

The Municipality of Digby  
Residential Livestock Areas  
Land Use By-law

## **PART 1 TITLE**

1. This By-law shall be known and may be cited, as the "Residential Livestock Areas Land Use By-law" of the Municipality of the District of Digby.

## **PART 2 DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of this By-law, all words shall carry their customary meaning except for those defined in herein under.

1. **ACCESSORY BUILDING** means a subordinate building or structure on the same lot as the defined main building devoted exclusively to an accessory use, but does not include a building, or a structure located completely underground.

2. **ACCESSORY USE** means a use customarily or normally associated with the principal purpose for which the land is used or with the main building, as defined, and located on the same lot.

3. **ACT** shall mean the Municipal Government Act, Nova Scotia, 1999, and amendments thereto.

4. **AGRICULTURAL USE** means any use involving the cultivation of vegetation, food and animal crops, and the raising of animals or fowl for sale purposes.

5. **ALTER** means any change in the structural component of a building, or any change in the volume of a building or structure.

6. **ANIMAL UNITS** means the basis by which intensive and residential livestock are compared and rated as to their manure production.

*Refer to PART 6. s.6.3*

7. **BUILDING** means any structure whether temporary or permanent, used or built for the shelter, accommodation or enclosure of animals, manure and any materials or products including byproducts associated with said purposes. Any awning, bin, bunker, or platform, vessel or vehicle used for any of the said purposes shall be deemed a building.

8. **BUILDING LINE** means any line regulating the position of a building or structure on a lot.

9. **COUNCIL** shall mean the Council of the Municipality of the District of Digby.

10. **DEFINING CENTRELINE** means a public road centreline on shown Schedules 'A – L' inclusive, and listed on Schedule M, to show the limits of a Residential Livestock Area.

11. **DEVELOPMENT** includes any erection, construction, alteration, replacement or relocation of, or addition to, any structure and any change or alteration in the use made of land, or structures.

12. **DEVELOPMENT OFFICER** means the officer of the Municipality of the District of Digby from time to time charged by the municipality with the duty of administering the provisions of the Land Use By-law.

13. **DOMESTIC ANIMALS** means animals normally kept as household pets including, but not limited to, cats, dogs, small birds and similar animals

14. **DWELLING** means a building, occupied or capable of being occupied as a home, residence or sleeping place by one or more persons, containing one or more dwelling units and shall not include a hotel, a motel or an apartment hotel.
15. **ENCLOSED HOG OPERATION** means holding of hogs confined to an enclosed building or structure, for feeding, breeding or holding for any production purposes or for future sale.
16. **ENCLOSED POULTRY OPERATION** means holding more than two hundred (200) fowl of any type or combination thereof are confined to an enclosed building or structure for feeding, breeding or holding for any production purpose or for future sale of poultry for sale.
17. **EXISTING** means existing as of the effective date of this By-law.
18. **FRONT YARD** means a yard extending across the full width of a lot between the front lot line and the nearest wall of any building or structure on the lot; a "minimum" front yard means the minimum depth allowed by this By-law of a front yard on a lot between the front lot line and the nearest main wall of any building or structure on the lot.
19. **INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK OPERATION** means the keeping of animals for feeding, breeding, holding or sale, in excess of the maximum number permitted for Residential Livestock purposes, or a farm registered as such with the Province of Nova Scotia where the principal farm activity is animal husbandry of the types regulated by this bylaw.
20. **LOT** means any parcel of land described in a deed as a lot or as shown as an approved lot on in a registered plan of subdivision.
- (a) **CORNER LOT** means a lot situated at the intersection of and abutting on two or more streets, or a lot abutting a road or roads in two or more locations. The shorter lot line shall be deemed the front lot line of the said lot.
  - (b) **INTERIOR LOT** means a lot situated between two lots and having access to one street.
  - (c) **THROUGH LOT** means a lot bounded on two opposite sides by streets or highway provided, however, that if any lot qualifies as being both a Corner Lot and Through Lot as hereinbefore defined, such lot shall be deemed to be a Corner Lot for the purpose of this By-law.
21. **LOT AREA** means the total horizontal area within the lot lines of a lot.
22. **LOT DEPTH** means the horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines. Where these lot lines are not parallel, the lot depth shall be the length of a line joining the mid- points of the front and rear lot lines.
23. **LOT FRONTAGE** means the length of a line measured at the front lot line joining the side lot lines and parallel to the front lot line.
24. **LOT LINE** means a boundary line of a lot.

