



Reviewing Mitigation Hierarchy Implementation

LISBON METRO'S RED LINE (ORIENTE – AEROPORTO)



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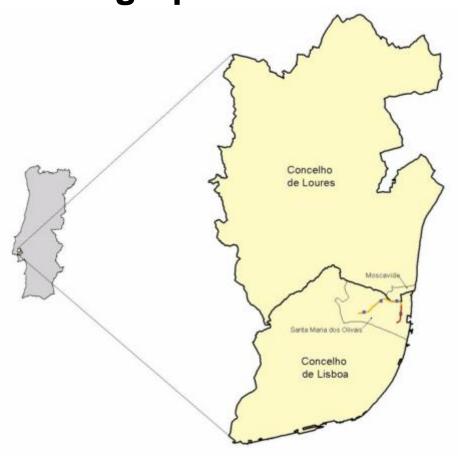
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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Project
- Study/Research Goals
- Study/Research Methods
- Results
- Conclusions
- Recommendations
- Acknowledgements



Geographical Location



- Europe, Portugal
- 2 Districts: Lisboa & Loures
- 3 Parishes: Parque das Nações, Moscavide & Olivais



Development Project Context



GOALS

- From the Metro to the world
- Connect Lisbon's
 International Airport to the city's CBD through the Metro network
- Improve mobility and sustainability in Lisbon



Development Project Context



UNDERGROUND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 3.3 km of tunnel
- 3 stations Moscavide,
 Encarnação & Aeroporto
- 5 ventilation shafts

INVESTMENT

 202 M€, with a 140 M€ contribution from European Cohesion Funds



Development Project Context

IMPORTANT STEPS:

- Ministerial Decision: 1999
- First studies: 2002
- With EU funds
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) according to Portuguese legislation
- Environmental Impact Assessment Statement positive, but with constraints: 2005
- Construction phase: 2007 to 2012



- Development Project Context
 - Opening date: 17 july 2012



Operation phase: almost 3 years...



Project's Environmental Context

Environmental Impact Studies (EIS)

PRELIMINARY STUDY

2004

DETAILED DESIGN

2005



Main conclusions:

The balance between the inconvenience to the population during the construction phase and the benefits during the operation phase, as well as between the reduced time frame of construction and the extended time frame of operation, strongly supported the implementation of Lisbon Metro's Red Line.



Project's Environmental Context

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

 This project was considered very delicate due to its integration in Lisbon's urban area.

Densely populated urban area







Project's Environmental Context

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Under the Portuguese law this project was submitted to a lengthy and demanding procedure by the Ministry of Environment, just to guarantee its approval.

> EIA Started

Public Participation

Environmental Impact Assessment Statement

DETAILED DESIGN

June 2005

2005

6 months until project approval

24 August - 27 September 2005

December 2005



Project's Environmental Context

Requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Statement

- New solutions on detailed design
- lowering of the tunnel to a depth of 30 meters to make it as deep as possible in relation to the houses on the surface
- new project approval October 2006

2006

- Mitigation measures
- Environmental monitoring
- Report to the National Authority for Environmental Impact Assessment



Study/Research Goals

1st STEP

 To describe how Environmental Follow-up was developed at construction and operation phases in the last decade

2nd STEP

To compare the EIS' predictions to reality

3rd STEP

To identify the lessons learned



Study/Research Methods

ENVIRONMENTAL FOLLOW-UP (1st STEP)

- Concept: the phase that follows the approval or environmental assessment of a project
- It covers the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of a project



Study/Research Methods

ENVIRONMENTAL FOLLOW-UP (1st STEP)

International Best Practice Principles (IAIA)

Operationalizing EIA Follow-Up

Few internationally accepted guidelines promote EIA follow-up. These principles provide a starting point for this. Similarly, there is a need for education in, and capacity building for, EIA follow-up across a range of international practice and individual practitioner competencies.

There is no single "right" way to conduct EIA follow-up; it can and should be adapted to suit the evolving needs of stakeholders, activity type and EIA system in question. Whatever approach is adopted, the management controls promoted through EIA follow-up should strengthen the overall structure and process for EIA, contributing to the disciplines involved and improving EIA practice and systems.



EIA Follow-Up International Best Practice Principles

EIA FOLLOW-UP MAY BE DEFINED AS THE MONITORING, EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF A PROJECT OR PLAN.



Study/Research Methods

ENVIRONMENTAL FOLLOW-UP (1st STEP) in Lisbon Metro

- Construction phase
- Started at the beginning of each construction
- Requirements for each construction: Environmental Officer; Environmental Follow-up Plan before the start of the works; Reports during the construction phase and a Final Report upon completion
- Implementation and compliance with mitigation measures, which were assessed and redefined as a function of environmental monitoring
- Report to the National Authority for EIA

Study/Research Methods

ENVIRONMENTAL FOLLOW-UP (1st STEP) in Lisbon Metro

- Operation phase
- Identifying and quantifying the environmental and social benefits, centered on travel time savings and reduction of energy consumption per passenger
- Implementation of environmental monitoring
- Report to the National Authority for EIA



