

Table 2: assessment of environmental impacts and risks

Impact Type and Source			Impact Receptor		Effect and Scale							Probability of Impact occurring (Inevitable, Likely, Unlikely, Remote, Uncertain	Overall impact significance (High, Moderate, Low or Negligible)	Proposed mitigation measures	Residual impact significance (High, Moderate, Low or Negligible)	Other requirements (monitoring, authorisations, etc.	Change form previous EIA assessment
Impact Type	Specific intervention leading to impact	Project phase (construction/ operation/ decommissioning)	Receptor type	Sensitivity & resilience toward impact	Direct/ Indirect/ Cumulative	Beneficial/ Adverse	Severity	Physical / geographic extent of impact	Short-/medium- / long-term	Temporary (indicate duration)/ Permanent	Reversible (indicate ease of reversibility) / Irreversible						
Land use	Use of the land for proposed project	All	Land use	Sensitive	Direct	Beneficial	High	Project site	Long-term	Permanent	Reversible if redeveloped	Inevitable	High	Project design increasing efficient use of space.	Negligible		Increase in footprint reduced land fragmentation
Public access	creation of a public open space permeable to pedestrian traffic	Operation	Public access	Sensitive	Direct	Beneficial	High	Project site	Long-term	Permanent	Reversible only if redeveloped	Inevitable	High	Project design facilitating public access.	Negligible		unchanged from previous assessment
Biodiversity	dispersal of alien species currently used as landscaping	Construction	dispersal of invasive alien species on site	High sensitivity, low resilience	Direct	Beneficial	high	Project site	Long-term contribution to eradication of alien species	Permanent	Irrevesible	Inevitable	Low	Eradication of species on site	Low		unchanged from previous assessment; already implemented
Biodiversity	use of native species in landscaping	Operation	biodiversity	High sensitivity, low resilience	Direct	Beneficial	moderate	Project site	use of native species in landscaping	Permanent	Irrevesible	high	Moderate	n/a	low		New
Impact on geological features	excavation and construction processes	Construction	Geology on site	High sensitivity, low resilience	Direct	Adverse	Low	Project site	Long-term	Permanent	Irrevesible	Inevitable	Low	Vibration control measures in CMP	Negligible	Vibration monitoring	unchanged from previous assessment
Contamination of storm waters with excavation dust	excavation and construction; release of stormwaters containing dust	Construction	Stormwaters in Triq Santu Wistin and the sea	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	Direct	Adverse	High	Triq Santu Wistin and the sea if stormwaters are not properly managed	short-term	Duration of excavation and construction phase, if mitigation fails and a spill results	Reversible over the long-term	Unlikely given adequate mitigation, and containment of stormwaters on site	Low	Adherence to Construction Site Regulations SL552.09	Low	Consents emanating from the Development Planning Act Cap 552, Building Regulation Act Cap. 513	unchanged from previous assessment
Contamination of land from HGV	excavation and construction vehicles leaking oil	Construction	Immediate proximity of site	Limited sensitivity, and resilient	Direct	Adverse	Low	Project site	short-term	Duration of excavation and construction phase	Reversible on use of spill kits	Unlikely given proper vehicle maintenance	Low	Maintenance of vehicles; spill kit on site	Low		unchanged from previous assessment
Ground contamination	Spillage of fuel from generator or leakage from vehicle	Operation	Project site	Limited sensitivity, resilient	Direct	Adverse	Low	Project site	Short-term given cleanup	Temporary	Reversible on use of spill kits	Unlikely given bunding of fuel storage and impermeable surfaces	Low	Bunding of fuel storage and spill kits kept on site	Low		unchanged from previous assessment
Discharges to water - stormwaters	Contribution to runoff to road	Operation	Storm waters in Triq Santu Wistin	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	Cumulative	Adverse	Low to moderate	Triq Santu Wistin and the sea	long term	duration of rain episodes	Unlikely to be reversible	Inevitable	Low to moderate	Water storage reservoir	Low		unchanged from previous assessment
Waste generation inert wastes	excavation and construction off-cuts/debris	Construction	quarry void space for backfill	High sensitivity, receptor not resilient	Direct	Adverse	high	Quarry void space	long-term	Permanent	Unlikely to be reversible	Remote given commitment to recycling	Low	Maximise reuse of material on site	Low	Use of permtded facilities for backfill as per Subsidiary Legislation 549.50 and Subsidiary Legislation 549.63	unchanged from previous assessment