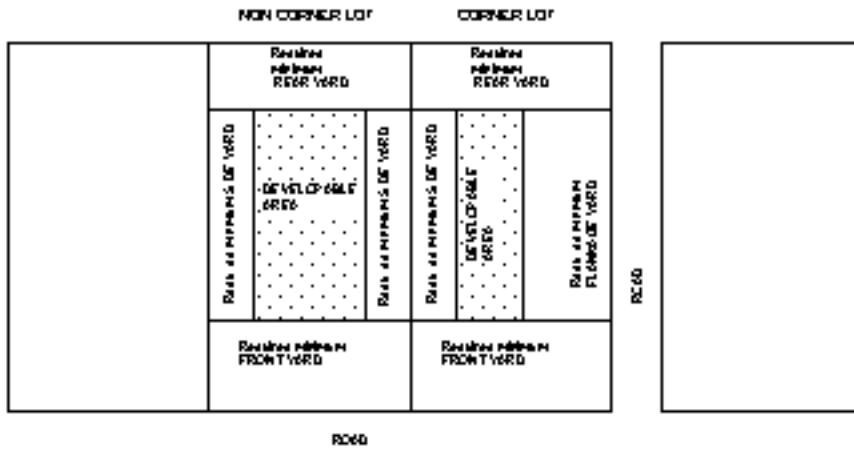
- (a) FRONT LOT LINE means the line dividing the lot from the street; in the case of a corner lot the shorter boundary line abutting the street shall be deemed the front lot line and the longer boundary line abutting the street shall be deemed the side lot line and where such lot lines are of equal length the front lot line shall be either of the lot lines. In the case of a Through Lot, any boundary dividing the lot from a street shall be deemed to be the front lot line.
  - (b) REAR LOT LINE means the lot line furthest from or opposite to the front lot line.
  - (c) SIDE LOT LINE means a lot line other than a front or rear lot line.
  - (d) FLANKING LOT LINE means a side lot line which abuts the street on a corner lot.
25. **MANURE STORAGE** means an area, building, structure or containment designed to store or hold animal manure.
26. **MAIN BUILDING** means a dwelling if such exists or is constructed on the lot, in the absence of which, it means a building intended to house livestock, which in the event that there is more than one, means the closest to the front lot line.
27. **MAIN WALL** means the exterior front, side or rear wall of a building, and all structural members essential to the support of a fully or partially enclosed space or roof.
28. **MINK FARM, TRADITIONAL OPERATION** means an open air arrangement of wire mink pens in which the mink manure and surplus feed is allowed to drop to the ground, with the pen assembly being covered by a simple pitched roof, without side walls.
29. **MINK FARM, ENCLOSED OPERATION** means an arrangement of mink pens enclosed in a building, structure or enclosure having a roof and walls and in which the manure and surplus feed is stored in a holding tank or other containment approved in a manure management plan approved by the Province of Nova Scotia.
30. **MUNICIPALITY** means the Municipality of the District of Digby.
31. **PERSON** includes an individual, association, firm, partnership, corporation, trust, incorporated company, or other legal representatives of a person to whom the context can apply according to law.
32. **PRIVATE ROAD** means any road which is not public shown on a plan of subdivision which:
- a. extends to and has access to a public road and where not totally located within the area of land being subdivided, the private road shall have an easement for right-of-way and access which has been clearly granted by deed, registered in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Digby: and
  - b. includes any private road approved by the Department of Transportation and Public Works shown on a plan of subdivision prior to the first day of August , 1987 and filed with the Registry of Deeds.

