



VILLE DE / TOWN OF

**BARKMERE**

**TOWN OF BARKMERE**

**ZONING BYLAW N° 201**

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June 13, 2009



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
TOWN OF BARKMERE

BYLAW NO. 201

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ZONING BYLAW

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NOTICE OF MOTION : 9 MAY, 2009

ADOPTION : 13 JUNE, 2009

ENTRY INTO FORCE : 5 DEC, 2009

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**Bylaw Amendments**

Bylaw Number	Entry into Force
210 – MODIFICATION OF ARTICLE 7.7.3 INSTALLATION OF A SEPTIC TREATMENT SYSTEM	7 JUNE 2011
219 – To impose conditions on the erection of a structure, undertaking or building in a landslide risk zone	16 MAY 2014
221 – AMENDING TO ADD standards regarding the effects of the introduction of new antennas and telecommunication towers	16 MAY 2014
223 – AMENDING TO ADD standards regarding the effects of the introduction of new antennas and telecommunication towers	19 JUNE 2014
224 – AMENDING a new standard regarding the implementation of temporary buildings and constructions	23 FEBRUARY 2015
228 - Modify regulations regarding works or maintenance of vegetation inside the protected shoreline	21 MAY 2016

230 - Modify certain standards concerning the calculation of the height of a main building, covering materials as well as the provisions regarding the revegetation of shores and the requirement of an environmental strip.	17 FEBRUARY 2016
235 - Amend certain standards regarding rear and lateral setbacks for zones Nv-01 to Nv-03, delineation of yards in the case of a land site that is simultaneously adjacent to a lake and a street or a vehicular access, site standards for a shed and a woodshed in zones Nv-01 to Nv-03, area, site standards and dimensions of a dock and architectural standards of a boathouse	25MAY 2016
251 - Amend the permitted dimensions of docks and provide clarification as to the scope of repairs and demolition permitted to be carried out to non-conforming crib docks which benefit from "grandfather" rights (7.4.3 and 9.3.9)	4 DECEMBER 2018
257 - Bylaw number 257 amending Zoning Bylaw 201 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modify Exterior lighting standards;</li> <li>• Modify standards concerning exterior covering materials for a boathouse.</li> </ul>	22 <sup>ND</sup> MARCH 2021

**The municipal council of the town of barkmere orders as follows:**



VILLE DE / TOWN OF

# **BARKMERE**

**TOWN OF BARKMERE**

**ZONING BYLAW N° 201**

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**BARKMERE**

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**ZONING BYLAW N° 201**

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**CHAPTER 1 :**

**Declarative, Administrative and Interpretive Provisions**





## Section 1.1 : Declarative Provisions

### 1.1.1 : Title of the bylaw

This bylaw is titled *Zoning bylaw* and is numbered 201.

### 1.1.2 : Abrogation

1. This bylaw abrogates bylaw number 89, titled *Zoning Bylaw* and number 164 titled *Bylaw setting out conditions related to swimming rafts*, as altered by all its amendments, as well as any provision irreconcilable with another bylaw in force;
2. These abrogations do not affect permits or certificates issued legally under the authority of the bylaw hereby replaced nor the rights acquired prior to this bylaw coming into force.

### 1.1.3 : Scope of the bylaw and the territory covered

This bylaw, the provisions of which cover physical persons as well as corporate entities under public law or private law, applies to the entire territory of the Town of Barkmere.

### 1.1.4 : Conflict with other bylaws or laws

Complying with this bylaw does not remove the obligation to comply with any other law or bylaw of the provincial or federal government or with any other municipal bylaw applicable in this matter.

### 1.1.5 : Appendices

1. Appendix « 1 », entitled « Zoning Plan », is an integral part of the current bylaw.
2. Appendix « 2 », intitulée « Specification Table », is an integral part of the current bylaw.;
3. Appendix « 3 », intitulée « Zones to be Protected », is an integral part of the current bylaw.;
4. Appendix « 4 », intitulée « Intervention Sectors – Vehicular accesses and private roads », is an integral part of the current bylaw. ;
5. Appendix « 5 », intitulée « Liste des indogenous and shorline plants authorized for the revegetalisation of the shore », f is an integral part of the current bylaw. ;
6. Appendix « 6 », intitulée « Technical Guide – Erosion Control Measures », is an integral part of the current bylaw..

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**1.1.6 : Adoption**

The Municipal Council of the Town of Barkmere hereby states that it is adopting this bylaw chapter by chapter, section by section, article by article, sub clause by sub clause and paragraph by paragraph so that, if part of this bylaw were to be declared null and void by a court, the ruling would have no effect on the other parts of the bylaw, except in cases where the meaning and scope of the bylaw, or of one of its provisions, could find themselves altered or modified

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**Section 1.2 : Administrative Provisions**

**1.2.1 : Administration and application of the bylaw**

Administration and application of this bylaw are entrusted to any person named hereafter as a “designated officer” by resolution of the Municipal Council...

**1.2.2 : Powers of the designated officer**

The powers of the designated officer are detailed in the *Permit and Certificate Bylaw*.

**1.2.3 : Subject Interventions**

With the entry into force of the current bylaw, all intervention (new construction, renovation, enlargement, reconstruction, demolition, displacement) on a construction, a work or a land site (or part of any of these) must be realized in conformity with the current bylaw.

Occupation and use of a construction or of a land site (or part of one of these) must be realised in conformity with the current bylaw, including the extension or the replacement of a usage..

The requirement for conformity with the current bylaw applies equally when a permit or a certificate are not required.

The conditions under when a permit or certificate is delivered are defined in the *Permit and Certificate Bylaw*.

**1.2.4 : Infractions and Fines**

1. Anyone violating the provisions of this bylaw commits an infraction;
2. An infraction of this bylaw makes the violator subject to the following fines:

	Individuals		Corporate Entities	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Première amende</b>	500 \$	1 000 \$	1 000 \$	2 000 \$
<b>Cas de récidive</b>	1 000 \$	2 000 \$	2 000 \$	4 000 \$

3. In all cases, the costs of prosecution are over and above the fines;
4. Time limits for payment of fines and costs imposed pursuant to this bylaw, and the consequences of failure to pay the said fines and costs within the prescribed time, are set out in the *Quebec Code of Penal Procedure (R.S.Q., c. C-25.1)*;
5. If an infraction lasts more than one day, the infraction committed on each day constitutes a separate infraction, and the penalties decreed for each of the infractions may be imposed for each day the infraction lasts, under this article.

**1.2.5 : Infractions and Fines : Specific provisions for the Cutting of Trees**

1. Whomsoever contravenes the provisions of the current bylaw relating to the cutting of trees, commits an infraction;

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2. Whomsoever contravenes the provisions of the current bylaw relating to the cutting of trees, commits an infraction;
3. An infraction against the current bylaw concerning the cutting of trees renders the violator liable to a minimum fine of \$500.00 to which is added :
  - a) In the case of the cutting on an area smaller than one (1) hectare, a fine of a minimum amount of \$100.00 and maximum amount of \$200.00 per tree illegally cut up to \$5,000.00;
  - b) In the case of the cutting on an area of one (1) hectare or more, a fine of a minimum amount of \$5,000.00 and a maximum amount of \$15,000.00 per hectare deforested to which is added for each fraction of a deforested hectare, an amount determined, conforming to the preceding paragraph.
4. The amounts provided in paragraph 2 are doubled in the case of recurrence of the infraction
5. In all cases, the court costs are added.
6. Any delay of payment of the fines and fees imposed by the current bylaw and the consequences of the default of payment of those fines and fees in the prescribed delays are established conforming to the *Code de Procédure pénale du Québec (L.R.Q., c. C-25.1)*.

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**Section 1.3 : Interpretive Provisions**

**1.3.1 : Interpretation of the Provisions**

1. When two (2) standards or provisions in this bylaw apply to a use, building, lot or other item governed by this bylaw, the following rules apply:
  - a) a particular standard or provision prevails over a general provision;
  - b) the more restrictive provision prevails.
2. Unless the context indicates a different meaning, it is agreed that:
  - c) the singular includes the plural, and vice versa;
  - d) the masculine includes the feminine, and vice versa;
  - e) use of the word "MUST" implies an absolute obligation;
  - f) use of the word "MAY" preserves an optional meaning;
  - g) the word "ANYONE" includes any physical person or corporate entity;
3. The table of contents and the titles of chapters, sections and articles in this bylaw are provided to enhance understanding of the text. In case of contradiction between the text and the title(s) concerned or the table of contents, the text prevails;
4. Maps, appendices, tables, specification grids, graphs and symbols, and any form of expression other than the actual text contained in this bylaw, form an integral part of this bylaw for all purposes under law;
5. In case of contradiction between a table, graph and the text, the data in the table or graph prevail; ;
6. In case of contradiction between the specification grid forming part of the Zoning bylaw with respect to the minimum area and dimensions of lots and the text of this bylaw, the more restrictive provision applies;;
7. The dimensions, areas and other measurements set out in the bylaw are expressed in units under the international system.

**1.3.2 : Numbering**

The form of numbering used in this bylaw is as follows (when the text of an article is not numbered in relation to a paragraph or subparagraph, it is a subclause):

- 1. Chapter
  - 1.1 Section
    - 1.1.1 Article
      - 1. Paragraph
        - a) Subparagraph

**1.3.3 : Terminology**

Unless there is a specific mention to the contrary, or unless the context indicates a different meaning, the expressions, terms and words have the meaning and application attributed to them by the Bylaw on permits and certificates.





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**CHAPTER 2 :**

**Provisions relating to the classification of uses and the zoning plan**

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## Section 2.1 : Classifications of Principal Uses

### 2.1.1 : Interpretation Rules

For the purposes of the current bylaw, uses are regrouped by group, by class and identified by a specific usage code. Unless not specifically mentioned in more than one class or group, the same use can only belong to one class or group. Attributing it to one class or group automatically excludes it from all other groups that is to say:

1. It is not permitted in a zone in which the uses are definitively authorized;
2. One use permitted in one zone is prohibited in all the other zones unless it is specifically authorized there;
3. In the absence of a use being specifically defined within a group, class or code, the designated public servant researches the usage code appearing closest to the desired use (a similar use as defined by its characteristics, nature, activities and impact).

### 2.1.2 : Table of Specifications

The present bylaw stipulates a table of specifications applicable to each zone, comprising authorized uses and applicable specific provisions.

Uses are authorized when the indication (✓) is present beneath the corresponding class of use. When there is only one usage code, authorized or prohibited by class of use, these authorized or prohibited usage codes are identified in the section « Specifically Authorized Use(s) » or « Specifically Prohibites Use(s) ».

The tables of specifications are included in Appendix 2 of the present bylaw.

### 2.1.3 : Principal uses

The following provisions apply for a principal use:

1. One (1) single principal use is authorized per building, unless a provision contrary to the present bylaw exists;
2. One (1) single principal use is authorized per land site, unless a provision contrary to the present bylaw exists;
3. The principal use must be in place on a lot, or part of a lot : it cannot overlap a lot or part of a lot.

### 2.1.4 : Mixed usage

Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 2.1.3, the following provisions apply in the case of a building embracing mixed uses:

1. When indicated on the table of specifications, a main building can accommodate a maximum of two (2) principal uses;
2. In a building where mixed usage is authorized, the dwellings must be accessible by a separate entrance. The number of dwellings is stipulated on the table of specifications.

### 2.1.5 : Groups, classes and usage codes

The classification of uses in the present bylaw is divided up according to principal groups of use, class of use and usage codes, for example:

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Usage Group:	Usage Classes:	Usage CodeS:
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Commercial (C)	C1	C101, C102, C103, etc.
	C2	C201, C202, C203, etc.

In the event of a conflict between the usage code and the description, the description of use prevails.

**2.1.6 : Specifically authorized uses applicable to the whole territory**

The following uses are authorized throughout the whole territory, in all zones without any minimum standards relative to building dimensions, unless a provision contrary to the present bylaw exists:

1. Parks, playgrounds, beaches, non-motorized trails, cycle paths and other green spaces established by the Town of Barkmere, including service buildings, (sanitation, cloakrooms, welcome areas, gazebos) and outdoor equipment;
2. Public shelters and service areas established by the Town of Barkmere;
3. Public utility services established by the Town of Barkmere (infrastructures, roadways, fences, etc.)

**2.1.7 : Specifically prohibited uses applicable to the whole territory**

Notwithstanding all other provisions contrary to the present bylaw, the following uses are prohibited throughout the whole Town of Barkmere territory:

2. Para-industrial businesses;
3. Industry (apart from those authorized industries linked to forestry operations);
4. Mining (quarry work, gravel and sand);
5. Agricultural activities with significant environmental restrictions, such as a piggery, fur bearing animals, calves in confinement or poultry exceeding 30 animal units each and all other agricultural sites each exceeding 100 animal units, plus kennels;
6. Places for the removal, storage or treatment of waste materials, toxic waste, mud and recyclable materials; materials discarded in trenches; deposits of various dry materials (excluding deposit, recycling and scrap sites established by the Town of Barkmere);
7. Scrap metal yards and vehicle graveyards;
8. Extreme recreational activities, including roadways for motorized recreational vehicles;
9. Establishments of an erotic nature;
10. Telecommunications towers, except for municipal purposes;
11. Aeolian parks.

**2.1.8 : Habitation » usage group »**

1. An integral part of class « H1 » : single-family dwellings, having buildings comprising one (1) single dwelling;
  2. An integral part of class « H2 » : two-family dwellings, having buildings comprising two dwellings on the same land site. The dwellings can be superposed or juxtaposed.
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**2.1.9 : Commercial » usage group»**

1. An integral part of **class « C1 »** (retail businesses and services), clustered businesses offering essential goods and services to meet the needs of the population. These uses must be conducted inside the main building. The maximum floor area shall be one hundred (100) square meters.

Usage Code	Description
C101	« Dépanneur » type shops.
C102	General and specialized food stores
C103	General or specialized products shops : pharmacy, florist, arts and crafts, hardware, clothing
C104	Specialized services : video rental, laundry, hair salon, beauty/bodycare treatments, dressmaker
C105	Recreational equipment sales and rental shops
C106	« Dépanneur » type shops with or without restaurant and gas pumps

2. An integral part of **class « C2 »** , the following restaurants and lodging establishments (these principal uses must be conducted inside the main building):

Usage Code	Description
C201	Restaurants, cafés, bistros, take-out counters
C202	Lodging establishments of 15 rooms and less, such as an auberge. Accessories to these establishments may comprise restaurant services, sports and indoor/outdoor leisure activities.

**2.1.10 : « Public and Community » usage group**

1. An integral part of **class « P1 »** , the following uses linked to public services and equipment:

Usage Code	Description
P101	Municipal services (Town Hall, community buildings, municipal garage, public security, fire and other municipal buildings)

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**Provisions relative to the classification of uses and the zoning plan**

P102	Municipal wharf, including the rental of space for private events. Also includes works and construction for public access purposes. Accessorily, the municipal wharf usage includes some usages for municipal administration and management (buildings for control of boat services, etc.)
P103	Public parking
P104	Parks, playgrounds, beaches, non-motorized trails, cycle paths and other green spaces established by the Town of Barkmere, including service buildings (sanitation, cloakrooms, welcome areas, gazebos) and exterior equipment. Also included are shoreline works and construction for public access purposes.

2. An integral part of **class « P2 »**, the following community services uses, public or private

Usage Code	Description
P201	Community halls, reception rooms, social clubs, offices for associations and organizations..
P202	Senior citizens' residences.
P203	Nurseries and related child care services
P204	Places reserved for worship.
P205	Places reserved as a retreat or for communal vacation

**2.1.11 : « Extensive recreational » usage group »**

An integral part of **class « R1 »**, the following extensive recreational activities:

Usage Code	Description
R101	Integral conservation of wildlife or natural areas (e.g. wildlife or ecological reserves, protected zones, etc.)

**2.1.12 : « Agricultural » usage group**

An integral part of **class « F1 »**, the following agricultural uses:

Usage Code	Description
A101	Greenhouse or soil cultivation
A102	Raising and keeping farm animals with minor environmental constraints.

**2.1.13 : « Forestry » usage group**

An integral part of **class « F1 »**, the following forestry uses:

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Usage Codes	Description
F101	Forestry operations. This use includes lumber storage and wood sawing.

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## **Section 2.2 : Accessory Uses**

### **2.2.1 : Professional and commercial uses conducted in a home**

When authorized on the table of specifications, professional or commercial services conducted in a dwelling are authorized on an accessory basis to the principal residence usage.

Authorized professional or commercial services conducted in a dwelling are as follows:

1. Services and professionals' offices as in Code des professions;
2. Business management services, administration and insurance;
3. Business offices, freelance workers, small business services;
4. Artists' and artisans' workshops, such a sculpture, paintings, ceramics, weaving and other similar handicrafts.
5. Domestic services.

The conditions surrounding the implementation and operation of professional or commercial services located in a dwelling are as follows:

1. Two (2) professional or commercial service only conducted from a dwelling, from those identified in the current article, per main building, for which the principal use is residential, is authorized;
2. Altogether the professional or commercial services conducted from a dwelling may not occupy a floor area exceeding 30% of the total building (or lodging) space or up to forty (40) square meters;
3. In addition to the occupants of the dwelling, two (2) employees may work there; (the number of authorized employees is the same as if the two (2) professional or commercial services were practiced from a dwelling)
4. Exterior signage and storage linked to professional or commercial services are prohibited;
5. The professional or commercial services may not engender modifications to the level of the architecture or external appearance of the building;
6. The professional or commercial services may be operated inside the main building or in an accessory building.
7. No noise shall be heard from the building exterior where the professional or commercial services are conducted;
8. No dust or other substance shall be emitted from the building where the professional or commercial services are conducted;
9. Retail sales activity or any other on-site merchandise sales are prohibited.

### **2.2.2 : Services relating to heavy industry**

When authorized on the table of specifications, services relating to heavy industry are authorized as accessory to the principal habitation use:

The services relating to heavy industry are the following:

7. Construction contractor offices and in landscaping development services;
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**Provisions relative to the classification of uses and the zoning plan**

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8. Storage services for recreational and navigational vehicles (boats, small crafts etc.)

The implantation and working conditions for the services relating to heavy industry are as follows:

1. One (1) service relating to heavy industry among those identified in the current article, by main building for which the principal use is habitation is authorized. One (1) professional or commercial business per dwelling may also exist in the same building;
2. Services relating to heavy industry conducted from a dwelling, as in the case ofse, a professional or commercial services, may not occupy a floor area exceeding 30% of the total building (or a lodging) or up to forty (40) square meters;
3. In addition to the occupants of a dwelling, two (2) employees may work there (the number of employees authorized is the same as for a professional or commercial business practiced at home).
4. Administrative activities relating to heavy industry services may be carried out in a main building or in an accessory building;
5. Exterior storage, relating to heavy industry services is authorized. The area for exterior storage may not exceed 10% of the land site when the land site is less the 5000 square meters and may not exceed 5% of the land site where the land site is 5000 square meters or more;
6. Exterior storage must be done in the lateral or rear setbacks without encroaching on the shoreline zone or the landscaping zone;
7. Exterior displays relating to this use is prohibited;
8. Services relating to heavy industry may not cause change to the level of the architecture or external appearance of building;
9. Retail sales activity or any other on-site merchandise sales are prohibited.

**2.2.3 : Activities relating to wood**

When authorized in the table of specifications, activities relating to wood, be it storage, sawing and transformation of wood are authorized in an accessory way to the principal use of habitation.

The implantation and practice of activities relating to wood are as follows :

1. One (1) activity relating to wood, is authorized for a main building where the principal usage is habitation. One (1) professional or commercial service practiced by household may also be practiced in the same building;
  2. Activities relating to wood conducted from a dwelling, as in the case ofse, a professional or commercial services, may not occupy a floor area exceeding 30% of the total building (or a lodging) or up to forty (40) square meters;
  3. In addition to the occupants of a dwelling, two (2) employees may work there (the number of employees authorized is the same as for a professional or commercial business practiced at home).
  4. Administrative activities relating to wood services must be carried out within a main building or an accessory building;
  5. Exterior storage of wood is authorized. The area for exterior storage may not exceed 10% of the land site when the land site is less the 5000 square meters and may not exceed 5% of the land site where the land site is 5000 square meters or more;
  6. Exterior storage must be done in the lateral or rear setbacks without encroaching on the shoreline zone or the landscaping zone;
  7. Exterior displays relating to this use is prohibited;
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8. Services relating to wood may not cause change to the level of the architecture or external appearance of building;
9. Retail or on premises sales activities are prohibited.

#### **2.2.4 : Rental of rooms**

When authorized on the table of specifications, the rental of rooms is permitted on an accessory basis to the principal dwelling use.

The founding conditions for the rental of rooms are as follows:

1. The rental of rooms is authorized if the dwelling is occupied by the owner or principal tenant;
2. The rooms for rent must be located inside the main building;
3. A minimum of two (2) rooms can be rented per main building which is used as a dwelling;
4. The maximum area authorized for the rental of a room must not exceed fifty (50) square meters;
5. The minimum height for a ceiling in a room to be rented is 2.44 meters;
6. The rental of rooms is not permitted when an additional rental or a tourist lodging exists in the main building;

#### **2.2.5 : Supplementary sleeping quarters**

When authorized on the table of specifications, the arrangement of supplementary sleeping quarters is authorized on an accessory basis to the principal dwelling use.

The founding conditions for the arrangement of supplementary sleeping quarters are as follows:

1. One (1) supplementary set of sleeping quarters only is authorized per detached single family dwelling;
2. The maximum area of the supplementary sleeping quarters may not exceed 60% of the floor on which it is located;
3. The minimum height of the ceiling for supplementary sleeping quarters is 2.44 meters;
4. The supplementary sleeping quarters may be served by its own entrance separate from that of the principal dwelling. This separate entrance must be located at the rear or on one of the lateral walls of the main building;
5. The supplementary sleeping quarters must have a separate civic number, distinct from that of the main building;
6. The supplementary sleeping quarters must be connected to the principal dwelling and be able to communicate permanently with it via a common passageway;
7. The arrangement of supplementary sleeping quarters is not permitted when rooms are being rented on a regular basis or if a tourist lodging is established.

#### **2.2.6 : Tourist lodging (B & B)**

When authorized on the table of specifications, the establishment of a tourist lodging (B & B) is authorized on an accessory basis to the principal dwelling use.

The founding conditions for a tourist lodging are as follows:

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**Provisions relative to the classification of uses and the zoning plan**

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1. One (1) tourist lodging only is authorized per detached single family dwelling;
2. Use must implemented by the occupant of the main building;
3. A maximum of five (5) rooms for rent is authorized;
4. In addition to the occupants, one (1) employee may work there;
5. The rooms may not occupy more than 60% of the total area of the main building;
6. The minimum height of the ceiling in a room is 2.44 meters;
7. No outdoor storage is authorized;
8. Parking spaces , equivalent to the number of rooms being rented, must be managed on the land-site where the usage is being done, in conformity with the current bylaw;
9. When a tourist lodging is established in the main building, the rental of rooms and the arrangement of supplementary sleeping quarters are prohibited.

