

Appendix E

Greater Cardinal Creek Subwatershed Management Plan

• Watercourse Classification and Recommended Setbacks

Watercourse Classification and Setbacks

Watershed science has demonstrated that the protection of water quality, aquatic habitats and fish habitat depends upon the conservation and protection of headwater areas and watercourses. Watersheds function very much like human lungs. In human lungs, the most important areas for gas exchange are not the main passages, but the numerous alveoli: the small sacs, deep in the lungs, where the ratio of surface area to volume is highest. Impairment of these alveoli through smoking, exposure to toxic fumes, or infection quickly leads to the collapse of the respiratory system. Similarly, most of the water in a watershed originates in headwater areas, entering the numerous small watercourses – sometimes ephemeral, sometimes permanent – where the ratio of shoreline and streambed to water volume is highest. These are the areas where the exchange of materials and energy between the terrestrial and aquatic systems is greatest. Consequently, they are the areas in which the protection of watercourse features is most important to the overall health of the watershed.

Ottawa's <u>Official Plan</u> requires development setbacks to protect watercourses and watersheds. The need for watercourse setbacks may vary by watercourse. Consequently, they will often be identified by subwatershed studies (SWS) and environmental management plans (EMP). They are implemented by zoning at the time of development review and building permit processes. Where watercourse setbacks are not established through a SWS or EMP, or those management plans do not address minimum watercourse setbacks, then Section 4.7.3 (2) of the <u>Official Plan</u> states that the *greater* of the following setbacks will apply:

- The regulatory flood line, where such exists;
- The geotechnical limit of the hazard lands, as established using the City of Ottawa <u>Slope Stability Guidelines;</u>
- 30 m from the normal high water mark of rivers, lakes and streams;
- 15 m from the existing top of bank, where there is a defined bank.

If the watercourse in question has been identified as a municipal drain through a <u>Drainage Act</u> process, then a larger setback may also be established through the applicable Drain Engineer's report. A larger setback requirement may also be identified through an Environmental Impact Statement where a watercourse is identified as part of a natural corridor or part of any other feature of the City's natural heritage system described in Section 2.4.2 (1) of the Official Plan (*e.g.* a watercourse associated with a significant woodland)

With some exceptions for activities subject to specific approval processes (as specified in Policy 4.7.3 (4)), the Official Plan does not permit site alteration or development within the applicable watercourse setback. Exceptions to the standard, minimum setbacks may be requested in three circumstances (Policy 4.7.3 (6)):

• On existing lots, where the standard minimum setback is not achievable (see Policy 4.7.3 (6) for details);

- "Adjacent to a minor tributary that serves primarily a surface water function and that may have only an intermittent flow."
- "Adjacent to an existing top of bank where the regulatory floodline and the geotechnical limit of the hazard lands are within 15 metres from the existing top of bank."

A request for an exception to the standard, minimum setbacks or to the prohibition on development and site alteration will only be considered if it is supported by a study that identifies and addresses the following:

- The floodplain (regulated or not) and the geotechnical limits;
- Impacts on the natural vegetation and ecological functions of the setback area, including protective functions with respect to the watercourse, intrinsic values, and intrinsic functions;
- The nature of the watercourse, including: thermal regime; sensitivity to sediments, pollutants, anthropogenic nutrient inputs; light regime; the relative importance of groundwater inputs, interflow, and surface water inputs; in-stream and near-stream structure; natural nutrient inputs and balance.

Request for exceptions to the standard, minimum setbacks are often made for headwater watercourses, based on claims that these are "minor tributaries" as *per* Policy 4.7.3 (6b). Interpretation of this policy has been complicated in the past by the lack of explicit criteria for the assessment of whether a watercourse qualifies as a minor tributary. Ottawa is currently developing standard guidelines for application of the minor tributary policy, based upon two recent documents: <u>Evaluation, Classification and Management of Headwater Drainage Features Guidelines</u> (CVC and TRCA 2013); <u>Ecological Buffer Guideline Review</u> (Beacon Environmental Ltd. 2012). A minor tributary will normally fall within one of the following recommended management categories:

- Mitigation
- Recharge Protection
- Maintain Terrestrial Linkage
- No Management Required.

The Greater Cardinal Creek Subwatershed Study takes a risk-based approach to establishing watercourse setbacks, based recommendations in the Ecological Buffer Guideline Review (Beacon Environmental Ltd. 2012). In some cases, these setbacks supersede the minimum setbacks in the Official Plan, in order to protect "critical function zones" (Beacon Environmental Ltd. 2012). Table *X* cross-references the recommended management categories in the Headwater Drainage Feature Guidelines (CVC and TRCA 2013) to development setbacks based on Table 7 in the Ecological Buffer Guidelines (Beacon Environmental Ltd. 2012). The development setback distances are intended to reduce the risk of not achieving the intended buffer functions to moderate or low (Beacon Environmental Ltd. 2012).