33. **PUBLIC ROAD** includes any road owned and maintained by the Municipality or the Province, and
- a. municipal public road means any road owned and maintained by the Municipality.
  - b. provincial public road means any road owned and maintained by the Department of Transportation and Public Works excluding designated controlled access highways pursuant to Section 20 move the Public Highways Act.
34. **REQUIRED SETBACK** - see Setback
35. **RESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK AREA** means an area created by a right angle offset line of 1033 feet on both sides from the established length of the Defining Centreline of a public road, as considered appropriate to a particular location by the Council, within which area the numbers of non domestic animals will be regulated.  
*See Part 6.4 SETBACK VARIATION FROM DEFINING CENTRELINE*
36. **RESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK** means the holding, feeding, or breeding of a limited number and types of animals within a Residential Livestock zone.
37. **ROAD** - see Street
38. **SETBACK** means the distance between the street line and the nearest main wall of any building or structure and extending the full width or length of the lot. **REQUIRED SETBACK** means the minimum setback as prescribed by the Land Use By-law.
39. **SIDE YARD** means a yard extending from the front yard to the rear yard of a lot between a side lot line and the nearest wall of any building or structure on the lot; and "minimum" side yard means the minimum depth allowed by this By-law of a side yard on a lot between a side lot line and the nearest main wall of any main building or structure on the lot.
40. **STREET OR ROAD** means the whole and entire right-of-way of every highway, road, or road allowance vested in the Province of Nova Scotia or the Municipality of the District of Digby.
41. **STREET LINE** means the boundary line of a street.
42. **STRUCTURE** means anything that is erected, built, or constructed of parts joined together or any such section fixed to or supported by the soil or by any other structure. A structure shall include buildings, walls and signs and also fences exceeding six (6) feet in height.
43. **WATERCOURSE** means a lake, river, stream, ocean, or other body of water.
44. **WELL** means a source of water obtained from a shaft dug or drilled into the ground that is currently, or is capable of, supplying potable water to a residence, dwelling or for animal use.
45. **YARD** means an open, uncovered space on a lot appurtenant to a building (except a court) and unoccupied by buildings or structures except as specifically permitted elsewhere in this

By-law. In determining yard measurements, the minimum horizontal distance from the respective lot lines shall be used.

- (a) **FRONT YARD** means a yard extending across the full width of a lot between the front lot line and the nearest wall of any building or structure on the lot; a "minimum" front yard means the minimum depth allowed by this By-law of a front yard on a lot between the front lot line and the nearest main wall of any main building or structure on the lot.
- (b) **REAR YARD** means a yard extending across the full width of a lot between the rear lot line and the nearest wall of any main building or structure on the lot; and "minimum" rear yard means the minimum depth allowed by this By-law of a rear yard on a lot between the rear lot line and the nearest main wall of any main building or structure on the lot.
- (c) **SIDE YARD** means a yard extending from the front yard to the rear yard of a lot between a side lot line and the nearest wall of any building or structure on the lot; and "minimum" side yard means the minimum width allowed by this By-law of a side yard on a lot between a side lot line and the nearest main wall of any main building or structure on the lot.
- (d) **FLANKAGE YARD** means the side yard of a corner lot which side yard extends from the front yard to the rear yard between the flankage lot line and the nearest main wall of any building or structure.

46. **ZONE** means a designated area of land shown on the Schedules of this By-law.



**Diagram to illustrate required minimum yards.**

(This is for illustrative purposes and does not form part of this By-law.)

### **PART 3 ZONES AND ZONING MAPS**

#### 1. ZONES

For the purpose of this By-law, the Municipality, excluding the Conway MPS/LUB area and the Watershed Protection MPS/LUB area, contains a number of areas, the boundaries of which are shown on the attached schedules. Such zones may be referred to by the appropriate symbol.

<u>Zone Designations</u>	<u>Symbols</u>
Residential Livestock Area	RL

### **PART 4 ADMINISTRATION**

#### 1. ENFORCEMENT

This by-law shall be administered by the Development Officer, who shall be responsible for the issuance of Development Permits.