**2.2.7 : Accessory uses to a principal use other than habitation**

The authorization of a principal use (other than for the use of habitation) implies the authorization of uses that are normally accessory uses, provided they respect all provisions in the present bylaws.

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Provisions relative to the classification of uses and the zoning plan

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## **Section 2.3 : Temporary uses**

### **2.3.1 : Temporary access to the lake**

The arrangement for temporary access to the lake is authorized on the following conditions:

1. A construction permit for a main building was provided for the land site on which temporary access to the lake has been arranged;
2. The targeted land site is only accessible via the lake or, in the presence of road access, it is impossible to use this road for the transportation of materials and machinery necessary for construction;
3. One (1) temporary access may be arranged per land site;

Unless it is otherwise impossible, the temporary access must be located in a place where a trail can be set up on the shoreline in conformance with the present bylaw;

The applicant, the owner and the person carrying out the works must take the necessary measures to control erosion during construction. The shoreline must be contained by installing a geotextile barrier while work is in progress and until the temporary access to the lake is no longer in use;

The width of the temporary access must be no wider than the authorized trail on the shoreline in conformance with the present bylaw. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the width of the temporary access may be increased, up to a maximum of five (5) meters, to facilitate the passage of materials and machinery;

The temporary access must be returned to its natural state (renaturalization of the area in conformance with the present bylaw) in the thirty (30) days following completion of the work. If construction ends after October 15, the return to the natural state must be effected before June 1 the following year. In this case, temporary measure to control erosion (bales of straw, sedimentary barriers etc.) must be applied at the site so as to prevent the movement of earth to the lake during the winter and the spring thaw. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the area that will be used as access in conformance with shoreline provisions, must be developed according to the conditions set out in the present bylaw.

### **2.3.2 : Temporary Usage of a land site which has a main building**

The temporary use of a land site for one (1) tent is authorized provided that a main building, destined for habitation, is standing on the land site. Such use is authorized between May 15 and September 15 of the same year. No supplementary construction or work can be involved in this use.

The installation of the tent must respect the minimum setbacks set out in the Table of Specifications and not encroach upon the Environmental Zone required by the current bylaw.

### **2.3.3 : Temporary use of a vacant land site**

The temporary use, with a view to habitation, of a vacant land site for which the authorized use in the present bylaw is as a dwelling, is authorized on the following conditions:

1. The temporary use is authorized between May 15 and September 15 of the same year;
  2. One (1) tent may be erected and one (1) vehicle may be parked there. One (1) recreational vehicle may be parked there only if the land site is adjacent to a road or a vehicular access.
  3. One (1) dock may be installed there on the conditions set out in the present bylaw;
  4. One (1) patio, of a maximum area of five (5) meters square may be installed.
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5. The location of the tent and patio must respect the minimum setbacks set out in the Table of Specifications and not encroach upon the Environmental Zone required by the current bylaw.

**2.3.4 : Temporary use of a and-site during construction work U**

The temporary use of a vacant land site is authorized on the following conditions:

1. A construction permit for a main building was provided for the targeted land site for temporary use;
2. One (1) temporary building, including a camper/trailer, may be installed on the targeted land site with the construction permit.
3. Temporary use is authorized throughout the construction period;
4. This building may serve as a dwelling during the construction period;
5. The location of the building must respect the minimum setbacks set out in the Table of Specifications and not encroach upon the Environmental Zone required by the current bylaw;
6. It may be installed a maximum of fourteen (14) days before commencement of the construction work;
7. It must be removed fourteen (14) days at the latest after the construction work is completed, or after an interruption of work for a period exceeding three (3) months, or on the expiry date of the permit : the most restrictive provision shall apply. The land site must be returned to its natural state (renaturalization of the area in conformance with the present bylaw).

**2.3.5 : Exterior display and sale**

Exterior display and the sale of goods and products is authorized on the following conditions:

1. The temporary use must be directly linked to a principal use other than habitation;
2. The use must be implemented between May 15 and September 15 of the same year;
3. The total area of the exterior display must not exceed 15% of the total area of the main building or planned establishment;

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## **Section 2.4 : Zoning Plan**

### **2.4.1 : Division of the territory into zones**

For the purposes of the present bylaw, the Town of Barkmere territory is divided into zones, as identified on the one (1)-page zoning plan and annexed to the present bylaw as « Appendix 1 ».

### **2.4.2 : Interpretation of the zone limits**

Except when otherwise specified, zone limits shown on the zoning plan coincide with the centre line of the street limits, the centre line of streams, land site limits and the limits of the Town of Barkmere territory.

When a limit does not coincide with any of these elements and there is no other measurement indicated, the distances must be taken to the same scale as the plan : in this case, it must be understood that the exact limit of a zone is located at the centre of the line separating it from its neighbour.

Following a cadastral operation after the entry into force of the present byaw or of the cadastral renovation, if a lot is part of the same property located partly in one zone and partly in another zone, the most restrictive uses and standards stipulated in the table of specifications shall apply.

Notwithstanding the third paragraph of the present article, when a cadastral operation whose result will be the enlargement of the area and dimensions of a land site situated in one “Va” zone with the aim to make the land site conforming to the urbanism bylaws, without creating a supplementary buildable space, the standards and uses applicable to “Va” zones will apply to the new lot which could be situated partly in a “Va” zone and in any of the “Cons” or “Ru” zones.

### **2.4.3 : Identification of zones**

For identification purposes, each zone is designated an alphanumeric symbol (for example, Va-01), allowing it to refer to the different provisions in the present bylaw and the companion table of specifications. The letters used to identify the zones refer to the principal vocation of that zone, i.e.:

Va: Villégiature (Seasonal)  
Ru: Rural  
Nv: Noyau villageois (Village Centre)  
Cons: Conservation  
P: Public



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**CHAPTER 3 :**

**Provisions relating to Main Buildings**



### **Section 3.1 : Installation of Main Buildings**

#### **3.1.1 : Number of main buildings**

One (1) main building only is authorized per land site, for all uses.

#### **3.1.2 : Location of main buildings**

One (1) main building must be located on one lot : it may not straddle a lot or a part of a lot.

#### **3.1.3 : Number of dwellings per building**

The maximum number of dwellings per main building is indicated on the table of specifications.

In order to calculate the number of dwellings authorized per building, when an additional dwelling or sleeping cabin is authorized, the latter is not calculated in the maximum number of dwellings authorized per building nor in the density calculation (dwellings per hectare).

This exclusion also applies to the interior rooms of the building (e.g. tourist lodgings, seniors' residence). However, if a building includes one or a number of dwellings, the latter must be included in the calculation.

#### **3.1.4 : Division and subdivision of a dwelling**

The division or subdivision of a dwelling is authorized provided the total number of dwellings conforms to the total number of dwellings authorized per building, as specified on the table of specifications.

#### **3.1.5 : Land use methodology**

Land use authorized in each of the zones is determined on the table of specifications.

#### **3.1.6 : Land uses ratio**

The maximum land use for a building on a land site is indicated on the table of specifications. This land use ratio applies only to the main building or to the group of main buildings authorized on a land site under the present bylaw.

#### **3.1.7 : Orientation of Main Buildings**

In the « village centre » zones, identified on the zoning plan, the principal façade of all main buildings must be oriented according to an axis that varies between 0 and 30 degrees in relation to the front land site line.

#### **3.1.8 : Building Dimensions**

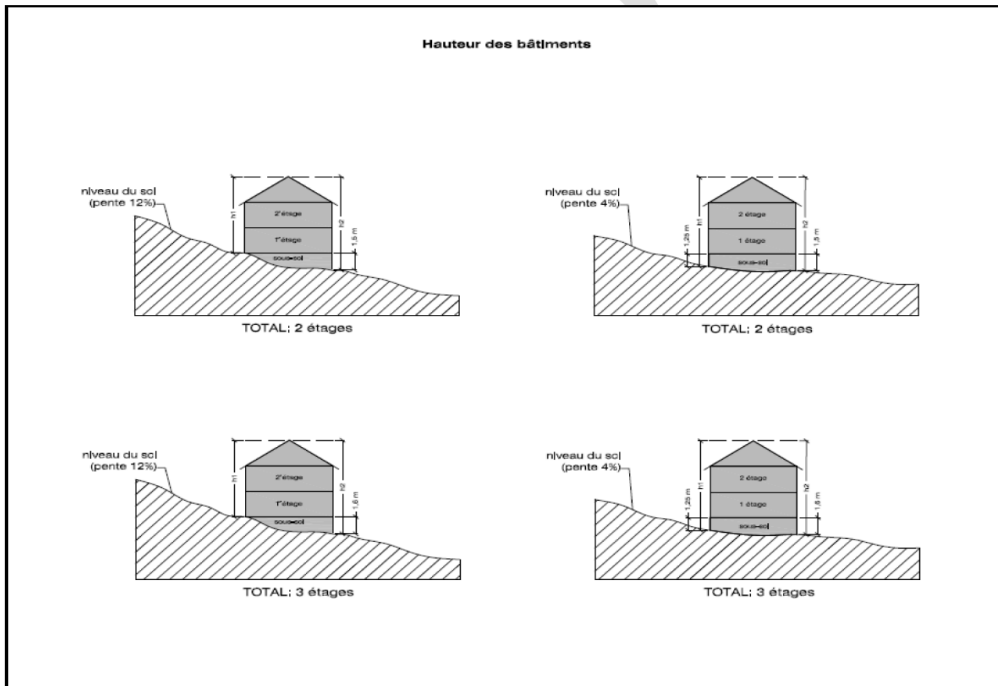
The minimum and maximum dimensions of a main building are determined on the table of specifications. The building must conform to the building area, its prescribed width and depth.

#### **3.1.9 : Height of Buildings**

Building height, in meters and by floors, is determined on the Table of Specifications.

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For the purposes of calculating the building height (in storeys), the basement is not considered as a storey except where the height of the basement above ground level exceeds at any point 1.5 meters. In such a case, the basement must be included in the number of authorized storeys. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is permitted to create an opening of not more than 2 meters in height above ground level providing access to the interior of the basement which occupies no more than 20% of the area of the wall which it is traversing, without in such case the basement being considered as a storey.



**3.1.10: Moving Main Buildings**

It is permitted to move a main building within or without the land site on which it is established. The following provisions apply:

1. The land site on which the building was established must be returned to its natural state in the fourteen (14) days after the building has been moved;
2. When a foundation is present, a security fence 1.80 meters high must be installed in such a way as to prevent all access. This provision does not apply when there is no foundation cavity.



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Provisions relating to Main Buildings

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**Section 3.2 : General Provisions relating to Setbacks and Yards**

**3.2.1 : Permanence of Minimum Setbacks**

The requirements for setbacks pursuant to the present bylaw are obligatory, continuous and shall prevail for as long as the use for which they were decreed continues.

Except in the case of expropriation or a direction contrary in the present bylaw, any modification to the land site which renders this a non-conforming structure, and results in a setback below the minimum prescribed, is prohibited.

**3.2.2 : Minimum Setback**

Front, lateral, lateral, total lateral and minimum rear setbacks are determined on the table of specifications.

**3.2.3 : Calculation of setbacks**

The following provisions for the calculation of setbacks apply:

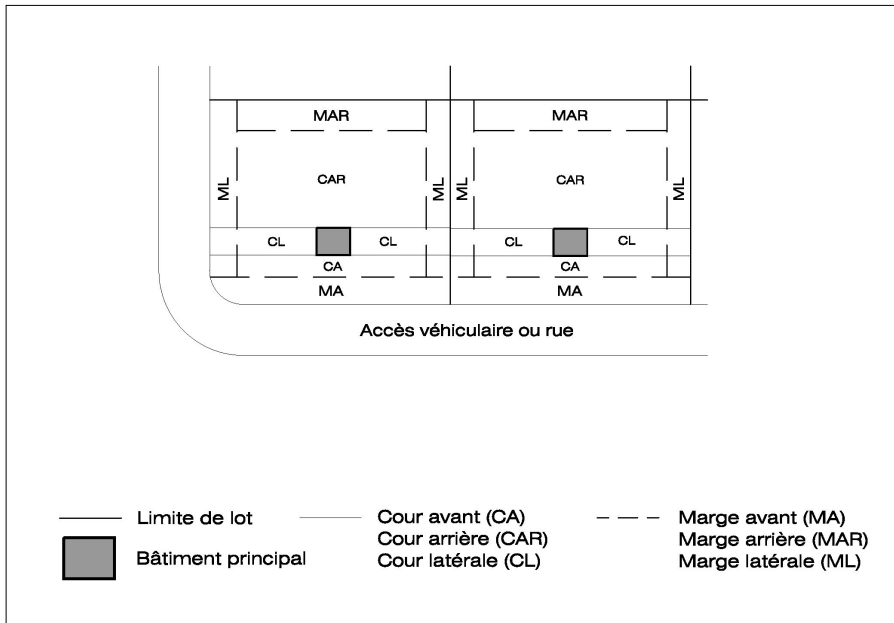
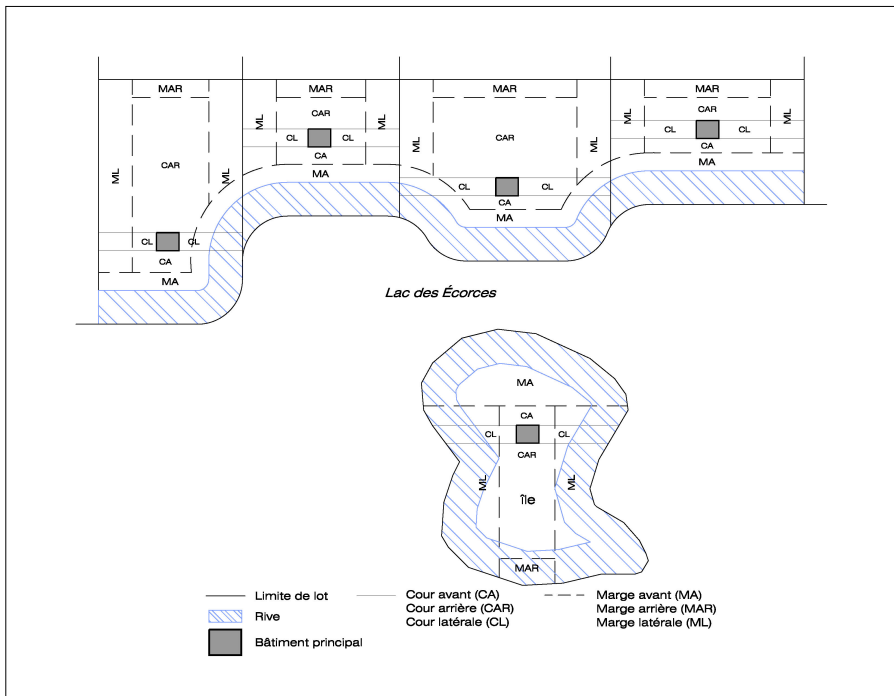
1. The calculation of setbacks is made from the property lines where buildings are installed;
2. The calculation of setbacks is made from the exterior side of the exterior wall of the building up to the property line as determined by the bylaw;
3. In the case where the exterior side of the exterior wall is made up of one or a number of recesses and projections, the calculation of the setbacks is made from the wall plan at the closest point to the property line concerned;
4. In the case of the lateral setback, this extends from the rear property line up to the front setback on the land site;
5. Setbacks are established on property lines. However, for land sites situated on an island, the front setback corresponds to the minimum distance to be respected between the front façade of the building and the property line, at the closest point between the property line located in the prolongation of the walls of the lateral façades of the building.

**3.2.4 : Delimitation of Yards .**

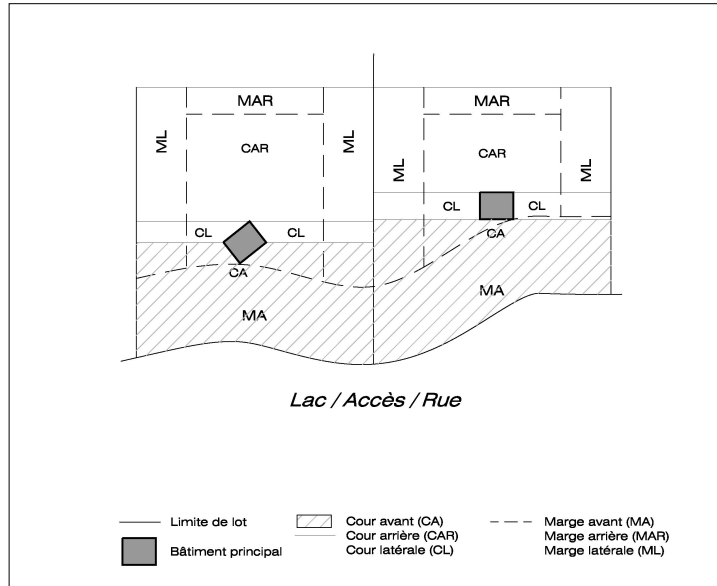
For each land site, front, lateral and rear yards are determined. Where a land site is adjacent to a lake, the front yard and setback is the one adjacent to a lake. Where a land site is adjacent to a street or a vehicular access, the front yard and setback is the one adjacent to the street or the vehicular access, except for the lateral yard and setback adjacent to a wall that is not the facade of the main building in the case of a corner lot. In cases where a land site is simultaneously adjacent to a lake and a street or a vehicular access, the front yard and setback is the one adjacent to the lake. The yard and the setback adjacent to the street or the vehicular access must be regarded as a rear yard and setback. The yard includes the established setback and may be bigger when the building is set back from the setbacks prescribed in the present bylaw. *(Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2).*

The following plans illustrate the calculation of setbacks and the limitations of yards.

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**3.2.5 : Minimum Front Setback for shoreline land sites**

For shoreline land sites, the minimum front setback is set at twenty three (23) meters.

**3.2.6 : Maximum front setback – village centre zones**

In the « village centre » zones, identified on the zoning plan, the maximum front setback must not be greater than 50% of the land site depth.

**3.2.7 : Minimum setback – Electrical power lines**

The minimum construction setback to an electrical power line of 735 kW is fifty (50) meters for a main building and twenty-five (25) for an accessory building.

**3.2.8 : Minimum Setback – right-of-way**

A minimum setback of 1.5 meters is required between each right-of-way and a main building. The setback is calculated from the right-of-way.

### **Section 3.3 :            Architectural standards**

#### **3.3.1 :            Prohibited shapes, forms and elements**

Prohibited throughout the entire Town territory:

1.        The use of vehicles (discarded or not), railroad cars, buses, trailers, containers and other vehicles or related parts, as a principal or accessory building;
2.        Any main or accessory building in the shape of a human, animal, fruit or vegetable;
3.        Main and accessory buildings of a semi-circular shape (arches, domes and similar), prefabricated or not, in galvanized sheet metal, metallic coating or in any other material (including pliable materials) with or without concrete structures or other materials, with the exception of buildings intended for agriculture and commercial or domestic greenhouse use;
4.        The erection of permanent or temporary inflatable structures;
5.        The erection, construction and installation of movable, removable structures, tents, canopies and other similar structures to function as main and accessory buildings, unless an indication to the contrary in the present bylaw;

#### **3.3.2 :            Prohibited exterior finishing materials**

The following exterior covering or finishing materials (walls and roof), permanent or temporary, for principal and accessory buildings, are prohibited:

1.        Sheet metal, embossed or not, neither factory pre-painted nor prepared, non-anodized or treated in any comparable manner.
2.        Fibrous papers, boards impregnated with tar or not;
3.        Sectioned or raised panels, unfinished or plywood/veneer;
4.        Tar or mineralized paper or similar exterior materials;
5.        Insulation, rigid or other types (includes sprayed urethane or other);
6.        Paper, wallboards imitating brick, stone or other natural materials;
7.        With the exception of cedar shingles, unpainted wood, unbleached with lime or untreated to prevent darkening;
8.        Non-decorative concrete blocks;
9.        Asbestos or fiberglass panels, flat or undulating;
10.      Polyethylene and polyurethane;
11.      Non-enameled factory-treated sheet metal (heat-applied enamel), except for building roofs and metal roof flashings;
12.      Wooden railroad sidings;

In the case of painted or unpainted covering or cladding made of metallic materials (roofs or walls), such material must have an index of solar reflectivity of 45 or less, as attested by manufacturer's specifications or by a professional opinion.

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**3.3.3 : Number of authorized materials**

A maximum of three (3) distinct materials may be used for main and accessory buildings, excluding roofing materials.

**3.3.4 : Treatment of exterior materials**

Exterior materials or finishes must be treated in a way that preserves their original appearance.

**3.3.5 : Foundation level visibility**

No foundation of more than 1.2 meters high shall be visible from a street, private driveway or lake: the foundation must be covered with an exterior material as authorized in the present bylaw.

This provision does not apply to foundations made of stakes or posts.

**3.3.6 : Use of space beneath foundations made of stakes or posts**

When the main building is assembled on stakes or posts, the space left free between the average ground level and the main floor level may be used for storage of domestic equipment or materials linked to principal authorized use. In this case, the space must be closed with a trellis, a hedge, a fence or an exterior material authorized in the present bylaw.

**3.3.7 : Roof gradient**

The minimum slope of the roof of a main building, where the use is habitation, must be 4 : 12.

For uses other than for habitation the roof of main buildings may be flat. However, the crowning must be integrated with the building (parapets, gables, false mansards) on at least two (2) of the façades, including the principal façade and the one which is visible from a road, a vehicular access or a lake.

**3.3.8 : Attic**

The attic may be uniquely used for storage space. It is prohibited to develop a liveable space.

**3.3.9 : Openings in the Roof**

When a main building presents a sloping roof and that the attic is used as storage space, no opening may be developed on the roof. However, openings are authorized if the building has only 1 storey.

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**3.3.10 : Veranda and Entry Porch**

A part of the maximum Building implantation area authorized for a main building can constitute a veranda or an entry porch. The walls of a part of the veranda or of the entry porch may be built of screening, a grill or windows and this notwithstanding article 3.3.2 of the current bylaw.

The area of the veranda or of the entry porch may not exceed 30% of the Building implantation area

**3.3.11 : Private garage adjoining the main building**

When a private garage adjoins the main building, it is calculated in the maximum overall site plan authorized for a main building and the standards prescribed for the main building apply. The adjoining private garage is authorized on the following conditions:

1. The width of the private garage may not exceed the width of the main building;
2. The height of the private garage may not exceed the height of the main building (to the top of the roof);
3. The maximum height of a private garage door is 2.50 meters;
4. A maximum of two (2) garage doors is authorized per private garage;
5. A private garage is authorized with a maximum projection of two (2) meters from the most extended façade of the main building;
6. A private garage may be converted to a habitable room : the garage door must be removed and replaced by openings;
7. One (1) or more habitable rooms may overlap the surface area of the private garage ceiling.

