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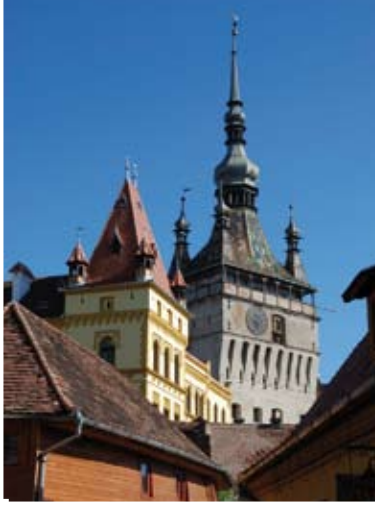

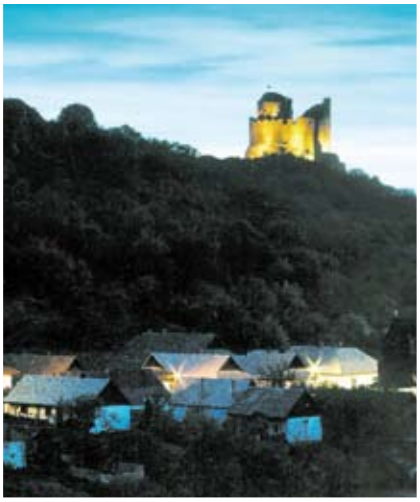

A Good Practice Manual For Fire Protection In World Heritage Cities

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

INTERREG IVC
INNOVATION & ENVIRONMENT
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HERITPROT
Project

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Preface

This manual has been brought about in close cooperation among the nine partners forming part of the HERITPROT work group, the participating cities being: Angra do Heróismo (Portugal), Cuenca (Spain), Holloko (Hungary), La Laguna (Spain), Liverpool (United Kingdom), Riga (Latvia), Sighisoara (Rumania), Warsaw (Poland), Vilnius (Lithuania), in which the Tenerife Fire Service has been the Chief Project Planner.

The exchange of knowledge and experience has led to the creation of over 50 good practices suggested for implementation in our cities, for the purpose of developing an Action Plan based on a short, medium or long term proposals according to each practice.

At the beginning of the project the great challenge was set for Fire Services and Civil Protection to work jointly with the municipal Historic Heritage technicians and, in some cities; this led to them meeting each other for the first time.

This Exchange of experiences and points of view over the value, protection and safeguard of Historic Heritage, generated infinite debates among some of the partners, where the functions of emergency services had, as a principle, the evacuation of people in the first instance and the smothering of the fire; without having delved into the possibility of rescuing works of art.

Therefore, we are pleased that one of the results obtained, and goals reached in the project has been the consideration of the protection and safeguard of Historic Heritage; both the properties and also the moveable assets of our cities by means of the Safeguard Plans, a living document which intends to reflect all of the information that in any given moment may be useful to a fire service intervention in a building, with the aim of minimizing response times and advocating preventive action.

Heritprot Project Coordinators:

4th Vice-President. Tenerife Island Government Counsellor for the Municipal Area of Cooperation, Housing and Security. D. José Antonio Valbuena Alonso.

Chief Partner: Tenerife Fire Consortium.

President of the Tenerife Fire Consortium. D. Carlos González Segura.

D. Alberto Betancor Orgaz. Tenerife Fire Consortium Crew Manager.

D. Alejandro Marichal Torres. Tenerife Fire Consortium Crew Manager.

Dña. María del Mar Martín Cerdeña. Technical Architect. Tenerife Fire Consortium Technical Assistance.

