vehicle and pedestrian safety. The front yard is defined as the area between your home's front wall and the street property line. **Corner lot properties face additional restrictions** — the sight triangle at the intersection (typically a triangular area extending 6-9 metres from the corner along each street) must remain clear of obstructions above a certain height to ensure driver visibility. Fences in sight triangles may be restricted to 3 feet or less, and solid fences may not be permitted at all in these areas.

**A building permit is typically not required for a standard residential fence** in Moncton that meets height regulations and setback requirements, but you must still comply with the zoning bylaw. However, you should **confirm your property boundaries with a survey** before building — fences built even partially on a neighbour's property can be ordered removed. A legal survey costs \$800-1,500 in NB but prevents potentially expensive disputes. At minimum, locate your property pins (metal stakes at each corner, often buried a few inches below grade) and measure from there.

**Additional Moncton regulations** include requirements that the finished side of the fence faces outward, restrictions on barbed wire and electric fencing in residential zones, and setback requirements from sidewalks and municipal rights-of-way. Pool fences must be at least 5 feet tall with self-closing, self-latching gates per both municipal bylaws and the NB Building Code.

**Fredericton has similar regulations** — typically 6 feet in rear yards and 4 feet in front yards, though specific setbacks differ. Saint John, Dieppe, and Riverview each have their own bylaws. Always check with your municipality's planning department before beginning a fence project to confirm requirements and any special conditions like heritage district overlays or subdivision covenants.

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## Do I need an arborist report before removing trees in NB cities?

**Whether you need an arborist report before removing trees in New Brunswick depends on your municipality, the size and species of tree, and whether the tree is on private or public property — but in Fredericton, Moncton, and Saint John, removing significant trees often requires either a permit, an arborist assessment, or both, and unauthorized removal can result in fines.** Each NB municipality handles tree protection differently, so checking your local bylaws before cutting is essential.

**Fredericton** has one of the more comprehensive tree protection frameworks in NB. The city's Tree Conservation Bylaw protects certain trees on private property, particularly in designated conservation areas and along watercourses. For development projects, an arborist assessment is typically required as part of the site plan approval process. The city also has a strong urban forest canopy program and may require replacement planting if significant trees are removed. Contact Fredericton's Planning and Development department before removing any tree with a trunk diameter exceeding 10 inches (measured at breast height, approximately 1.4 metres from the ground).

**Moncton** regulates tree removal primarily through its site alteration and development permit processes. While there is no blanket bylaw requiring permits for removing individual trees on private residential property, trees in designated buffer zones, near watercourses (the 30-metre provincial buffer zone applies), or on properties undergoing development or subdivision do require assessment and often arborist reports. The City of Moncton also maintains a list of significant trees and heritage trees that have additional protections.

**Saint John** has tree protection provisions within its zoning and development bylaws, particularly for properties in heritage conservation areas and environmentally sensitive zones. Trees along public streets and in city parks are protected, and damaging or removing them without authorization is an offence. For residential properties, contact Saint John's Building and Inspection Services to determine whether your specific tree removal requires a permit.

**An arborist report typically costs \$150-400 in New Brunswick** and includes an assessment of the tree's species, size, health condition, structural integrity, and any risk it poses to people or property. The report will provide a professional recommendation on whether the tree should be removed, pruned, cabled, or preserved, along with a risk rating. Certified arborists in NB carry the ISA (International Society of Arboriculture) certification and carry professional liability insurance. The report provides documentation that removal was justified — important if a neighbour or municipality questions the action.

**Provincial regulations also apply regardless of municipality.** Trees within the 30-metre watercourse and wetland buffer zone require a Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Permit from the NB Department of Environment before removal. Trees on Crown land or in protected natural areas have additional protections. When in doubt,

consulting both your municipal planning department and a certified local arborist before removing any significant tree is the safest approach.