In the case of a shoreline land site, a private garage adjoining a main building is only authorized if the main building is located more than sixty (60) meters from the high water mark and if the land site is accessible by a street or a private driveway.



VILLE DE / TOWN OF

**BARKMERE**

**TOWN OF BARKMERE**

**ZONING BYLAW N° 201**

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**CHAPTER 4 :**

**Provisions relating to Accessory Constructions**





**CHAPTER 4 :**  
**Provisions relating to Accessory Constructions**

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**Section 4.1 : General Provisions relating to Accessory Constructions**

**4.1.1 : General Rule**

An accessory construction may be built on a land site in the following cases and conditions :

1. On a land site which already has a Main Building
2. On a land site without a Main Building but where the principal use is one of the following : public, community, recreational, agricultural or forestry

An accessory construction must be situated on a lot or a part of a lot : it may not span a lot or a part of lot. Unless otherwise specified in the present Bylaw, and except for sleeping cabins, an accessory construction cannot contain liveable areas. In this regard, the interior layout of an accessory building cannot contain a bedroom or a living space of any sort. (*Amended on 25 March 2016, R.235, a. 2*)

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, specific provisions apply for docks and boathouses.

**4.1.2 : Prohibited Materials**

The prohibited materials for an accessory construction or work are those identified in article 3.3.2 of the current bylaw. Also the utilization of railway ties is prohibited.

**4.1.3 : Construction of a Basement**

The construction of a basement for an accessory construction is prohibited.

**4.1.4 : Interpretation of the Tables**

The tables found in the current section presents the different accessory construction associated with the Main Building which are authorized or prohibited in the yards and in the setbacks of the land site.

When an accessory construction is authorized, there will be a «Yes» in the table entry of the current sections and when it is prohibited there will be a «No» in the corresponding column of Yard and of Setback (front, lateral and rear).

Specific provisions are applicable to construction in the shoreline zone and in the littoral so as to conserve the landscape required by the current bylaw.

When an accessory construction is authorized in the setback, it can be build up to the land site line unless a specific provision exists (the maximum encroachment in the setback or the minimum distance from the land site line)

Other specific provisions for accessory constructions are provided for in the current bylaw. These provisions relating to vehicular accesses and driveways are provided for in Chapter 5.

**4.1.5 : Special provision in rural zones and conservation zones**

In “rural” and “conservation” zones, accessory structures authorized in the tables in this section, in the back yard or rear margin, may be located in the front yard of the land site, without encroachment on the front margin and the landscaped strip, under the following conditions:

The main building is placed more than one hundred (100) meters from the front lot line;

9. Accessory structures must be located more than fifty (50) meters from the front lot line.

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**4.1.6 : Minimum setback for Rights-of-Way**

An accessory building must be built with the minimum setback of 1.5 meters required from all sides of a right-of-way. The setback is calculated from the limit of the edge of the right-of-way.

**4.1.7 : Specific provisions for shoreline properties**

Notwithstanding the provision of the current bylaw, no accessory building may be installed at less than twenty-three (23) meters from the high water mark.

**4.1.8 : Accessory structures authorized for all uses**

Accessory structures for all uses are authorized in yards and margins under the following conditions:

Authorized Accessory Constructions	Front		Lateral		Rear	
	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback
1. Walkways, paths, (including pergola entries), ramps, plantation, walls and hedges	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Sleeper or and Retaining walls						
Land sites on lakes or streams	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Land sites not on lakes of streams	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minimum distance from the lot line adjacent to a road or a vehicular access	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m
3. Exterior light installation not attached to the Main Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minimum distance from the lot line.	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m
4. Projecting Elements: awning, cornice, canopy, eave (without gallery or balcony)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maximum allowed encroachment into the setback		1,5 m		1,5 m		1,5 m

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Authorized Accessory Constructions	Front		Lateral		Rear	
	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback
5. Projecting Elements : Chimneys and Bay-windows  Maximum allowed encroachment into the setback	Yes	Yes 1,5 m	Yes	Yes 1,5 m	Yes	Yes 1,5 m
6. Gallery and Porch  Maximum allowed encroachment into the setback	Yes	Yes 3,6 m	Yes	Yes 3,6 m	Yes	Yes 3,6 m
7. Veranda  Maximum allowed encroachment into the setback of non-waterfront land site  Maximum allowed encroachment into the setback of a waterfront land site	Yes	Yes 3.6 m  3 m	Yes	Yes 3.6 m  3 m	Yes	Yes 3.6 m  3 m
8. Entry Porch  Maximum allowed encroachment into the setback	Yes	Yes 1.5 m	Yes	Yes 1.5 m	Yes	Yes 1.5 m
9. Outside Stairway developed on the land site or attached to a building  Specific provisions apply on the shoreline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10. Private garage and car port detached from the Main Building  Waterfront Land sites  Non-waterfront Land sites  Minimum distance from the lot line	No  Yes	No  No	No  Yes  2 m	No  Yes  2 m	Yes  Yes  2 m	No  No
11. Car Port attached to the Main Building  Minimum distance from the lot line	No	No	Yes	Yes  2 m	Yes  2 m	Yes

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Authorized Accessory Constructions	Front		Lateral		Rear	
	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback
12. Dock and Boathouse  Maximum encroachment in the shoreline zone is calculated from the high water mark.	No	Yes  0.6m	No	No	No	No
13. Shed <sup>1</sup> Where a land site is simultaneously adjacent to a lake and a street or a vehicular access, a shed may be placed in the lateral yard. (Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2)	No	No	No	No <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
14. Patio	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
15. Garden Pavilion or Pergola	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
16. Sleeping Cabin	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
17. Wood shed detached from the Main Building	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
18. Woodshed, including its roof, attached to building  Maximum encroachment in the setback	No	No	Yes	Yes  1,5 m	Yes	No
19. Swimming Pool and spa (including access platforms and accessory Equipment)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
20. Water Garden	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
21. Children's Play House	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
22. Air conditioner, Thermopump, Heating and Ventilation Equip, Generator, Solar Capture  Maximum allowed encroachment into the setback	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes  2m
23. Solar Panels	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Authorized Accessory Constructions	Front		Lateral		Rear	
	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback
24. Reservoir or Tank (Lakefront land sites on Bark Lake and Trout Lake)	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Other land sites	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
25. Water Tanks	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
26. Construction to protect a water intake (for a land site on a lake or a stream)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
27. Domestic Greenhouse	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
28. Exterior Fireplace	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
29. Clothes Line	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
30. Garbage box and box for Recyclables	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
31. Composter	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
32. Antenna	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
33. Domestic Windmill	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
34. Landscaping and garden	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
35. Garden furniture, play areas	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
36. Playground and equipment (tennis, etc.)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

**4.1.9 : Special provisions for certain accessory constructions authorized for uses other than dwelling**

For uses other than lodging, the following accessory structures are authorized in yards and margins, in addition to the structures covered in Article 4.1.6, under the following conditions:

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Authorized Accessory Constructions	Front		Lateral		Rear	
	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback	Yard	Setback
1. Signs	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
2. Exterior Storage Minimum distance to a lot line	Non	No	Yes	Yes 5 m	Yes	Yes 5 m
3. Building destined to be exterior storage Maximum encroachment in the setback	Non	No	Yes	Yes 5 m	Yes	Yes 5 m
4. Café-terrace Maximum encroachment in the setback	Yes	Yes 5 m	Yes	Yes 5 m	Yes	Yes 5 m
5. Landing	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

**4.1.10 : Visibility Triangle**

In a case where trees, hedges, shrubs or any other plant material located on private land are likely to create a disruption or obstacle to the movement of vehicles or pedestrians on the street or vehicular access or a danger for public safety in general, the owner must cut or trim the said trees, hedges, shrubs or plant material to remove the encroachment or obstruction.

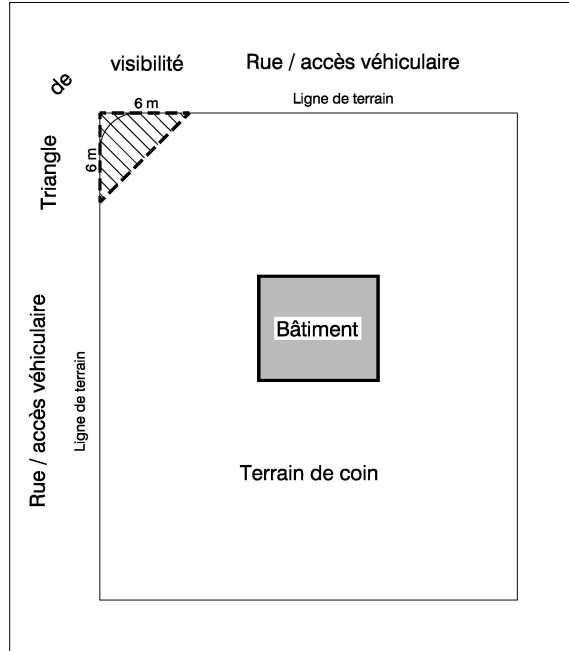
This requirement applies regardless of the preservation of landscaped strips on the land site. The visibility triangle is set at six (6) meters throughout the territory. Within the visibility triangle:

1. Any structure, facility or development of a land site, including trees and shrubs, that exceeds one (1) meter in height, measured in relation to the level of the centre of the street or vehicular access, is prohibited;

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2. No outdoor display, outdoor storage or temporary use may be conducted within the visibility triangle.



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**Section 4.2 : Special provisions on Accessory Constructions**

**4.2.1 : General Standards**

For this section, in addition to the special provisions on the shoreline zone and littoral, the following general provisions apply for authorized accessory constructions:

10. The total area of accessory constructions may not exceed 10% of the area of the land site when the area of this land is less than 8,000 square meters;
11. The total area of accessory constructions may not exceed 5% of the area of the land site when the area of this land is 8,000 square meters or more;
12. The area of an accessory construction may not exceed the area of the main building. This requirement does not apply to a building intended for storage for a use other than lodging;
13. The height of accessory constructions may not exceed the height of the main building. The height of accessory buildings and constructions corresponds to the distance measured vertically from the adjacent ground to the building's highest point, namely the rooftop;
14. Accessory constructions must be placed in isolation from the main building, at a minimum distance of three (3) meters, unless indicated otherwise in this bylaw;
15. One or more accessory constructions may not be erected on one or more existing accessory constructions, for example, a shed on a patio, etc. However, accessory constructions may be adjacent one to the other;
16. One or more accessory constructions may not be erected under the main building, in the space left free between ground level and the level of the ground floor when the foundation consists of posts or piles;
17. No toilet facilities or cooking equipment may be set up within an accessory construction, unless indicated otherwise in this bylaw and except for accessory constructions linked to public, community or recreational use.

Special provisions apply to septic facilities and to groundwater collection systems pursuant to applicable provincial regulations.

**4.2.2 : Balconies and galleries**

The following provisions apply to balconies and galleries:

1. The maximum depth of the balcony or gallery, calculated from a building's outside wall, is set at 3.6 meters (depth calculated perpendicularly from the wall of the main building), excluding steps and access facilities to this balcony or gallery;
2. When the space under a gallery is less than 1.8 meters, this space must be surrounded by a screen so as to present at least 75% opacity. This screen may be made of a wood trellis or any other material. It may also be made of landscaping (shrubs and plants) if the height of the landscaping is at least equal to the height of the gallery floor;
3. In the case where balconies and galleries are built when a main building has reached the maximum implantation area allowed in the current bylaw, an eave with a maximum depth of 0.61 meters may cover the balcony or gallery (depth calculated perpendicularly from the wall of the main building). The balcony or the gallery may no be covered or closed. In this case, it would be a veranda according to the current bylaw (a veranda must conform to the current bylaw).



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**4.2.3 : Véranda**

The following provisions apply to verandas (the article targets verandas built when the main building had reached a maximum Building implantation area as per the current bylaw):

1. The maximum depth of the veranda as calculated from the exterior wall of the building is set to 3.6 meters (depth calculated perpendicularly from the wall of the main building), excluding steps and the device for access to the veranda;
2. The maximum area of the veranda is set to twenty-two square meters;
3. When the space under the veranda is less than 1.8 meters, this space must be surrounded by a screening covering at least 75% of the area. This screening may be created by landscaping (bushes and vegetation), if the height of the landscaping is at least equal to the height of the floor of the veranda.

**4.2.4 : Entry Porch**

The following provisions apply to entry porches (the article targets verandas built when the main building had reached a maximum Building implantation area as per the current bylaw):

1. The maximum depth of the veranda as calculated from the exterior wall of the building is set to 1.5 meters (depth calculated perpendicularly from the wall of the main building), excluding steps and the device for access to the veranda;
2. The maximum area of the veranda is set to 2.5 square meters;
3. When the space under the veranda is less than 1.8 meters, this space must be surrounded by a screening covering at least 75% of the area. This screening may be created by landscaping (bushes and vegetation), if the height of the landscaping is at least equal to the height of the floor of the veranda.

**4.2.5 : Private garages and car shelters detached from the main building**

The following provisions apply to private garages and to car shelters detached from the main building;

1. One (1) private garage or one (1) car shelter detached from the main building is authorized for each land site;
2. The maximum area is set at seventy (70) square meters;
3. The maximum height is set at 4.5 meters;
4. The maximum height of a private garage door is 2.50 meters;
5. The maximum width of a private garage is set at six (6) meters;
6. The maximum width of a car shelter is set at six (6) meters;
7. A maximum of one (1) garage doors is authorized for a private garage;
8. The number of storeys is set at one (1);
9. For shoreline land sites, a private garage or a car shelter must be located more than sixty (60) meters from the high water mark. In addition, the private garage or shelter is authorized only if the land is accessible by a road or vehicular access.

**4.2.6 : Car shelters abutting on the main building**

The following measures apply to car shelters abutting on the main building:

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1. One (1) car shelter abutting on the main building is authorized if no private garage abuts on the main building;
2. The width of the car shelter may not exceed the width of the main building;
3. The height of the car shelter may not exceed the height of the main building (at the rooftop);
4. The maximum area is set at seventy (70) square meters;
5. The number of storeys is set at one (1);
6. A car shelter may be converted into a private garage abutting the main building provided that development of the abutting private garage meets the conditions set out in this bylaw;
7. In the case of shoreline land sites, a car shelter abutting on the main building is authorized only if the main building is located more than sixty (60) meters from the high water mark. In addition, the shelter is authorized only if the land is accessible by a street or vehicular access.

**4.2.7 : Sheds**

The following provisions apply to sheds :

1. Two (2) sheds are authorized for each land site
2. The maximum height is set at 5.5 meters
3. The number of storeys is set to one (1);
4. The maximum area of a shed is set at fifteen square meters.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the table of Article 4.1.8, where a shed is erected on a derogatory land site protected by acquired rights within zones Nv-01, Nv-02 or Nv-03, the shed can be placed inside the lateral or rear setback as long as it meets a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from a property line. *(Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2)*

**4.2.8 : Patio**

The following measures apply to patios:

1. The number of patios per land site is not limited;
2. A patio may be contiguous with the main building;
3. The maximum height is set at 0.60 meter;
4. A patio may be covered by a wooden structure: in this case, it is considered to be a garden pavilion and must meet the standards set out to this effect.

**4.2.9 : Garden pavilions and pergolas**

The following provisions apply to garden pavilions and pergolas:

1. One (1) garden pavilion or one (1) pergola is authorized per land site;
  2. The maximum height is set at 4.5 meters;
  3. The number of storeys is set at one (1);
  4. The maximum area is set at fifteen (15) square meters;
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5. A shelter covering a pool or spa is considered to be a garden pavilion for the purposes of this bylaw.

**4.2.10 :**                    **Entry pergolas**

The following provisions apply to entry pergolas:

1. Two (2) entry pergolas are authorized per land site;
2. Entry pergolas may be contiguous with the main building;
3. The maximum height is set at three (3) meters;
4. The maximum area is set at two (2) square meters per pergola.

**4.2.11 :**                    **Sleeping cabins**

The following provisions apply to sleeping cabins:

1. Only one (1) sleeping cabin is authorized for each single-family dwelling as an isolated structure;
2. Only one (1) bedroom may be set up in a sleeping cabin;
3. A sleeping cabin may not be supplied with water or served by a septic facility: no water closet, shower, washbasin or similar equipment may be installed in a sleeping cabin;
4. The maximum area is set at twenty (20) square meters;
5. The maximum height is set at 5.5 meters;
6. The number of storeys is set at one (1). Nothing may be built in the roof space;
7. The minimum height of the bedroom ceiling is 2.44 meters;
8. A gallery may be erected. The maximum authorized depth of the gallery is two (2) meters. The gallery may not encroach on the margins;
9. A sleeping cabin may not be rented for commercial purposes: use is authorized only for personal purposes.

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**4.2.12 : Domestic greenhouses**

The following provisions apply to domestic greenhouses:

1. One (1) domestic greenhouse is authorized per land site;
2. The maximum height is set at 4.5 meters;
3. The number of storeys is set at one (1);
4. The maximum area is set at twenty-five (25) square meters;
5. No sale of products is authorized (use for personal purposes only).

**4.2.13 : Outdoor fireplaces**

The following provisions apply to outdoor fireplaces:

1. One (1) outdoor fireplace is authorized per land site for use in connection with a dwelling. No limit in number is set out for other uses;
2. The maximum height is set at 2.3 meters;
3. An outdoor fireplace must be equipped with a fire screen;
4. The exterior fireplace may not be situated less than five (5) meters from the high water mark. When it is situated in the shoreline zone, it may not be located on a permanent structure and must not necessitate excavation and filling works.
5. An outdoor fireplace must be installed directly on the ground or on a concrete slab on the ground built specifically for a fireplace.

**4.2.14 : Children's playhouses**

The following provisions apply to children's playhouses:

1. The maximum height is set at 2.5 meters;
2. The maximum area is set at five (5) square meters;
3. A children's playhouse must be installed directly on the ground; playhouses or other structures in trees are prohibited.

**4.2.15 : Woodsheds and firewood piling areas**

The following provisions apply to firewood shelters for firewood and firewood piling areas:

1. The number of firewood piling areas is not limited; however a single firewood piling area may be covered with one (1) shelter for firewood;
  2. Firewood piling areas and shelters may be contiguous with or detached from the main or accessory building;
  3. Wood must be piled: the height of piled wood must not exceed two (2) meters measured from the ground;
  4. A firewood piling area may be covered by one (1) shelter with a maximum height of 2.5 meters;
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5. When a firewood piling area and shelter are contiguous with the main building, the maximum depth is set at 1.5 meters (depth calculated from the wall of the main building, perpendicularly to it).

Notwithstanding the provisions of the table of Article 4.1.8, where a woodshed is erected on a derogatory land site protected by acquired rights within zones Nv-01, Nv-02 or Nv-03, the woodshed can be placed inside the lateral or rear setback as long as it meets a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from a property line. *(Amended on 25 March 2016, R.235, a. 2)*

**4.2.16 : Sidewalks and Paths**

The following provisions will apply to sidewalks and paths:

1. The maximum width of a sidewalk or a path is set to 2.5 meters if the slope of the land site is less than 30% and at 1.2 meters if the slope of the land site is greater than 30%;
2. The length of a sidewalk or a path is not limited. However, sidewalks and paths must permit the connection between two (2) works or constructions on the same land-site. The paths that do not connect two (2) works or construction on the same land site are authorized. In this case no tree cutting is authorized and these must be left in a natural state (the treating of the ground with slabs of concrete, asphalt, tiles, or other similar types of covering are prohibited).

**4.2.17 : Structure for protecting water intakes**

The following provisions apply to structures for protecting water intakes:

1. One (1) structure for protecting a water intake is authorized per land site;
2. The maximum height is set at 1.2 meters;
3. The maximum area is set at 1.44 square meters (1.2 meters x 1.2 meters).

**4.2.18 : Bins for garbage and recyclable materials**

Notwithstanding the provisions set out in Article 4.1.6 regarding the location of bins for garbage and recyclable materials:

1. Bins for garbage and recyclable materials may be placed in the front yard or front margin if the average slope of the land is greater than 15%;
2. Bins for garbage and recyclable materials must be located at a minimum distance of five (5) meters from the front lot line;
3. Bins for garbage and recyclable materials must be located at a minimum distance of two (2) meters from the side lot line;
4. In all cases, bins for garbage and recyclable materials must be camouflaged by landscaping, a low wall or a fence.

**4.2.19 : Composting areas**

Composting of organic plant matter must be done inside receptacles intended for this purpose, in the composting area.

**4.2.20 : Buildings intended for storage**

The following measures apply to buildings intended for storage, for uses not connected with lodging:

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1. The total number of buildings intended for storage per land site is not limited;
2. The maximum height is set at eight (8) meters, or twelve (12) meters for agricultural uses;
3. The maximum area of any building intended for storage on a land site is set at three hundred (300) square meters;
4. The number of storeys is set at one (1).

**4.2.21 : Outdoor storage**

The following provisions apply to outdoor storage:

1. Outdoor storage is authorized for all uses, except for housing group uses;
2. Outdoor storage must be linked directly with the use of the main building;
3. The use of a container, truck, trailer, wagon, rolling stock or any similar equipment is prohibited for outdoor storage;
4. The maximum area intended for outdoor storage is set at 75% of the area of the land site, or at 1,500 square meters: the more restrictive provision applies.

**4.2.22 : Outdoor cafés**

Outdoor cafés are authorized under the following conditions:

1. Outdoor cafés are authorized from May 15 to September 15 of the same year for establishments with a C-2 classification;
2. The maximum installation area of an outdoor café is fifty (50) square meters;
3. The maximum height of an outdoor café must not exceed (60) centimeters in relation to the ground level of the land site;
4. The arrangement of an outdoor café must not have the effect of reducing the number of parking spaces necessary for the establishment;
5. Cloth roofs, canopies and awnings are authorized and must be made of non-combustible materials (polyethylene is forbidden). They must be erected in a way that prevents water from spilling onto the street or onto an adjacent land site;
6. The ground at an outdoor café, except for a grassy area, must be covered with a solid material;
7. Canopies, shelters, furnishings and temporary installations on parking spaces must be removed within fourteen (14) days after the end of operation of an outdoor café;
8. No sign is authorized on an outdoor café;
9. Equipment for cooking or preparing food is prohibited.

**4.2.23 : Outhouses**

Outhouses are not included in calculating the maximum area of authorized accessory structures per land site.

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Outhouses must be installed in the back yard. However, to comply with the *Regulation respecting septic systems for isolated dwellings*, Outhouses may be installed in side yards. At no time must Outhouses encroach on the landscaped strip.