#### 2. DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

No person shall hereafter use any land or erect, alter or use any building or structure, (as defined) unless a Development Permit has been issued and no development permit shall be issued unless all the provisions of this By-law are satisfied.

#### 3. PERMIT APPLICATION

- (a) Every application for a Development Permit shall be accompanied by plans, in duplicate, drawn to an appropriate scale and showing:
- (i) the true shape and dimensions of the lot to be used, and upon which it is proposed to erect any building or structure;
  - (ii) the proposed location, height and dimensions of the building, structure, or work in respect of which the permit is applied for;
  - (iii) the location of every building or structure already erected on or partly on such lot, and the location of every building upon continuous lots;
  - (iv) other such information as may be necessary to determine whether or not every such building, development, reconstruction or redevelopment conforms with the requirements of this By-law.
- (b) Where the Development Officer is unable to determine whether the proposed development conforms to this By-law and other by-laws and regulations in force which affect the proposed development he may require that the plans submitted under Subsection (a) be based upon actual survey by a Provincial Land Surveyor.

4. SIGNATURE FOR APPLICATION

The application shall be signed by the registered owner of the lot or by the owner's agent duly authorized thereunto in writing and shall set forth in detail the current and proposed use of the lot and each building or structure, or part of each building or structure, together with all information necessary to determine whether or not every such proposed use of land, building or structure conforms with the requirements of this By-law.

5. EXPIRATION OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

A development permit shall expire one year from the date of issuance of the same.

6. AMENDMENT OF BY-LAW

- (a) Any person who wishes to obtain the amendment, revision or repeal of this By-law shall submit an application in writing to the Clerk of the Municipality;
- (b) The application shall state an address for service;
- (c) The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk an amount estimated by the Clerk to be sufficient to pay the cost of advertising required by the Municipal Government Act, and
- (d) After the notice of advertising required by the Municipal Government Act has been completed, the applicant shall pay to the Clerk any additional amount necessary to defray the cost of advertising or if there is a surplus the Clerk shall refund the same to the applicant.

7. PENALTY

A person who violates any provisions of this By-law is guilty of an offense and liable on summary conviction to a fine as set out in the Municipal Government Act, 1999

8. DATE OF BY-LAW

This By-law shall take effect on the publication date of an advertisement appears advising the public that the Bylaw is in effect.

9. ZONES NOT ON MAPS

The zoning map of this By-law may be amended, in conformance with the Municipal Planning Strategy, to utilize any zone in this By-law, regardless or whether or not such zone had previously appeared on any zoning map.

10. SYMBOLS

The symbols used on the Schedules

- 'A' Bayview
- 'B' Bear River
- 'C' Centreville
- 'D' East River
- 'E' Freeport
- 'F' Little River
- 'G' Marshalltown-Weymouth Corridor
- 'H' Sandy Cove

'I' Smith's Cove  
'J' Tiverton  
'K' Westport  
'L' Weymouth and Weymouth North

included herein, refer to the appropriate zones established by this By-law.

11. INTERPRETATION OF ZONING BOUNDARIES

- (a) where a zone boundary is indicated as following a street or highway the boundary shall be the centre line of such street or highway;
- (b) where a zone boundary is indicated as approximately following lot lines the boundary shall follow such lot lines;
- (c) where a street, highway, railroad or railway right-of-way, electrical transmission line right-of-way or watercourse is included on the zoning maps, it shall, unless otherwise indicated be included in the zone of the adjoining property on either side thereof;
- (d) where a railroad or railway right-of-way, electrical transmission line right-of-way or watercourse is included on the zoning map and serves as a boundary between two or more different zones, a line midway on such right-of-way or watercourse and extending in the general direction of the long division thereof shall be considered the boundary between zones unless specifically indicated otherwise, and
- (e) where none of the above provisions apply, and where appropriate, the zone boundary shall be scaled from the attached Schedules 'A' - 'L'

12. CERTAIN WORDS

In this By-law, words used in the present tense include the future; words in the singular number include the plural; words in the plural include the singular number; and the word "used" includes "arranged", "designed or intended to be used"; the word "shall" is mandatory and not permissive.