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Q8

## Are there special landscaping restrictions for heritage properties in NB?

**Yes, heritage-designated properties in New Brunswick are subject to additional landscaping restrictions that go beyond standard municipal bylaws, and making unauthorized alterations to the grounds of a designated heritage property can result in orders to restore the site to its original condition.** The level of restriction depends on whether the property is designated under the provincial Heritage Conservation Act or under a municipal heritage bylaw, and whether the heritage designation specifically includes landscape features.

**Provincially designated heritage properties** in NB are listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places and protected under the New Brunswick Heritage Conservation Act. Any alteration to a provincially designated property — including significant landscaping changes — requires approval from the Minister of Tourism, Heritage and Culture (in practice, the Heritage Branch reviews applications). This can include removing mature trees or hedges that are part of the historic character, changing the grade or contour of the property, installing hardscaping like patios or retaining walls visible from public areas, removing historic fencing or stone walls, and altering garden layouts that are considered heritage-defining elements.

**Municipally designated heritage properties** are protected under local heritage bylaws in cities like Fredericton, Saint John, and Moncton. **Fredericton's heritage bylaw** is particularly detailed and covers the Heritage Conservation Areas in the downtown and surrounding historic neighbourhoods. Within these areas, exterior alterations visible from a public street — including fencing, walkways, retaining walls, and significant landscape

changes — may require a Heritage Officer's review and approval. **Saint John's heritage conservation areas**, including the historic Uptown and Trinity Royal districts, have similar review requirements for exterior changes.

**Common landscaping activities that may require heritage review include** removing or significantly pruning mature trees and hedges (especially those visible from the street that contribute to the historic streetscape), installing modern fencing that does not match the historic character of the neighbourhood, adding paving or hardscaping to front yards, changing the grade or drainage patterns of the property, and installing modern elements like concrete driveways, chain link fences, or vinyl siding on outbuildings.

**The review process is manageable.** Submit a brief application with photos and a description of proposed work to the heritage officer or advisory committee. Decisions typically take 2-6 weeks. The goal is ensuring changes are compatible with the property's historic character, not preventing all changes. Committees often approve plans with minor modifications — for example, suggesting a wood picket fence instead of vinyl, or recommending historically appropriate native species.

**If you own or are purchasing a heritage property in NB**, request a copy of the heritage designation documents, which will specify exactly which features are protected. Some designations cover only the building itself, while others explicitly include landscape features like gardens, pathways, stone walls, and mature tree canopy. A landscape architect experienced in heritage properties (\$100-250 for an initial consultation) can develop a plan that respects the heritage character while meeting your practical needs. NB also offers heritage property tax incentives and grants to help offset maintenance costs.

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Q9

## What stormwater management rules apply to new driveways in NB?

**New Brunswick municipalities are increasingly enforcing stormwater management requirements for new driveways and expansions of impervious surfaces, reflecting a growing focus on lot-level stormwater control to reduce flooding, erosion, and strain on municipal drainage infrastructure.** While NB does not yet have a province-wide stormwater bylaw, Moncton, Fredericton, and Saint John all have regulations or guidelines that affect residential driveway projects, and failing to manage stormwater from your new driveway can result in drainage problems for you and your neighbours.

**The fundamental principle is that stormwater from your property should not increase runoff onto adjacent properties or municipal infrastructure.** When you replace a permeable surface (like a lawn or gravel area) with an impervious surface (asphalt or concrete driveway), rainwater that previously soaked into the ground now runs off rapidly. A typical NB rain event of 25mm produces approximately 500 litres of runoff from a 200-square-foot driveway expansion — water that must go somewhere without causing problems.

**Moncton** has been a leader in NB stormwater management and requires new developments and significant property alterations to maintain pre-development runoff levels. For residential driveway projects, this may mean directing runoff to a rain garden, dry well, or infiltration trench rather than toward the street or neighbouring properties. Moncton's engineering department reviews grading and drainage plans for new construction and major renovations. **Fredericton** has similar requirements through its site alteration and development permit process, with increasing emphasis on low-impact development techniques for residential properties.