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**Section 4.3 : Special provisions for pools, spas and water gardens**

**4.3.1 : Minimum installation distance for pools and spas**

In addition to the standards set out in this chapter, the following minimum distances apply:

1. Pools must be installed at a minimum distance of three (3) meters from a main building. Spas must be installed at a minimum distance of one (1) meters from a main building;
2. Pools (in-ground, above-ground or inflatable) and spas must be installed at a minimum distance of three (3) meters from a sanitary facility.

**4.3.2 : Authorized number**

On each land site, there may not be more than one (1) pool and one (1) spa. In “villefiature” areas identified in the zoning plan, pools are prohibited.

**4.3.3 : Access**

At no time may pools (in-ground, above-ground or inflatable), including diving boards or slides, or spas, be directly accessible.

**4.3.4 : Required fencing and safety features**

Fencing and safety features are required in the following cases:

1. Pools (in-ground, above-ground or inflatable) and spas must be surrounded by a wall or fence at least 1.20 meters high but not more than two (2) meters high. This fencing must be located at least 1.20 meters from the walls of the pool or spa. For this section, a hedge is not considered to be a fence;
2. The distance between the ground and the bottom of a fence may not exceed ten (10) centimeters. If a fence is not totally opaque, openings between the elements that form it may not exceed a width of ten (10) centimeters. The composition of the fence must be such as to avoid any irregularity that would enable the fence to be climbed;
3. A gate must be set up to allow access to the pool or spa and the space included within the fencing. This gate must be equipped with a safety feature (self-closing door or automatic latch) located inside the fencing. The safety feature must be located at least one (1) meter from average ground level;
4. For above-ground pools and for spas, the stairs providing access to the pool or spa must be equipped with a gate and a safety feature in compliance with paragraph 3;
5. For above-ground pools and for spas, the stairs and platform providing access to the pool or spa must be equipped with a railing at least ninety (90) centimeters high. The platform must have a width greater than sixty (60) centimeters, and it must have a non-slip surface.

This article does not apply in the following cases:

1. To above-ground or inflatable pools or to spas when the outer face of the pool or spa is smooth (in other words, that cannot be climbed) and is 1.20 meters or more in height;
  2. To above-ground or inflatable pools or to spas when the outer face of the pool or spa is less than 1.20 meters high but when a height of 1.20 meters can be achieved by adding a low wall or a fence on the perimeter of the pool or spa, provided there is no opening of more than ten (10) centimeters between the ledge of the pool or spa and the fence or wall;
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3. To spas equipped with a lid and locking system.

For this article, the height is calculated from the lowest level of the ground surrounding the pool or spa.

**4.3.5 : Platforms**

When a platform is built around an above-ground or inflatable pool and around a spa, a screen or trellis with a maximum height of 1.20 meters may be installed on this platform.

**4.3.6 : Slides and diving boards forbidden**

Above-ground or inflatable pools, or spas, may not be equipped with slides or diving boards.

**4.3.7 : Filtration equipment and systems**

Filtration equipment and systems must be located at least one (1) meter from the pool or spa. This provision does not apply in the following cases:

1. If the filtration system is located below a platform or gallery or in another authorized accessory building or structure. Access to this location must be limited to avoid climbing (closed, inaccessible space);
2. To spas equipped with an integrated filtration system.

**4.3.8 : Water gardens**

Building and setting up a water garden more than sixty (60) centimeters deep is prohibited.

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**Section 4.4 : Special provisions for antennas and telecommunication towers**

**4.4.1 : Antennas as an accessory use only**

An antenna may not form a main use in itself or be installed on a land site if there is no main building: an antenna must necessarily be accessory to the main use.

**4.4.2 : Places where installation of an antenna is forbidden**

Places where installation of an antenna is forbidden are:

1. On a balcony, gallery, porch or veranda;
2. On or in front of an opening (a door or window);
3. On a fence, tree, hedge or plants;
4. On a lamppost or public utility pole not erected for this purpose.

**4.4.3 : Installation conditions**

The following provisions apply to antennas:

1. Three (3) antennas are authorized per dwelling or establishment;
2. An antenna may be installed on a main or accessory building or directly on the ground;
3. Antennas more than one (1) meter in diameter are prohibited on main and accessory buildings;
4. The total authorized height for an antenna installed on a building may not exceed two (2) meters, including the structure supporting the antenna;
5. In the case of a sloping roof, the total height of the antenna may not exceed the rooftop;
6. The total authorized height of an antenna installed directly on the ground is five (5) meters, measured from average ground level, including the structure supporting the antenna;
7. When installing an antenna on a mast or tower, other than circular antennas (parabolic), the maximum height of the mast or tower is set at fifteen (15) meters. The mast or tower must be installed on the ground and must be located more than thirty (30) meters from the main building;
8. Installation of antennas on a mast or tower is prohibited. Notwithstanding the preceding, antennas on a mast or tower, other than circular (parabolic) antennas, are authorized. The maximum height of the mast or tower is set at ten (10) meters. It may be installed on the roof or on the ground.

**4.4.4 : Antennas used for municipal purposes**

Antennas and telecommunication towers used for municipal purposes are permitted. They must be located in accordance with Section 8.2 – Antennas and telecommunication towers of this bylaw.

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**Section 4.5 : Special provisions for various mechanical devices and equipment**

**4.5.1 : Reservoirs and tanks installed in the shoreline zone**

When authorized by the current bylaw, reservoirs and tanks set on the shoreline zone may not be put on a permanent structure and may not necessitate any excavation and backfilling work.

**4.5.2 : Reservoirs and tanks on a dock or in a boathouse**

Reservoirs and tanks may be set on a dock or in a boathouse.

**4.5.3 : Solar Panels**

Solar Panels may be installed on the roof of a main building, on the ground, on supports intended for this purpose and on the walls of buildings.

When installed on the roof, they must be affixed on the side of the roof and must not go beyond the rooftop by more than one (1) meter, including pipes and conduits.

**4.5.4 : Equipment installed on the roof**

All mechanical equipment, mechanical enclosures or other equipment installed on the roof of a main building for non-residential use must be camouflaged by a screen with a minimum opacity of 75%.

Mechanical equipment, mechanical enclosures or other equipment may not occupy more than 15% of the roof area. They may not exceed a maximum height of three (3) meters.

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**Section 4.6 : Special provisions for domestic wind mills**

**4.6.1 : Conditions for installing windmills**

The installation of windmills must meet the following conditions:

1. Only one (1) domestic windmill is authorized per land site. The land must have an area greater than 10,000 square meters;
2. The installation of a domestic windmill is prohibited within a radius of five hundred (500) meters of any dwelling, other than a dwelling located on the same land site as the windmill, or for institutional uses;
3. Windmills must be installed so that the extremity of the blades is always located at a distance greater than ten (10) meters from a lot line. A windmill may be installed on a neighbouring land site or encroach on its air space if there is a real easement for this purpose;
4. A windmill must be installed at a distance equivalent to the height of the windmill from any main or accessory building, structure or equipment;
5. The maximum height of any windmill may not exceed fifteen (15) meters between the top of the nacelle and average ground level;
6. Any windmill must have a rangy and tubular shape;
7. No signage is authorized on windmills;
8. No lighting is authorized on or toward windmills;
9. Any windmill must be adequately maintained so that rust or other signs of oxidation or deterioration are not apparent;
10. Electric wiring linking the windmill must be underground. However, the connection may be aerial if it is shown the wiring system must cross a physical constraint.

**4.6.2 : Dismantling windmills**

After the operation of the use of a windmill has ceased, the following provisions must be taken by the owner of this equipment or the applicant for a certificate:

1. The installations must be dismantled within a maximum of three (3) months;
2. The site must be restored to allow use of the ground as it was before the installation of the windmill;
3. In dismantling windmills, the electric wiring must be removed from the ground.

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**Section 4.7 : Fences, hedges, curbs and sustaining walls**

**4.7.1 : Types of fencing authorized**

Curbs and sustaining walls may serve as fencing provided they meet the required height, when the bylaw indicates that a land site or a structure must be fenced.

**4.7.2 : Distance from public utility equipment**

Fences, hedges, curbs and sustaining walls must be built at a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from any public utility equipment.

**4.7.3 : Authorized height**

The authorized height of fences, hedges, sleeper walls and retaining walls is limited to two (2) meters.

Notwithstanding the above, the height of retaining walls may be higher than two (2) meters when an engineer attests to the necessity of this height for this work. In this case the plateaus must be developed. Specific provisions are defined in the *Construction Bylaw*

**4.7.4 : Authorized materials**

The materials authorized for fencing are:

1. Painted, varnished or dyed wood. However, wood may be used in its natural state in cases of rustic fencing made with wood logs;
2. Metal;
3. PVC;
4. Aluminium;
5. Shaped and pre-painted elements.
6. The materials authorized for curbs and sustaining walls are:
  7. Masonry;
  8. Wood;
  9. Natural stone;
  10. Rock;
  11. Ribbed concrete.

**4.7.5 : Prohibited materials**

Materials prohibited for fences, curbs and retaining walls are:

1. Chicken wire;
  2. Razor wire or barbed wire, except for agricultural uses;
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3. Particleboard, exposed agglomerates or plywood;
4. Wooden railway ties;
5. Chain mesh, painted or covered with vinyl, with or without slats;
6. Any flexible material made of plastic, cardboard paper or other materials that do not provide enough rigidity to ensure the safety of persons or to prevent intrusion.

**4.7.6 : Design and maintenance**

All fencing must be well kept and maintained in good condition and must be secure at all times.

Except for fencing erected on agricultural land, metal fences must be ornamental, with a design and finish that avoid any injury. Metal fences subject to rust must be painted.



#### Section 4.8 : Exterior Lighting Restrictions

1. Each main building shall be permitted to have installed on it a maximum of one (1) exterior lighting fixture per pedestrian entrance, up to an aggregate maximum for each main building of four (4) exterior lighting fixtures.
2. No exterior lighting fixtures are permitted to be installed on a boathouse.
3. One (1) exterior lighting fixture shall be permitted to be installed on one of the accessory buildings (other than a boathouse) on a lot; the other accessory buildings on the lot shall not be permitted to have installed on them any additional exterior lighting fixtures.
4. Every exterior lighting fixture shall be attached to the main building or accessory building, as the case may be, adjacent to the pedestrian access to that building, solely for the purpose of illuminating for safety purposes that pedestrian access.
5. Every exterior lighting fixture is to be covered with a shade or shielding device such that it projects directly towards the ground or entirely within the wall area of the pedestrian access zone which it is designed to illuminate.
6. Every exterior lighting fixture installed on a main building or accessory building must function solely with a manually-operated on-off switch. No automatically illuminating exterior lights, triggered by timers, light intensity, movement or otherwise, are permitted to be installed on a main building or an accessory building.
7. Within the five (5) meter shoreline zone, no ground-based lighting fixtures or other exterior lighting devices are permitted. For greater certainty, a dock is deemed to be included in the five (5) meter shoreline zone and "ground-based" includes lighting fixtures attached to a dock.
8. Outside of the five (5) meter shoreline zone, ground-based lighting fixtures are permitted, solely for safety purposes, and solely along pedestrian access pathways, provided that such fixtures: i) are spaced at no less than three (3) meter intervals; ii) are no more than one (1) meter in height; and iii) are only activated by the movement of pedestrians and automatically extinguish themselves once such movement has ceased.
9. Within the fifteen (15) meter shoreline zone, non-conforming exterior lighting fixtures or devices shall not benefit from any acquired rights.

*(Amended on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2021, Bylaw 257, a. 2)*

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**Section 4.9 : Temporary buildings or structures**

**4.9.1 : Authorized temporary buildings or structures**

Authorized temporary buildings or structure on the territory are the following (unless indicated otherwise, these buildings must be covered by a certificate of authorization):

1. Temporary winter shelters for automobiles are authorized under the following conditions:
    - a) Two (2) temporary winter shelters for automobile vehicles are authorized by main building or by land. The total combined area must not exceed the maximum area authorized at sub-paragraph c);
    - b) A temporary winter shelter for automobiles must be located in a parking space or driveway;
    - c) The maximum area of temporary winter shelters for automobiles is fifty (50) square meters, and the maximum height is set at three (3) meters;
    - d) In all cases, a temporary winter shelter for automobiles is authorized from October 15 of a given year until May 15 of the following year.
    - e) In the case of a shoreline land site, the temporary winter shelter for automobiles must be located at more than sixty (60) meters from the high water mark.
  2. Drums are authorized from October 15 of a given year until May 15 of the following year. They are authorized in all yards, and the minimum margin is set at 1.5 meters from any lot line;
  3. Snow fences are authorized from October 15 of a given year until May 15 of the following year. Outside this period, snow fences must be stored in a closed spot;
  4. Fences aimed at demarcating spaces to be protected during work are authorized during the period of work;
  5. Swimming rafts are authorized under the following conditions:
    - a) Only one (1) swimming raft is authorized per land site where a main building has been erected with lodging as its main use. Notwithstanding the preceding, a swimming raft may be installed facing a land site without a main building but where a pier was erected prior to June 9, 2007, in compliance with the regulations in force at the time of the application for a permit or certificate from the Town;
    - b) The maximum area of a swimming raft is set at 6.25 square meters;
    - c) The raft must be anchored within the extension of the side limits of the property and less than eighteen (18) meters from the high water mark without, however, encroaching on a navigable passage;
    - d) The anchoring of a swimming raft must be non-movable and temporary;
    - e) The side margin applicable to the zone set out in the specification grid applies in the extension of the side property limits without, however, being less than 7.5 meters;
    - f) Reflective strips must be installed on each side of a raft and must be visible from boats. In addition, the civic number of the property must be marked on one of its sides. No lighting equipment is authorized;
    - g) No boat, motorized or non-motorized, may be tied to a swimming raft;
    - h) Swimming rafts are authorized from May 15 to October 15 of the same year.
  6. Any other building or structure not listed in this article is prohibited.
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VILLE DE / TOWN OF

**BARKMERE**

**TOWN OF BARKMERE**

**ZONING BYLAW N° 201**

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**CHAPTER 5 :**

**Provisions relating to Parking, Driveways and Vehicular access**



CHAPTER 5  
Provisions relating to Parking, Driveways and Vehicular access

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**Section 5.1 : Provisions relative to parking spaces**

**5.1.1 : Maximum number of parking spaces**

The present bylaw prescribes no obligation to determine a minimum number of parking spaces; this applies to all usages.

However, for residential use, the maximum number of parking spaces is set at four (4) parking spaces.

**5.1.2 : Maximum number of driveways**

One (1) single driveway is authorized per land site. The driveway may not be developed in a semi-circle in such a way as to create two (2) driveway entrances.

**5.1.3 : Parking on a vacant site**

Parking a vehicle is permitted on a vacant land site in so far as the parking space provided conforms to the present bylaw.

This provision does not apply to agricultural vehicles on land designated agricultural.

**5.1.4 : Parking of vehicles within parking spaces**

Vehicles shall be parked within one (1) or a number of parking spaces developed on an (off-road) land site in conformity with present bylaw provisions.

**5.1.5 : Location of parking spaces and driveways**

1. Each parking space and driveway must connect directly to a vehicular access, a private road or a public road. However, parking spaces may be located one behind the other and be accessible via the same driveway entrance and driveway;
2. For non-shoreline land sites, parking spaces and a driveway are permitted in all yards and setbacks except within the Environmental Strip located in side and back yards. In the absence of an Environmental Strip, they must be located a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from the lateral and rear land site boundary lines;
3. For shoreline land sites, parking spaces and the driveway are permitted in lateral and rear yards and setbacks except within the Environmental Strip located in lateral yards. In addition, parking spaces and a driveway must be located more than sixty (60) meters from the high water mark;
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3 of this section, for shoreline land sites the depth of which is less than sixty (60) meters and are adjacent to an existing road or vehicular access, the parking spaces and driveway are authorized in lateral and rear yards and setbacks. However, they are not authorized within the Environmental Strip located in the lateral yard and at least forty-five (45) meters from the high water mark. By existing road or vehicular access is understood roads and vehicular accesses existing at the date of coming into force of the current bylaw, excluding forest roads. These roads and vehicular accesses are shown in Annex 1 of the current bylaw.
5. For isolated detached dwellings on non-shoreline land sites, parking spaces and a driveway may encroach 50% within the interior space determined by the prolongation of the lines created by the lateral walls of the main building as far as the front property line.

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5.1.6 : Dimensions of parking spaces, driveways and driveway entrances

The following dimensions apply to driveway entrances:

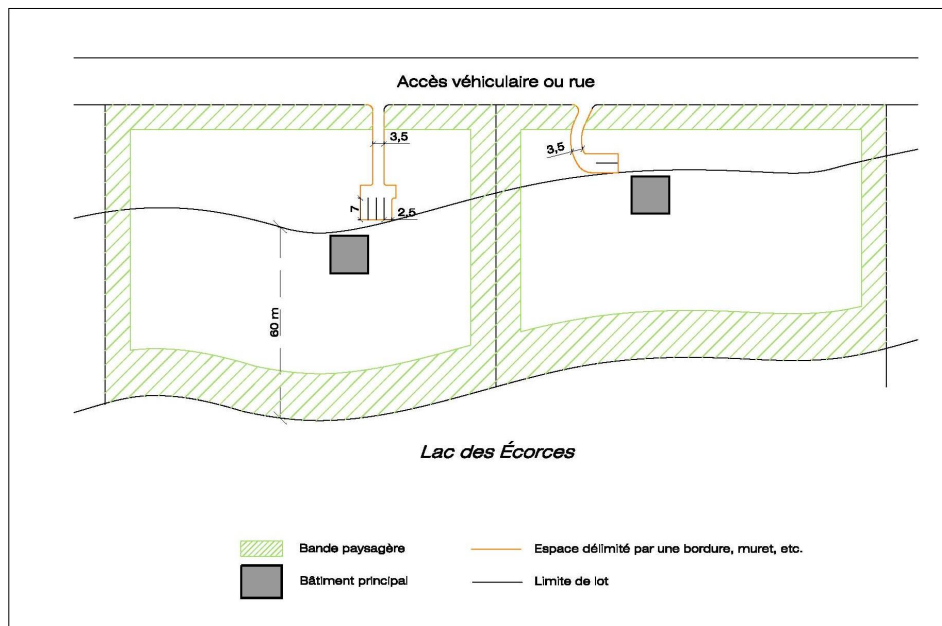
1. The minimum width shall be 2.5 meters;
2. The maximum width shall be six (6) meters or, when a driveway is present, the width of the driveway.

The following dimensions apply to parking spaces:

1. The minimum width shall be 2.5 meters and the maximum width shall be 3.5 meters;
2. The minimum length shall be 4.5 meters and the maximum length shall be seven (7) meters.

The following dimensions apply to driveways:

1. The minimum width shall be 2.5 meters;
2. The maximum width shall be 3.5 meters or the maximum width of the vehicular access or of the private road to which it connects. However, if the private driveway or the private road connects with it at an angle greater than 30 degrees, the maximum width of the driveway must be six (6) meters.



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**5.1.7 : Development of parking spaces and driveways**

Parking spaces and driveways must be developed according to the following provisions:

1. The surface of parking spaces and driveways used by vehicles, shall not be covered in asphalt, concrete, paving stone or any other rigid surface that facilitates surface water streaming;
2. Parking spaces and a driveway developed on a shoreline land site shall be bordered and defined by a sleeping wall, a concrete border or similar solid material, of at least 30 centimeters in height. This border must be firmly installed so as to prevent any transportation vehicle, recreation vehicle or boat to cross it. The border may be divided, to a maximum length of one (1) meter, to allow pedestrian access;
3. Parking spaces and driveways developed on a shoreline land site may not be visible from Bark Lake : a vegetation screen, a fence or developed landscaping must be installed;
4. The maximum slope of a driveway or of a parking space is 12%;
5. For uses other than residential, when a parking space is adjacent to a land site used for a residence, it must be separated from this land site by a fence or opaque hedge a minimum one (1) meter in height;
6. In the case of development of the parking area leads to the development of embankments or ditches, erosion control measures must be taken. This requirement applies equally if the parking area is located in the rear of a septic installation and in the extension of the septic installation on the land site.

**5.1.8 : Parking for residential use**

The following provisions apply to the parking of certain vehicles on land sites for which the principal use residential:

1. Automobiles, excluding heavy vehicles, may be parked regardless of number;
2. Three (3) recreational vehicles may be parked.

The parking of heavy vehicles is prohibited on land sites for which the principal use is residential.

**5.1.9 : Vehicle storage for residential use**

The following provisions apply to the storage of certain vehicles on land sites for which the principal use is residential:

1. The vehicles must be stored in lateral or rear yards, without encroaching on the landscaped strip and at a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from a property line. The vehicle storage must be done on a parking space developed conforming with the current bylaw;
2. Vehicles may be stored in the front yard only if they are stored in a parking space that conforms with the present bylaw;
3. The storage space shall not exceed a length of ten (10) meters and a height of four (4) meters.

The storage of heavy vehicles is prohibited on land sites for which the principal use is residential, without an authorization contrary to the present bylaw.

**5.1.10 : Parking and storage for other uses**

The following provisions apply to the parking and storage of vehicles for uses other than residential:

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1. The storage and parking of vehicles is permitted only if the storage and parking of these vehicles is relating to the principal use of the land site or building;
2. The storage of vehicles addressed in the first paragraph is only permitted in lateral and rear yards, and this without encroaching on the landscaped strip : vehicle storage must be done on a parking space developed conforming to the current bylaw.. The storage area must be concealed by a fence, a hedge or otherwise arranged so as to be invisible from the road, the lake or from a private driveway.

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**Section 5.2 : Provisions relating to Loading and Unloading areas**

**5.2.1 : Loading and Unloading Areas**

All loading and unloading areas must be developed according to the following provisions:

1. Loading and unloading areas are permitted for all uses other than residential;
2. Loading and unloading areas are permitted in lateral and rear yards at a minimum distance of ten (10) meters from property lines;
3. The driveway leading to the loading and unloading area is permitted in all yards at a minimum distance of ten (10) meters from the lateral or rear property lines;
4. The traffic lane leading to the loading or unloading area must be located on the same land site it serves and shall be accessible at all times. Any necessary manoeuvres by a vehicle entering or leaving a loading or unloading area must be made off-road;
5. All loading and unloading areas must have an access to the road or access to the private driveway. No access to a loading or unloading area shall be located less than ten (10) meters from a road, intersection or private driveway;
6. All loading or unloading platforms must be located on the lateral or rear walls of the building;
7. The surface of loading and unloading areas must not be covered with asphalt, concrete, paving stones or any other rigid surface that facilitates surface water streaming.

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**Section 5.3 : Provisions relating to vehicular access**

**5.3.1 : Scope**

This section applies to private, principal and secondary vehicular access.

**5.3.2 : Intervention Sectors**

Appendix 4 of the present bylaw includes a plan for Intervention Sectors relating to private accesses and private roads. The plan cuts the Town of Barkmere into districts in which a maximum number of principal vehicular accesses or principal private roads is permitted.

