



March 2, 2016

MTE Consultants Inc.
520 Bingham Centre Drive
Kitchener, Ontario
N2B 3X9

Attention: Mr. Dave Hallman, P. Eng.
Vice President

Dear Mr. Hallman:

RE: East Boundary Road EA Natural Environment Constraint Summary

This Letter Report summarizes natural environment constraint determination information and analyses completed as input to the refinement and subsequent evaluation of alternative alignments. These materials were developed in early 2015 and have been used and continue to be used and relied upon as input to EA route alternative decision-making. Natural environment factors were assessed by Savanta in an iterative manner with the consulting team. MTE Consultants Inc. (MTE), received the natural environment information and included it as input with other EA factors in the evaluation process.

IDENTIFICATION OF CONSTRAINT AREAS TO ROUTE ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS

A number of policy resources were considered during the identification and development of natural environment constraint areas (e.g., municipal and provincial plans and supporting guidance documents). Constraint areas were identified and ranked reflecting key natural heritage features and their associated functions, according to the following criteria of significance:

- Significant Woodland, as identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF), Guelph District and Regional Municipality of Waterloo (RMOW) designations;
- Significant Wetlands (provincial), as identified by MNRF mapping;
- Special Concern Species, as identified by the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO) and provided in lists from MNRF, Guelph District;
- Threatened and Endangered Species; as identified under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and provided in lists from MNRF, Guelph District;
- Significant Salamander Breeding Habitat, as identified through field surveys completed by Savanta;
- Significant Turtle Nesting Habitat, as identified through field surveys completed by Savanta; and,
- Significant Calling Amphibian Habitat; as identified through field surveys completed by Savanta.

The above criteria were used to identify natural heritage constraint areas within the Study Area. These constraint areas represent areas of contiguous habitat blocks, and are the more prominent and significant on the local landscape. Contiguous areas were assessed in terms of concentrations of features, habitats and areas and those areas are depicted as 22 different areas on the attached two Figures, which cover the study area. Each of the 22 areas exhibits one or more of the criteria of significance outlined above. The natural features and their provision of habitat for various biota are the subject of more detailed information in the companion report to this letter, Cambridge East Boundary Road, Natural Environment Report (December 2015).

A constraint level was applied to each of the 22 areas as a relative ranking of the features and functions contained within the respective areas. Table 1 (attached) identifies each of the 22 areas and the various natural environment constituents contained within each numbered area. A relative ranking of constraint was then determined for each area based on the number of criteria supported by the area. For example, a Constraint Level 1 (most sensitive) was applied to an area that contained 5 or more of the criteria, while a Constraint Level 4 (least sensitive) was applied for those containing one or less. The colours used in the attached Figures provided some visual guidance to the determination and assessment of alternative routes. This approach assisted with identifying key natural heritage features that should be avoided with refinements to route alternative locations (i.e., shifts to avoid key features to the extent possible). Further definition of the scoring approach is provided in the footnote to Table 1. While it is not possible to avoid all features for every alternative, this initial approach allowed the Study Team to avoid as many key features as possible and to identify areas where mitigation measures may apply, while maintaining regard for other considerations such as road geometry, residence avoidance, cultural heritage avoidance and other considerations that are part of the EA evaluation process.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION CRITERIA

Once the route alternatives were refined to avoid high level constraint areas to the extent possible, three main alternative route locations were finalized to carry forward for further evaluation. These were identified as Routes A1, A2, B1 and C1, and are shown on the attached Figures. Each alternative was reviewed in detail for its impacts related to a number of natural environment criteria. Those criteria were used for the development of constraint areas rankings, along with the following additional criteria.

A. TERRESTRIAL BIOTA

Vegetation

- Significant Woodlands - Forests > 4 ha as per Waterloo Region Core Environmental Feature threshold;
- Other Woodlands – Forests < 4 ha;
- At Risk Vegetation Communities - based on information provided by MNRF and verified by Savanta;
- At Risk Flora – based on lists provided by MNRF and Savanta botanical survey results;
- Evaluated Wetlands – those identified by MNRF as Provincially Significant; and,

- Unevaluated Wetlands – those not included within PSW mapping, but identified by various mapping sources as wetland pockets.