Contact Information

PORTUGAL, ANGRA DO HEROISMO
Regional Civil Protection and Fire Service of Azores
Contact Point: Mr. José António Oliveira Dias
Address: Vale de Linhares - São Bento, CP 9700-854, Angra do Heroismo, PORTUGAL
Telephone: 351 295 401 400
E-mail: Jose.AO.Dias@azores.gov.pt **Web:** www.srpcba.pt

SPAIN, CUENCA
City Council of Cuenca
Contact Point: Mr. Pablo Muñoz Olmos
Address: c/Escultor Jamete s/n, CP 16003, Cuenca, SPAIN
Telephone: + 34 969 221124
E-mail: pmunoz@cuenca.es **Web:** www.cuenca.es

HUNGARY, HOLLOKO
Municipality of Holloko
Contact Point: Mr. Peter Mikula
Address: Kossuth Street 74, CP 3176, Holloko, HUNGARY
Telephone: +36 20 56 80 545
E-mail: peter.mikula@freemail.hu **Web:** www.holloko.hu

SPAIN, LA LAGUNA
Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue
Contact Point: Mr. Carlos González Segura
Address: Avenida de Anaga, Nº 11, CP 38001, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, SPAIN.
Telephone: +34 922533487
E-mail: gerencia@bomberostenerife.com **Web:** www.bomberostenerife.com

UNITED KINGDOM, LIVERPOOL
Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service
Contact Point: Mr. Paul Murphy
Address: Bridle Road, Bootle, Merseyside, CP L30 4YD, Liverpool, UNITED KINGDOM
Telephone: +0151 296 4712
E-mail: PaulMMurphy@merseyfire.gov.uk **Web:** www.merseyfire.gov.uk

LATVIA, RIGA
Riga City Council City Development Department
Contact Point: Mr. Armands Radovics
Address: Amatu Street 4, CP LV–1050, Riga City, LATVIA.
Telephone: +371 67105565
E-mail: armands.rabovics@riga.lv **Web:** www.rigasprojekti.lv

ROMANIA, SIGHISOARA
City of Sighisoara
Contact Point: Ms. Ioana María Sandru
Address: 7, Muzeului Street, Sighisoara, CP 545400, Sighisoara, Mures County ROMANIA
Telephone: +407 44303774
E-mail: sighisoara@cjmures.ro **Web:** www.sighisoara.org.ro

LITHUANIA, VILNIUS
Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency
Contact Point: Ms. Jurate Raugaliene
Address: Stikliu St. 4, CP LT-01131, Vilnius, LITHUANIA
Telephone: + 3705 2629646
E-mail: raugaliene@gmail.com **Web:** www.vsaa.lt

POLAND, WARSAW
City of Warsaw
Contact Point: Ms. Anna Zasadzinska
Address: Nowy åwiat 18/20, CP 00-373, Warsaw, POLAND
Telephone: +48 22 44 33 673
E-mail: azasadzinska@um.warszawa.pl **Web:** www.zabytki.um.warszawa.pl

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Local Government President

At the dawning of the Seventeenth century, as soon as the island of Tenerife was incorporated into the crown of Castile, San Cristobal de La Laguna opened the way as the island's first urban settlement, island capital and Government headquarters. The first, very humble buildings were in time replaced by others of larger scale and in a few decades the city began taking shape in the form conceived by its founder.

Two storey houses appeared, with tiled roofs - a hospital, churches and convents, streets and squares began emerging in an orderly fashion according to the wish of the Governor who had designed it as a modern city, open and without walls, a city for peaceful times. Within this urban fabric, which almost miraculously is still preserved, they began in time to build the grand houses which were giving the city character, the Corregidor House, the Nava House, the Lercaro and San Martín houses, which were completed at the end of the eighteenth century; also the religious houses, which were key in the design of the city: the church of The Conception and the primitive church of Los Remedios, the chapels of San Miguel; San Lazaro, San Cristobal, the chapel of Grace, San Benito, San Juan and San Roque, some of these were erected on land which had been the scene of heroic battles between the old enemies, others - such as the Chapel of Grace - were built on the spot where the Te Deum was sung after victory in the battle of La Laguna.

Convents were built: The convent of San Miguel, the convent of Las Victorias, founded by the Governor himself and to which he donated the image which we know as Cristo of La Laguna, a Flemish carving of great value venerated in all of the archipelago; the Agustinos convent, the Santo Domingo convent - which today hosts municipal offices - the Clara or Santa Catalina of Siena nuns. In a short time there were more than a thousand houses in a city with over 6.000 residents, as appears on the plan made in 1588 by Leonardo Torriani, military engineer who received the order from the King to make a description of the islands and the state of their fortifications.