Intervention Sectors	Macximum number of Authorized Principal Vehicular Accesses and Principal Private Roads
1	1
2	2
3	2
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	2
9	1
10	2
11	2
12	None : Only secondary private roads and secondary vehicular accesses are authorized.

There is no limitation on the number of secondary vehicular accesses.

Intervention sector number 4 is subdivided into intervention sub-sectors. The existing forest road is considered to be the principle access or road for the entire intervention sector number 4. So a third hierarchy is authorized: in each of the sub-sectors one (1) single private road or vehicular access can be built and the number of roads or tertiary accesses is not limited by sub-sectors. For the purposes of application of the urbanism bylaws, the standards and criteria apply to the secondary roads and apply to tertiary roads on sector number 4 and the standards and criteria applied to principle roads apply to secondary roads in sector number 4.

The private roads or principal or secondary vehicular accesses of a sector of intervention cannot be extended outside the sector of intervention in which it was created: it must serve only those properties inside the sector of intervention in which it was created.

**5.3.3 : Separation distance**

Principal vehicular accesses are permitted on the condition that a minimum distance of five hundred (500) meters be observed with all other principal private roadss or principal vehicular accesses on the territory, calculated from the axis of the road or driveway.



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Secondary vehicular accesses are permitted on the condition that a minimum distance of one hundred and fifty (150) meters be observed with all other secondary private roads or secondary vehicular accesses on the territory, calculated from the axis of the road or access.

**5.3.4 : Layout of vehicular accesses with respect to streams and wetlands**

The minimum distance between a vehicular access right of way and the high water mark of a stream or a wetland is seventy-five (75) meters. The distance between a vehicular access and a stream or a wetland is calculated horizontally from the vehicular access right of way and the high water mark of the watercourse or of the wetland. Right of way includes ditches if there are any.

The provisions of this article do not apply to a vehicular access leading either to a wharf (Town Landing) or to an opening that allows a stream crossing. The configuration of this access must be achieved in such a way that it does not encroach unnecessarily on the strip of seventy-five (75) meters while staying as close as possible to the perpendicular with respect to the stream.

**5.3.5 : Places where vehicular access are forbidden**

Vehicular accesses are forbidden in the following places:

1. Within a wetland;
2. Within the Environmental strips required by the current bylaw. However it is possible to cross these at right angle where, if it is impossible in an angle between 75 and 105 degrees;
3. Within mountain summits identified in the *Zoning Bylaw*.

**5.3.6 : Connecting Vehicular access**

All vehicular access must be connected to a Public Road located inside or outside Town of Barkmere borders. A vehicular access may be connected to a forestry road or to a private road that connects to a public road.

**5.3.7 : Vehicular Access Width**

The minimum right of way for a vehicular access is five (5) meters. The maximum right of way for a vehicular access is seven (7) meters. The maximum right of way may be wider following the recommendations of the Environmental Management Plan with respect to ditches when necessary. A shoulder with a width variance between 0.5 and 1.5 meters may be developed from one side to the other of the vehicular access surface.

**5.3.8 : Vehicular Access Slope**

The minimum slope of a vehicular access is 0.5%. The maximum longitudinal slope is 12%.

Notwithstanding the above, the maximum longitudinal slope may be increased to 13.5% over a maximum distance of one hundred and fifty (150) meters, should the topography dictate. The slope, upstream and downstream from this portion, cannot exceed 5% over a maximum length of fifty (50) meters.

In all cases, the slope cannot exceed 3% within the first fifteen (15) meter radius of an intersection and 8% over the fifteen (15) following meters.

The transversal slope of a private road is 2.5%

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**Provisions relating to Parking, Driveways and Vehicular access**

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**5.3.9 : Curve radius**

The curve radius for a vehicular access is established at:

1. Thirty-five (35) meters, when the land slope at the point of the curve is 5% or less;
2. Fifty (50) meters, when the land slope at the point of the curve is more than 5%, and does not exceed 10%;
3. Sixty (60) meters, when the land slope at the point of the curve is more than 10%.

**5.3.10 : Corner and curve connecting with intersections**

The corner of an intersection between two vehicular accesses or private roads or a combination of the two, must be located at an angle between 75° and 105°. In all cases where the physical characteristics of the intersections allow, the intersection must be at a right angle (90°).

The intersection axes between two vehicular accesses or private roads or a combination of the two, giving on to the same road or driveway, must be located at a minimum distance of fifty (50) meters from each other.

The minimum connecting curves at intersections is shall be six (6) meters.

**5.3.11 : Vehicular Access lighting**

Lighting private driveways is prohibited.



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**CHAPTER 6 :**

**Provisions relating to Signage**



**CHAPTER 6 :**  
**Provisions relating to Signage**

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**Section 6.1 : General provisions**

**6.1.1 : Application**

Throughout the territory, the construction, installation, upkeep, enlargement or renovation, and reconstruction of any poster, sign or billboard must comply with the provisions in this chapter.

The provisions in this chapter apply to all signage, including supports (casing, frame, panel, etc.) needed for the installation and upkeep of a sign.

Except where indicated otherwise, any poster, sign or billboard requires a certificate of authorization.

**6.1.2 : Types of signs authorized**

The types of signs authorized are as follows:

1. Commercial signs;
2. Identification signs;
3. Community signs;
4. Temporary signs.

**6.1.3 : Calculating the area of a sign**

The following provisions define the area of a sign authorized under this bylaw:

1. The area of a sign corresponds to the area of the sign including the support;
2. When a sign presents a message that is visible on two (2) sides, only one (1) side is calculated in the maximum area, on condition that the two (2) sides are separated by a maximum distance of twenty-five (25) centimeters;
3. Notwithstanding the first paragraph, in the case of a sign formed by detached letters or symbols affixed directly to the façade of a building with no frame (flat sign) or to a window or canopy, the area of the sign corresponds to the smallest right-angle polygon that can be formed around the letters or symbols affixed to the building, window or canopy.

**6.1.4 : Prohibited signs**

The following signs are prohibited throughout the territory:

4. Signs, including billboards, that are not installed on the land or building where the product or service is provided, except for community signs;
  5. Mobile, portable or removable signs, including sandwich-type signs, whether installed, mounted, assembled on a vehicle, or consisting of rolling stock or portable supports, or painted or otherwise printed directly on rolling stock, a vehicle or part of a vehicle. This prohibition does not apply, however, to the commercial identification of a vehicle provided it is not used with the obvious intention of constituting a sign or billboard for a product, service or activity;
  6. Signs with lights or lighting that are intermittent, flashing (stroboscope) or imitative of the warning devices (rotating lights or other devices) on police, fire or ambulance vehicles or that use such devices to draw attention;
  7. Rotating or other mobile signs (signs that turn at an angle of at least ninety (90) degrees);
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**Provisions relating to Signage**

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8. Signs in human, animal or plant shapes imitating a product or container, unless the shape provides information on the product or service offered by the establishment or advertises it;
9. Signs designed to resemble a highway traffic instruction, sign or signal and that are not signs authorized in applying the *Highway Safety Code*, as well as signs that may cause glare for motorists;
10. Signs painted directly on a fence, retaining wall, or main or accessory building, except on canopies attached to a building;
11. Animated, interchangeable or alterable signs, including electronic billboards. Notwithstanding the preceding, electronic billboards indicating the time, date or temperature are authorized;
12. Signs or other devices suspended in the air or inflatable.

**6.1.5 : Places where it is forbidden to put signs**

The places where it is forbidden to put signs are:

1. On a roof or on equipment on a roof, balcony, gallery, veranda or accessory building;
2. On or in front of an opening (door or window);
3. On a fence, tree or shrub;
4. On a lamppost, public utility pole, or snow removal post or marker not erected for purposes of signage;
5. In a place where a traffic light, highway sign or any other sign pursuant to the *Highway Safety Code* may be fully or partly obscured or hidden;
6. On the public domain, except for community signs.

**6.1.6 : Lighting**

Only reflected lighting is authorized, namely lighting placed on the outside and turned toward the sign so as to light the sign only and set at a certain distance.

The electricity supply to the sign must pass underground or be camouflaged by other means: no aerial wiring is authorized.

In all cases, the lighting must be of constant intensity, with no glare, and the lighting equipment must be in a fixed spot.

**6.1.7 : Authorized materials**

1. Pre-painted or pre-dyed wood and wood imitations;
  2. Brick or stone;
  3. Wrought iron;
  4. Pre-painted or painted metalwork;
  5. Glass;
  6. Fabric and cloth for temporary signs only;
  7. Self-adhesive plastic materials for signage on glass surfaces.
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**6.1.8 : Installation and maintenance of signs**

A sign must be designed to be secure, with a permanent structure; each of its parts must be fixed solidly so as to remain immobile.

All signs must be kept up and maintained in good condition and must present no danger to public safety. When part of a sign is broken or damaged, it must be repaired within a maximum of thirty (30) days.

**6.1.9 : Cessation or abandonment of an activity**

Any sign connected with an activity or establishment that no longer exists must be removed, including its support, within thirty (30) days of the date of cessation of the activity, of the closing of the establishment, or of the abandonment of business at this place.

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**Section 6.2 : Provisions relating to authorized signs**

**6.2.1 : Permanent signs requiring a certificate of authorization**

For non-residential uses, one (1) commercial sign is authorized per main building or per establishment, and it requires a certificate of authorization conditional on the following:

1. The total maximum area of signs is 1.5 square meters for an establishment;
2. A sign may be installed flat on a building, perpendicularly, or on a canopy;
3. The content of a sign, whether all in writing or containing a picture, emblem, logo, etc., may not exceed an area of 75% of the total area of the sign;
4. A sign must be placed at a minimum height of 2.20 meters from average ground level;
5. A sign must be located below the uppermost part of the ground floor of the building and within the side limits of the establishment;
6. The following provisions apply to a sign installed flat on a building:
  - a) The maximum authorized height is 1.5 meters;
  - b) The overhang of a sign must not exceed forty (40) centimeters from the wall of the building (including the support, casing or panel);
  - c) A sign on a window is authorized on 25% of the window's surface. Only the use of self-adhesive lettering is authorized;
7. The following provisions apply to a sign installed perpendicularly on a building:
  - a) The sign and its support must form a right angle (90°) with the wall of the building where it is installed;
  - b) The distance between a sign (including its casing) and the wall may not exceed 0.5 meter; the total projection, measured perpendicularly, may not exceed 1.5 meters from this wall;
8. The following measures apply to a sign installed on a fixed canopy:
  - a) Every part of the canopy must be located at least 2.20 meters from average ground level;
  - b) The canopy or awning may extend outwards to a maximum of one (1) meter measured from the wall on which the canopy is installed.



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**6.2.2 : Permanent signs not requiring a certificate of authorization**

The permanent signs listed below are permitted in all zones, in front yards and margins, and do not require obtaining a certificate of authorization. Their area is not calculated in the signage area authorized per establishment.

Only reflected lighting is authorized, except where there is an indication to the contrary in this article stating that no lighting is authorized (non-luminous signs).

1. Signs deriving from a municipal, provincial or federal public authority or required by a law or regulation, including those coming under the *Highway Safety Code*;
2. Signs indicating public utilities or government services (telephone, postal, fire hydrant or others of this type);
3. Signs used for municipal (community) purposes, with a maximum area of ten (10) square meters;
4. The flags of a civic organization or government authority on the land concerned. A maximum of three (3) flags is authorized per land site, with an area of 2.5 square meters each;
5. Historic inscriptions or commemorative plaques on the land site or building concerned;
6. Non-luminous plaques (identification signs), installed flat on a building, for professional or other services indicating the nature of the service provided (e.g., name, address, profession), including professional or commercial services provided in a home, or bed and breakfast establishments, on the building concerned. One (1) sign is authorized, with a maximum area of 0,20 square meter;
7. Signs that are flat on the building, with a maximum area of 0.20 square meter, indicating the opening hours of the establishment as well as the menu of a restaurant or similar establishment, on the land or building concerned;
8. Signs indicating the civic number (address) on the building concerned or installed on a support with a maximum height of 1.2 meters. One (1) sign is authorized per building, and the maximum area is set at 0.20 square meter.

**6.2.3 : Temporary signs not requiring a certificate of authorization**

The temporary signs listed below are permitted in all zones, in the front yard or margin, and do not require obtaining a certificate of authorization. Their area is not calculated in the signage area authorized per establishment.

Only reflected lighting is authorized, except where there is an indication to the contrary in this article stating that no lighting is authorized (non-luminous signs).

1. Signs relating to an election or popular consultation held pursuant to a provincial or federal law;
2. Non-luminous signs placed on a land site, advertising the availability for rental or sale of the land site or building (or dwelling) where they are placed. One (1) sign per land site, with a maximum area of one (1) square meter, is authorized, and it must be placed at a minimum distance of three (3) meters from the lot line;
3. Non-luminous signs advertising a commercial sale or other commercial event, on the land site concerned, with a maximum area of one (1) square meter. One (1) sign per establishment is authorized for the duration of the event;
4. Community signs with a maximum area of ten (10) square meters.





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**CHAPTER 7 :**

**Provisions relating to the Protection and Enhancement of the Environment**

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**Provisions relating to the Protection and Enhancement of the Environment**

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**Section 7.1 : Provisions relating to the Protection of Trees and Natural Areas**

**7.1.1 : Scope**

For application of the provisions in this section, a stalk of 2.5 centimeters or more in diameter set in 0.3 meters of earth is considered a tree.

For this section and the provisions concerning the preservation of trees and forest cover under the present bylaws, a stalk of ten (10) centimeters or more in diameter measured at 1.40 meters from of earth is considered a tree which could be cut down with the procurement of a permit or certificate for this purpose. However when this tree is situated in the shoreline zone or in the environmental strip, the diameter is set to 2.5 centimeters and more, measured at 0.3 meters from the earth.

Trees, situated exterior of the shoreline zone or the environmental strip, presenting a stalk of less than ten (10) centimeters, measuring 1.40 meters from the earth, are not targetted by the current bylaw and can be cut donw without certificate of authorization.

Trees, situated interior of the shoreline zone or the environmental strip, presenting a stalk of less than 2.5 centimeters, measuring 0.3 centimeters from the earth, are not targetted by the current bylaws and can be cut down without certificate of authorization.

**7.1.2 : Preservation of natural areas**

The tables of specifications prescribe that a percentage of natural area per land site be preserved for each zone in the territory, that is, an area of land which must be preserved in its natural state. All deforestation of herbaceous strata, arborescent or shrub-like vegetation is prohibited in this area.

The residual land will accommodate construction and on-site works, and these shall conform to provisions in the present bylaw.

Private driveways and parking areas are not included in the calculation of the minimum percentage for preserved natural areas.

**7.1.3 : Renaturalisation of natural areas**

When the land site does not meet the minimum percentage requirement for preserved natural areas, the owner must then proceed with the renaturalisation process. The renaturalisation work must comprise the three (3) strata of vegetation and be carried out in the following manner:

6. Grasses in the form of plants and seedlings must cover the entire area to be renaturalised;
7. Shrubs must be planted in staggered rows at a distance of 1.5 meters from one another or from a tree;
8. Trees must be planted in staggered rows at a distance of five (5) meters from one another.

The area to be renaturalised must comprise a minimum 50% trees and shrubs.  
If the trees or shrubs die within a period of twenty-four (24) months after planting, they must be replaced.

The renaturalisation of natural areas must be carried out within the twelve (12) months following completion of construction work as indicated on the permit or certificate.

The provisions of the present bylaw only apply from the time that a construction permit is issued for a main building, an enlargement of 25% of the implantation area of the main building, a private garage or carport or a sleeping cabin.

Specific standards apply for the revegetalisation of a road in the current bylaw. The portion of the shoreline zone to be revegetalised is considered whithin the minimum percentage required for the natural spaces.

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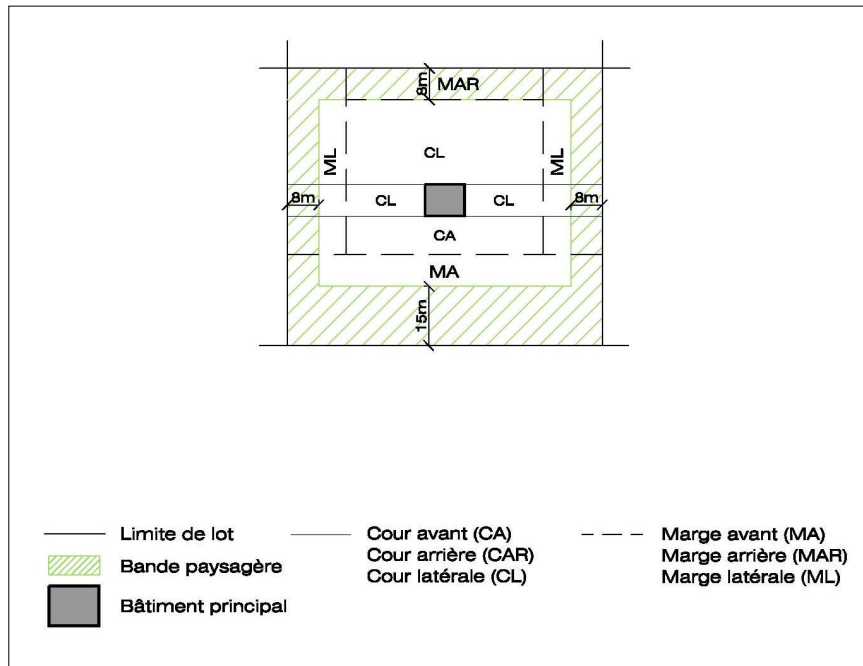
**7.1.4 : Development of an Environmental Strip**

The present bylaw aims to preserve the environmental strip at the edge of land sites in front, lateral and rear yards. The environmental strip is part of the natural areas to be protected and is included in the minimum percentage requirement.

The distance stipulated in the present chart must be calculated perpendicularly from the property line.

Zones	Front Set-back and Yard	Lateral Set-back and Yard	Rear Set-back and Yard
Seasonal Residential	20 m	8 m	8 m
Rural	15 m	8 m	23 m
Conservation	15 m	8 m	23 m

No construction or works can encroach on the environmental strip without conflicting with the present bylaw.



**7.1.5 : Protective measures during work**

Any tree that must be saved on the land site is vulnerable to damage during construction work and must be adequately protected; this includes its roots and branches.

**7.1.6 : Authorized Tree Cutting**

Tree cutting is only permitted in the following instances:

- The tree is dead or afflicted with an incurable disease;

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4. The tree poses a threat to people's safety;
5. Selective cutting;
6. Seasonal cutting;
7. The tree causes damage to property;
8. The tree must be cut to carry out public works;
9. The tree must be cut for construction or work authorized pursuant to planning bylaws and has been the object of a permit or certificate. In addition, tree cutting is authorized around constructions or work sites (on each side) according to the following provisions:

	Maximum Authorized Deforestation on each side of a construction of work
Main Building	6 meters
Accessory Building	2 mètres
Accessory Construction	2 meters
Work or Equipment	2 meters
Septic Installation	2 meters
Parking Space	1 meter
Private Driveway	0,5 of a meter
Temporary Buildings and Constructions	0,5 of a meter
Temporary Access to the Lake	0 meter

10. Tree cutting on the south side of the main building, in the case of a passive solar building, to a maximum depth of ten (10) meters, measured according to the plan of the facade concerned. The cutting of trees, located on the shoreline zone, the littoral or in the landscaped strip, for a passive solar building is prohibited.

**7.1.7 : Planting Prohibitions**

It is prohibited to plant the following species of trees less than twenty-five (25) meters from a main building or accessory building, on a property line, from a septic system and an infrastructure and public services underground conduit:

1. Alder (*Alnus spp.*);
2. Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*);
3. Giguère Maple
4. Poplar (*Populus spp.*);
5. Weeping Willow (*Salix.spp.*).

**7.1.8 : Standards for location of trees**

Trees must be planted at a minimum distance of two (2) meters from all public equipment or works.

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**Section 7.2 :                    Provisions Relating Tree Cutting As Applied To Forestry Activities**

**7.2.1 :            Scope**

Forestry operations comprising the operations as described in this section, are only authorized in zones where the principal use « forestry operations » is authorized in the table of specifications.

Forestry operations are prohibited on a land site of less than four (4) hectares.

For this section, a stalk of ten (10) centimeters or more in diameter set in 1.40 meters of earth is considered a tree and could be cut down with the procurement of a permit or a certificate for the purpose.

**7.2.2 :            Authorized Clearing**

Forestry clearing with a view to uniformly clearing no more than one third (1/3) of the commercial timber every fifteen (15) years is permitted on the condition that a forestry development plan, signed by a forestry engineer, warrants this action.

In steeply sloped zones (20% to 30%), high elevation zones (over 280 meters) and the biological corridor and the areas of high ecological value, clearing is limited to 20% of the commercial timber every fifteen (15) years.

The clearing must be uniform and without openings of more than twenty-five (25) meters in diameter. However, within the biological corridor and the areas of high ecological value, a forested strip of sixty (60) meters must be conserved between each sector of cut so as to maintain corridors of displacement.

**7.2.3 :            Authorized Recovery Cutting**

Recovery cutting aimed at clearing affected trees is permitted on the condition that a forestry development plan, signed by a forestry engineer, warrants this action.

The forestry development plan must demonstrate that the recovery site is mostly composed of trees killed or weakened by a disease or insects or knocked down by the wind and that failing to recover them will render them unusable.

**7.2.4 :            Tree Cutting Prohibited**

All tree cutting not specified in this section, including clear-cut, is prohibited.

**7.2.5 :            Areas Where Tree Cutting Is Prohibited**

Forestry clearing and recovery cutting are prohibited in the following locations (only seasonal cutting and cut-selective are permitted):

1.    Within the proposed Exceptional Forestry Ecosystem and at least twenty (20) meters from it;
2.    In the Virginia white-tailed deeryards and at least twenty (20) meters from it;;
3.    Within mountain summits;
4.    In very steeply sloped zones (over 30%);
5.    In wetlands and their protective strips;
6.    At leas one hundred (100) meters from the high water mark of a stream;



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7. At least twenty (20) meters from a street or private driveway;
8. Within protected landscaped strips.

**7.2.6 : Development of Unloading Routes and Stacking Areas**

Unloading routes and stacking areas are permitted when clearing and recovery cuts have been authorized, and with the following conditions:

1. They must be deactivated immediately forestry operations conclude. Measures must be taken to prevent vehicular traffic (barriers etc.);
2. They must be renaturalised, in accordance with the provisions of the present bylaws, in the twelve (12) months following conclusion of forestry operations. In addition, a seed planting is required in the spring following completion of the forestry operations;
3. Unloading routes may cross a stream at one point only : the crossings must be restricted to those places where the channel is at its narrowest and most stable; temporary bridges must be adjusted perpendicular to the stream. No forded crossing is permitted, except for the installation of temporary bridges;
4. Unloading routes are prohibited on slopes over 20%
5. The maximum width of the unloading route is fifteen (15) meters. Including rolling surfaces and ditches;
6. Unloading routes may not be developed less than thirty (30) meters from a dwelling;
7. The stacking area may not be developed less than one hundred (100) meters from a dwelling;
8. Forestry machinery traffic on the cut site is prohibited between April 1<sup>st</sup> and May 31<sup>st</sup> in the same year.

