ST. JOHN RIVER SOCIETY

Living Shores: Riparian Enhancement and Outreach on the St. John (Wolastoq) River



New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund Report, this report is submitted in fulfilment of the NBWTF-funded project # FW25-16 entitled, "Living Shores: Riparian Enhancement and Outreach on the St. John (Wolastoq) River"

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THE ST. JOHN RIVER SOCIETY
LA SOCIÉTÉ DU FLEUVE SAINT-JEAN

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

During the 2025 field season, the St. John River Society (SJRS) conducted tree and shrub planting as part of the 'Living Shores' project. The main objective of 'Living Shores' was to help reduce erosion and restore and maintain riparian zones on the St. John (Wolastoq) River. Throughout the 2025 field season, the St. John River Society engaged with community members and private landowners to conduct riparian restoration initiatives by tree planting at sites along the river. Through this project, the Municipality of Arcadia and three local landowners partnered with the SJRS to have degraded riparian areas on their properties planted with native trees. Through this project, the SJRS has planted 600 native trees and shrubs across four sites along the shoreline of the Lower St. John River watershed. During this project, the SJRS planted 167 Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), 148 Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), 14 Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), 20 Willow (*Salix spp*.), 50 Dogwood (*Cornus Sanguinea*), and 201 Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*).

Additionally, the St. John River Society expanded educational outreach and community engagement on riparian restoration using both social and traditional media channels. During the project, SJRS connected with over 11,260 members of the broader community through social media, focusing on riparian restoration. Across the SJRS Facebook platform, content related to riparian restoration, wakes, and water quality reached about 183,900 people, with major posts averaging roughly 500 views without paid promotion. These outcomes highlight how online platforms can significantly strengthen in-person efforts and keep public interest focused on protecting vulnerable shorelines, promoting safe boating, and improving water quality. Many individuals learned about riparian restoration and the ongoing work by our organization to address climate change impacts.

Further, from June to September 2025, the Society and its partners delivered 'Living Shores' outreach at our 14 *Are you Wake Aware* information booths across 7 farmers' markets, 2 marinas, and 4 community events, including Canadian Heritage River Trail Day at Hampstead Wharf, Life at the Lakes in Cambridge-Narrows, and a Whites Bluff Wharf appreciation event. Collectively, these activities exposed over 4,500 people to our *Living Shores* information, with approximately 300 individuals engaging staff in conversations and hundreds receiving brochures. Topics covered included the environmental impacts of wakes, cyanobacteria blooms, invasive species, riparian restoration, and the protection of heritage steamboat wharves.

Overall, the SJRS Living Shores project was a successful endeavour and the SJRS looks forward to continuing our partnerships with the Belleisle Watershed Coalition (BWC), New Brunswick Environmental Trust Fund (NBETF), Canada Summer Jobs (CSJ) and New Brunswick Summer Employment Experience Development (NB SEED), to make future riparian planting projects just as successful.

Introduction

Overview of the St. John River Society

The St. John River Society is a not-for-profit organisation founded in 1992 by a group of individuals dedicated to promoting and appreciating the St. John (Wolastoq) River, as well as the stewardship of its natural and cultural heritage and resources. The organisation represents the entire 673 km length of the St. John (Wolastoq) River and undertakes programmes that will ensure its continued sustainable use and recognition as "one of the major rivers of Canada" (Hugh MacLennan, Seven Rivers of Canada, 1961) (Figure 1). The SJRS has been designated as the lead steward for the St. John (Wolastoq) River by the Government of Canada and the Province of NB under the Canadian Heritage River System. The Society has four programme pillars based around its mission and continues to develop programmes and projects that serve these aims: Recognition, Access, Education and Sustainable Management.



Figure 1: Government of Canada Map of the St. John River Watershed.

The St. John (Wolastoq) River spans approximately 55,000 km² and flows for 673 km, emptying into the Bay of Fundy. This project was carried out within the lower river valley, between Fredericton and Westfield (Figure 2).