Wildlife

- At Risk Wildlife Species – those listed under the ESA and identified during field surveys;
- Specialized Habitats – including salamander breeding ponds and turtle nesting areas; and,
- Other Seasonal Concentration Areas – determined through amphibian call surveys.

B. AQUATIC BIOTA

Number of Crossings of Aquatic Habitat

- Intermittent Stream Crossings – number of identified intermittent streams crossed by the alternative as determined through mapping;
- Minor Stream Crossings - number of identified minor streams (not mapped as intermittent) crossed by the alternative as determined through mapping;
- Major Stream Crossings – identified as Mill Creek or Moffat Creek;
- Pond Crossings – identified as mapped open water ponds crossed by an alternative;
- Total New Crossings – represents the total number of new crossings of all types required for an alternative;
- Upgrades to Existing Crossings – where an existing crossing exists, consideration was given for the existing disturbance with recognition that an expanded upgrade would be required; and,
- Fish Habitat – all crossings along each alternative would be of either direct or indirect fish habitat.

It was recognized during the evaluation process that each of the route alternatives will potentially impact the majority of the criteria listed above at some point along their respective routes; the degree of intrusion differs for each alternative. In order to determine the degree of potential impact of each alternative, additional detailed criteria were developed to allow for an assessment of relative impacts when alternatives were compared against each other. For example, for Significant Woodlands, it was recognized that each route alternative would potentially impact a portion of Significant Woodland to some degree. To determine a relative ranking, routes that crossed greater than 1000 linear m of Significant Woodland were assigned a high relative impact rating. Routes that crossed less than 1000 m of Significant Woodland were assigned a medium relative impact rating. The various definitions of impact thresholds are provided in Table 2 for each of the criteria.

The final evaluation for each alternative from a natural environment perspective was then determined through tallying up the relative impact ratings for each criterion to arrive

at totals that reflected alternatives exhibiting the highest relative impact ratings in comparison to medium and low relative impact ratings.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Through the analysis of alternatives, it was determined that the preferred alternative from a natural environment perspective would be Route B1, followed by Route A2, A1 and finally C1. Route B1 tends to avoid most constraint areas, with impacts generally relegated to edge effects at the margins of constraint areas. The largest area of impact to a constraint area is associated with the potential crossing of the Mill Creek corridor and associated wetland, a location that is generally shared by all route alternatives.

The evaluation of route alternatives from a natural environment perspective is one of several evaluations required. Others engaged in this project were responsible for assessments related to cultural heritage impacts, archaeological impacts, transportation and traffic requirements, social impacts, etc. MTE Consultants led the overall assessment of integrated factors. There may be further opportunities for refinements to the preferred alternative to reduce the degree of potential impacts on one or more of these factors, once the preferred alternative for the study is determined.

We trust that you will find the following information helpful during your final analyses and reporting.

Yours truly,

SAVANTA INC.



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Attachments

c: T. Hilditch, Savanta Inc.

Table 1. Natural Environment Constraint Areas Table

Natural Feature ID	Contains Significant Woodland	Contains Provincially Evaluated Wetlands	Contains Species of Special Concern	Contains Threatened or Endangered Species	Contains Significant Salamander Breeding Habitat	Contains Significant Turtle Nesting Habitat	Contains Significant Calling Amphibian Habitat	Total Score*	Constraint Level	Brief Notes
1	x	x	x			x		4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNTU & MPTU nests on south riverbank • WOTH
2	x	x			x		x	4	1 (2)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant salamander breeding habitat (MNR records)
3	x	x						2	3	
4	x	x						2	3	
6	x	x	x		x		x	5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area likely a blend of constraint levels; finalizing ELC to confirm • EWPE, WOTH & RISN present • 19 salamanders captured • Significant calling habitat: 6 frog species; full chorus at Route C crossing