Table 1. Recommended Minimum Watercourse Setbacks for DevelopmentProposals

Management Recommendation (CVC and TRCA 2013)	Minimum Setbacks
Permanent Watercourse (Headwater Drainage Feature Guidelines do not apply)	 Greater of: Regulatory flood line Geotechnical limit of hazard lands 30 m from normal high water mark 25 m from top of bank Setback as determined through an Environmental Impact Statement Setback as determined through a Drain Engineer's Report
Protection	 Greater of: Regulatory flood line Geotechnical limit of hazard lands 30 m from normal high water mark 25 m from top of bank Setback as determined through an Environmental Impact Statement Setback as determined through a Drain Engineer's Report
Conservation	 Greater of: Regulatory flood line Geotechnical limit of hazard lands 30 m from normal high water mark 25 m from top of bank Setback as determined through an Environmental Impact Statement Setback as determined through a Drain Engineer's Report
Mitigation (with direct fish habitat)	 Greater of: Regulatory flood line Geotechnical limit of hazard lands 25 m from top of bank, where there is a defined top of bank. 25 from the watercourse centre line, where there is no defined top of bank Setback as determined through an Environmental Impact Statement Setback as determined through a Drain Engineer's Report
Mitigation (with	Greater of:

indirect fish habitat)	 Regulatory flood line Geotechnical limit of hazard lands 15 m from top of bank, where there is a top of bank. 15 m from the watercourse centre line, where there is no defined top of bank Setback as determined through an Environmental Impact Statement Setback as determined through a Drain Engineer's Report
Recharge Protection	 Greater of: Regulatory flood line Geotechnical limit of hazard lands Setback as determined through a source water protection plan, subwatershed study, environmental management, an Environmental Impact Statement or other planning study.
Maintain Terrestrial Linkage	 Greater of: Regulatory flood line Geotechnical limit of hazard lands Setback as determined through an Environmental Impact Statement
None	Greater of: • Regulatory flood line • Geotechnical limit of hazard lands

Watercourses in the Greater Cardinal Creek Subwatershed have been provisionally classified through a desktop analysis, using criteria and classes from the "Evaluation, Classification and Management of Headwater Drainage Features Guidelines" (CVC/TRCA 2013). The desktop analysis used aerial photography, topographic mapping, soils, and municipal drain classifications, as well as aquatic habitat information and fisheries information from the Existing Conditions Report. Where insufficient information exists for a preliminary assessment, the watercourse has been classified as "unknown."

These classifications are intended primarily for screening and high-level planning purposes. Any specific development or site alteration proposal adjacent to one of the illustrated headwater watercourses must be accompanied by a site investigation using the methodology of the Headwater Drainage Feature Guidelines (CVC/TRCA 2013).