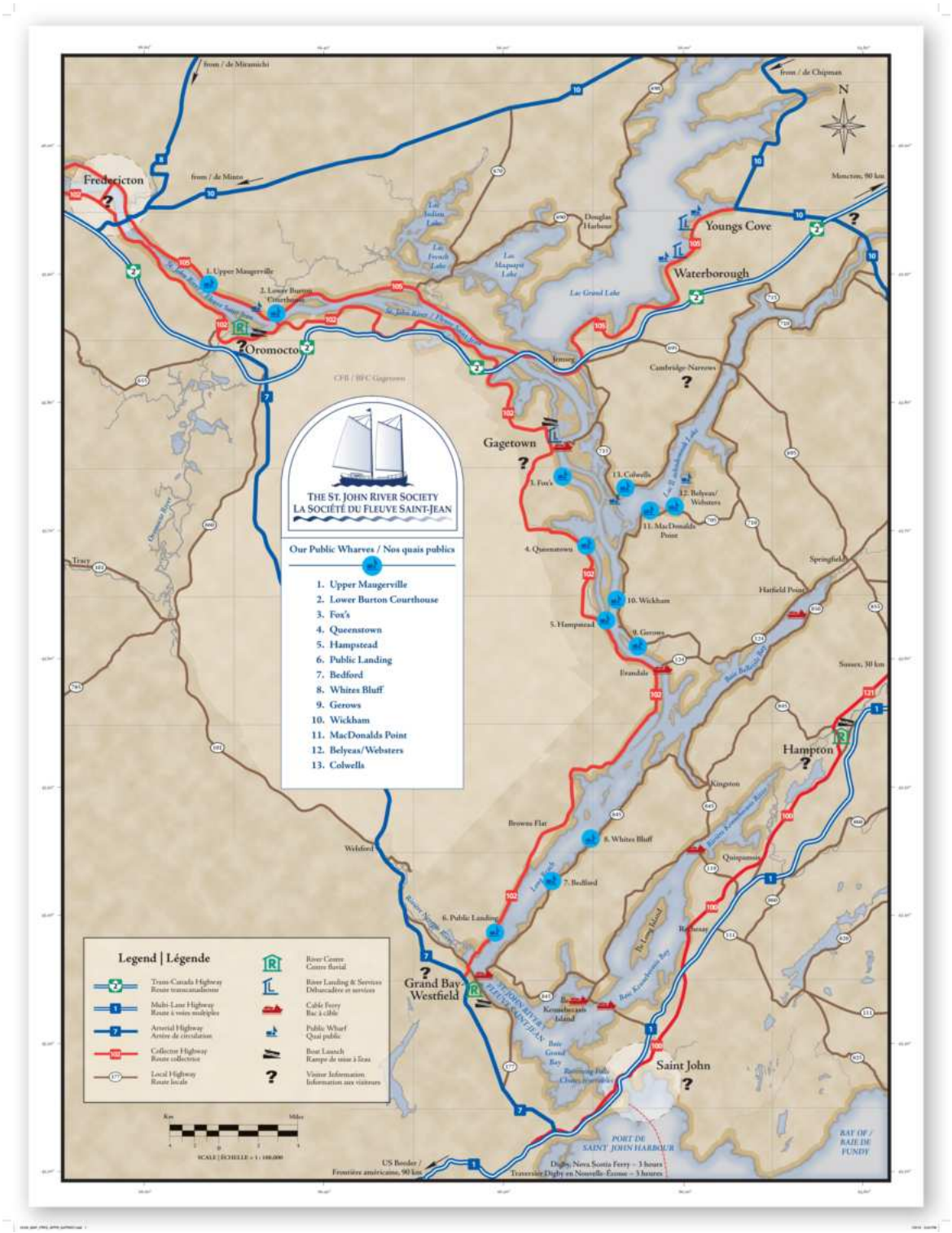


Figure 2: Map of the St. John (Wolastoq) River and wharf locations

Overview of the St. John River Society's 'Living Shores'

Riparian habitats function as critical ecological buffers that protect aquatic ecosystems and the species that depend on them. Intact shoreline vegetation filters pollutants, intercepts sediment

and nutrient runoff, stabilizes banks, and provides shade that supports thermal regulation in freshwater systems. These functions are essential to maintaining water quality, aquatic habitat integrity, and overall watershed resilience.

The Living Shores project targeted degraded riparian areas within the lower St. John (Wolastoq) River watershed through strategic native tree and shrub planting at four priority sites. Shoreline vulnerability indexing and field-based visual assessments were used to identify areas requiring vegetation restoration and erosion mitigation.

In collaboration with participating landowners, community volunteers, and watershed partners, restoration plantings were completed during the summer 2025 field season. These efforts were designed to improve bank stability, reduce surface runoff, and enhance riparian and aquatic habitat function. Participating landowners are committed to maintaining restored areas in a naturalized state to ensure long-term project benefits.

In addition to on-the-ground restoration, the project emphasized public outreach and stewardship education through landowner engagement, community events, and social media communication to increase awareness of the importance of healthy riparian buffers.