**Practical stormwater solutions for NB driveways** include several approaches suited to the province's climate and soil conditions. **Permeable pavers** allow water to infiltrate through joints between the pavers into a gravel reservoir beneath, reducing runoff by 80-100% while providing a durable driving surface. They cost 20-40% more than standard pavers (\$20-35 per square foot installed) but may eliminate the need for other stormwater infrastructure. **Rain gardens** — shallow planted depressions that collect and absorb runoff — are effective and attractive options for NB properties, using native plants adapted to both wet and dry conditions. A rain garden sized at 10-15% of the driveway's impervious area is typically sufficient for NB rainfall intensities.

**Gravel or crushed stone driveways** remain popular in rural NB and are inherently permeable, though they require more maintenance than paved surfaces. A middle ground is **reinforced turf systems** (plastic grid pavers filled with gravel or grass) that support vehicle weight while allowing infiltration. French drains along driveway edges (\$15-25 per linear foot) can intercept and redirect runoff to appropriate discharge points.

**Before beginning a driveway project**, check with your municipal planning and engineering department about specific requirements. Many NB municipalities require a grading plan showing how stormwater will be managed, even for residential projects. Hiring a landscaping contractor experienced in stormwater management ensures your driveway meets current regulations and avoids creating drainage problems that can damage foundations, flood gardens, or cause disputes with neighbours.

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## What are the NB regulations on cosmetic pesticide use for lawns?

**New Brunswick restricts the cosmetic use of pesticides on lawns and ornamental landscapes under the Pesticides Control Act, meaning you cannot apply most synthetic chemical herbicides, insecticides, or fungicides to your lawn purely for aesthetic purposes.** This ban has been in effect since 2009 and applies to residential properties, public parks, school grounds, and other non-agricultural land across the province. Understanding what is and is not permitted helps you maintain a healthy lawn while staying within the law.

**The restriction covers synthetic pesticides used for cosmetic purposes** — that is, applications intended to improve the appearance of your lawn rather than protect human health or safety. Products containing active ingredients like 2,4-D, MCPA, mecoprop, dicamba, carbaryl, diazinon, and malathion (common in traditional weed-and-feed and grub control products) cannot be used on residential lawns. If you find these products still on store shelves in NB, they are typically labelled for agricultural use only and applying them to your residential lawn is a violation.

**Important exceptions exist within the NB pesticide regulations.** Products classified as **lower-risk pesticides** — including iron-based herbicides (like Fiesta), corn gluten meal (a natural pre-emergent), horticultural soaps, mineral oils, neem oil, diatomaceous earth, and biological controls like beneficial nematodes and *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) — are permitted for residential lawn and garden use. These products are widely available at garden centres across Fredericton, Moncton, and Saint John and are effective alternatives for common NB lawn problems. **Biopesticides and certain organic products** registered by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) are also generally permitted.

**Health and safety exemptions allow targeted pesticide use** when there is a genuine health or safety concern rather than a purely cosmetic one. This includes controlling poison ivy, treating insect infestations that pose a health risk (such as wasps or ticks), managing invasive species that threaten property, and addressing pest infestations in food gardens. If you need to use a restricted product under a health and safety exemption, you should document the justification and consider consulting a licensed pest management professional.

**Practical lawn care under NB's restrictions** focuses on cultural practices that promote thick, healthy turf. Mow at 3-3.5 inches to shade out weed seeds. Overseed thin areas in early September. Aerate compacted soil (\$100-250 professionally). Apply compost topdressing and leave grass clippings on the lawn. Test and amend your soil pH — NB's acidic soils (pH 4.5-6.0) often need lime to reach the 6.0-6.5 range that grass prefers.

**For weed control specifically**, iron-based selective herbicides (Fiesta, \$20-30 per concentrate bottle) kill broadleaf weeds like dandelions without harming grass and are NB-compliant. Hand-pulling weeds after rain when

the soil is soft remains one of the most effective methods for small lawns. For grub control, beneficial nematodes applied in late August are the standard NB-compliant approach. If you are unsure whether a specific product is permitted, check the label for its PMRA registration number and pest control product class, or contact the NB Department of Environment's pesticide management section for guidance.

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