Natural Feature ID	Contains Significant Woodland	Contains Provincially Evaluated Wetlands	Contains Species of Special Concern	Contains Threatened or Endangered Species	Contains Significant Salamander Breeding Habitat	Contains Significant Turtle Nesting Habitat	Contains Significant Calling Amphibian Habitat	Total Score*	Constraint Level	Brief Notes
7								0	4	
8		x	x			x	x	4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNTU & MPTU basking Significant calling habitat: 5 frog species, full chorus
9	x	x			x			3	1 (2)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 salamanders captured Area blended with plantations
10	x	x	x		x		x	5	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 salamanders captured Significant calling habitat: 4 frog species; full chorus EWPE
11	x	x					x	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant calling habitat: 4 frog species, full chorus
12								0	4	

Natural Feature ID	Contains Significant Woodland	Contains Provincially Evaluated Wetlands	Contains Species of Special Concern	Contains Threatened or Endangered Species	Contains Significant Salamander Breeding Habitat	Contains Significant Turtle Nesting Habitat	Contains Significant Calling Amphibian Habitat	Total Score*	Constraint Level	Brief Notes
13	x	x						2	3	
14			x			x		2	3	
15				x				1	4	BOBO/EAME
16				x				1	4	BOBO/EAME
17				x				1	4	BOBO/EAME
18				x				1	4	BOBO/EAME
19				x				1	4	BARS
20				x				1	4	BOBO/EAME
21				x				1	4	BOBO/EAME
22		x						1	4	

Notes:

*Constraint Levels: Constraint Level 1 = score >5;
 Constraint Level 2 = score 3 or 4;
 Constraint Level 3 = score 2; and
 Constraint Level 4 = score <1

**Total Score: Score totaled a Level 2 constraint; however, level was bumped up to 1 due to agency comments and sensitivity of feature

Table 2. Natural Environment Route Alternative Evaluation Matrix

EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
TERRESTRIAL BIOTA					
VEGETATION – <i>Significant Woodlands</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests greater than 4 ha as per RMW Core Environmental Feature threshold [Source: RMW OP, Map 4, Greenlands Network (under appeal)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of crossings follow existing infrastructure (e.g. Shellard Road) reducing the number of new feature crossings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crossings in these areas will need to be widened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as for Route A1, except Shellard Road crossing removed and possibly restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route follows portion of existing infrastructure (e.g. Hydro Corridor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route is mostly greenfield.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new crossing (bisects) – new woodland sizes are <4ha: 294m 4 existing/edge crossings: 1690m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new crossing of 206m at Moffat Creek Total crossing of 1249 m along route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 new crossings (bisects): 748m 1 existing/edge crossing: 74m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 new crossings (bisects): 1440m
VEGETATION – <i>Other Woodlands</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodlands < 4 ha [Source: desktop assessment of 2014 data (Land Information Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route crosses edge of 1 small woodland: 59m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Route A1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route crosses edge of 2 small woodlands: 74m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route bisects 1 small woodland: 59m
VEGETATION – <i>At Risk Vegetation Communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearest at risk communities are prairie relicts' south of the study area, along rail lines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route alternatives do not cross any of these communities. [Sources: RMW OP materials, City of	None	None	None	None

EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
	Cambridge natural Heritage materials] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 field results for those properties that provided permission to survey • No rare vegetation communities were identified 				
VEGETATION – <i>At Risk Flora</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No species at risk (provincially endangered, threatened or special concern) flora were identified • Source: 2014 field results for those majority of properties that provided permission for botanical survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No SAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No SAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No SAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No SAR
VEGETATION – <i>Evaluated Wetlands</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Study Area contains 3 Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) Complexes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mill Creek Puslinch Wetland Complex (MCP); – Moffat Creek Swamp Wetland (MCS); and – Sheffield Rockton Wetland Complex (SRW) <p>[Source: desktop assessment of 2014 data (Land Information Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route crosses through portions of 3 PSWs. Majority of crossings follow existing infrastructure (e.g. Shellard Road) reducing the number of new feature crossings; however, crossings in these areas will need to be widened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as for Route A1, except Shellard Road PSW crossing could potentially be removed and possibly restored, or remain as a local access road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route crosses through portions of 2 PSWs. • Route follows portion of existing infrastructure (e.g. Hydro Corridor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route crosses through portions of 2 PSWs. • Route is mostly greenfield • Possibility of closing Shellard Sideroad PSW crossing and possibly restoring PSW.

EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCP: 1 new crossing 141m MCS: 1 widened existing crossing 647 m SRW: 1 new crossing (bisepts): 235m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCP: 1 new crossing 141m MCS: 1 new crossing 206 m: SRW: 1 new crossing (bisepts) 235m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCP: 2 new crossings (bisepts): 162m MCS: 1 new crossing (bisect): 44m 3 existing/edge crossings: 177m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCP: 2 new crossings (bisepts): 162m 1 existing/edge crossings: 58m MCS: 1 new crossing (bisect): 191m 3 existing/edge crossings: 146m
VEGETATION – <i>Unevaluated Wetlands</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Study Area contains several small pockets of unevaluated wetland units. <p>[Source: desktop assessment of 2014 data (Land Information Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry and Grand River Conservation Authority)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route either crosses the edge of, or uses existing infrastructure to cross the edge of 4 wetland pockets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route either crosses the edge of, or uses existing infrastructure to cross the edge of 4 wetland pockets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route crosses along the edges of, or through portions of 2 wetland pockets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route crosses along the edges of, or through portions of 2 wetland pockets.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 existing/edge crossings: 102m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 existing/edge crossings: 102m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new crossing (bisepts): 15m 1 existing/edge crossing: 74m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new crossing (bisepts): 29m 1 existing/edge crossing: 74m

EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
Wildlife – At Risk Wildlife Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species at Risk Suitable Habitat for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bobolink (THR) – Eastern Meadowlark (THR) – Barn Swallow (THR) – Wood Thrush (SC) – Eastern Wood Pewee (SC) (species confirmed present) <p>Source: 2014 field results for those properties that provided permission to survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route overlaps with edges of Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark fields; this should pose minimum impact, if any to breeding BOBO and EAME due to minimal removal of hay field. • Route overlaps with edge of Eastern Wood-Pewee and Wood Thrush habitat; this should pose minimum impact, if any to breeding EWPE and WOTH due to vast expanse of remaining intact woodlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route overlaps with edges of Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark fields; this should pose minimum impact, if any to breeding BOBO and EAME due to minimal removal of hay field. • Route overlaps with edge of Eastern Wood-Pewee and Wood Thrush habitat; this should pose minimum impact, if any to breeding EWPE and WOTH due to vast expanse of remaining intact woodlands. • Route A2 crosses Moffat Creek corridor at a narrower location, reducing impact to this habitat. • Potential removal of Shellard Road PSW crossing and possible restoration could improve habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route crosses through BOBO and EAME hay field; this may negatively affect the species due to creating two smaller habitat patches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route overlaps with edges of Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark fields; this should pose minimum impact, if any to breeding BOBO and EAME due to minimal removal of hay field. • Route may require removal of Barn Swallow habitat which will negatively affect breeding BARS. • Potential removal of Shellard Road PSW crossing and possible restoration could improve habitat.

EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
Wildlife – Specialized Habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salamander Breeding Habitat for Blue-spotted Salamanders (No Jefferson’s Salamander, despite extensive study and genetic testing in cooperation with the University of Guelph). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High concentrations of individuals were identified along Routes A and C. <p>[Source: 2014 field results for those properties that provided permission to survey]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route would remove confirmed salamander breeding ponds along Shellard Road that contained high numbers of individuals (49 salamanders captured in one pond). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route would avoid confirmed salamander breeding ponds along Shellard Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route would not cross or negatively affect any confirmed salamander breeding ponds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route would bisect large wetland that contained medium number of individuals in various pockets of wetland habitat Route adjusted to avoid removal of confirmed salamander breeding ponds that contained medium numbers of individuals (19 salamanders captured in pond).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turtle Nesting /Overwintering Habitat (Snapping Turtle) <p>[Source: 2014 field results for those properties that provided permission to survey]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turtle nesting/overwintering areas north of Clyde Road are not impacted by this route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turtle nesting/overwintering areas north of Clyde Road are not impacted by this route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turtle nesting/overwintering areas were not identified along this route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turtle nesting/overwintering areas were not identified along this route.
Wildlife – Other Seasonal Concentration Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amphibian call count stations. Significant calling activity stations include full choruses and a minimum of 4 different species. <p>[Source: 2014 field results for those properties that provided permission to survey]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route A1 crosses 3 diverse and active amphibian calling stations. These wetlands will either be reduced in size or removed completely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route A2 crosses 2 diverse and active amphibian calling stations. These wetlands will either be reduced in size or removed completely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route C crosses 2 diverse and active amphibian calling stations. These wetlands will either be reduced or removed completely.