The specific objectives of this project were to;

1. Engage with landowners and the community to improve vulnerable shoreline areas by planting native tree and shrub species;
2. Mitigate sedimentation and erosion issues along shorelines in the Lower St. John (Wolastoq) River; and,
3. Conduct educational outreach and landowner engagement to raise awareness on the importance of healthy living shorelines to water quality, watercourse health and wildlife along the lower river valley.

The goals of the project were to;

1. Enhance vulnerable shorelines with native species of trees and shrubs;
2. Assist in mitigating erosion and sedimentation issues in the St. John (Wolastoq) River watershed;
3. Improve water quality and fish habitat through restored riparian/shoreline buffers; and,
4. Engage with landowners, the community and watershed partners to increase awareness of the importance of living shorelines to healthy aquatic ecosystems and foster long-term community conservation and stewardship.

Overview of costs of the project

The anticipated cost of the project was $23,536.00, and upon completion of the project, the actual cost was $21,536.00, with $8,000.00 coming from the New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund for the project. Through this project, the SJRS hired two full-time Watershed Technicians through the Canada Summer Jobs Program to assist with the project. One full-time summer student was hired to work on this project with additional support from the New Brunswick Student Experience Employment Development (SEED) program. Trees and shrubs were purchased from local nurseries to reduce our carbon footprint, support local businesses, and reduce costs. A full breakdown of NBWTF-funded project costs can be found in (Appendix 1).

Methods

Landowner Engagement

Landowner engagement was a foundational component of the Living Shores project. Potential restoration sites were first identified using existing stream assessment data and an established inventory of degraded riparian areas within the watershed. Once priority sites were selected, SJRS identified and contacted the respective landowners to discuss restoration opportunities and obtain consent to proceed. Engagement focused on outlining project objectives, ecological benefits, and long-term stewardship expectations.

Each participating landowner signed a Letter of Permission (Appendix 2) authorizing restoration activities on their property. SJRS and the landowners have committed to collaborative post-planting monitoring to support project success and encourage ongoing riparian stewardship.

Permitting

All planting activities occurred within the regulated 30 m (90 ft) riparian buffer and were therefore subject to New Brunswick's *Water Act*, specifically Regulation 90-80 under the Watercourse and Wetland Alteration (WAWA) framework. This legislation governs activities that may affect provincially regulated watercourses and wetlands.

To comply with regulatory requirements, four Watercourse and Wetland Alteration permits were obtained from the New Brunswick Department of Environment and Local Government. The permits authorized riparian restoration activities conducted between May 1 and September 30 during the 2025 field season.

Site Assessment and Riparian Planting

Following landowner authorization and permit approval, detailed site assessments were conducted to determine restoration needs and inform site-specific enhancement strategies. Assessments evaluated soil conditions, bank stability, existing vegetation, hydrologic exposure, and overall site characteristics to guide native species selection and optimize planting success. Four sites were selected across the watershed, spanning from Gagetown to the Kingston Peninsula (Figure 3, Appendix 3). Based on assessment findings, SJRS staff worked collaboratively with each landowner to develop site-specific restoration plans outlining planting design, species composition, and long-term stewardship considerations.