13. PERMITTED USES

For the purpose of this By-law, if a use is not listed as a permitted use in any zone, it shall be deemed to be a prohibited use in that zone.

14. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

For the purpose of this By-law, if a use is listed subject to any special conditions, it shall be permitted subject to fulfilling any special requirements as defined in this By-law.

**PART 5 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. ACCESSORY USES PERMITTED

Where this By-law provides that any land may be used or a building or structure may be erected or used for a purpose, the purpose includes any use accessory thereof.

2. ACCESSORY BUILDINGS  
Accessory buildings and structures for housing non domestic animals shall be permitted, but shall not:
  - (a) be located within the front yard of a lot;
  - (b) when located on a corner lot, be located in the flankage side yard of the existing main building.
  - (c) be built closer to a street on which the main building fronts than the main building is to that street;
  
3. BUILDING TO BE ERECTED ON A LOT  
No person shall erect or use any building unless such building is erected upon a single lot.
  
4. BUILDING TO BE MOVED  
No person shall move any farm building (as defined), within or into the zones covered by this By-law without obtaining a development permit from the Development Officer.
  
5. EXISTING BUILDINGS  
Where a building has been erected on or before the effective date of this By-law on a lot having less than the minimum area, or having less than the minimum setback or side yard or rear yard required by this By-law the building may be enlarged, reconstructed, repaired or renovated provided that:
  - (a) the enlargement, reconstruction, repair or renovation does not further reduce the front yard or side yard or rear yard that does not conform to this By-law; and
  - (b) all other applicable provisions of this By-law are satisfied.
  
6. NON CONFORMING EXISTING BUILDINGS  
Notwithstanding anything else in this By-law, the use of a building existing on a lot on the effective date of this By-law may be changed to a use permitted on the lot where the front yard, or area required are less than the requirements of this By-law provided that all other requirements of this By-law are satisfied.
  
7. FRONTAGE ON A STREET  
No development permit shall be issued unless the lot or parcel or land intended to be used or upon which the building or structure is to be erected has legal access to a public street.
  
8. FRONT YARD FOR A THROUGH LOT  
In the case of a through lot, the front yard shall be deemed to be any yard which abuts either of the two opposite public streets.
  
9. NON-CONFORMING USES  
Non-conforming uses shall be subject to the relevant Sections of the Municipal Government Act of Nova Scotia., 1999
  
10. ONE MAIN BUILDING ON A LOT  
No person shall erect more than one (1) main building on a lot.

a) Where there is an existing house or dwelling on a lot it shall be deemed to be the main building and all animal husbandry activities regulated by this bylaw shall be considered accessory uses.

b) Where a house or dwelling is proposed to be constructed on a lot which is already used for animal husbandry activities as regulated by this bylaw, it shall be deemed to become the required main building and the said activities considered to be accessory,

11. RESTORATION TO A SAFE CONDITION

Nothing in this By-law shall prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition of any building or structure, provided that in the case of a non-conforming use the provision of Section 241 -242 of the Municipal Government Act of Nova Scotia shall prevail.

**PART 6 RESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK AREA PROVISIONS**

6. GENERAL PROVISIONS

6.1 DEEMED EXISTING INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS AND REGISTERING REQUIREMENT

a. A lot vacant on the date of the coming into effect of this bylaw, and which has been used for intensive livestock operations within the preceding five (5) years shall be deemed to be an existing intensive livestock operations, providing that the lot has been accepted as having been so used and subsequently registered with the municipality prior to the effective date of this bylaw. Such consideration shall extend for five (5) years from the effective date of this bylaw, at which time the existing farm provisions of this bylaw will no longer apply.

b. Owners of land that satisfy the requirements of 6.1.a. shall be required to register, with appropriate confirmation of prior use, the location and extent of such lands with the Municipality prior to the MPS and LUB coming into effect. The Municipality will advertise for submissions from such owners as set out in the MPS Policy 3.5.3 and maintain a register of such lands considered to be deemed as intensive livestock operations for the purposes of constructing facilities for livestock regulated in s.6.3. Possible deemed lands not registered prior to the Bylaw coming into effect will not be able to take advantage of the less restrictive development requirements available to intensive livestock operations.