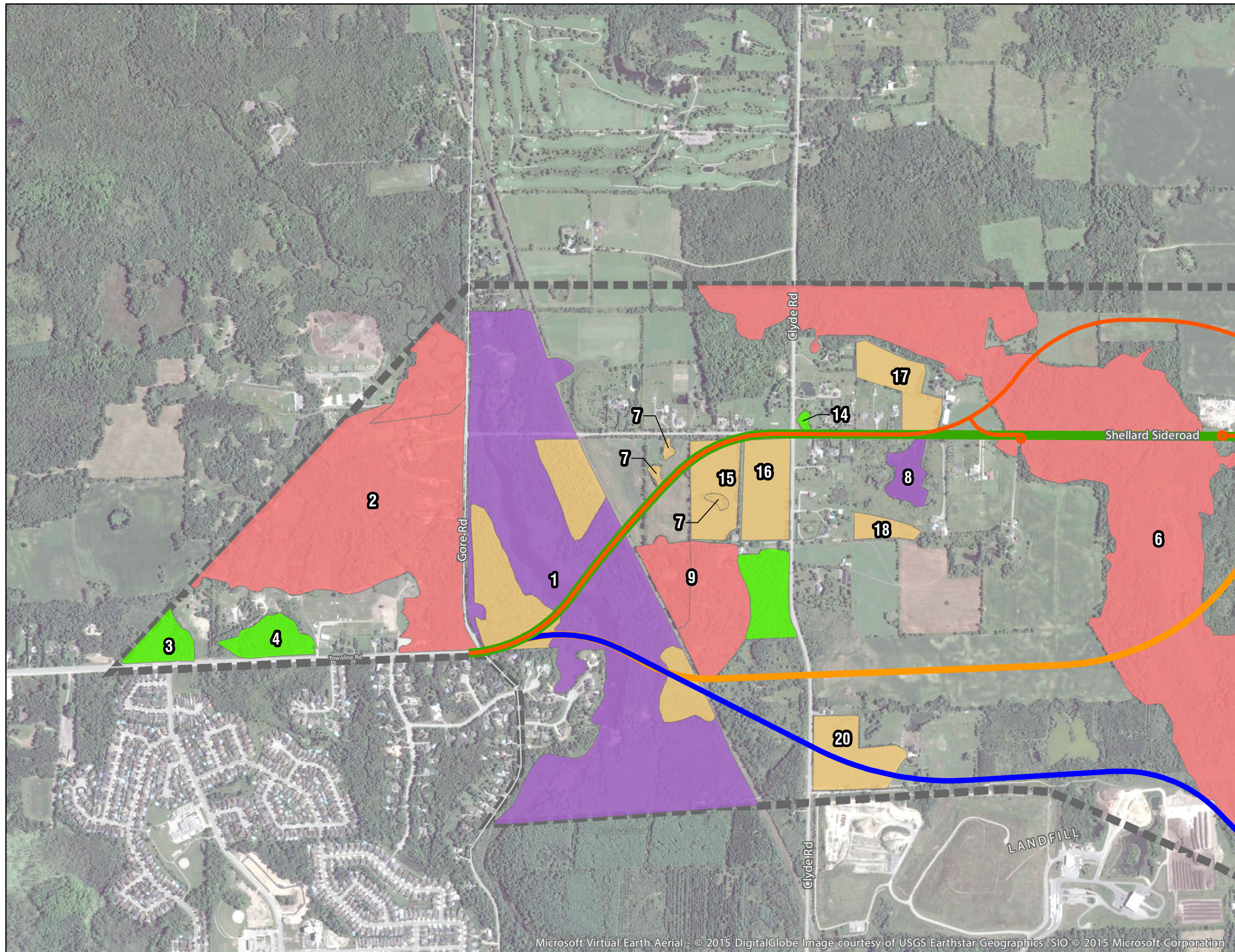
EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TERRESTRIAL SUMMARY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greatest impact to Significant Woodlands Greatest linear footprint impact to Significant Wetlands, however majority is within areas of existing infrastructure where edge impacts are likely present Minor edge impacts to SAR bird habitat Removal of confirmed salamander breeding ponds Greatest impact to calling amphibians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bisects smaller portion of core Significant Wetland than C1 Minor edge impacts to SAR bird habitat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Least impact to Significant Woodlands Least impacts to Significant Wetlands, since all crossings bisect edges Greatest impact to grassland SAR bird habitat Least impact to salamanders, calling amphibians, and turtles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bisects large portion of core Significant Wetland Possible removal of SAR bird habitat (BARS) Minor edge impacts to grassland SAR bird habitat 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred from a terrestrial perspective due to the least amount of impact to Significant Woodlands, Significant Wetlands and SAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Least desirable from a terrestrial perspective due to significant footprint impacts to core features of Significant Wetlands and potential SAR impacts

EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
AQUATIC BIOTA					
NUMBER OF NEW CROSSINGS OF AQUATIC HABITATS	Source: desktop assessment of data from Land Information Ontario (LIO), Grand River Conservation Authority and Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry				
• Intermittent stream crossings	Number of identified intermittent streams crossed by alignment	3	5	3	3
• Minor stream crossings	Number of identified minor streams crossed by alignment	0	0	0	0
• Major stream crossings	Number of identified major streams crossed by alignment (Mill Creek, Moffat Creek)	1 • Mill Creek	2 • Moffat Creek and Mill Creek	2 • Moffat Creek and Mill Creek	2 • Moffat Creek and Mil Creek
• Pond crossings	Number of identified ponds crossed by alignment	2	2	1	3
TOTAL NEW CROSSINGS	Total number of new crossings of all types required by alignment	6	9	6	8
UPGRADES TO EXISTING CROSSINGS	Total number of upgrades to existing crossings required by alignment	1 • Moffat Creek	0	0	0
FISH HABITAT	All routes will impact fish habitat				
SPECIES AT RISK	Insufficient data at this level of study				

EVALUATION CRITERION	MEASURES/ INDICATORS/ SOURCES	ROUTE A1	ROUTE A2	ROUTE B1	ROUTE C1
MUSSELS AT RISK	Insufficient data at this level of study				
AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES AT RISK	Insufficient data at this level of study				
AQUATIC SUMMARY		All crossings have the potential to impact fish habitat. Route B1 has the fewest new crossings of major stream crossings. Further fisheries investigations would be required to determine the extent of impact to fish habitat and determine the presence of aquatic SAR.			

TABLE NOTES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Various route combinations (e.g., using partial routes and diversions to create a new route) were not assessed for this exercise.
2. These preliminary evaluations are based upon the best available information, including field observations on all accessible lands.
3. The weighting and ranking of these criteria and sub-criteria are in support of the overall evaluation of alternatives.



0 250 M
1:12,500



- Study Area
- South Boundary Road

Route Alternative (MTE)

