

**HALIFAX**

**The Keeping of Egg-Laying  
Fowl as an Accessory  
Residential Use**

**Regional Council  
August 31, 2021**

# Origin

July 30, 2019 Region Council motion:

1. Initiate a process to consider amendments to the Regional Municipal Planning Strategy and all applicable Secondary Municipal Planning Strategies and Land Use By-laws as necessary to permit the keeping and raising of all egg-laying fowl consistent with the proposed policy direction outlined within the Discussion section of the staff report dated June 12, 2019; and
2. Follow the public participation program as set out in the Community Engagement section of the staff report dated June 12, 2019.

# Egg Laying Fowl

- Report examined:
  - Chickens
  - Ducks
  - Geese
  - Guinea Fowl
  - Quail
  - Turkeys
- Centre Plan Package A
  - Permits up to 10 hens per lot
  - Must be kept within an accessory structure in a rear yard
  - Does not prohibit slaughter, or sale of meat, eggs, hens



# Jurisdictional Review

- 11 Canadian Jurisdictions reviewed, including those in 2019 report
- Common Requirements:
  - Only hens are permitted, roosters are prohibited;
  - On-site slaughtering and the sale of eggs, meat or birds is prohibited;
  - The limit on the number of birds is usually between 4 and 6;
  - Hens must be kept in a coop or fenced area and setback from property lines;
  - Mandatory licensing with a fee is required in 5 cities
  - Free one-time registration in 6 cities – one of which is mandatory
  - Education on hygiene and disease transmission across jurisdictions
- US regulatory landscape is similar

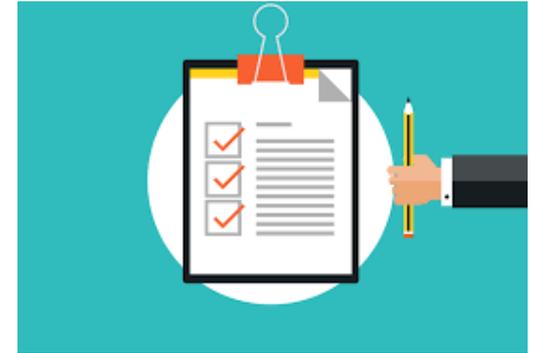
# Impacts and Risks



- Compatible birds
  - Hens are considered compatible in a residential setting
  - Other types of fowl present conflicts with noise, smell or their care requirements
- Environment and Human Health
  - Setbacks from watercourses can mitigate impacts
  - Risks associated with disease spread can be mitigated with proper education
- Disposal, slaughter or surrender
  - Carcasses are “non-collectable waste” and cannot be put into any municipal waste stream – must be disposed of by a vet or at animal crematorium
  - On-site slaughtering not permitted
  - There is no organization which routinely accepts unwanted chickens

# Community Engagement

- Online Questionnaire – November 2019 to January 2020
- 2,400 respondents
- Key themes:
  - The importance of coop management;
  - Control of odour and noise;
  - Concern for animal welfare;
  - Concern over the attraction of pests;
  - Adequate enforcement; and
  - Requiring training and education for fowl keepers.
- 79% of respondents supported the keeping of chickens, compared to 60% for ducks and 59% for Quail
- Suburban areas reported fewer fowl keepers, fewer people interested in keeping fowl, and more people in opposition to allowing fowl than in the Regional Centre or rural areas



# External Stakeholders – Key Feedback

- Provincial Agencies
  - important to keep a registry of bird keepers
  - need for education and awareness
- Chicken-specific interest groups
  - animal welfare is an important consideration
  - keepers must be educated on disease risk mitigation
- Nova Scotia Veterinarians Members Association
  - provided advice on veterinarian limitations and relationships
- The Ecology Action Centre
  - the keeping of egg-laying hens can support household food supply
  - animal well-being and best-practice awareness are important



# Proposed Approach

- Regional Plan and Land Use By-law amendments
- Larger scale operations will continue to be permitted in rural areas under resource and rural mixed-use zoning
- Aligned with Centre Plan Policies
- Consistent across HRM:
  - 6 adult hens per lot accessory to residential uses;
  - fowl to be kept in an accessory building or fenced area in a rear yard;
  - accessory building must meet the applicable requirements of the land use by-law;
  - accessory building or fenced area must be a minimum of 1 metre from property lines;
  - watercourse setbacks as per the local land use by-law;
  - on-site slaughtering and the sale of eggs, meat or birds not permitted; and
  - hens exempt from development permit

# Proposed Approach

- Education
  - Information on a dedicated municipal webpage
  - Modeled off Canadian cities with experience in backyard hens
- Enforcement
  - Municipal compliance enforces noise and animals at-large
  - Animal welfare is the jurisdiction of the Province
  - Nuisance issues challenging to enforce unless it constitutes “dangerous and unsightly premises”
- Registration
  - Free, voluntary online registration in lieu of licensing or permitting
  - Similar approaches in other Canadian municipalities
  - Program setup can be accommodated using existing municipal resources
  - Used to support education and communication, rather than enforcement

# Recommendation

It is recommended that Halifax Regional Council:

1. Give First Reading to the proposed amendments to the Regional Municipal Planning Strategy and all land use by-laws, with the exception of the Regional Centre Land Use By-law (Package A), as set out in Attachments A and B, to allow the keeping of hens as an accessory residential use and schedule a public hearing.
2. Adopt the proposed amendments to the Regional Municipal Planning Strategy and all land use by-laws, with the exception of the Regional Centre Land Use By-law (Package A), as set out in Attachments A and B , to allow the keeping of hens as an accessory residential use.
3. Direct the CAO to incorporate the proposed Regional Municipal Planning Strategy and land use by-law amendments concerning the keeping of hens within the Regional Centre Secondary Municipal Planning Strategy and Land Use By-law through the Package B planning process.