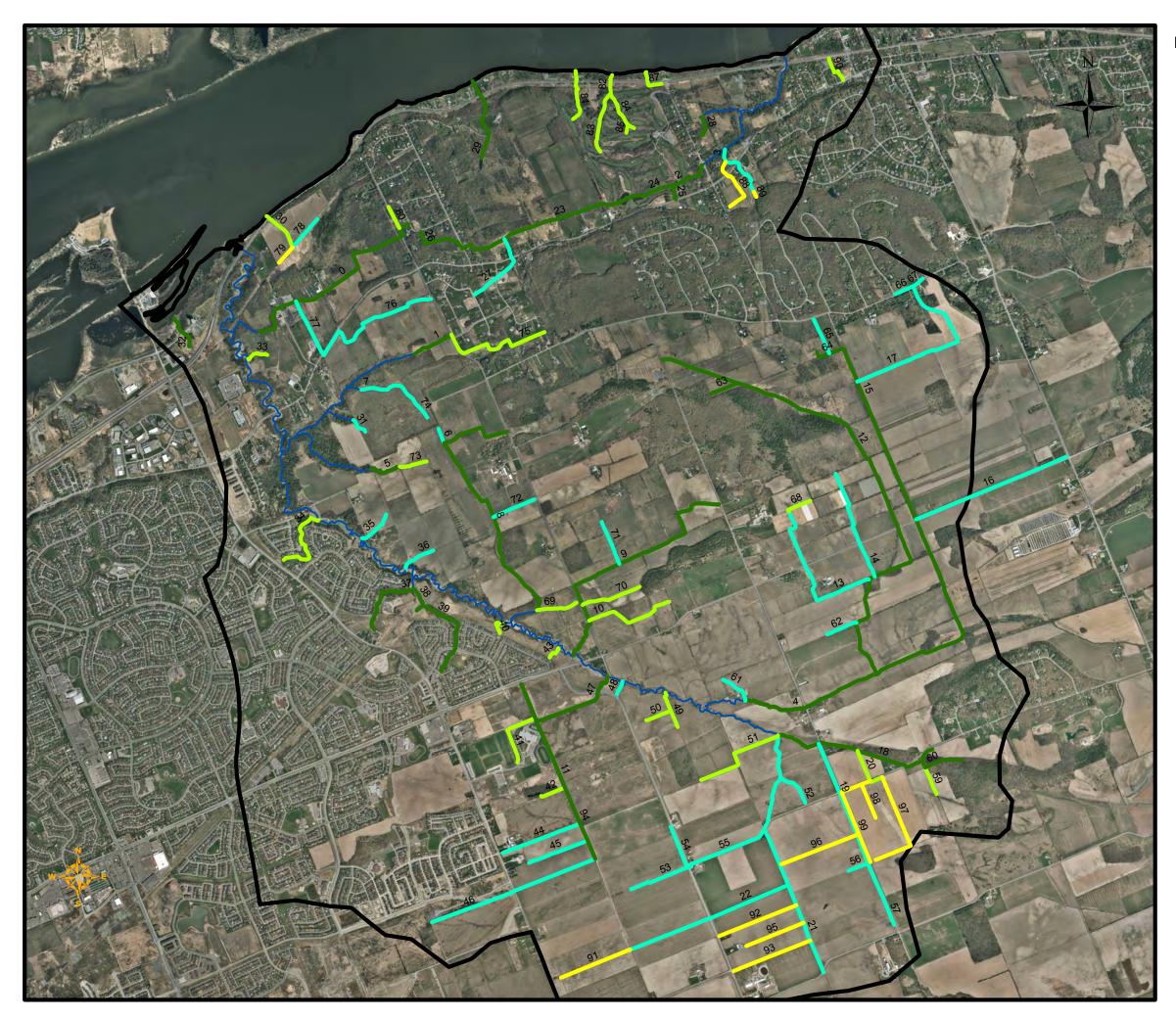
Table X+1 and attached figure present the results of the watercourse classification.

			Hydrological	Riparian		Terrestrial	Management
Number	DRAIN NAME	Watercourse Type	Function	Function	Fish Habitat	Habitat	Recommendation
0		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Valued	Valued	Protection
1		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Valued	Important	Protection
2		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Contributing	Valued	Protection
3		Altered Watercourse	Valued	Valued	Unknown	Contributing	Unknown
4		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Important	Limited	Protection
5		Restricted Valley	Important	Important	Contributing	Limited	Protection
6		Ditch	Unknown	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
7		Altered Watercourse	Valued	Valued	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
8	Penning	Municipal Drain A	Important	Valued	Important	Limited	Protection
9	Arnold Scharfe	Municipal Drain A	Important	Important	Valued	Limited	Protection
10	Arnold Scharfe (Br 1)	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Important	Contributing	Contributing	Conservation
11	Chartrand	Municipal Drain A	Important	Valued	Important	Limited	Protection
12	Scharfe	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Important	Contributing	Important	Protection
13	Borden Scharfe (West Branch)	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
14	Borden Scharfe (East Branch)	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
15	Mercier	Municipal Drain A	Important	Important	Important	Contributing	Protection
16	Mercier Br	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
17	William Hayes	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Valued	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
18	Garvock	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Important	Contributing	Important	Protection
19	Eric Deavy	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
20	Garvock (Br 1)	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Important	Contributing	Limited	Conservation
21	John Smits	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
22	Antonio Farley	Municipal Drain F	Valued	Valued	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
23	Bella Vista	Municipal Drain U	Important	Important	Contributing	Valued	Protection
24		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Contributing	Valued	Protection
25		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Contributing	Valued	Protection
26		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Contributing	Important	Protection
27		Ditch	Valued	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
28		Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Contributing	Valued	Protection
29		Ditch	Important	Important	Contributing	Valued	Protection