Over the centuries the city experienced different periods, some of clear decline, others without doubt of renovated economic and cultural activity such as in the eighteenth century, in which La Laguna was the point of reference in the Canaries for the Enlightenment Movement.

The value of the city's history and the importance it has held as a model in the urban development of American territories, has made it a World Heritage of Mankind City. From Local Government, as the first governmental institution, we must fulfil our responsibility to procure that this heritage ensemble reaches future generations in excellent condition. Local Government, bein chair of the Island Fire Service Consortium, team leader of HERITPROT a Project which with European funds has enabled nine European World Heritage of Mankind cities to work on the improvement of their knowledge and capacity to respond in the face of the fires which may occur in historic ensembles, the results of which are presented in this manual.

Initiatives like this serve to perfect our competence in the management of emergencies and also to reinforce the bonds of union between the different European regions. Angra de Heroismo, Cuenca,

Holloko, La Laguna, Liverpool, Riga, Sighisoara, Vilnius and Varsovia, in addition to being better prepared today in the face of possible catastrophes, it has also established a bond of collaboration which makes us feel closer and more united to the common European Project.

Carlos Alonso
Tenerife Government President

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Local Government 4th Vice-President

Just over two years ago, we jointly initiated Heritprot project in ten European cities for a clear purpose: to share our own experiences in matters of protection and fight against fires in each one of our heritage cities and to generate from these experiences, filled with successes and failures, a set of good practices which could be extended to all Heritage cities the whole of the European Union.

I have to admit that when I assumed my office of Vice-President of the Tenerife Local Government, many questions came to me about this project, because of we were starting absolutely from scratch and I took it as a personal challenge, not only from a political point of view, but also academically and intellectually, given my dual capacity as a university lecturer as well as a politician.

The first meetings in La Laguna, Cuenca and Sigisoara helped me to define precisely the problem to which we had to give a solution and to be able to approach and design the manual which you have in your hands. Once the problem was defined, it was necessary to design the methodology, it was also a complex task to give it the right approach a few months later and therefore, on the process to apply.

At this time I would like to thank all partners for their contributions and critical comments on the earlier drafts of work, which without doubt contributed very decidedly to setting into motion, from scratch, what we have been able to achieve after many hours of intensive work and long deliberations, a result which is an innovation in the protection of historic heritage buildings in all types of cities, regardless of their size or importance. I make this statement from a firm conviction through knowing firsthand the experiences, which we were shown at various conferences, of such cities as Florence or Paris which demonstrated that we have much to contribute it.

The six sections into which this manual is divided is good proof of everything that has been said. To manage to specify all of the work in these six groups was not at all easy; A great deal of thought had to be made in order to define them, including some along the way which could perfectly be the object of a second programme. In the initial section is a first reading with measures at global level to be adopted by the city, which is aimed at improving prevention as the best way to avoid a fire.

Subsequently, the second section encompasses those measures to be put into practice when a fire has been declared, for a clear purpose, to avoid to the maximum any type of damage to heritage property, both moveable and immovable. In this section we wish to draw attention to the safeguard plans as a truly innovative element whose origin is located within the heart of the World Heritage Cities of Spain.

The third section has a direct connection with the second, as it concentrates more specifically on the contents centred in the building itself.

The fourth section includes a set of proposals in order to have the necessary teams and infrastructures prepared to fight against a fire, where the awareness programmes for the population, regardless of age, plays a fundamental role.

The fifth section combines the conflictive subject of reconciling the urban fabric of a historic city with the requirements demanded for the protection of its buildings against fire.

Finally, the sixth section is dedicated to the recommendations that from a legal aspect we consider necessary to be adopted.

I would like to finish by thanking in particular, Alberto Betancor Orgaz, Alejandro Marichal Torres and Mª del Mar Martín Cerdeña for the work and hours devoted to the Project and for having the patience to endure my continuous corrections and comments at the beginning, while in search of the best in order to measure up to the responsibility which had been placed upon us by the European Union.