Results

- Mitigation measures
- Noise



Use of specially silent and enclosed equipment



Site equipment far from noise-sensitive areas



Results

- Mitigation measures
- Air Quality



Wheels washing



Materials coverage



Results

- Mitigation measures
- Wastewater



Treatment systems - sedimentation tanks



pH control



Results

- Mitigation measures
- Soils



Spill absorption



Specific areas for hazardous materials



Results

- Mitigation measures
- Waste





On-site sorting of construction and demolition waste



Big bags for hazardous waste



Results

- Mitigation measures
- Vegetation



Tree protection



Transplant of trees



Results

- Mitigation measures
- Social aspects



Public information office





Newsletters to the population



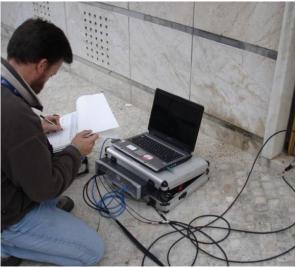
Results

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Environmental monitoring







Vibrations

metro

Results

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Environmental monitoring





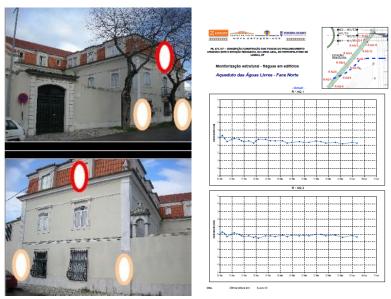


Air quality Wastewater Soils

Results

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Environmental monitoring





Architectural heritage

Archeology



Results

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Impacts remaining after mitigation

HUMAN DISTURBANCE

- Noise
- Vibrations
- Air Quality (particles)
- Social aspects

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Wastewater (pH, total suspended solids and oils)
- Soils and waste (diversity and quantity)

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

ARCHAEOLOGY



Results

OPERATION PHASE

- Environmental and social benefits
- High level of acceptance:
 - favourability rating of 98% in the Media
- 2nd year after opening to operation:
 - 15,3 million passengers
 - global demand lower than expected (-37%)
 - Airport station attracts 16% more demand than estimated
- Improved mobility and sustainability in Lisbon environmental, social and economic benefits



Results

OPERATION PHASE

- Environmental and social benefits
- Landscaping

MOSCAVIDE STATION



Before



After



Results

OPERATION PHASE

- Environmental and social benefits
- Landscaping

ENCARNAÇÃO STATION







Before

After

Results

OPERATION PHASE

- Environmental and social benefits
- Landscaping

AEROPORTO STATION









After



Results

OPERATION PHASE

- Environmental and social benefits
- Architectural projects

MOSCAVIDE STATION ENCARNAÇÃO STATION AEROPORTO STATION



Results

OPERATION PHASE

- Environmental and social benefits
- Art work

AEROPORTO STATION











Results

OPERATION PHASE

Environmental monitoring





Noise Vibrations

 no significant negative impacts in terms of Noise and Vibrations disturbance, but some environmental complaints received



Results

OPERATION PHASE

Environmental monitoring



Architectural heritage

 4 places with some significant negative impacts (structural pathologies) related with the project



Results

OPERATION PHASE

Impacts remaining after mitigation



HUMAN DISTURBANCE

- Noise
- Vibrations

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE









Results

EIS' PREDICTIONS AND REALITY (2nd STEP)



WEATHER PREDICTION

Tomorrow it will be a sunny day!



Results

EIS' PREDICTIONS AND REALITY (2nd STEP)



- Construction phase
- PREDICTION:
 - Among the various environmental and socio-cultural factors analysed under the EIS, the following are highlighted for their great significance: Noise, Vibrations and the Socio-economic component, which will considerably impact, for a period of approximately 40 months, primarily the residential areas located in the vicinity of the areas

Results

EIS' PREDICTIONS AND REALITY (2nd STEP)



Construction phase

- REALITY:
 - Environmental complaints received concerning Noise,
 Vibration and Air Quality
 - Additional mitigation measures for Noise, Air Quality and Wastewater + Archaeological artefacts
 - observed during the construction phase and the EIS (except for Air Quality, Wastewater and Archaeological Heritage; the impacts were not estimated as potential significant and for which the adoption of mitigation measures was crucial)

Results

EIS' PREDICTIONS AND REALITY (2nd STEP)



- Operation phase
- PREDICTION: The project will be particularly positive in terms of:
 - improving accessibility in Lisbon
 - increasing intermodality of the city's transport system
 - creation and/or strengthening of new urban hubs
- REALITY: For most of the environmental factors considered in the EIS there is no exact match with reality - <u>undeniable</u> <u>environmental and socio-economic benefits associated with</u> <u>the operation phase were underestimated</u>



Conclusions

- This presentation describes 10 years of experience on Environmental Follow-up at Lisbon Metro's Red Line (Oriente – Aeroporto).
- It demonstrates how Environmental Follow-up was a crucial tool for the Lisbon Metro to report periodically on how the mitigation measures, the environmental monitoring and the Environmental Follow-up stipulated by the Ministry of Environment were implemented.
- The Environmental Follow-up was extremely important in order to identify the real impacts during the construction and operations phases and to find practical ways to solve or reduce them.



The Red Line (Oriente-Aeroporto) of Lisbon's Metro

Recommendations

LESSONS LEARNED (3rd STEP)

- Greater proximity between the estimated (EIS) and verified than in previous projects
- Practical implementation of the Environmental Folow-up model - effective process, very matured and experienced
- Actual knowledge of the truly significant and relevant environmental factors to the construction and operation phases of projects of this nature
- Experience that can help in future development both in Lisbon and on other infrastructure projects
- Knowledge that will indubitably lead to better projects



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Questions





The Metro takes you... everywhere!





Thank You!



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