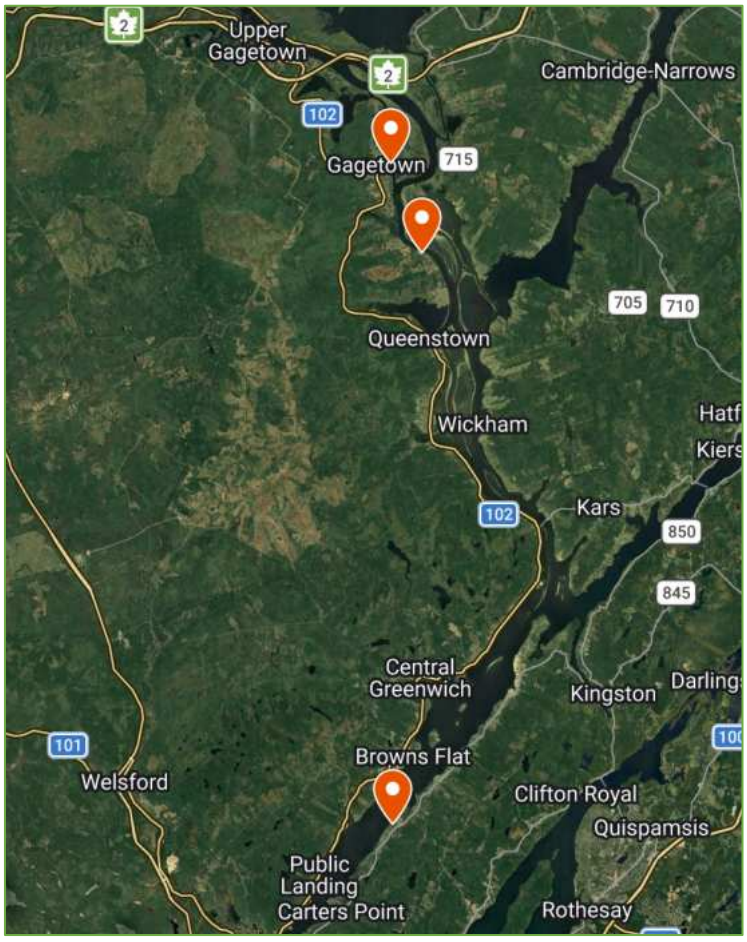


Figure 3: Map of 2025 tree planting sites for the Living Shores Project.

Planting activities were scheduled in coordination with landowners and implemented between June and August to support optimal establishment conditions. All restoration work was completed manually to minimize site disturbance, protect existing vegetation, and reduce impacts to surrounding wildlife.

Public Outreach and Education

In addition to on-the-ground restoration, the Living Shores project delivered public education on riparian stewardship and shoreline restoration. SJRS staff participated in community events and outreach opportunities, including workshops, farmers' markets, and the 2025 Life at the Lakes Festival in Cambridge Narrows (Figure 4).

Educational messaging was further amplified through SJRS social media platforms, reaching an audience of over 183,900 followers. These outreach efforts increased community awareness of riparian function, native plant selection, and shoreline best management practices.

The project also contributed to capacity building by providing summer students with hands-on training in riparian restoration techniques and water quality sampling, delivered in partnership with the Belleisle Watershed Coalition. This training strengthened technical knowledge and supported the development of local environmental stewardship skills.



Figure 4: SJRS Staff at the Life at the Lakes Festival in Cambridge Narrows, August 2025.

Results

Tree and Shrub Planting Efforts

Through the *Living Shores* project, the Municipality of Arcadia and local landowners partnered with SJRS to restore degraded riparian areas on their properties through native tree and shrub planting. In total, 600 native trees and shrubs were planted across the four shoreline sites along the St. John (Wolastoq) River (Table 1, Figure 5 & Appendix 4). All species selected are native, locally grown and well-suited to riparian conditions within the watershed. Tree species planted included 201 eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), 167 red maple (*Acer rubrum*), 148 silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and 14 butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). Shrub species included 50 red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) and 20 willow (*Salix* spp.).

Table 2: Species and the number of trees planted as of October 2025

Tree/Shrub Species	# Planted
Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)	167
Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)	148
Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus Sanguinea*)	50
Willow (*Salix spp.)*	20
Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja Occidentalis*)	201
Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*)	14
Total Planted	600

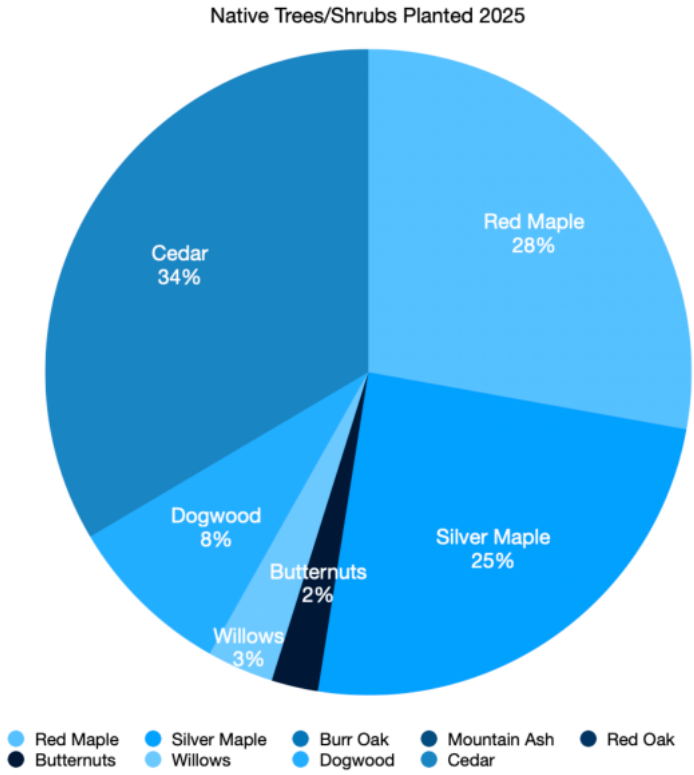


Figure 5: Circle chart showing the breakdown of species and the number of trees and shrubs planted for riparian/shoreline enhancement in 2025.