I would also like to specially thank Pablo Muñoz del Olmo, Fire Services Chief of the City of Cuenca, for the role he has played and who has shown himself to be a true lover of his profession and of the greatness underlying every historic city.

The experience culminating with this publication will undoubtedly form part of the most cherished and rewarding moments that I have been able to experience within my life project.

President of Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue

On a black day, the 23rd of January in 2006, the city of La Laguna and along with it, the island of Tenerife saw how one of its unique historic buildings was consumed by flames. The Casa de Salazar, rightly considered as one of the most precious jewels of civil Baroque architecture on our islands, originated back to the early XVII century. It wasn't, unfortunately, the first fire of this nature in the Canary Islands, but it was the first to occur right in the heart of this city after having been awarded the title of World Heritage of Mankind. Once again, despite the efforts of everyone, in just a few hours a part of our history was reduced to ashes, the building itself, of which only the façade, structure and works of arts contained within, was lost in its entirety.

The society as a whole was committed to the task of reconstructing the building and although it is not exactly the same today, we can enjoy it once again in all its splendour.

But the reconstruction, although important, was not enough. We had to do something else; we had to improve something in the common effort to protect our heritage. This was our preoccupation and from this arose the HERITPROT project, which, with the enthusiastic support of another 8 European cities: Angra do Heroismo, Cuenca, Holloko, Liverpool, Riga, Sighisoara, Vilnius and Varsovia, also recognised as World Heritage of Mankind and equally committed to preservation, and funded by Interreg IVC, we have been able to work for over two years in the search for good practices to improve abilities and effectiveness in fire protection in these types of cities, which usually have similar problems. The result of the work is this manual, which we present with over 50 practices agreed upon between the project partners and which intends to be a useful tool, not only for those who prepared it but also for all European cities which, although not World Heritage of Mankind, have heritage ensembles to defend and which suffer the same difficulties often derived from both ancient buildings and urban layout.

With the assurance that training and prevention are the best arms for combating fires, I congratulate all those professionals who have worked so well on the HERITPROT project and, in the name of everyone, I thank the European Union, which through the INTERREG IVC programme, has made it all possible.

D. Carlos González Segura
President of Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue

San Cristobal de La Laguna appears in history from an early date, as it was in Agüere, the aboriginal place name, where the bulk of the Castilian troops faced the aboriginal warriors from the north of the island. For this reason the "Cruz de Piedra" (Stone Cross) and the chapel of San Cristobal were erected on the site of the bloodiest battle and this happened on the day of San Cristobal, the Saint from who m the city took its name.

The first settlement was established in the area where today the church of The Conception stands; houses and a small chapel consecrated to the Virgin of the Conception with stone and clay walls were built, and the more noble houses were built with thatched and tiled roofs. These ephemeral buildings gave way to others which were more durable; requirements in the agreements taken by the island Government to prevent the frequency of fires and disasters which were caused, for example, by materials used for thatch.

The buildings of this first settlement suffered from a lack of planning, the houses were conceded arbitrarily throughout all of the area. And subsequently the Governor ordered structures to be built according to planimetrical surveys, which predominated in Europe at this time, of grids or checkerboard.

The historic centre of the city was practically established at the end of the XVIth century, as shown on the first preserved plan of the city which was made by Italian engineer Leonardo Torriani in 1588. Subsequently, many houses have been transformed, many other new houses have been built on vacant land, but the layout of the streets has hardly changed. This urban growth is a consequence of the rapid population increase experienced at the beginning of the XVIth century, spurred to a certain extent by the obligation to reside in the municipality or risk losing allotments on the rest of the island. Thus, in 1515 La Laguna had a population of around 3000 residents.

From the XVIIth century it came to a considerable standstill, both in the areas of construction and population, this period of economic and political crisis in the century contrasts with the flourishing of the arts and culture in the city during the XVIIIth century. Eighteenth century La Laguna was the city for the gatherings of poets, writers and artists under the patronage of the most notable families of Nava and Grimón, Saviñon, Roman, etc., who debated over the European artistic and political currents that were arriving on the islands.