6.2 LIMITATION ON DURATION OF EXISTING INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS

Where a intensive livestock operation ceases operation for five (5) consecutive years any time after the coming in to effect of this Bylaw, it will be considered to have lost its status as an existing intensive livestock operation and subsequently be subject to the residential livestock development regulations.

6.3 MAXIMUM ANIMAL UNITS PERMITTED

a. Required minimum lot size : 1 acre (increased to 1.5 acre if there is a dwelling on the lot)

b. Maximum number of Animal Units: The maximum number of animal units permitted shall not exceed 1 animal unit for the first full acre (or 1.5 acre) and one additional animal unit for each additional full half acre thereafter - not to exceed a maximum of 16 animal units per lot on 8 acres maximum.

Table of Animal Unit Conversion for Residential Livestock Areas only

Cattle ( Dairy and Beef)	1....one specie max. 16 ( plus calves)
Horse	1 ..... max. 16
Sheep	2 ..... max. 32 (plus lambs)
Hogs	2 ..... max. 32 ( plus weaners)
Fowl/feathered birds	10 ..... max.160
Rabbits	10 ..... max.160
Goats	2 ..... max. 32

Mink and fox not permitted in RLA's except on existing mink farms.

A mixture of animals shall be permitted provided the total of animals units represented by the animals does not exceed 16 animal units on 8 acres (or 8.5 acres if a dwelling exists on the lot)

c. That immature animals kept to educational purposes under the auspices of a registered organization be exempt from the restrictions set out in s. 6.4 s.s. b. and that such animals on reaching maturity be removed from the property if the total number of animal units permitted for the property is exceeded at that time.'

6.4 MODIFICATIONS TO SETBACKS AND YARD REQUIREMENTS

a. Notwithstanding anything else in this By-law, in the Residential Livestock Zone, where a structure or building intended to house residential livestock or intensive livestock on an existing farm, is located on a lot on which exists one or more livestock buildings located within the required minimum yards, such operations shall be permitted to expand or rebuild, provided that the new building or structure does not further reduce the respective yard(s) in which the existing building(s) is located.

b. Where there is an existing dwelling on the lot having a setback of less than 165 feet, the front yard set back for buildings intended to house livestock, will be established at the rear wall of the dwelling.

c. Where there is an existing dwelling or a new dwelling constructed on a lot having a set back of more than 165 feet, the minimum front yard set back for buildings intended to house livestock will be 165 feet.

6.5 MODIFICATION OF THE END LIMITS TO A RESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK ZONE

The end limits of a Residential Livestock (RL) zone may be modified to reflect angular property lines and physical features such as roads, ocean shore line, river, water body, or power transmission lines.

6.6 SETBACK VARIATION FROM DEFINING CENTRELINE

The offset distance used from the defining centreline may be varied to reflect the presence of an ocean shore line, river, water body, power transmission lines or roads.

6.7 USE AND DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS APPLY ONLY TO REGULATED FARM ANIMALS AND THEIR HOUSING FACILITIES

a, Use and lot development requirements set out in Part 7 apply only to animals, buildings and structures constructed to house farm animals regulated by Part 6 s.6.3

b. All other non-farming uses and other agricultural uses that do not involve animal husbandry are not regulated by this bylaw.

**PART 7. RESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK (RL) ZONE REQUIREMENTS**

1. PERMITTED USES

Existing intensive livestock operations  
Residential livestock  
All other non-farming uses  
All other agricultural uses that do not involve animal husbandry.

2. NON CONFORMING USES

Existing traditional (mink and fox) farms,  
Existing enclosed hog operations  
Enclosed poultry operations.