Planting a combination of canopy trees and understory shrubs enhances the riparian zone, creates shade, increases structural diversity, and improves long-term ecological resilience (Figure 6). This approach supports bank stabilization, nutrient interception, sediment control, and the gradual re-establishment of a functional vegetated buffer (Figure 6).



Figure 6: SJRS Staff Tree Planting at Upper Hampstead Site in June 2025.

Site 1 – Kingston Peninsula — 30 Aunt Sades Lane

Site 1 is located on the Kingston Peninsula near Holderville and represents the most downstream planting site within the St. John (Wolastoq) River watershed for the 2025 field season under this project. A total of 288 native trees and shrubs were planted across approximately 600 m² of riparian area. Species included 201 eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), with the remaining plantings consisting of red maple, silver maple, butternut, and willow species (Figure 6 & Appendix 4 & 5).

The use of a diverse species mix increases overall site resilience, as selected species demonstrate varying tolerances to drought, flooding, and fluctuating water levels. These plantings will enhance bank stabilization, reduce erosion and sedimentation, strengthen riparian buffer function, and improve water quality by filtering surface runoff. Over time, the restored vegetative buffer will contribute to increased ecosystem services, including flood mitigation during spring freshet conditions and improved aquatic and terrestrial habitat.



Figure 7: SJRS staff planting in Kingston at Site 1

Site 2 – Gagetown — 36 Front Street

Site 2 is in downtown Gagetown at 36 Front Street, along a degraded section of riparian habitat on the St. John (Wolastoq) River that was a former general store and boat-building site. Planting at this site was completed by SJRS staff.

A total of 87 native trees and shrubs were planted, including 75 silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), 12 butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), and 10 red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) (Appendix 4). The total planted bank area was approximately 1450 m². A site photograph is included below (Figure 8), with planting details and location maps provided (Appendix 5).



Figure 8: SJRS seasonal staff planting native trees in Gagetown at Site 2.

Site 3 – Upper Hampstead – 245 Upper Hampstead Road

Site 3 is located on Upper Hampstead Road in Lower Gagetown on a residential riverside property. This landowner reached out to the Society for help in revegetating the waterfront along their property. SJRS seasonal staff planted 125 native trees and shrubs at this site, including 100 red maple (*Acer rubrum*), 25 silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and 20 red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) along 145m of river shoreline (Appendix 4).

The planting area measured approximately 4350 m². A site photograph is provided in Figure 9, with planting details and location maps included in Appendix 5.



Figure 9: SJRS staff planting along the St. John (Wolastoq) River in Upper Hampstead, the third planting site through this project.

Site 4 – Gagetown – Gagetown Green

Site 4 is in Gagetown, next to 36 Front on Municipal property known as Gagetown Green. For this site, we partnered with the Municipality of Arcadia to assist the municipality in revegetating the upper embankment of the green. SJRS seasonal staff planted 70 native trees and shrubs at this site, including 25 red maple (*Acer rubrum*), 25 silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and 20 red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) along 145m of river shoreline (Appendix 4).

The planting area measured approximately 920 m². A site photograph is provided in Figure 10, with planting details and location maps included in Appendix 5.



Figure 10: SJRS seasonal staff planting native trees at Gagetown Green, Site 4.

Conclusions

The *Living Shores: Riparian Enhancement and Outreach on the St. John (Wolastoq) River* project has demonstrated that targeted riparian restoration, when combined with focused outreach and strong community partnerships, can be a mechanism to produce measurable ecological and social benefits along the lower St. John (Wolastoq) River.

During the 2025 field season, the St. John River Society (SJRS) planted a total of 600 native trees and shrubs across four priority shoreline sites between the Kingston Peninsula and Gagetown. These plantings, comprising red maple, silver maple, butternut, willow, eastern white cedar, and red osier dogwood, were strategically selected to improve bank stability, intercept surface runoff, enhance habitat complexity, and increase long-term ecological resilience. In total, approximately 6,810 m² of riparian area were restored or enhanced, representing a meaningful contribution to shoreline stabilization and water quality protection within the lower river valley.

The project successfully integrated landowner engagement, technical site assessment, and regulatory compliance. Four Watercourse and Wetland Alteration (WAWA) permits were obtained, and four private landowners committed to long-term stewardship of the restored sites. Site-specific planting plans were developed collaboratively with landowners, ensuring that restoration efforts aligned with both ecological objectives and landowner priorities. This collaborative model has strengthened local stewardship and created tangible examples of best practices in riparian management.