In the XIXth century the process of La Laguna's decline was accelerated, a helpless witness to the loss of privileges and power to Santa Cruz; in other times a small fishing port, which began to rise after the volcanic eruption which destroyed the port of Garachico in 1706, by quickly assuming administrative duties and serving as headquarters to new institutions created by the State Administration.

Only a few and sporadic buildings by the Santa Cruz middle classes in La Laguna calmed the bleak climate in which the city was immersed, at the same time, the locating of some cultural institutions also helped, such as the San Fernando University, or Ecclesiastical institutions such as the Bishopric (1818), which tried to inject new life into the old city.

At the beginning of the XXth century numerous old buildings suffered major transformations, in particular, roofs and facades. In the 1960's a certain number of buildings were destroyed and replaced by higher, modern buildings.

UNESCO makes its main mention of the city of La Laguna's declaration, in its two centres, the first being the unplanned Upper Town and the second Lower Town, the first ideal "city - territory", laid out according to philosophical principles. Its long streets and open spaces are bordered by beautiful churches and pretty public and private buildings from the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries.

The justification given by the State for the Declaration of Heritage is mainly based on the following five criteria:

I. - La Laguna is a historic ensemble of "city-territory" archetype, the first example of a non fortified colonial city and a direct precedent for the new American foundlings.

II.- The preservation in good condition of around six hundred buildings of traditional architecture.

III.- La Laguna is a living example of the exchange of influences between European and American culture, which has maintained a constant link.

IV.- It was drawn from a complex project, based on philosophical principles, performed thanks to the navigational skills and science of the era.

V.- Its original lay-out from the year 1500 has remained intact ever since its creation.

Sources:

http://www.ull.com

http://www.cicop.com

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LIVERPOOL HERITAGE

Liverpool was inscribed by UNESCO in July 2004 as an example of a commercial port during Britain's greatest global influence.

The World Heritage Site in Liverpool comprises six historic areas and it stretches from the Albert Dock, to the Pier Head, up to Stanley Dock then through the commercial districts of the Rope Walks and the cultural area of William Brown Street.

Liverpool played a leading role in the development of dock and port trade in the 18th and 19th centuries. It also influenced major changes in global trade. Buildings around the city show this mercantile history.

It is a historic city that has international significance. Its history as a major port that was a centre for world trade and evidence of the mass European emigration can be seen in its streets, architecture and in the landscape of the city.

In Liverpool the World Heritage Site include the six areas: The Pier Head, Albert Dock, Stanley Dock, William Brown Street, Duke Street and Castle Street.

The Pier Head includes the Royal Liverpool Building, Cunard Building and The Port of Liverpool Building, which are known as the Three Graces. The Albert Dock is a conservation area that has been transformed into a visitor attraction that contains a range of shops, restaurants, bars and The Tate Gallery. The Stanley Dock conservation area has a distinctive cultural landscape and the historic warehouses can still be seen today.

William Brown Street now forms the cultural quarter of the city with buildings such as St George's Hall and the Walker Art Gallery. Duke Street is part of the Rope Walks area of the city and Castle Street is an ancient street in the commercial centre of Liverpool.

World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites in the UK are managed by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), under the terms of UNESCO's World Heritage Convention.

In Liverpool the World Heritage Site incorporates over 8,000 addresses, which includes a range of private, public and community organisations, which are each responsible for protecting the site.

However, Liverpool City Council carried out the day-to-day management activities of the site at a local level and consults with the DCMS on any major development proposals.

Merseyside

The city of Liverpool is based in the metropolitan county of Merseyside, which is in the North West of England. The county includes the metropolitan districts of Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral.

Merseyside has the River Mersey running through it between Liverpool and Wirral. Liverpool's historic waterfront, including the Three Graces at The Pier Head, overlooks the River Mersey.

Merseyside stretches across 249 square miles,

or 645 square kilometres. It has a mix of high density urban areas including Liverpool's World Heritage Site, as well as suburbs, semi-rural and rural areas. However it is mostly urban.

There is a central business district in Liverpool city centre, however, within each of the other five metropolitan districts there is at least one town centre and surrounding suburbs.