**7.2.7 : Duration Of Work**

Forestry operation and all resultant activities are permitted between November 15<sup>th</sup> and March 31<sup>st</sup> the following year. However, work is prohibited when the temperature exceeds 5 degrees Celsius for three consecutive days.

**7.2.8 : Identification Of Sensitive Zones**

Before work commences, the applicant must identify, on-site, sensitive zones and structures where tree cutting is prohibited. The identification must remain in place throughout the entire work period.

**7.2.9 : Work Surveillance Measures**

The applicant must take adequate steps, for example by hiring competent expert professionals to oversee the work in progress.

**7.2.10 : Erosion Control Measures**

Erosion control measures must be put in place during the work and after the work is completed. These measures are required where the cutting takes place and on unloading routes.

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**7.2.11 :     Regeneration Measures**

Regeneration measures within a parcel of forest must be applied following the felling. These measures can be rows of seeds or the artificial regeneration of a parcel of forest with seedlings or plantations.

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**Section 7.3 : Provisions Relating to the Shoreline Zone**

**7.3.1 : Scope**

The current section applies to the shoreline zones of lakes and streams in the whole of the territory.

However, on public lands, lakes and streams targeted by the application of the current article are those defined in the *Règlement sur les normes d'intervention dans les forêts du domaine public*.

On the shore of a lake or a stream, all constructions and all works, with the exception of those specifically authorized by this current section, are prohibited.

On the shore of a lake or a stream, all landscaping or maintenance works designed to control vegetation within the fifteen (15) meter shoreline zone, such as grass-cutting or brush-clearing, with the exception of those specifically authorized by this current section, are prohibited.

**7.3.2 : Depth of the shoreline zone**

The depth of the shoreline zone is set to fifteen (15) meters.

Along the lakes and streams, the shoreline zone is measured horizontally from the high water line towards the interior of the land-sties.

The distance between an existing or proposed road and a lake or a stream is calculated horizontally from the limit of the edge of the road and the high watermark of the lake of stream. In the case of a vehicular access the distance is measured from the exterior limit of any ditches which are a part of the access.

**7.3.3 : Authorized works relating to shoreline vegetation**

Only installations and works relating to vegetation and identified below are authorized in the shoreline zone of a stream or lake:

1. Forestry management operations on public lands are subject to the *Forestry Law* and its Rules of Application ;
2. A necessary cut in order to carry out construction or an authorized project only after a permit from the Town of Barkmere has been obtained to this effect;
3. When the slope of the shoreline zone is less than 30%, the cutting needed for creating one (1) or two (2) openings with a combined width not exceeding 2.5 meters (8.1 feet); any access must be covered with plant-based ground cover.

However, for shoreline land sites with a width calculated from the high water line of less than 10 meters (32.5 feet), a single opening with a maximum width of 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) is authorized;

4. When the slope of the shoreline zone exceeds 30%, the pruning and trimming needed to create a window (forming a hole in the vegetation to allow a view of the body of water) of a maximum width of five (5) meters (16.25 feet). This maximum width includes any access trail covered in paragraph 6 of this article; ;
5. When the slope of the shoreline zone exceeds 30% :
  - a) The removal of scrub and the pruning needed to create a trail with a maximum width of 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) done without regrading; to avoid erosion, this trail must be vegetated and, as much as possible, created with curves based on the topography; making the ground impermeable with material such as concrete, asphalt, tile or flagstone is prohibited; or
  - b) The removal of scrub and the pruning needed to create a stairway with a maximum width of 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) built on piles or stilts to leave the herbaceous vegetation and existing shrubs in place; this

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stairway must not include a platform or terrace; only landings up to 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) wide can be authorized ;

6. For purposes of re-establishing permanent and sustainable plant cover, the seeding and planting of plant species, trees or shrubs, and the work required for these purpose;
7. Clearing vegetation and maintaining herbaceous vegetation in a band of two (2) meters in the immediate perimeter of existing main buildings and structures and one (1) meter in the immediate perimeter of accessory buildings and structures.

Landscaping or maintenance aimed at controlling vegetation in the three (3) strata of vegetation (herbs, shrubs and trees) such as mowing grass and clearing brush are not authorized.

**7.3.4 : Revegation of the shoreline**

Measures relating to revegetation in this article do not apply to the following situations :

1. To authorized actions on the shoreline zone and the littoral pursuant the current bylaw ;
2. To projects specifically allowed by an authorization pursuant to the *Environment Quality Act* (R.S.Q., c.Q-2), the *Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife* (R.S.Q., c.C-61.1), the *Watercourses Act* (R.S.Q., c. R-13) or any other act ;
3. To public areas for swimming, for public access to a body of water, or for purposes of public utility when these purposes required vegetation to be cleared.
4. The clearing of vegetation and the maintaining of herbaceous vegetation targetted by point 8 or article 7.3.3;

In all cases, other than those set out in the previous paragraph, when the shoreline zone no longer has its natural plant cover or is devegetated to a greater degree than authorized by the measures in this subsection or, in situations where projects altering the shoreline vegetation have specifically been the object of an authorization pursuant to the *Environment Quality Act* (R.S.Q., c.Q-2), the *Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife* (R.S.Q., c.C-61.1), the *Watercourses Act* (R.S.Q., c. R-13) or any other act, measures must be taken to revegetate the shoreline zone adjacent to the high water line to a minimum depth of five (5) meters (16.25 feet) with a combination of plants representing the three (3) strata (herbs, shrubs and trees) of indigenous shoreline types. When an environmental strip is required at the edge of a lake's high water line, the minimum depth of the revegetation of the shoreline is set at 15 meters.

Annex 6.5 A to 6.5 F, an integral part of this bylaw, present the plants authorized by revegetation in the shoreline zones. Other plants may be authorized if they are regionally indigenous species and if they are approved and recommended by a botany or biology professional. The recommendation of the professional is required in requests for permits or certificates.

Over the entire area of the land to be revegetated, to a minimum depth of five (5) meters adjacent to the high water mark, planting and seedlings must be handled in the following way :

1. Herbs in the form of plants and seedlings must cover the entire area to be revegetated ;
2. Shrubs must be planted in staggered rows at an approximate distance of one (1) meter from one another or from a tree ;
3. Trees must be planted in staggered rows at an approximate distance of five (5) meters from one another.

Revegetation must be conducted not later than twenty-four (24) months from the date this bylaw enters into force.

**7.3.5 : Other constructions and road works authorized in a shoreline zone**

The following other constructions and road works are also authorized on the shoreline zone of a lake or stream u :

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1. The installation or maintenance of the underground culvert or surface drainage outlet systems (ditches) drainage networks, on condition that the ground located beneath the extremity of the outlet pipe be stabilized (with the aim of avoiding erosion ;
2. Pumping stations for public or municipal purposes, only when it is impossible to install them away from the shoreline zone ;
3. Maintenance of watercourse crossings concerning fording, arch culverts and bridge crossings as well as the paths providing access to them ;
4. When the slope, soil type and land conditions do not enable the plant coverage and natural character of the shoreline zone to be re-established, projects and works of plant or mechanical stabilization such as drywall or gabion, or retaining walls, giving priority to the technique most likely to facilitate the eventual establishment of natural vegetation; stabilization work must not have the effect of expanding shoreline land site by encroaching on the bed of a lake or stream ;
5. Individual wells, only if it is impossible to install them away from the shoreline zone ;
6. Installation of the underground conduit of an authorized water intake in the shoreline zone; the pumping station and the water reservoir must be set away from the shoreline zone, subject to paragraph 3) of this article; ;
7. Works needed to complete the authorized structures, projects or works on the shoreline zone in compliance with the provisions of the current bylaw, on condition that they are done with the application of mitigating measures, in particular by installing a geo-textile barrier, to minimize sediment flow into lakes and streams;
8. Constructions, works or projects for municipal, Industrial, commercial, public or public access ends, including their maintenance, repair and demolition, are subject to the obtaining of an authorization under the *Loi sur la qualité de l'environnement* , the *Loi sur la conservation et la mise en valeur de la faune* (L.R.Q. c. C-61 1.1), the *Loi sur le régime des eaux* (L.R.Q., c. R13) and any other law.
9. Forestry management operations and planning whose realization is subject to the a *Loi sur les forêts* and to the bylaw dealing with Public Land Forestry Interventions.

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In addition, reconstruction, reconditioning and enlargement projects of an existing route or road, farm or forestry road, non-subject to the laws concerning Environmental Quality (LRQ, C.q-2), & Water Management (LRQ; cR-13) or any other Law, can be authorized in a shoreline zone of a lake or watercourse whenever it is important to adjust or spread out the lie or slope of the road, route or road situated non-adjacent to the lake or watercourse. In this case, all this built up inclined slope on the shore must be restored with vegetation or other stabilization measures promoting natural vegetation restoration to ensure the prevention of soil erosion and the gullyng or channeling of the earth towards the littoral due to water runoff.

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**Section 7.4 : Provisions relating to the littoral**

**7.4.1 : Area of application**

The current sections is applicable to the littoral of all lakes and streams in the whole of the territory.

**7.4.2 : Provisions relating to the littoral**

On the littoral, all structures, construction or road works are prohibited, excluding the following ones which can be permitted:

1. Landing docks or wharves erected on piles, posts, or constructed of floating platforms ; ;
2. Boathouses erected on piles, posts, or constructed of floating platforms ;
3. Wharves erected on piles, posts, or constructed of floating platforms ;
4. Installation and maintenance of watercourse crossings relating to fording areas, arched culverts and bridges ;
5. Water intakes, on condition that mitigating measures are applied by installing a geotextile barrier, to minimize sediment flow into lakes and streams;
6. Encroachment on the littoral needed to conduct authorized work on the shoreline zone, as identified in Article 6.5.2 of this bylaw, on condition that it is done with the application of mitigating measures to minimize sediment flow into lakes and streams, as indicated in the previous paragraph ;
7. Cleaning and maintenance work in the stream, with no digging, conducted by a municipal authority in accordance with the powers and duties conferred by the law ; ;
8. Structures, installations and works for municipal or public purposes or for public access, including their maintenance, repair or demolition, subject to obtaining authorization pursuant to the *Environment Quality Act* (L.R.Q., c.Q-2), the *Act respecting conservation and development of wildlife* (L.R.Q., c.C-61.1), the *Watercourses Act* (L.R.Q., c. R-13) or any other law;
9. the maintenance, repair or demolition of structures or works existing on January 10, 2004 and that are not used for municipal or public purposes or for public access. Some specific provisions will apply for cribs in Chapter 9.

**7.4.3 : Specific provisions for docks (Amended on 4 December 2018, R. 251, a. 2)**

Docks on posts, piles or built of floating platforms must respect the following conditions of installation and construction :

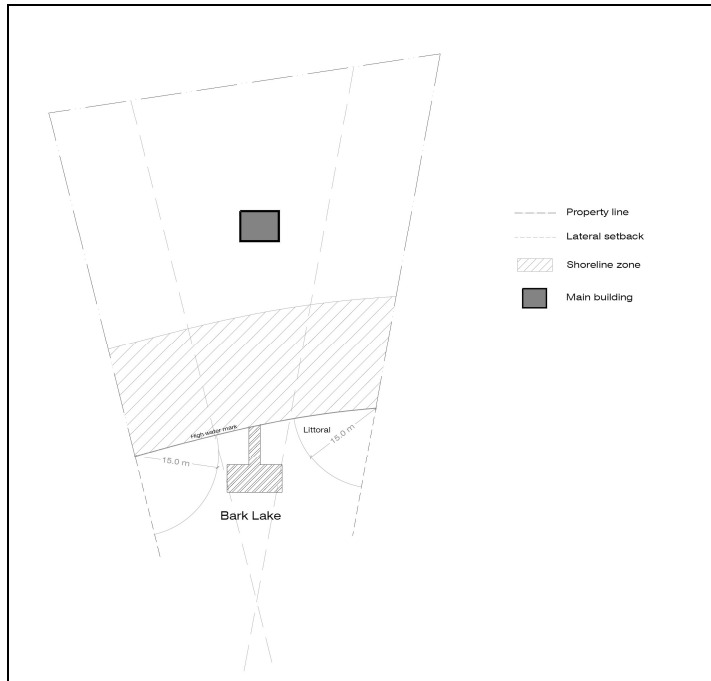
1. A maximum of two (2) docks are authorized per land site when the frontage of the land site conforms to the urbanism bylaws. Nowever, one (1) dock must serve to support a boathouse (in the absence of a boathouse, one (1) single dock is authorized)

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2. A dock must be installed within the limits of the land site in question (by the extension of the lateral lines of the land site) when applying the lateral setbacks prescribed in the current bylaw;

When the extension of the land site lines and the application of lateral setbacks prohibit the placement of the dock, the placement of the dock shall be nonetheless permitted so long as all parts of the dock are situated at a minimum distance of 15 meters from the points on either side of the land site formed by the junction of the lateral lines of the land site with the high water mark (refer to sketch); *(Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2)*



3. The maximum width of all docks, attached to the littoral is set to six (6) meters (width calculated parallel to the high water mark). At a distance of more than two (2) meters from the high water mark the width of the dock is only limited by the maximum permissible area as specified at numbered paragraph 5 of the present Article; *(Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2)*
4. The maximum length of a dock measured from the high water mark is 15 meters. However, in cases where at low water the water level measured from the bottom of the littoral taken at a distance of 15 meters from the high water mark reaches a depth of less than 1.4 meters, the length of the dock may be increased to the point where such depth of 1.4 meters is reached. Under no circumstances may the width of the dock, for its portion extending from the high water mark to the point which is 15 meters from the high water mark, exceed an amount which will have the effect of making the total area of dock exceed eighty (80m<sup>2</sup>) square meters *(Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2), (Amended on 4 December 2018, R. 251, a. 2);*



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5. The maximum area of a dock is 60 square meters, where the dock is used to support a boathouse. For a dock without a boathouse, there is no maximum length nor area, other than the dimension restrictions set forth in paragraph 4 above. However, any extension of the length of such dock beyond the point which is 15 meters from the high water mark is limited to 3 meters in width (i.e. the side parallel to the shoreline) and, for security purposes, must be marked with reflectors on all sides, with a spacing of no more than 3 meters between reflectors (*Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2), (Amended on 4 December 2018, R. 251, a. 2)*;
6. Using preservation agents against rot to treat wood is prohibited ;
7. For a floating wharf, are only permitted as floating devices barrels and commercial floaters made of non-degradable materials and extruded polystyrene (high density) or equivalent;
8. No construction may be erected on a dock. However, garden furniture may be lightly attached to a dock. For greater certainty, temporary shelters designed solely for shade or wind protection purposes, which are no greater in size than nine (9) square metres, without walls or sides, which are made of wood or metal and covered in white or natural-colored cloth or non-rigid materials and which are lightly attached to a dock during the period between May 15 to October 15 shall be deemed garden furniture;
9. A dock must have reflecting tape put on at least two (2) of its sides.
10. The area of docks is not included in the calculation of the authorized maximum area allowed for accessory constructions.

**7.4.4 : Specific provisions for docks installed on a vacant land site**

Docks on posts, piles or built of floating platforms must respect are authorized on vacant lots under the following conditions:

1. A maximum of one (1) dock is authorized.
2. The maximum area is ten (10) square meters
3. All other provisions of Article 7.4.3 must be respected.

A boathouse is prohibited on a vacant land site.

**7.4.5 : Specific provisions for Boathouses**

Boathouses on posts, piles or built of floating platforms must respect following conditions of installation and construction:

1. A maximum of one (1) boathouse is authorized per land site.
2. A boathouse must be installed within the limits of the land site in questions (by the extension of the lateral lines of the land site) when applying the lateral setbacks prescribed in the current bylaw; When the extension of the land site lines and the application of lateral setbacks prohibit the placement of the boathouse, the placement of the boathouse and the dock on which it sits shall be nonetheless permitted so long such as all parts of such boathouse and dock are situated a minimum distance of 15 meters from the points on either side of the land site formed by the junction of the lateral lines of the land site with the high water mark (refer to sketch of Article 7.4.3); (*Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2*)

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3. The maximum width of the boathouse, attached to the littoral is set to six (6) meters (width calculated parallel to the high water mark). At a distance of more than two (2) meters from the high water mark the width of the dock is only limited by the maximum permissible area as specified at numbered paragraph 4 of the present Article (*Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2*);
4. The maximum area may not exceed fifty-five (55) square meters;
5. The maximum height for a boathouse is fixed to four and a half (4.5) metres measured from the top of the wharf to the high point of the roof.
6. The maximum height in floors is limited to only one (1) floor. The attic may only be used as storage space: it is prohibited to convert it to a living space.
7. Using preservation agents against rot to treat wood is prohibited ;
8. For a floating boathouse, are only permitted as floating devices barrels and commercial floaters made of non-degradable materials and extruded polystyrene (high density) or equivalent;
9. No construction may be erected on the boathouse like balconies, exterior staircases, terraces and others, except for solar panels erected in conformity with the current bylaw;
10. The provisions of Sections 3.3.2, 3.3.3 and 3.3.4, regarding authorized construction materials for principal and accessory buildings, shall apply equally to boathouses." (*Amended on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2021, Bylaw. 257, a. 3*);
11. Reflective materials and fluorescent colors are prohibited. The colors used for exterior siding, roof and walls, must be the same as the exterior cladding of the main building erected on the same land site when construction or renovation of that main building has already been the subject of a resolution of council under Bylaw number 206 relating to architectural implementation and installation plan (PIIA):
12. The minimum roof slope is 3 / 12 . The boathouse's roof must be pitched and include a maximum of four (4) slopes which meet at the same level of the peak. Only positive slopes are allowed. The overhang may project a maximum of one (1) meter from the junction with the wall on which it sits (*Amended on 25 March 2016, R. 235, a. 2*);
13. the area of the boathouse is not included in the calculation of the authorized maximum area allowed for accessory constructions.

**7.4.6 : Provisions relating to Town Landing Wharves**

The following provisions apply to Town Landing Wharves:

1. There are no limitations as to the number and dimensions of docks and boathouses erected.
2. The subdivision provisions described in the Subdivision Bylaw do not apply to the Town Landing Wharves.

**Section 7.5 : Provisions relating to Wetlands**

**7.5.1 : Open wetlands**

When a wetland is adjacent to a lake or stream (open wetland), it is an integral part of the shoreline zone. The provisions in section 7.3 and 7.4 of the current bylaw apply to the wetland (littoral) and to the shoreline zones bordering this wetland.

In a case where an action is not subject to the *Environment Quality Act* (L.S.Q., c.9-2), only the development on posts or stilts of a bridge or foot-bridge, without an embankment, for purposes of recreational, nature watching or private access, may be authorized, in keeping with the applicable measures in these regulations.

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In the case of a private access, one (1) footbridge with a maximum width of three (3) meters. The footbridge must only serve to access a dock, a boathouse and a stream. It must be located in such a way to not encroach unnecessarily in the wetland.

In the protection zone around a wetland, only the cutting of trees required to allow access to the bridge, to the footbridge or to the private access, is authorized.

**7.5.2 : Closed Wetlands**

A wetland that is not adjacent to a lake or stream (closed wetland), must include a protective belt twenty-three (23) meters (74.75 feet) deep, calculated from the natural high water mark

In a case where an action is subject to the *Environment Quality Act* (R.S.Q., c.9-2), work covering a structure, a project, regrading, dredging or extraction in a closed wetland, including its protective belt, must be authorized by the ministry of sustainable development, environment and parks before the municipality can issue the permit or certificate of authorization relating to this work, pursuant to local regulations

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**Section 7.6 : Provisions relating to the Natural Topography**

**7.6.1 : Excavation and Backfilling Operations**

Excavation and backfilling are authorized for all constructions and authorized works conforming to the current bylaw in the construction area where the work is proposed, unless there is a contrary provision in the current bylaw.

However, excavation or excavation on a slope so as to erect a construction within the area of excavation may not exceed 20% of the Building Implantation Area.

Excavation and backfilling operations must be effected by stages or successive levels of a maximum thickness of one (1) meter (this provision does not apply to excavation and backfilling authorized in the second paragraph of the current article). The backfilling with materials or debris from construction, tree roots or other artificial material is prohibited.

All excavation and backfilling must be effected in a manner to prevent any sliding of land, rock slides, erosion or other phenomenon of nature. If required, control measures must be put into place during and after these works,

In the case of excavation and backfilling operations for the erection of a supporting wall necessary for the safety of the premises, and approved by an engineer, special provisions apply to the planning bylaws.

Notwithstanding the above, excavation and backfilling operations required for vehicular accesses and private roads are determined within the Environmental Management Plan, developed by the applicant and submitted to the *Architectural Implantation and Integration Plan (PIIA) Bylaw*.

**7.6.2 : Levelling a land site and modification of the topography**

Levelling a land site and modification of the natural topography of the land site is permitted in so far as the work consists of flattening mounds of less than one (1) meter and ground cavities of less than one (1) meter deep.

The levelling of a land site cannot result in render non-conforming the height of a construction, measured in meters, from the average ground level.

Notwithstanding the above, levelling of a land-site following works required for vehicular accesses and private roads are determined within the Environmental Management Plan, developed by the applicant and submitted to the *Architectural Implantation and Integration Plan (PIIA) Bylaw*.

**7.6.3 : Erosion Control Measures**

The property owner, the person who will execute the works or the applicant of a Request for Permit or the Certificate must, at all times, take measures to control erosion on the targeted land site.

All erosion problem areas must be dealt with by the appropriate intervention method as shown in the *Technical Guide – Erosion Control Measures*, enclosed with Appendix 6 of the present bylaws.

**7.6.4 : Very Steep Slope Zones (over 30%)**

Within zones with Very Steep Slope, that is a slope greater than 30%, only those works and construction projects involved in the stabilization of the slopes, to vehicular accesses, to private roads, to activities of integrated conservation of areas of fauna or natural and to accesses (development of stairs, paths or sidewalks) are authorized. In the case where accessory constructions are authorized, they may be erected on a portion of the land-site (plateau) where the slope is less than 30%.

Special provisions apply for authorized construction and works in the shoreline zone.