Public outreach and education were core components of the Living Shores initiative. Through information booths at farmers' markets, marinas, and community events, as well as participation in festivals such as Life at the Lakes, SJRS engaged directly with more than 4,500 people. Social media outreach further amplified these efforts, with content focused on riparian restoration, wakes, cyanobacteria, invasive species, and heritage wharf protection reaching an audience of approximately 183,900 individuals and connecting over 11,000 people specifically with riparian restoration messaging. These activities increased awareness of how healthy riparian buffers contribute to water quality, safe boating, climate resilience, and the protection of cultural heritage assets.

The project also contributed to local capacity building. Three Watershed Technicians, supported by Canada Summer Jobs and NB SEED, received hands-on training in riparian restoration and water quality sampling, delivered in collaboration with the Belleisle Watershed Coalition (BWC). This training has helped develop local technical expertise and strengthened institutional partnerships that can support future restoration work.

Financially, the project was delivered efficiently. The initial budget estimate of $23,536.00 compared favourably with an actual cost of $21,536.00, supported by $8,000.00 from the New Brunswick Wildlife Trust Fund (NBWTF) alongside contributions from NBETF, CSJ, NB SEED, and in-kind support from BWC, the Municipality of Arcadia, landowners and community volunteers. This diversified funding model helped to maximize on-the-ground outcomes while building shared ownership of the project's success.

Overall, the Living Shores project met its primary objectives of restoring degraded riparian areas, mitigating erosion and sedimentation, improving shoreline habitat, and raising awareness of the importance of living shorelines. The project has laid a strong foundation for

continued riparian enhancement work on the St. John (Wolastoq) River and has reinforced SJRS's role as a lead steward under the Canadian Heritage River System.

Recommendations

Building on the outcomes and lessons learned from the 2025 Living Shores project, the following recommendations are proposed to guide future work on riparian enhancement and outreach along the St. John (Wolastoq) River:

1. Expand Riparian Restoration to Additional Priority Sites

- **Scale up planting efforts** by identifying and prioritizing additional degraded shoreline segments using shoreline vulnerability indices, field assessments, and existing watershed data.
- **Focus on high-risk areas** where bank erosion, wake impacts, or development pressure are greatest, particularly near wharves, public access points, and intensively used recreational reaches.
- **Integrate climate resilience** into site selection by targeting areas sensitive to increased flooding, ice scour, and fluctuating water levels associated with climate change.

2. Implement Long-Term Monitoring and Adaptive Management

- **Develop a standardized monitoring protocol** for planted sites, including survival rates, growth metrics, canopy development, and indicators of bank stability and ground cover.
- **Schedule periodic site visits** (e.g., annually for the first 3–5 years) to track plant establishment, identify maintenance needs (e.g., staking, replacement planting, invasive species removal), and document changes in erosion and vegetation cover.
- **Adopt an adaptive management approach** by using monitoring results to refine species selection, planting densities, and layout for future sites.

3. Strengthen Landowner Support and Stewardship Agreements

- **Formalize stewardship commitments** through simple, plain-language agreements or stewardship guides that outline expectations for mowing, brush clearing, and shoreline use within restored areas.
- **Provide landowner toolkits** (e.g., site-specific planting maps, maintenance checklists, recommended native species lists, and guidance on wake-friendly boating) to support ongoing care.
- **Host landowner field days** at demonstration sites to share experiences, lessons learned, and best practices among participating and prospective landowners.

4. Enhance Outreach, Education, and Demonstration Capacity

- **Continue and expand outreach booths** at farmers' markets, marinas, and community events, with refreshed materials that clearly link riparian health to water quality, cyanobacteria risks, safe boating, and climate adaptation.
- **Develop visual demonstration tools**, such as before-and-after photo series, simple erosion models, and short case-study videos from the four project sites, to show tangible outcomes of riparian restoration.

- **Increase youth and school engagement** by integrating Living Shores content into educational programming, field outings, or citizen science initiatives (e.g., shoreline vegetation surveys, water temperature monitoring).

5. Deepen Partnerships and Coordinate at the Watershed Scale

- **Maintain and strengthen partnerships** with the Belleisle Watershed Coalition, NBETF, NBWTF, local municipalities (including the Municipality of Arcadia), and other watershed groups to coordinate restoration priorities and share expertise.
- **Explore collaborative funding proposals** that bundle multiple sites and organizations, improving efficiency and leveraging diverse funding sources.
- **Align with regional and provincial strategies** on climate adaptation, flood mitigation, and biodiversity conservation to ensure that Living Shores projects contribute to broader policy and planning goals.