3. EXPANSION OF NON-CONFORMING USES

Expansion non conforming uses shall conform to the more restrictive development requirements set out in Part 7, section 5 - LOT REQUIREMENTS FOR NON CONFORMING USES

4. LOT REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED USES

In a Residential Livestock (RL) Zone, no development permit for Permitted uses shall be issued except in conformity with the following requirements:

- a. Minimum lot area : 1.0 acre
- b. Minimum lot frontage : no requirement
- c. Minimum front yard : 165 ft (50 m)
- d. Minimum Flanking yard : 165 ft (50 m)
- e. Minimum side and rear yards : 25 ft (7.5 m)
- f. Minimum separation from an existing off site domestic well: 330 ft (100 m)
- g. Minimum separation from an existing off site non-farm dwelling: 330 ft (100 m)
- h. Minimum separation from a water body, stream and brook: 330 ft (100 m)
- i. Minimum separation from an intermittent stream or wetland: 66 ft (20 m)

The minimum separation may be reduced where the existing intensive livestock operation has a manure disposal plan approved by the Province of Nova Scotia indicating a reduction.

*refer to illustration on page 15*

5. LOT REQUIREMENTS FOR NON CONFORMING USES

In a Residential Livestock (RL) Zone, no development permit for expansion of non-conforming uses shall be issued except in conformity with the following requirements:

- a. Minimum lot area : 1.0 acre
- b. Minimum lot frontage : no requirement

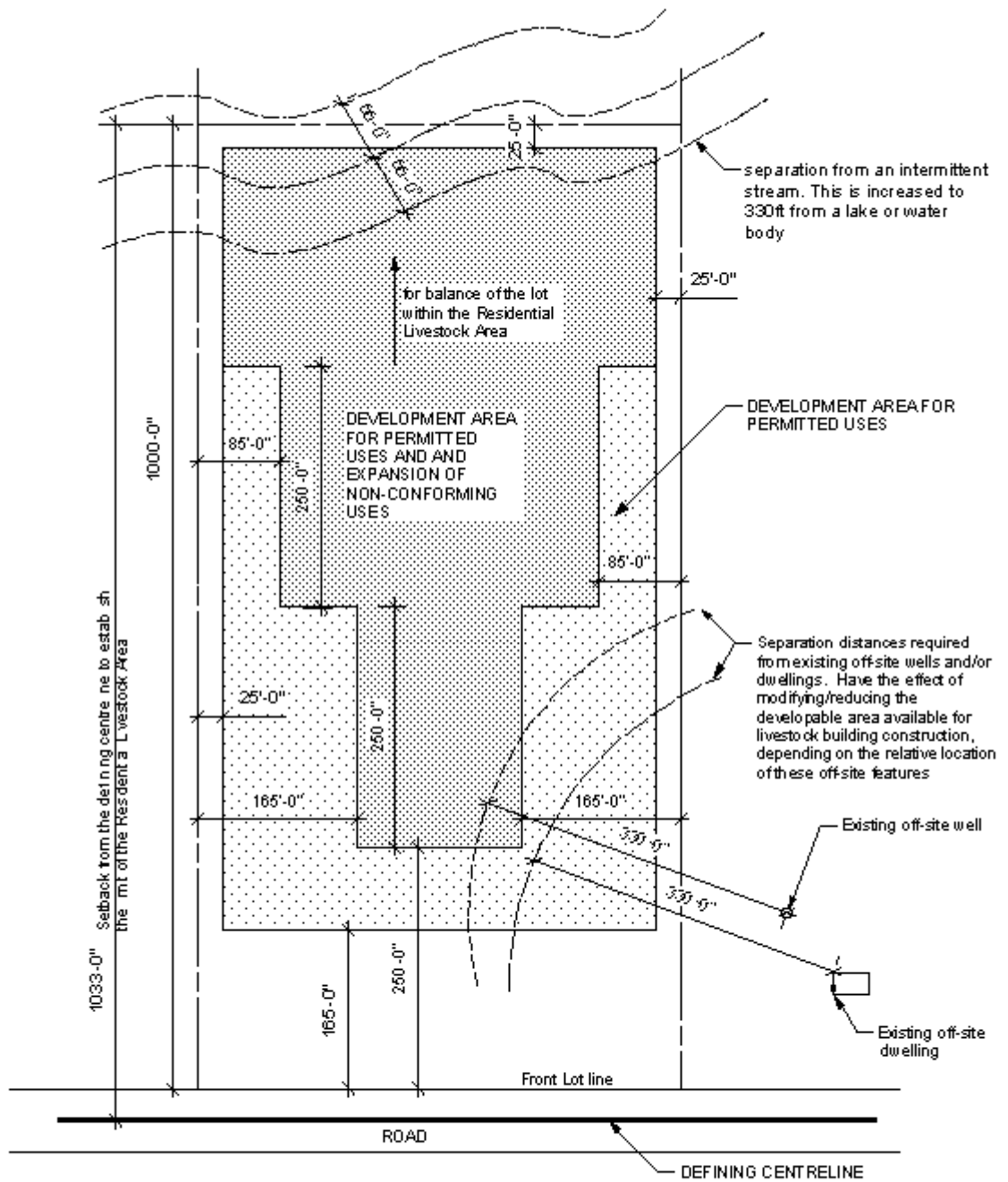
- g. Minimum front yard : 250 ft (76 m)  
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- h. Minimum Flanking yard : 250 ft (76 m)
- i. Minimum side and rear yards : 165 ft (50 m) for the first 250 ft (76 m)  
85 ft (26 m) for the next 250 ft (76 m)  
25 ft (7.6 m) for the remaining side yard depth
- j. Minimum separation from an existing off site domestic well: 330 ft (100 m)
- k. Minimum separation from an existing off site non-farm dwelling : 300 ft (100m)
- l. Minimum separation from a water body, stream and brook: 330 ft (100 m)
- m. Minimum separation from an intermittent stream or wetland: 66 ft (20 m)
- n. Minimum separation of open manure piles from adjoining property: 330 ft (100 m)  
The minimum separation may be reduced where the existing intensive livestock operation has a manure disposal plan approved by the Province of Nova Scotia indicating a reduction.  
*refer to illustrations on page 15*