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**7.6.5 : Steep Slope Zones (between 20% and 30%)**

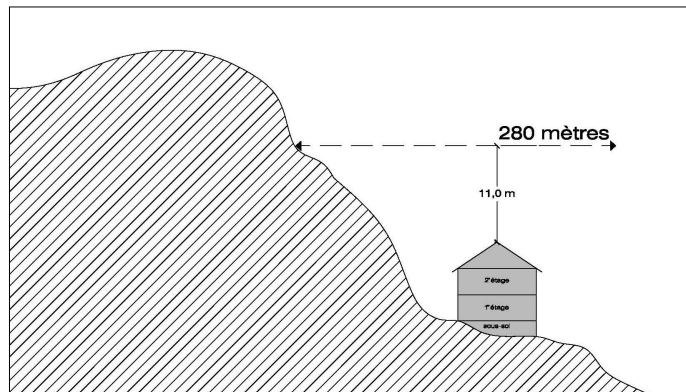
Within steep slope zones, that is a slope of between 20% and 30%, accessory constructions are permitted. Principal constructions must be erected on a portion of the land (plateau) where the slope is less than 20% (these provisions do not apply to works, constructions and projects authorized in article 7.6.4).

Special provisions apply for authorized construction and works in the shoreline zone.

**7.6.6 : High elevation zones (over 280 meters)**

Within high elevation zones, that is zones located at an altitude of over 280 meters, all construction is prohibited.

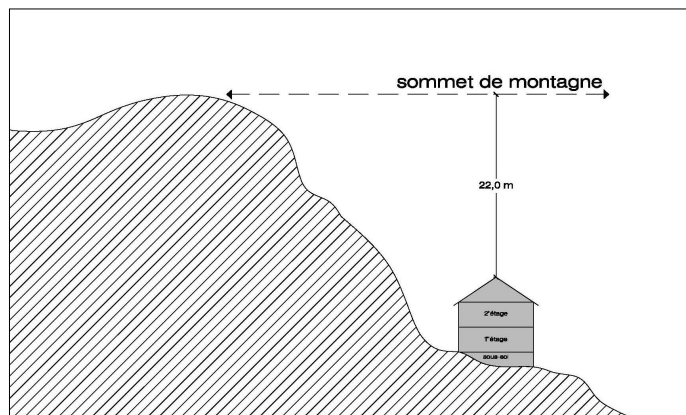
In addition, the height of construction located below the 280 meter line must be no closer than eleven (11) meters from this line.



**7.6.7 : Mountain summits**

All construction is prohibited within the mountain summit.

In addition, the height of construction located below the mountain summit line must be no closer than twenty-two (22) meters from this line.



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7.6.8 : Landslide risk zones

The provisions of articles 7.6.1 *et seq.* shall apply to the landslide risk zones.

They shall also apply to any embankment composed of loose material having a minimum height of 5 m. with an average slope greater than 27°, with a **watercourse at the base**, that is, a watercourse included in the protective strip of land at the base of the embankment. A landslide risk zone is the area inside a strip of land situated on both sides of the ridge line of an embankment. The strip of land that may be associated with a landslide risk zone is composed of three (3) distinct parts:

1. a protective strip of land at the top of the embankment:
2. the embankment;
3. a protective strip of land at the base of the embankment.

The depth of the landslide risk zone is determined on the basis of the soil types (predominantly sandy) and on the basis of the proposed interventions, as set out in the table (M-1) in this article.

The interventions shown in the following table are prohibited on embankments and in the protective strips of land at the top and the base of the embankment, based on the widths set out in the table. However, those interventions may be permitted on the condition that a geotechnical study that meets the requirements set out in table M-2 of article 2.3.2 of the by-law concerning permits and certificates is submitted in support of an application for a permit or certificate.

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<b>TABLE M-1 REGULATED STRUCTURES, BUILDINGS OR UNDERTAKINGS IN LANDSLIDE RISK ZONES – PREDOMINANTLY SANDY SOIL</b>	
<b>Type of intervention proposed</b>	<b>Embankment with a minimum height of 5 m. and having a gradient greater than 27° (50%) <u>with a watercourse at the base</u></b>
CONSTRUCTION OF A MAIN BUILDING (except an agricultural building)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one times the height of the embankment, up to a maximum of 20 m.;</li> <li>at the base of an embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one times the height of the embankment, up to a maximum of 40 m.</li> </ul>
ENLARGEMENT OF A MAIN BUILDING GREATER THAN 50% OF THE LAND AREA (except an agricultural building)  RECONSTRUCTION OF A MAIN BUILDING (except an agricultural building)  RELOCATION OF A MAIN BUILDING (except a farm building)  CONSTRUCTION OF AN ACCESSORY BUILDING (except an accessory building for residential or agricultural use)  ENLARGEMENT OF AN ACCESSORY BUILDING (except an accessory building for residential or agricultural use)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m</li> </ul>
CONSTRUCTION OF AN ACCESSORY BUILDING <sup>1</sup> (garage, shed, cabin, etc.) OR OF A STRUCTURE ACCESSORY TO THE RESIDENTIAL USE (above-ground pool, arbour, etc.)  ENLARGEMENT OF AN ACCESSORY BUILDING (garage, shed, cabin, etc.) OR OF A STRUCTURE ACCESSORY TO THE RESIDENTIA	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m.</li> <li>at the base of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m.</li> </ul>

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<b>TABLE M-1 REGULATED STRUCTURES, BUILDINGS OR UNDERTAKINGS IN LANDSLIDE RISK ZONES – PREDOMINANTLY SANDY SOIL (continued)</b>	
<b>Type of intervention proposed</b>	<b>Embankment with a minimum height of 5 m. and having a gradient greater than 27° (50%) <u>with a watercourse at the base</u></b>
ENLARGEMENT OF A MAIN BUILDING THAT IS LESS THAN 50% OF THE SURFACE AREA OF THE LAND AND IS ADJACENT TO THE EMBANKMENT (except an agricultural building)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one half the height of the embankment, being a minimum of 5 m. and up to a maximum of 10 m.</li> <li>at the base of an embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one times the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 40 m.</li> </ul>
ENLARGEMENT OF A MAIN BUILDING THAT IS LESS THAN 50% OF THE SURFACE AREA OF THE LAND AND IS NOT ADJACENT TO THE EMBANKMENT (except an agricultural building)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the base of an embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one times the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 40 m.</li> </ul>
ENLARGEMENT OF A MAIN BUILDING HAVING A WIDTH MEASURED PERPENDICULAR TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE BUILDING THAT IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 2 M. THAT IS ADJACENT TO THE EMBANKMENT <sup>2</sup> (except an agricultural building)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m;</li> <li>at the base of an embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one times the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 40 m.</li> </ul>
ENLARGEMENT OF A MAIN BUILDING BY THE ADDITION OF A 2nd STOREY (except an agricultural building)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m</li> </ul>
ENLARGEMENT OF A MAIN BUILDING BY CANTILEVERING HAVING A WIDTH MEASURED PERPENDICULAR TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE BUILDING THAT IS GREATER THAN 1 M <sup>3</sup> (except an agricultural building)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the base of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one half the height of the embankment, being a minimum of 5 m. and up to a maximum of 10 m.</li> </ul>
1 Garages, sheds and cabins having a surface area of less than 15 m <sup>2</sup> that do not require any backfill at the top of the embankment, or any cutting or excavation in the embankment, are permitted.	
2 Enlargements having a width measured perpendicular to the foundation of the building that is equal to or less than 2 m. and that are not adjacent to the embankment are permitted	
3 Cantilevered enlargements having a width measured perpendicular to the foundation of the building that is less than or equal to 1 m. are permitted.	



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<b>TABLE M-1 REGULATED STRUCTURES, BUILDINGS OR UNDERTAKINGS IN LANDSLIDE RISK ZONES – PREDOMINANTLY SANDY SOIL (continued)</b>	
<b>Type of intervention proposed</b>	<b>Embankment with a minimum height of 5 m. and having a gradient greater than 27° (50%) <u>with a watercourse at the base</u></b>
<p>CONSTRUCTION OF AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING (main building, accessory or secondary building, grain or feed silo, etc.) OR AN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKING (manure storage undertaking, etc.)</p> <p>ENLARGEMENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING (main building, accessory or secondary building, grain or feed silo, etc.) OR AN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKING (manure storage undertaking, etc.)</p> <p>RECONSTRUCTION OF AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING (main building, accessory or secondary building, grain or feed silo, etc.) OR AN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKING (manure storage undertaking, etc.)</p> <p>RELOCATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL BUILDING (main building, accessory or secondary building, grain or feed silo, etc.) OR AN AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKING (manure storage undertaking, etc.)</p>	<p>Prohibited in the embankment, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top and at the base of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m.</li> </ul>
<p>CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE<sup>4</sup> (street, water line, sewer line, bridge, etc.), OF AN UNDERTAKING (retaining wall, water catchment undertaking, etc.) OR OF STATIONARY EQUIPMENT (reservoir, etc.)</p> <p>REBUILDING OF INFRASTRUCTURE<sup>5</sup> (street, water line, sewer line, bridge, etc.), OF AN UNDERTAKING (retaining wall, water catchment undertaking, etc.) OR OF STATIONARY EQUIPMENT FIXE (reservoir, etc.)</p> <p>CONNECTION OF AN EXISTING BUILDING TO INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>Prohibited in the embankment, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one half the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 20 m;</li> <li>at the base of the embankment in a protective strip of land having a width equal to 5 m.</li> </ul>
<p>4 The construction of any type of electrical network is not covered by these provisions. However, if such interventions require backfilling, cutting or excavation, the rules for backfilling, cutting and excavation must be applied. Infrastructure that does not require any backfilling, cutting or excavation is permitted (e.g.: above-ground pipelines). Works carried out by Hydro-Québec shall not be subject to these provisions even if such interventions require backfilling, cutting and excavation (LUPDA, section 149, para. 2, subpara. 5).</p>	
<p>5 The maintenance or repair of any type of electrical network is not covered by these provisions. Maintenance and conservation work on the provincial highway network is not subject to these provisions, as provided by section 149, para. 2, subpara. 5 of the LUPDA.</p>	

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<b>TABLE M-1 REGULATED STRUCTURES, BUILDINGS OR UNDERTAKINGS IN LANDSLIDE RISK ZONES – PREDOMINANTLY SANDY SOIL (continued)</b>	
<b>Type of intervention proposed</b>	<b>Embankment with a minimum height of 5 m. and having a gradient greater than 27° (50%) with a watercourse at the base</b>
BACKFILLING <sup>6</sup> (permanent or temporary) COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL OR PUBLIC USE WITH NO BUILDING AND NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC <sup>7</sup> (storage, snow elimination sites, holding pond, water concentration, sanitary landfill site, agricultural drainage system outlet, etc.)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m.</li> </ul>
CUTTING OR EXCAVATION <sup>8</sup> (permanent or temporary) IN-GROUND POOL	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the base of the embankment in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m.</li> </ul>
USE WITH NO BUILDING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC (campground, trailer park, etc.)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one half times the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 20 m;</li> <li>at the base of an embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one times the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 40 m.</li> </ul>
TREE CUTTING <sup>9</sup> (except sanitation cutting and vegetation control cutting)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment in a protective strip of land having a width of 5 m.</li> </ul>
PROTECTIVE MEASURES (riprap counterweight, reshaping, drainage matting, protective wall, protective berm, diversion berm, etc.)	Prohibited in the embankment, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the top of the embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one half the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 20 m;</li> <li>at the base of an embankment, in a protective strip of land having a width equal to one times the height of the embankment up to a maximum of 40 m.</li> </ul>
6 Backfill that is less than 30 cm. thick and follows the natural profile of the land is permitted in the embankment and the protective strip of land at the top of the embankment. Backfill may be placed in successive layers on condition that the total thickness does not exceed 30 cm.	
7 If the intervention requires backfilling, cutting or excavation, the rules for backfilling, cutting or excavation must be applied. 7 If the intervention requires backfilling, cutting or excavation, the rules for backfilling, cutting or excavation must be applied.	
8 Excavations that are less than 50 cm. deep or have a surface area of less than 5 m <sup>2</sup> are permitted in the embankment and the protective strip of land at the base of the embankment [example of intervention covered by this exception: excavations to prevent structures from freezing using screw piles or concrete tubes (sonotubes)].	
9 Outside the urbanization perimeters, tree cutting is permitted in the embankment and the protective strip of land at the top of the embankment if no building or street is situated in the protective strip of land at the base of the embankment.	

CHAPTER 7 :  
Provisions relating to the Protection and Enhancement of the Environment

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**Section 7.7 :            Other provisions relating to the Protection of the Environment**

**7.7.1 :            Protection of a spawning ground**

Docks and boathouses are prohibited in a spawning ground.

**7.7.2 :            Prohibition relative to fences in the Virginia white-tailed deeryards**

Inside the White-tailed Virginia Deeryards, the Biological Corridor, the Exceptional Forestry Ecosystem and the Areas of High Ecological Value no fence can be erected except fences necessary for public security and safety fences around swimming pools.

**7.7.3 :            Installation of a septic treatment system**

Any septic treatment system or part of such a system that is not watertight and that is built to serve a new building must, in addition to the location standards set out in *Regulation respecting wastewater disposal systems for isolated dwellings (Q-2, r.8.)*, be at a minimum distance of thirty (30) meters calculated from the natural high water line.

However, in the case of construction of a new building on a non-conforming cadastrated lot, all septic systems or parts of such a system which is not watertight must respect a minimum distance of thirty (30) meters or when this is technically impossible, at a distance approaching as close as possible to this minimum distance, but not below location standards set out in the Regulation respecting wastewater disposal for isolated dwellings..

In the case of existing buildings with wastewater treatment systems that must be altered or rebuilt, any system or any part of such a system that is not watertight must be at a minimum distance of thirty (30) meters or, when this is technically impossible, at a distance that comes closest to this distance but not below location standards set out in the Regulation respecting wastewater disposal for isolated dwellings.

When possible, any part of a wastewater treatment system that is not water tight must, in addition to being away from the shoreline zone, face a section of the shoreline zone that is naturally wooded or revegetated so as to maximize natural retention of phosphorous by the ground and plants.

**7.7.4 : Protection of potable water supplies**

The following provisions apply to existing or future potable water supplies (work to capture below ground water) serving more than twenty (20) people:

1.            A minimum protective area of thirty (30) meters must be maintained around potable water supplies;
2.            Within the protective area, no construction, building or works are authorized. All sources of potential contamination must be excluded from the protective area.





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**CHAPTER 8 :**

**Provisions particular to certain uses**



**CHAPTER 8 :**  
**Provisions Specific to Certain Uses**

**Section 8.1 : Breeding and keeping of farm animals**

**8.1.1 : Area of application**

When authorized in the specification grid, the breeding and keeping of farm animals with low environmental constraints (code of practice A102) is authorized subject to the conditions set out in this section.

Incidentally, country restaurants are authorized in farmhouses (inside the main building).

**8.1.2 : Number of animals**

A maximum of one hundred (100) animal units may be bred or kept on a land site. In the case of hogs, fur-bearing animals, confined veal calves or poultry, the maximum number of animal units is thirty (30).

The follow table will help in determining the number of authorized animal units.

<b>Group or category of animals</b>	<b>Number of animals per animal unit</b>
Cows or heifers, bulls, horses	1
Veal calves weighing 225 to 500 kg each	2
Veal calves weighing less than 225 kg each	5
Breeder hogs weighing 20 to 100 kg each	5
Piglets weighing less than 20 kg each	25
Sows and piglets not weaned during the year	4
Laying hens or roosters	125
Broiler chickens	250
Started pullets	250
Quails	1,500
Pheasants	300
Broiler turkeys weighing 5 to 5.5 kg each	100
Broiler turkeys weighing 8.5 to 10 kg each	75
Broiler turkeys weighing 13 kg each	50
Female mink (excludes male and young mink)	100
Vixens (excludes male and young foxes)	40
Ewes and new-crop lambs	4
Goats and new-crop kids	6
Female rabbits (excludes male and young rabbits)	40

For any other animal species, an animal with a weight equal to or greater than 500 kg, or a group of animals of this species with a total weight of 500 kg, is equivalent to one animal unit.

When a weight is indicated in the table presented here, this is the expected weight of the animal at the end of the breeding period.

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**8.1.3 : Minimum distances**

1. A breeding facility must be located more than one hundred (100) meters from any dwelling, with the exception of the operator's dwelling, in which case the minimum distance is fifteen (15) meters;
2. A breeding facility must be located more than thirty (30) meters from the edges of a land site;
3. A breeding facility must be located more than seventy-five (75) meters from the high water mark or from a lake, stream or wetland;
4. An outdoor area where animals are left to roam freely or which is used for dressage must be located more than fifty (50) meters from any dwelling, with the exception of the operator's dwelling, in which case the minimum distance is ten (10) meters;
5. An outdoor area where animals are left to roam freely or which is used for dressage must be located more than fifteen (15) meters from the edges of a land site;
6. An outdoor area where animals are left to roam freely or which is used for dressage must be located more than thirty (30) meters from the high water mark or from a lake, stream or wetland.

**8.1.4 : Buildings for sheltering animals**

The number of buildings intended for sheltering animals is not limited. However, the maximum area of all buildings intended for sheltering animals is five hundred (500) square meters.

**Section 8.2 : Antennas and Telecommunication Towers**

**8.2.1 : Minimum distance for the implementation of telecommunication antennas near constructions imposing constraints**

Any new installation of a dwelling, public building, cultural, educational, recreational or religious services, institution within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services, and a tourist accommodation or commercial accommodation must be located at a minimum distance of 100 meters from a tower, building, building or other structure more than 20 meters high hosting one or more telecommunication antennas.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the standard distance is of fifty (50) meters when one or more of the following conditions is met:

1. The projection of a building associated with the uses described in the first paragraph of this Article, is located on land adjacent to a street or road already existing, to the date of entry into force of this bylaw;
2. The restraining use is located in a commercial or industrial area identified by the urbanism bylaws, under which bylaws provisions on buffer zones and visual displays are required for that area.

**8.2.2 : Minimum distance for the implementation of antennas and telecommunications towers near all rivers and lakes**

No antenna or telecommunication tower can not be located within 1 500 meters of the high water mark of all lakes and rivers on the territory of the municipality



**Z O N I N G   B Y L A W**  
**T O W N O F B A R K M E R E**

**CHAPTER 8 :**  
**Provisions Specific to Certain Uses**





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**CHAPTER 9 :**

**Specific provisions relating to Non-Conforming constructions and uses**

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CHAPTER 9 :  
Specific provisions relating to non-conforming constructions and uses

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**Section 9.1 :           General Provisions**

**9.1.1 :       Scope**

This chapter applies to non-conforming buildings and uses protected by acquired rights.

1. Are considered as a non-conforming building or use, any building or part of a building or any use, in a building or on a land site or in part of a building or on part of a land site, non-conforming to one or several provisions of the *Zoning Bylaw or the Building Bylaw* at the time of their entry into force;
2. The non-conforming use or building are protected by acquired rights, if the use or the building were in compliance with the bylaw existing at the time of its installation, its practice or its construction;
3. The non-conforming use of the building does not cause the building itself to be non-conforming;
4. The non-conforming building does not cause the use itself of the building to be non-conforming.

**CHAPTER 9 :**  
**Specific provisions relating to non-conforming constructions and uses**

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**Section 9.2 : Provisions relating to non-conforming uses**

**9.2.1 : Replacement of a non-conforming use**

A non-conforming use protected by acquired rights cannot be replaced by another non-conforming use.

By the replacement of a non-conforming use it is understood the changing of the non-conforming use to another use, whether it be in the same group of uses, the same class of use or the same code of use, or not.

**9.2.2 : Modification of non-conforming uses**

A non-conforming use protected by acquired rights cannot be modified.

By modification of a non-conforming use, it is understood a modification to the nature of the use or its termination.

**9.2.3 : Extension of non-conforming uses**

A non-conforming use protected by acquired rights may be extended or increased, as long as it is for the same purpose and that the use is not amended, in the following conditions;

1. The other provisions of the urbanism bylaws are respected;
2. The non-conforming use protected by acquired rights may increase by 50% of the occupied area within the building;
3. This extension can be completed in more than one (1) step, without ever exceeding the maximum allowed;
4. The extension of the use must be carried out on the same land site where the non-conforming use is situated.

**9.2.4 : Abandonment, termination or interruption of non-conforming use**

When the non-conforming use protected by acquired rights has been abandoned, terminated or interrupted for a period of twenty-four (24) consecutive months, or when it has been replaced by a conforming use, all subsequent uses of the land site or of the building must comply with the urbanism bylaws. The loss of acquired rights applies as much to the main use as to accessory uses.

**CHAPTER 9 :**  
**Specific provisions relating to non-conforming constructions and uses**

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**Section 9.3 : Provisions relating to non-conforming constructions**

**9.3.1 : Renovation of non-conforming constructions**

The renovation of any non-conforming construction protected by acquired rights is authorized. The renovation may not have the effect of aggravating the non-conformity of the construction.

**9.3.2 : Renovation of non-conforming constructions situated in the shoreline zone**

The renovation of any non-conforming construction protected by acquired rights, situated in the shoreline zone and existing on April 10, 2004, is authorized. The renovation may not have the effect of aggravating the non-conformity of the construction.

**9.3.3 : Enlargement of a non-conforming construction**

A non-conforming construction protected by acquired rights may be enlarged in the following conditions:

1. The enlargement conforms to the urbanism bylaws;
2. The enlargement does not have the effect of aggravating the non-conformity of the construction ;
3. In the case of a construction where the installation is non-conforming, the addition of a storey or the increase of the installation area is prohibited in the portion of the construction that is non-conforming with the installation standards in effect. However, the enlargement of a building is authorized with a balcony or a gallery covered with a roof or with a veranda existing at the entry into force of the current bylaw without exceeding the maximum main building dimension proscribed in the current bylaw.
4. In the case of a construction with a non-conforming installation , the enlargement (implantation area, height of the building in storeys or in meters) of the construction is only authorized on the side where the enlargement conforms to the installation standards of the construction.

Non-conforming balconies and galleries and protected by acquired rights, both in their size as their location, can be transformed into a veranda under the provisions of this bylaw and does not have the effect of enlarging the size and dimensions of the balconies and galleries. In this case, the porch or gallery are not considered in the maximum area of implantation of the main building

Specific standards will apply to the enlargement of non-conforming structures protected by acquired rights situated in the shoreline zone. At no time may the enlargement authorized in this article encroach on the shoreline zone.

**9.3.4 : Enlargement of non-conforming constructions situated in the shoreline zone**

The enlargement of a non-conforming construction, protected by acquired rights, situated in the shoreline zone and existing on April 10, 2004 is prohibited.

Notwithstanding the above, non-conforming balconies and galleries, protected by acquired rights with respect to the level of their implantation dimensions, may be transformed into a veranda conforming to the provision of the current bylaw without having the effect of enlarging the area and dimensions of the balconies and galleries. In this case the veranda is not considered in the implantation area of the main building.