6. Optimize Species Selection, Sourcing, and Planting Techniques

- **Continue to prioritize locally grown, native species** that are well-adapted to riparian conditions and projected climate scenarios.
- **Use a diversity of functional groups** (deep-rooted trees, shrubs, and groundcovers) to enhance structural complexity, bank stability, and habitat value.
- **Document species performance** (e.g., survival, growth, tolerance to flooding and ice) at each site to refine future planting prescriptions and nursery orders.

7. Communicate Outcomes and Lessons Learned

- **Share project results** (site summaries, planting statistics, photos, and budget breakdowns) through annual reports, social media, and presentations to partners, funders, and communities.
- **Highlight success stories** from participating landowners to normalize riparian restoration as a practical, achievable option for shoreline property owners.
- **Contribute to regional knowledge exchange** by presenting Living Shores outcomes at relevant conferences, workshops, and watershed forums

By acting on these recommendations, the St. John River Society can build on the success of the 2025 Living Shores project to deliver larger-scale, longer-term benefits for the St. John (Wolastoq) River. Continued support from NBWTF and partner organizations will be critical to maintaining momentum, expanding riparian restoration across the watershed, and strengthening community stewardship of this nationally significant river.

Appendix 1: Project Budget

Table 2: Breakdown of NBWTF Living Shores Budget for the SJRS

Part A: Labour

Job Title	# Employees	Rate	# Hours/Week	# Weeks	Total Cost	NBWTF	Cash	In-Kind	Source
Project Manager	1.00	30.00	5.00	25.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	0.00	0.00	NBWTF
Field Assistant(s)	2.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	3,200.00	1,250.00	1,950.00	0.00	NB SEED/CSJ
Community Planting Volunteers	20.00	15.30	1.00	1.00	306.00	0.00	0.00	306.00	Community Volunteers
Landowner time	3.00	16.00	10.00	1.00	480.00	0.00	0.00	480.00	Landowner time
Sub Total					**$7,736**	**$5,000.00**	**$1,950.00**	**$786.00**	

Part B: Material, Supplies, and Equipment

Item	# Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost	NBWTF	Cash	In-Kind	Source
Trees and Shrubs (Native)	500.00	15.00	7,500.00	2,000.00	5,500.00	0.00	NBWTF, ETF and SJRS
Planting Supplies (soil/mulch)	20.00	10.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	ETF and SJRS
Shovels, Buckets, Wheelbarrow, Gloves	10.00	10.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	SJRS
Printing and Signage	50.00	10.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	NBWTF, ETF and SJRS
Sub Total			**$8,300.00**	**$2,500.00**	**$5,700.00**	**$100.00**	

Part C: Other Expenditures							
Item	**# Units**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**	**NBWTF**	**Cash**	**In-Kind**	**Source**
Belleisle Watershed Coalition: Training, equipment, in-field assistance, boat use	1.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	Belleisle Watershed Coalition
Mileage	1,000.00	0.50	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	NBWTF
Sub Total			**$5,500.00**	**$500.00**	**$0.00**	**$5,000.00**	

Part D: Total Costs and Funding				
Item	**Total Cost**	**NBWTF**	**Cash**	**In-Kind**
Part A: Labour	7,736.00	5,000.00	1,950.00	786.00
Part B: Material, Supplies, and Equipment	8,300.00	2,500.00	5,700.00	100.00
Part C: Other Expenditures	5,500.00	500.00	0.00	5,000.00
Total Expenses	**$21,536.00**	**$8,000.00**	**$7,650.00**	**$7,886.00**

Appendix 2: Sample of Landowner Letter of Permission

(Street number, road name),
(Town/Village/City), NB
(Postal Code)

Department of Environment and Local Government (Region 4)
8 Castle St.
Saint John, NB
E2L 3B7

RE: PID (######), Permission to undertake riparian enhancements on the property of (Property owner(s) name)

Dear Sir/Madam,

I (Property owner(s) name) am the owner of the above-mentioned property recorded as PID (########).

With this letter, I give the St. John River Society. (SJRS) Permission to undertake riparian enhancements on my land in the area adjacent to (Name of Watercourse/Wetland) indicated in the Watercourse and Wetland Alteration (WAWA) permit application to mitigate erosion and improve riparian buffer and aquatic habitat. The work will consist of planting native trees and shrubs, including: (Red Osier dogwood, Alternate leaf dogwood, Eastern white cedar, Red oak, Bur Oak, Silver maple, Red maple, Butternut, White spruce, and White pine) along the riparian buffer. The land planted by the Society will remain naturalized and undisturbed by mowing to allow plantings to be established.