**6. SITE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW ENCLOSED FUR BUILDINGS ON EXISTING TRADITIONAL FUR FARMS.**

New enclosed fur farm buildings on existing traditional fur farms, shall satisfy the site development requirements for residential livestock and existing intensive farms set out in Part 7 section 4

**7. LIMITS TO APPLICATION OF SEPARATION DISTANCES FROM EXISTING OFF-SITE WELLS AND NON FARM DWELLINGS.**

The separation distances in Part 7.s.4. f. and g. apply only to off-site wells and non-farm dwellings existing at the date of the bylaw coming into effect. Wells and non-farm dwellings constructed subsequent to that date will not prevent development or expansion of an intensive livestock operation within the limits of the other development requirements that may pertain to that site



**Diagram illustrating side yards, set backs and other possible development requirements within a Residential Livestock Area**

## **Appendix A**

For illustrative and interpretive purposes only and does not form part of this bylaw.

### **Determination of Main Building and Accessory Building**

#### **Scenario #1 Existing intensive livestock -no residence/dwelling**

Main Building = Building housing livestock

Accessory use = other livestock type animals

Accessory buildings = Buildings housing other livestock types

#### **Scenario #2 Existing intensive livestock operation - with existing residence/dwelling**

Main building = dwelling

Accessory use = livestock operation

Accessory buildings = barns for intensive livestock of all types

#### **Scenario #3 Existing dwelling with residential livestock (not intensive livestock)**

Main building = dwelling

Accessory use = residential livestock

Accessory buildings = barns for residential livestock (non-intensive livestock)

#### **Scenario #4 New dwelling added to scenario #1 existing intensive livestock**

Main building = the new dwelling, with the previous livestock main building becoming  
an accessory building

Accessory use = intensive livestock

Accessory buildings = barns for intensive livestock of all types