- Route A2
- Route A1
- Route A3
- Route B1
- Route B3
- Route C1

Environmental Constraints

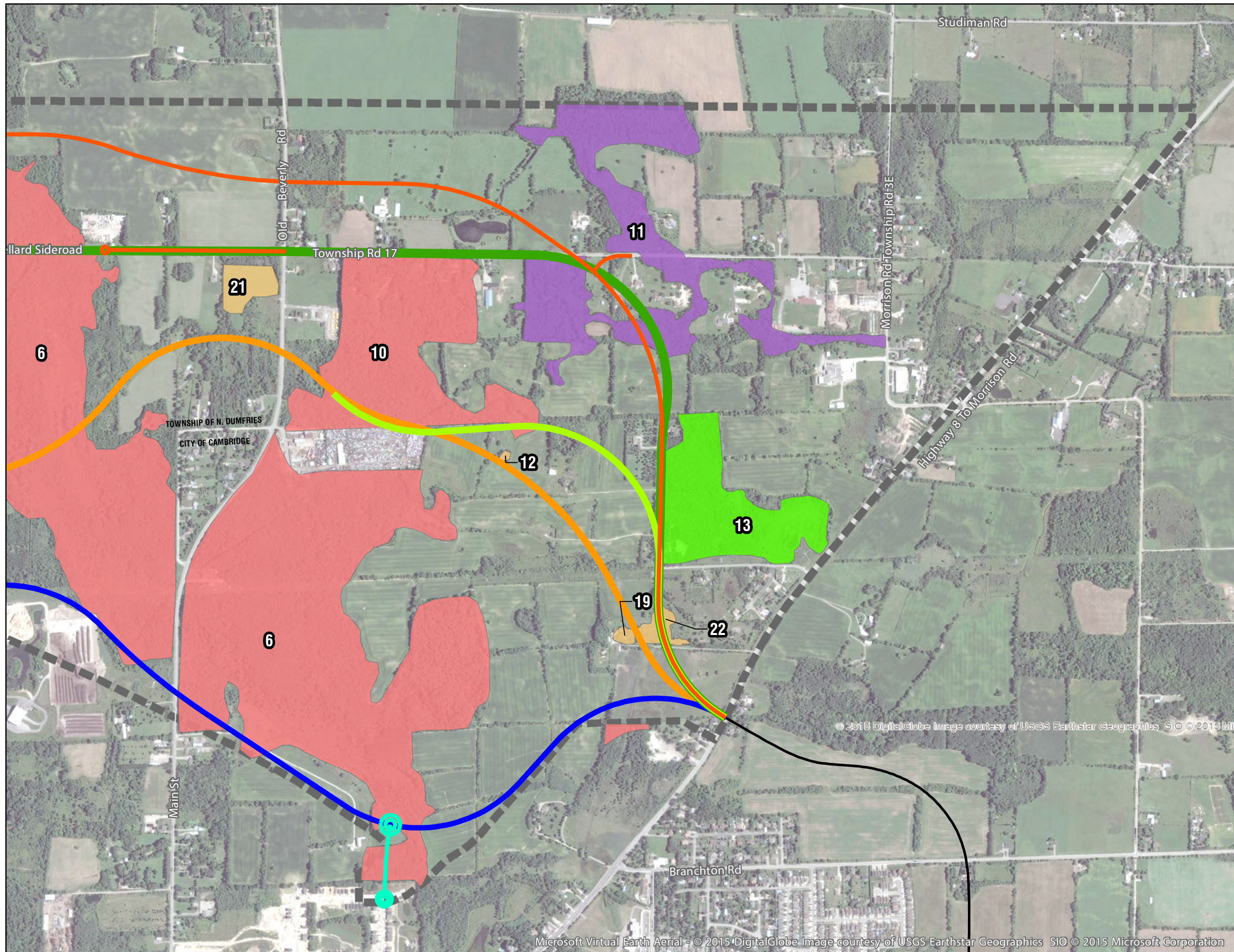
- Level 1 Constraint - high
- Level 2 Constraint
- Level 3 Constraint
- Level 4 Constraint - low

③ Constraint ID

City of Cambridge East Boundary Corridor EA

Environmental Constraints





0 250 M
1:12,500



- Study Area
- South Boundary Road

Route Alternative (MTE)

- Route A2
- Route A1
- Route A3
- Route B1
- Route B3
- Route C1

Environmental Constraints

- Level 1 Constraint - high
- Level 2 Constraint
- Level 3 Constraint
- Level 4 Constraint - low

③ Constraint ID

City of Cambridge East Boundary Corridor EA

Environmental Constraints