Dated: (MM/DD/YYYY)

Sincerely,

(Property owner(s) name

Appendix 3: Location, Landowner and Dimensions for Planting Sites

Table 3: Detailed information for each planting site.

Site	Address	Coordinates (DD)	Approx. Area Planted
Site 1	30 Aunt Sades Lane	45.43409°N, -66.14147°W	0.044 ha, 440m2
Site 2	36 Front Street	45.78183°N, -66.1428°W	0.145 ha 1450m2
Site 3	245 Upper Hampstead Road	45.73516°N, -66.11966°W	0.487 ha 4000m2
Site 4	Gagetown Green	45.78141°N, -66.14319°W	0.092 ha 920m2

Appendix 4: Trees Planted

Table 4: Breakdown of trees and shrubs planted in 2025 for the Living Shores project.

Site Name	30 Aunt Sades Ln	36 Front St.	245 Upper Hampstead Rd.	Gagetown Green	Total Planted
Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)	42	0	100	25	167
Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)	23	75	25	25	148
Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*)	2	12	0	0	14
Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus Sericea*)	0	10	20	20	50
Willow (*Salix Spp.*)	20	0	0	0	20
Eastern White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)	201	0	0	0	201
Total Trees Planted	288	87	125	50	**550**
Total Shrubs Planted	0	10	20	20	**50**
Combined Total Planted	288	97	145	70	**600**

Appendix 5: Location Maps and Planting Plans for Planting Sites



36 Front St. Gagetown, NB PID: 45126042



Trees Shrubs Area to be Planted Length (m) 30m Buffer Provincially Significant Wetland

SJRS May 2025

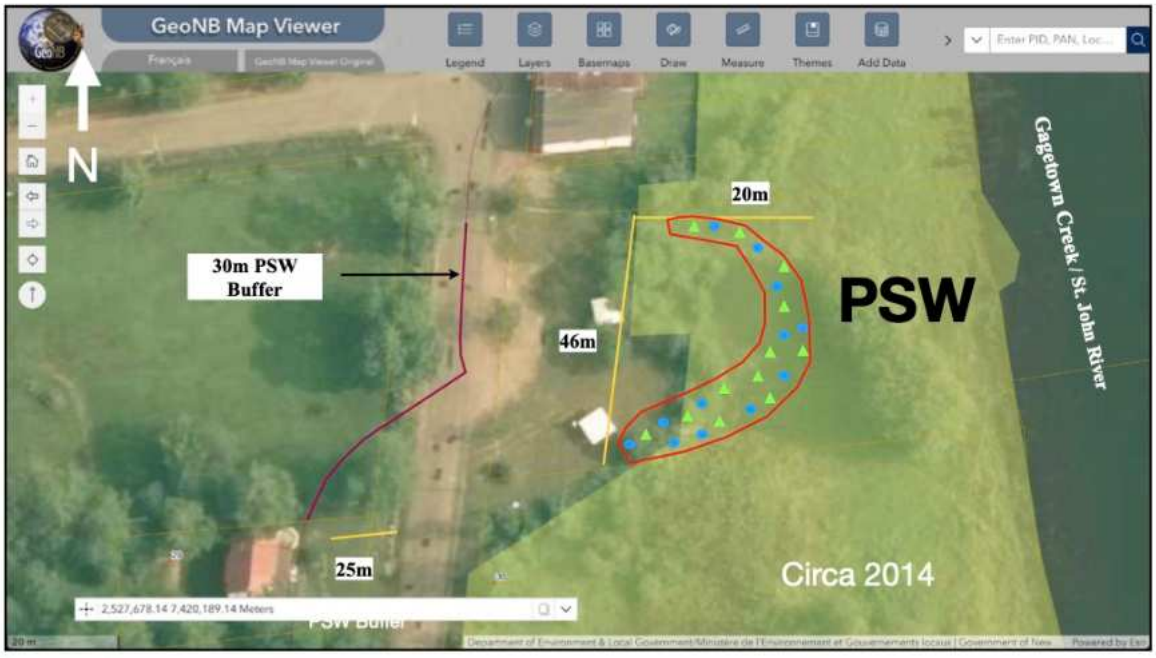
245 Upper Hampstead Road PID 45013885



Trees Shrubs Area to be Planted Length (m) 30m Buffer

SJRS May 2024

Front St. Gagetown, NB PID: 45070356



Trees Shrubs Area to be Planted Length (m) 30m Buffer Provincially Significant Wetland

SJRS May 2025