Around 1.4 million people live in Merseyside and although there was only a 1% increase in population between 2001 and 2011, the Asian and Asian British ethnic population increased by 82% between 2001 and 2007.

There are an increasing number of older people living in its communities and there has been an increase in the number of people aged 75 years and over. However, there was a reduction in the number of younger people aged five to 19 between 2001 and 2011.

In 2001 the highest proportion of the population in Merseyside was 35 to 39-year-olds and in 2011 the highest proportion was 20 to 24-year-olds. Although there are some affluent areas, many parts of Merseyside have high levels of deprivation.

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority (MFRA)

MFRA is a local authority created by the Local Government Act 1985 and subsequent legislation. It is made up of 18 elected representatives appointed by the constituent local authorities. They lead the authority alongside the management team consisting of a Chief Fire Officer, Deputy Chief Fire Officer and Deputy Chief Executive.

MFRA has the operational responsibility for providing an emergency response service for fires and other incidents, such as road traffic collisions. It also provides fire prevention and protection services across Merseyside as well as National Resilience across the country.

Approximately 1,230 staff are employed at 26 Community Fire Stations, River Mersey Community Fire and Rescue Station, Service Headquarters, the Training and Development Academy, a number of administrative centres and within its operational workshops.

The work of a Fire and Rescue Authority is to identify and reduce the risk of fires and other emergencies and where emergencies do occur, to respond efficiently and effectively.

The MFRA approach to risk focuses on examining the factors which have greatest impact on the risk to life for people within Merseyside and illustrating the areas where those factors are concentrated, to deliver a result which is accurate, understandable and usable.

MFRA has developed a risk model, which reflects this. MFRA's approach uses relevant data sets, including the Indices of Multiple Deprivation and local, historical incident response data.

Weightings have then been used to represent the differing influence of these data sets on risk. All of these factors are then totalled, banded and then mapped by area to establish a risk map (www.merseyfire.gov.uk).

As a result of our interventions risk has consistently reduced across Merseyside over the last 10 years with areas of low risk expanding to encompass large areas of Merseyside.

There has also been a significant reduction in the number of areas which are high risk; however, there are several areas which remain high risk. These areas contain some of the most hard to reach residents and are subject to a convergence of serious underlying issues.

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Through the Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service Integrated Risk Management Plan we intend to maintain our focus on delivering prevention services to the people in these disadvantaged areas and, by working with our partners as well as the community, to deliver tangible results.

Information sources:

www.liverpoolworldheritage.com

www.merseyfire.gov.uk

RIGA

Riga's historical center was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list on 4th of December, 1997. The historical center of Riga covers 435 hectares or 1.4% of the municipal territory and contains approximately 4000 buildings. The Committee on Cultural and Natural Heritage concluded that: "The historical center of Riga which has retained a relatively well preserved medieval, as well as more recent historical layout, is of noteworthy universal value, created by its medieval buildings, the number and quality of its Jugend Style architecture which has no equal anywhere else in the world, as well as its 19th Century wooden architecture".

All architectural styles are found in Riga's architectural heritage. Outstanding examples of the Romanesque style are found in its oldest churches - altar details in the Riga Dom and St. Jacob's Cathedral. Gothic pediments can be seen on the northwest face of St. John's Church and the oldest surviving residence in Riga, the "Three Brothers". Riga Castle, which was built and rebuilt from the 14th to the 20th Centuries, is a structure in which almost all architectural styles can be found and as it was always the seat of the supreme political power, it has accumulated an impressive record of cultural significance.

For the above, it can be seen that virtually all types of buildings can be found in Riga's historical center: churches, residences, museums, theaters, etc. each with its own architectural solutions and constructive peculiarities, all of which require their own, unique approach to fire safety and fire fighting.

The Latvian Fire Fighting Museum is situated in Riga, in a Jugend Style building designed by Riga City architect, Reinhold Georg Schmeling and built in 1912. The museum was opened in 1978, its exposition depicts the history of the Latvian fire service from the mid-19th Century up to nowadays. Furthermore, looking into the history of the Riga Firefighting and Rescue Service, one finds that at the moment of its formation in 1864, the very first emergency call it received, was to a fire in Old Riga.