**9.3.5 : Reconstruction or renovation of a building destroyed, become dangerous or having lost more than one half (50%) of its value.**

The reconstruction or renovation of a building destroyed, become dangerous or having lost more than one half of its value because of a fire or some other cause must be effected in conformity with the urbanism bylaws in force at the time of such a reconstruction or renovation.

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For this current article, the understanding of “some other cause” is any natural or man-made cause, including demolition or voluntary destruction of the building

Specific provisions apply to the reconstruction and to the renovation of a non-conforming building protected by acquired rights where the implantation is non-conforming or situated in the shoreline zone.

**9.3.6 : Reconstruction or renovation of a main building, destroyed, become dangerous or having lost more than one-half (50%) of its value and having a non-conforming implantation**

The reconstruction or the renovation of a main building, destroyed, become dangerous or having lost more than one-half (50%) of its value following a fire or some other cause, which has a non-conforming implantation is permitted, in the same footprint with the following conditions:

1. The use is legal at the moment of construction
2. It is impossible, considering the dimension of the land site and the topography to conform to the provisions relating to the setbacks (implantation standards are proscribed in the *Zoning Bylaw*);
3. It is impossible, considering the dimension of the land site and the topography of the land site to diminish the existing non-conformity before the damage or the demolition relative to the implantation of the building (for example, the displacement of the building has the effect to diminish the non-conformity with respect to the setbacks);
4. There is no enlargement of the non-conformity to the bylaw in force, notably the level of the implantation
5. If the location of the building does not comply with the provisions of this bylaw, the dimensions and size of the building to be rebuilt must be the same as before the accident but not exceed the maximum size permitted in this regulation in the area location of the building;
6. The applicant must furnish a localisation plan, prepared by a surveyor of the foundation of the destroyed building identifying its implantation.

For this current article, the understanding of “some other cause” is any natural or man-made cause, including demolition or voluntary destruction of the building

Specific provisions apply to the reconstruction and to the renovation of a non-conforming building protected by acquired rights where the implantation is non-conforming or situated in the shoreline zone.



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**9.3.7 :                    Reconstruction or renovation of a main building, destroyed, become dangerous or having lost more than one-half (50%) of its value situated in the shoreline zone.**

The reconstruction or the renovation of a main building, existing on May 22, 2009 and having a use other than municipal, public or for public access; destroyed, become dangerous or having lost more than one-half (50%) of its value following a fire or some other cause, situated in the shoreline zone of a lake or stream is authorized, under the following conditions:

1.    The land site is conforming to the *Subdivision Bylaw* or, if it is non-conforming, is protected by acquired rights;
2.    It is impossible, considering the dimension of the land site, the topography of the land site and the protection standards of the shoreline zone, to conform to the provisions relating to the setbacks and to the shoreline zone (implantation standards) proscribed in the Zoning Bylaw and to the provisions proscribed in the *Regulation respecting septic systems for isolated dwellings*;
3.    It is impossible, considering the dimension of the land site, the topography of the land site and the protection standards of the shoreline zone, to diminish the existing non-conformity before the damage or the demolition relative to the implantation of the building (for example, the displacement of the building has the effect to diminish the non-conformity with respect to the setbacks);
4.    The site of the main building on the land site or its proposed relocation is situated outside of a flood zone or of a wetland including its protection zone which surrounds it as defined by the current bylaw.
5.    There is no increase in the non-conformity to the bylaws in force, notably to the level of encroachment in the shoreline zone and no work to accomplish these works is within the minimum zone of five (5) meters of the shoreline zone as calculated from the high water mark;
6.    In the case of reconstruction or replacement of foundations in the same place, as measured where other conditions of the current article or found; the works do imply works of supplementary excavation.
7.    A land site zone adjacent to the high water mark with a depth of five (5) meters must be revegetalized following the provisions of the current bylaw.

For this current article, the understanding of “some other cause” is any natural or man-made cause, including demolition or voluntary destruction of the building

Specific provisions apply to the reconstruction and to the renovation of a non-conforming building protected by acquired rights where the implantation is non-conforming or situated in the shoreline zone.

CHAPTER 9 :  
Specific provisions relating to non-conforming constructions and uses

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**9.3.8 : Specific provisions relating to docks on cribs (*Amended on 4 December 2018, R. 251, a. 2*)**

The renovation or repair of crib docks which are protected by acquired rights is permitted, subject to the following restrictions. The actual crib structures may in no way be enlarged nor displaced: the repairs to each crib structure shall remain within the "footprint area" on the littoral of the existing crib. The terms "renovate" or "repair", in the case of crib docks which are protected by acquired rights, shall be deemed to include the complete replacement, as may be required, of the existing dock top and supporting stringers, as well as the complete replacement, as may be required, of all elements of the crib structures which are situated above the low water level. Crib docks may be demolished or removed, at which point they cease to be protected by acquired rights. Where a crib dock is demolished, the underlying crib structures shall be removed such that there is a safe passage for boats of at least 1.4 meters between the top of the demolished crib structure and the water level at low water (*Amended on 4 December 2018, R. 251, a. 2*).

CHAPTER 9 :  
Specific provisions relating to non-conforming constructions and uses

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**Section 9.4 : Provisions relating to conforming uses and constructions on a non-conforming lot**

**9.4.1 : Conforming uses and constructions on a non-conforming lot**

A use or a building may be carried out or installed on a non-conforming lot protected by acquired rights to the extent that the use and constructions conform with urbanism bylaws, with the exception of provisions relating to the dimensions and area of the land site.

**9.4.2 : Special provisions relating to docks and boathouses on a non-conforming lot**

Docks on stilts, posts or manufactured on floating platforms and boathouses are authorized on a non-conforming lot protected by acquired rights if it respects the conditions outlined in section 7.4 of the current bylaw.

**9.4.3 : Special provisions relating to docks and boathouses on a non-conforming lot in zones P-01, P-02 and P-03**

Notwithstanding, that the principal dwelling use is not authorized in zones P-01, P-02 and P-03, docks and boathouses on stilts, posts or manufactured on floating platforms intended for private dwellings are authorized on non-conforming lots protected by acquired rights, in the following conditions:

1. Only one (1) dock is permitted;
2. Only one (1) boat house;
3. The maximum length of a dock and boathouse is set at ten (10) meters (calculated perpendicularly from the high water mark);
4. The maximum area of a dock is eighteen (18) square meters ;
5. The maximum area of a boathouse is fifty-five (55) square meters ;
6. The dock and boathouse must be located within a space formed by the extension of the lot's lateral limits;
7. All other provisions in section 7.4 of this bylaw must be observed.

**9.4.4 : Special provisions relating to sheds on a non-conforming lot in zones P-01, P-02 and P-03**

Notwithstanding, that the principal dwelling use is not authorized in zones P-01, P-02 and P-03, sheds for the private use are authorized on non-conforming lots protected by acquired rights, in the following conditions:

1. Only one (1) shed is permitted per land site;
2. The maximum height is set to 5.5 meters;
3. The number of storeys is set to one (1);
4. The maximum area of the shed is set to fifteen (15) square meters.

**CHAPTER 9 :**  
Specific provisions relating to non-conforming constructions and uses

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**Section 9.5 : Provisions relating to Non-conforming Signs**

**9.5.1 : Renovation of a non-conforming sign**

The renovation of a non-conforming sign protected by acquired rights is authorized.

For the current article, renovation also includes changing the message of the sign as long as it does not include an enlargement of the structure of the sign.

**9.5.2 : Enlargement of a non-conforming sign**

The enlargement of a non-conforming sign protected by acquired rights is authorized only if the enlargement has the effect of rendering the sign conforming to the current bylaw.

**9.5.3 : Reconstruction of a non-conforming sign**

The reconstruction of a non-conforming sign protected by acquired rights is authorized only if the replacement has the effect of rendering the sign conforming to the current bylaw.



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**CHAPTER 10 :**

**Final Provisions**



Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.  
Final Provisions

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**Section 10.1 :           Entry into forcer**

**10.1.1 :    Entry into Force**

This bylaw shall enter into force in compliance with the law.

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**Mayor**

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**Director General**





Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.  
Final Provisions

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**APPENDIX 1 :**

**Zoning Plan**





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**APPENDIX 2 :**

**TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS**





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**APPENDIX 3 :**

**Zones to be Protected**





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**APPENDIX 4 :**

**Intervention Sectors – Vehicular access and Private Roads**







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**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**



**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

**Tableau 1 :**

**Liste des plantes indigènes et riveraines autorisées  
pour la revégétalisation de la rive  
(arbres)**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>ARBRES</b>						
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Érable rouge	S, MO	F, H	3	25	O, A
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Érable à sucre	O	S, F	3	30	O, A
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> *	Érable argentée	S	F, H	4	25	O, T
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> *	Bouleau jaune	S, MO	F, H	3	25	O
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Frêne d'Amérique	MO, O	S, F	4	25	O
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Frêne noir	S	H	2	15	O, T
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Mélèze laricin	S	F, H	2	25	S, T, O
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Épinette blanche	O, MO	S	2	28	O
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Épinette noire	O, MO	H	1	16	T
<i>Pinus strobus</i> *	Pin blanc	S, MO	S	2	35	R, S
<i>Pinus resinosa</i> *	Pin rouge	S, MO	S	2	35	R, S
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Cerisier de Pennsylvanie	S	F	3	8	O, A
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Cerisier tardif	S, MO	F	2	20	O, A
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Cerisier de Virginie	S	S, F	2	4,5	O
<i>Quercus rubra</i> *	Chêne rouge	S	S, F	3	25	R, O
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Saule noir	S, MO	H	4	12	O, A
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Sorbier d'Amérique	S, MO	S, F, MH	2	10	R, S, A, O, T
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Thuja occidental	S, MO, O	F, H	3	15	O, T
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Tilleul d'Amérique	S, MO, O	S, F	3	20	R, O, A
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Pruche de l'Est	MO, O	F	3	22	R, O

Légende :

1 - Lumière : S : Soleil, O : Ombre, MO : Mi-Ombre

2 - Humidité : S : Sec, F : Frais, H : Humide

3 - Type de sol : R : Rocailleux, S : Sablonneux, A : Argileux, O : Organique, T : Tourbeux

\* Attention à la distance en relation au bâtiment, système racinaire important

**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

**Tableau 2 :**

**Liste des plantes indigènes et riveraines autorisées  
pour la revégétalisation de la rive  
(arbustes)**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>ARBUSTES</b>						
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Aulne rugueux	S	H	1	6	O, T
<i>Alnus crispa</i>	Aulne crispé	S	H	1	3	O, T
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Amélanchier sanguin	S, MO	S	3	10	R, S, A
<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>	Amélanchier stolonifère	S, MO	S	3	10	R, S, A
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Amélanchier arbre	S, MO	S	3	10	R, S, A
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Amélanchier glabre	S, MO	S, F, H	3	13	O
<i>Andromeda glaucophylla</i>	Andromède glauque	S, MO	H	1	1	T
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Aronia noir	S	F, H	3	2	O, T
<i>Cassandra calyculata</i>	Cassandre caliculé	n.d.	H	2	2	S, T
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	CornYesller à feuilles alternes	MO	F, H	3	6	O
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	CornYesller rugueux	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	CornYesller stolonifère	S, MO	S, F	1	3	O
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Noisetier à long bec	S, O	F, H	3	3	O
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Dièreville chèvrefeuille	S, MO, O	S, F	3	1.2	O
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Houx verticillé	S, MO	F, H	3	8	O, A, T
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Kalmia à feuilles étroites	S	F, H	3	0.75	S, T
<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	Lédon du Groenland	S	F, H	2	1.2	S, O, T
<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Némopante mucroné	S	H	1	3	O, T
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Myrique baumier	S	H	2	1.25	T, O
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Physocarpe à feuilles d'Obier	S, O	F, H	3	3	T, O
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	Chèvrefeuille du Canada	MO	F, H	3	1.5	O
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Chèvrefeuille dioïque	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Prunier sauvage	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>	Rhododendron du Canada	MO, S	S, F, H	2	1	S, T
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Sumac vinaigrier	S	S	3	6	R, S, O
<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	Gadellier lacustre	S	F, H	2	1.5	O
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Gadellier américain	S	F, H	2	1	O

**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>ARBUSTES</b>						
Ribes glandulosum	Gadellier glanduleux	S	F, H	2	1	O
Rosa blanda	Rosier inerme	S	S	2	1.5	O, S
Rubus odoratus	Ronce odorante	S, O, MO	S, F, H	2	2	S, O
Rubus idaeus	Ronce du mont Ida	S	S	2	1.5	R, S, O, A
Rubus pubescens	Ronce pubescente	S	F, H	2	2 rampante	O
Rubus allegheniensis	Ronce alléghanienne	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Salix bebbiana	Saule de Bebb	S	F, H	2	8	S, O, A, T
Salix discolor	Saule discoloré	S	F, H	3	6	O, T
Salix lucida	Saule brillant	S	F, H	2	10	O, T
Salix pellita	Saule satiné	S	F, H	3	5	O, T
Salix petiolaris	Saule pétiolé	S	S, F, H	3	5	S, T
Salix serissima	Saule très tardif	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Sambucus canadensis	Sureau du Canada	S, MO, O	F	3	3	O
Sambucus pubens	Sureau pubescent	S, MO, O	F	3	4	O
Spiraea alba	Spirée blanche	S, MO	F, H	3	2	S, O, T
Spiraea latifolia	Spirée à larges feuilles	S, MO	F, H	3	1.5	S, O, T
Spiraea tomentosa	Spirée tomenteuse	S, MO	F, H	3	1.5	S, O, T
Vaccinium myrtilloides	Airelle fausse myrtille	S	F, H	1	0.75	O, T
Vaccinium angustifolium	Airelle à feuilles étroites	S	F, H	1	0.6	O, T
Viburnum cassinoides	Viorne cassinoïde	S	F, H	2	4	A, O
Viburnum trilobum	Viorne trilobée	S, MO	F, H	3	3	O, T
Viburnum alnifolium	Viorne à feuilles d'aulne	S, MO	F, H	3	4	O

Légende

1 - Lumière : S : Soleil, O : Ombre, MO : Mi-Ombre

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**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

**Tableau 3 :**

**Liste des plantes indigènes et riveraines autorisées  
pour la revégétalisation de la rive  
(herbes)**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>HERBES</b>						
Actaea rubra	Actée rouge	O, MO	F	4	0.9	O
Anaphalis margaritacea	Anaphale marguerite	S	S	3	0.5	R, S
Anemone canadensis	Anémone du Canada	S, MO, O	F, H	3	0.6	O
Anemone virginiana	Anémone de Virginie	MO	S, F	3	0.9	R
Angelica atropurpurea	Angélique noire-pourprée	S, MO	F, H	3	2.5	O
Apocynum cannabinum	Apocyn chanvrin	S, MO	F, H	3	1	O, T, R
Aster cordifolius	Aster à feuilles cordées	S	F	3	1	R, O
Aster lateriflorus	Aster latériflore	S, MO	S, F, H	3	1.5	O
Aster novae-angliae	Aster de la Nouvelle-Angleterre	S	S, F	3	1.5	O
Aster novi-belgii	Aster de la Nouvelle-Belgique	S	S, F	3	0.9	O
Aster puniceus	Aster ponceau	S	S, F	3	2.5	O
Aster umbellatus	Aster à ombelles	S	S, F	3	2.5	O
Bidens cernua	Bident penché	S, MO	F, H	2	1	S, O
Caltha palustris	Populage des marais	S, MO, O	H	3	0.6	O, T
Chelone glabra	Galane glabre	S, MO	F, H	3	0.9	O
Clintonia borealis	Clintonie boréale	O, MO	F	1	0.25	O
Cornus canadensis	CornYessler du Canada	O, MO	S, F	1	0.15	O
Epilobium angustifolium	Épilobe à feuilles étroites	S	S, F	2	2	O
Eupatorium maculatum	Eupatoire maculée	S, MO	F, H	3	1.5	T
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Eupatoire perfoliée	S, MO	F, H	3	1.5	T
Gaultheria procumbens	Gaulthérie couchée	MO, O	S, F	2	0.15	O
Geum canadense	Benoîte du Canada	MO, O	F, H	3	1	O, T
Geum rivale	Benoîte des ruisseaux	S, MO	F, H	3	0.6	T
Heracleum maximum	Berce très grande	S, MO	F, H	3	3	T
Impatiens capensis	Impatiente du Cap	MO	F, H	3	1	T, O
Iris versicolor	Iris versicolore	S, MO	F, H	2	0.65	O, T
Lobelia cardinalis	Lobélie du cardinal	S	F, H	4	1.2	O

**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>HERBES</b>						
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Maïanthème du Canada	MO, O	F, S	2	0.1	O
<i>Mentha canadensis</i>	Menthe du Canada	S, MO	F, H	3	0.1	O
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Myosotis laxiflore	MO, S	F, H	3	0.5	O, T
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Onagre de Victorin	S	S, F	2	1.25	R
<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	Potentille palustre	S, MO	H	3	0.5	T
<i>Scutellaria epilobiifolia</i>	Scutellaire à feuilles d'épilobe	S, MO	H	3	1	O, T
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	Scutellaire latériflore	S, MO	H	3	0.8	T, O
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Verge d'or du Canada	S	S, F	3	1.5	R, S
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Verge d'or à tige zizaguante	O, MO	F	3	0.75	O
<i>Solidago squarrosa</i>	Verge d'or squarreuse	S, MO, O	S, F	3	1.6	O
<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	Verge d'or des marais	S, MO	F, H	3	2	O, T
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	Smilacine à grappes	O, MO	F	2	0.9	O
<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Pigamon pubescent	S, MO	F	3	2	O
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Tiarelle cordifoliée	O, MO	F	3	0.3	S, O
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Trille dressé	O, MO	F	3	0.45	O
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Verveine hastée	S, MO	F, H	4	1.8	O
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Violette du Canada	MO, O	F	3	0.6	O
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	Violette cucullée	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Légende

1 - Lumière : S : Soleil, O : Ombre, MO : Mi-Ombre

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**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

**Tableau 4 :**

**Liste des plantes indigènes et riveraines autorisées  
pour la revégétalisation de la rive  
(herbes-fouragères)**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur Max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>FOUGÈRES</b>						
Athyrium filix-femina	Athyrium fougère-femelle	O, MO	F, H	3	0.9	O
Athyrium thelypteroides	Athyrium fausse thélyptéride	O	F, H		1.25	O
Dryopteris cristata	Dryoptéride accrétée	O, MO	F, H	2	0.6	O, T
Dryopteris disjuncta	Dryoptéride disjointe	MO, O	F	3	0.5	O, T
Dryopteris noveboracensis	Dryoptéride de New-York	MO, O	F	3	0.6	O, T
Thelypteris palustris	Thélyptère des marais	O, MO	H	3	0.8	O
Dryopteris phegopteris	Dryoptéride du hêtre	O, MO	H, F	2	0.3	O, T
Dryopteris spinulosa	Dryoptéride spinuleuse	O, MO, S	S, F, H	1	0.5	O
Onoclea sensibilis	Onoclée sensible	O, MO, S	F, H	2	0.9	O, T
Osmunda cinnamomea	Osmonde cannelle	O, MO, S	F, H	2	2	O
Osmunda claytoniana	Osmonde de Clayton	O, MO, S	F, H	3	1.3	O
Osmunda regalis	Osmonde royale	O, MO, S	F, H	2	1.5	O

Légende

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**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

**Tableau 5 :**

**Liste des plantes indigènes et riveraines autorisées  
pour la revégétalisation de la rive  
(herbes – graminées et cypéracées)**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>GRAMINÉES &amp; CYPÉRACÉES</b>						
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Calamagrostis du Canada	S	F, H	3	1.5	R, S, A, O
<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Carex de Bebb	S	F, H	3	0.6	n.d.
<i>Carex crinita</i>	Carex crépu	S	H	3	0.6	n.d.
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	Carex gonflé	S, MO, O	F, H	3	1	O, T
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Carex luisant	S	H	3	0.5	O, T
<i>Carex plantaginea</i>	Carex plantain	O, MO	F	4	0.3	O
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Carex faux-souchet	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Carex stipité	S	H	3	1.5	O, T
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Deschampsie cespiteuse	S	F	3	0.6	
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Élyme du Canada	S	F	3	1.5	R, S, A, O
<i>Glyceria canadensis</i>	Glycérie du Canada	S, MO	F, H	3	1	O, T
<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	Glycérie géante	S	F, H	3	1.6	O, T
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Glycérie striée	S, MO, O	F, H	3	1	O, T
<i>Hierochloa odorata</i>	Hiéochloé odorante	S	F	3	0.45	O, T
<i>Juncus alpinus</i>	Jonc alpin	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i>	Jonc brévicaudé	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Jonc épars	S	H	3	0.65	O, T
<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Jonc filiforme	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Jonc noueux	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Léersie faux-riz	S	F, H	3	1.3	O, T
<i>Panicum depauperatum</i>	Panic appauvri	S	S	n.d.	n.d.	S
<i>Panicum xanthophyllum</i>	Panic jaunâtre	S	S	n.d.	n.d.	S
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Schizachyrium à balais	S	S, F	4	0.6	n.d.
<i>Scirpus atrocintus</i>	Scirpe à ceinture noire	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Scirpe noirâtre	S	H	3	1.2	O, T
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Scirpe souchet	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Scirpus heterochaetus</i>	Scirpe à soies inégales	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<i>Scirpus pedicellatus</i>	Scirpe pédicellé	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

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Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>GRAMINÉES &amp; CYPÉRACÉES</b>						
Scirpus rubrotinctus	Scirpe à gaines rouges	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Scirpus validus	Scirpe vigoureux	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Typha angustifolia	Typha à feuilles étroites	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Typha latifolia	Typha à feuilles larges	S	H	2	2.5	O, T

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**APPENDIX 5 :**

**List of indigenous and shoreline plants authorized for the revegetalization of the shores.**

**Tableau 6 :**

**Liste des plantes indigènes et riveraines autorisées  
pour la revégétalisation de la rive  
(plantes grimpantes-muret)**

Noms latins	Noms français	Classification indicatrice				
		Lumière <sup>1</sup>	Humidité <sup>2</sup>	Rusticité	Hauteur max. (m)	Type de sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>PLANTES GRIMPANTES</b>						
Clematis virginiana	Clématite de Virginie	S, MO	F	3	4	n. p.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Parthénocisse à cinq folioles	S, MO, O	F	2	10	n. p.
Smilax herbacea	Smilax herbacé	O, MO	F, H	4	5	n. p.
Vitis riparia	Vigne des rivages	S, O, MO	F, H	2	6	n. p.

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Note :

- i. Les herbes regroupent : les herbes, les fougères, les graminées et les cypéracées.
- ii. Pour des précisions spécifiques contacter des ressources spécialisées (pépiniéristes, horticulteurs, etc.), par exemple pour des plans de revégétalisation personnalisés, des techniques et des espèces à favoriser et autres.





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**APPENDIX 6 :**

**Technical Guide – Erosion Control Measures**