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Impact Type	Specific intervention leading to impact	Project phase (construction/ operation/ decommissioning)	Receptor type	Sensitivity & resilience toward impact	Direct/ Indirect/ Cumulative	Beneficial/ Adverse	Severity	Physical / geographic extent of impact	Short-/medium- / long-term	Temporary (indicate duration)/ Permanent	Reversible (indicate ease of reversibility) / Irreversible						
Waste generation other wastes	Construction offcuts and debris	Construction	ability to divert from landfill	Limited sensitivity, not resilient	Direct	Adverse	medium	Disposal facilities	long-term	Permanent	Unlikely to be reversible	Inevitable generation of non-recyclables	Low mgiven predicted limited amounts	Provision of facilities to segregate recyclables	Low	Consider waste managmeent within construction management plan details	unchanged from previous assessment
Waste generation	Generation of wastes from residences, offices and commercial	Operation	waste facilities for disposal and recycling	Limited sensitivity, resilient	Cumulative	Adverse	Low	Waste facilities	Long-term	Permanent	Irreversible	Inevitable	Contribution to cumulative impact	Provision of facilities to segregate recyclables and other waste streams	Low	Waste Regulations	unchanged from previous assessment
Emissions to air - dust	excavation and construction processes involving dust generation through excavation; also cutting, drilling, and grinding	Construction	Surrounding land uses, (residences, offices, hospitality)	Sensitive, resilient once impact is removed	Direct	Adverse	High	Mainly the immediate surroundings, but depends on wind transport	short-term	Duration of excavation and construction phase	Reversible once mitigation measures are applied correctly	Unlikely given adequate mitigation	Low	Adherence to Construction Site Regulations SL552.09	Low	Consents emanating from the Development Planning Act Cap 552, Building Regulation Act Cap. 513	unchanged from previous assessment
Emissions to air - traffic	Emissions from trtraffic	all	Surrounding land uses, (residences, offices, hospitality)	Sensitive, resilient once impact is removed	Direct	Adverse	High	Mainly the immediate surroundings, but depends on wind transport	short to medium term (until fleet is electrified)	Permanent until fleet is electrified	Reversible only once fleet is electrified	Inevitable	Low	Green transport plan; Encouraging pedestrianisation through improvement of the street environment and urban fabric; a safer pedestrian link facilitating access to public transport stops; Cycle racks, and end of journey facilities such as changing rooms; Promotion of pedestrian links and routes to the neighbouring areas	Slight to moderate		unchanged from previous assessment
Noise pollution	excavation and construction equipment	Construction	Surrounding land uses, (residences, offices, hospitality)	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	Adverse	Moderate	Mainly the immediate surroundings, but also affected by wind transport	short-term	Duration of excavation and construction phase, if mitigation fails	Reversible	Unlikely given adequate mitigation	Low	Adherence to Construction Site Regulations SL552.09	Low	Consents emanating from the Development Planning Act Cap 552, Building Regulation Act Cap. 513	unchanged from previous assessment
Noise pollution	Site operations	Operation	Surrounding land uses, (residences, offices, hospitality)	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	Neutral	Negligible	Mainly the immediate surroundings	long-term	Permanent	Reversible	Remote	Negligible	Good neighbourliness	Low		unchanged from previous assessment

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Impact Type	Specific intervention leading to impact	Project phase (construction/ operation/ decommissioning)	Receptor type	Sensitivity & resilience toward impact	Direct/ Indirect/ Cumulative	Beneficial/ Adverse	Severity	Physical / geographic extent of impact	Short-/medium- / long-term	Temporary (indicate duration)/ Permanent	Reversible (indicate ease of reversibility) / Irreversible						
Noise pollution	Site operations	Site operations	Surrounding land uses, (residences, offices, hospitality)	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	Adverse	Moderate	Mainly the immediate surroundings, but also affected by wind transport	short-term	Duration of excavation and construction phase, if mitigation fails	Reversible	Remote	Moderate	Onsite management as per CMP (see section F)	Negligible		unchanged from previous assessment
Vibration	excavation and construction	excavation and construction	Surrounding land uses, (residences, offices, hospitality)	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	High sensitivity, resilient once impact is removed	Adverse	Moderate	Mainly the immediate surroundings, but also affected by wind transport	short-term	Duration of excavation and construction phase, if mitigation fails	Reversible	Remote	Moderate	Onsite management as per CMP (see section F)	Negligible		unchanged from previous assessment
Microclimate	Aspects of final design creating airflow that disturbs intended use of surrounding space	Operation	Surrounding open areas	Sensitive, resilient on mitigation	Direct	Adverse	Expected low	Surrounding open areas	Long-term	Permanent	Reversible on inclusion of mitigation	Remote following mitigation	Low	Wind study on final structure defines structural engineering requirements, and identifies mitigation of required e.g. baffles, canopy	Unlikely, given that this is required to ensure that detailed design and function of building	Completion fo study recommended in EIA	unchanged from previous assessment
Shading	Presence of built structure casting shade	Operation	Area identified in solar path study	Sensitive	Direct	Adverse	Low to moderate, depending on duration of shadow	Area reached by shadow	Long-term	Permanent	Irreversible	Inevitable	Contribution to cumulative impact	n/a	n/a		Update to previous study
Light pollution	Lighting design	Operation	Viewpoints as per Zone of Visual Impact	Sensitive	Cumulative	Adverse	Low	Zone of Visual Impact	Long-term	Permanent	Irreversible	Inevitable	Contribution to cumulative impact	Appropriate lighting to mitigate contribution to skyglow, glare	Low given that this will consist in an increment over the current scenario		unchanged from previous assessment