Table X+1. Watercourse Classification and Recommended Setbacks

30	Ditch	Contributing	Important	Limited	Limited	Conservation
31	Restricted Valley	Valued	Valued	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
32	Restricted Valley	Valued	Important	Contributing	Important	Protection
33	Restricted Valley	Contributing	Important	Limited	Limited	Conservation
34	Urban Watercourse	Contributing	Important	Limited	Contributing	Conservation
35	Restricted Valley	Valued	Valued	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
36	Ditch	Unknown	Limited	Contributing	Limited	Unknown
37	Urban Watercourse	Contributing	Important	Limited	Important	Protection
38	Urban Watercourse	Important	Limited	Important	Limited	Protection
39	Urban Watercourse	Valued	Important	Limited	Important	Protection
40	Restricted Valley	Valued	Important	Contributing	Contributing	Conservation
41	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Important	Limited	Conservation
42	Ditch	Contributing	Important	Contributing	Contributing	Conservation
43	Restricted Valley	Contributing	Important	Contributing	Contributing	Conservation
44	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
45	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
46	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
47	Restricted Valley	Important	Valued	Important	Contributing	Protection
48	Ditch	Valued	Valued	Valued	Limited	Unknown
49	Ditch	Contributing	Important	Valued	Contributing	Conservation
50	Ditch	Contributing	Important	Limited	Limited	Conservation
51	Ditch	Valued	Important	Valued	Contributing	Conservation
52	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
53	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
54	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
55	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
56	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
57	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
58	Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Important	Valued	Protection
59	Ditch	Valued	Important	Valued	Limited	Conservation
60	Altered Watercourse	Important	Important	Important	Important	Protection
61	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
62	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
63	Ditch	Valued	Important	Contributing	Important	Protection
64	Ditch	Valued	Important	Valued	Important	Protection

65	Swale	Contributing	Valued	Contributing	Valued	Unknown
66	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
67	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
68	Ditch	Valued	Important	Contributing	Contributing	Conservation
69	Swale	Valued	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
70	Ditch	Valued	Important	Valued	Valued	Conservation
71	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
72	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
73	Ditch	Valued	Important	Contributing	Limited	Conservation
74	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
75	Ditch	Valued	Important	Limited	Contributing	Conservation
76	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
77	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
78	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Unknown	Limited	Unknown
79	Ditch	Contributing	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
80	Ditch	Contributing	Important	Contributing	Contributing	Conservation
81	Restricted Valley	Valued	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
82	Restricted Valley	Valued	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
83	Restricted Valley	Valued	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
84	Restricted Valley	Valued	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
85	Restricted Valley	Contributing	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
86	Restricted Valley	Contributing	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
87	Restricted Valley	Valued	Important	Contributing	Valued	Conservation
88	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
89	Swale	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
90	Ditch	Contributing	Important	Limited	Valued	Conservation
91	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
92	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
93	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
94	Municipal Drain U	Important	Limited	Important	Contributing	Protection
95	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
96	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
97	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
98	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation
99	Ditch	Contributing	Limited	Limited	Limited	Mitigation



Cardinal Creek Subwatershed Study Headwater Drainage Feature Recommended Setbacks

This figure illustrates and provisionally classifies those watercourses that may qualify for a development or site alteration setback different from those provided in Section 4.7.3, Policy 2 of the Official Plan. All other watercourses identifed as part of the stream network are subject to the greater of: 30 m from the normal high water mark; 25 m from the top of bank; any setbacks necessary for protection of the natural heritage system; any setbacks in applicable Municipal Drain Engineer's reports; and any setbacks required by the conservation authorties under their regulations and authority.

The watercourse classifications shown in this figure are based upon a desktop analysis, using criteria and classes from the "Evaluation, Classification and Management of Headwater Drainage Features Guidelines" (CVC/TRCA 2013). They are intended primarily for screening and high-level planning purposes. Any specific development or site alteration proposal adjacent to one of the illustrated headwater watercourses must be accompanied by a site investigation using the methodology of the Headwater Drainage Feature Guidelines (CVC/TRCA 2013).

The recommended setbacks are the greater of:

a) The limit of hazard lands;

b) The access allowance established in the Drain Engineer's Report;

c) The following setbacks:

i. Protection: the greater of 30 m from the centreline, 30 m from the normal high water mark, 25 m from the top of bank, or 15 m from the top of slope;

ii. Conservation: the greater of 30 m from the centreline, 30 m from the normal high water mark, 25 m from the top of bank, or 15 m from the top of slope;

iii. Mitigation with direct fish habitat: the greater of 25 m from the top of bank, or 25 m from the watercourse centre line where there is no defined top of bank;

iv. Mitigation with indirect fish habitat: the greater of 15 m from the top of bank, or 15 m from the watercourse centre line where there is no defined top of bank;

v. None: no setback required;