So, the problem of fire safety and fire fighting in historical structures existed from the very beginning.

During the project implementation stage a handbook "The Improvement of Fire Safety in Historical Buildings (HERITPROT)" has been developed as supporting material for all professionals who are involved in providing fire safety in historical centers. The handbook contains an exploration of statistical data on fires, which had not been collected until then, thus previously it was not possible to determine the number of fires and fire trends (increases or decreases) in the historic center of Riga. In order to set the number of fires and envisage the fire trends, the analysis was conducted in those Riga City suburbs and districts which are included in the historical center of Riga.

In addition, in each suburb the places with a high risk fire potential were set. Statistical data of the sector, place and object in Riga City districts were compiled with an aim to demonstrate where the most fires may occur. This material helps to continue to focus more effectively on fire prevention measures.

The handbook contains a summary of developed recommendations, fire risk assessment methodology and good practice examples of European Union countries involved in project partnerships. These materials can be used on a voluntary basis or as an additional tool for the use of legislative acts. This document contains fire safety requirements of the buildings on simple and basic concepts, which are easy to understand and apply.

The information collected in the handbook on fire safety topics and good practice examples was delivered to municipal employees, Riga Firefighting and Rescue Service staff, as well as to architects and inhabitants during the local forums.

A close cooperation between the municipality and Riga Firefighting and Rescue Service has been established within the project, which will further contribute to a more effective implementation of examples of good practice of fire safety improvement in the historical center of Riga.

One of the main objectives of the project is to develop an implementation and action plan. The aim of the plan is to describe the further actions of the municipality and Riga Firefighting and Rescue Service on the adoption and implementation of good practice examples on fire safety improvement in Riga. The experience gained and materials developed, make a significant contribution to fire safety improvement in Riga. Riga City municipality in collaboration with Riga Firefighting and Rescue Service, plans to continue its work on development and implementation of the action plan within the available financial resources, including the implementation of examples of good practice in Riga, thus improving fire safety in the historic center of Riga.

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WARSAW

Warsaw the capital of Poland is located within the centre of the country on the banks of the River Vistula. The city is one of Europe's youngest capitals, only becoming the capital in the 16th century, though early settlements existed from the 10th century. At the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries a stronghold was founded, which is now known as the Old Town - the Historic Center of Warsaw. Together with the Royal Castle and surrounded by Medieval defensive walls, the Old Town is the heart of Warsaw. It was destroyed as a result of wartime battles and then intentionally demolished by the Nazi Germans following the conclusion of fighting, it was rebuilt between 1945 and 1966 repossessing its historic expression, thanks to the effort and will of the nation. It became the symbol of an unconquered city, which has overcome all odds to rise once again from the rubble. The reconstruction of the Old Town, applying its historical urban and architectural form, is one of the most important testimonies to Polish culture. A special example of this is the rebuilding of the Royal Castle, which was the venue for the passage of the first European democratic constitution-the Constitution of May 3 ,1791. The reconstruction included the holistic recreation of the urban plan, together with the Market Square, the houses, the circuit of the city walls, as well as the important religious buildings. The Historic Center of Warsaw was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List on September 4, 1980, as an exceptional example of the comprehensive reconstruction delivered on an unprecedented scale and detail.

Fire was an ever present threat to the residents of early urban areas. It has become one of the biggest threats of the historic and modern cities. Over the centuries the Old Town in Warsaw was destroyed by fire on numerous occasions. The last major fire caused deliberately by the Nazis in 1944, as a repression of the Polish resistance to the German occupation, razed nearly everything to the ground. Only a very few buildings within the Old Town area survived. Those preserved were Burgher houses strengthened prior to the war with fireproof reinforced concrete floor slabs.

In order to improve fire protection and the management of fire safety in the Historical Center, the City of Warsaw has joined the HERITPROT project Fire Risk Prevention and Improvement of the Fire Extinction Systems of the Historic Town Centers of Cities named World Heritage. The two-year scheme gave us a great opportunity to analyze and address, through the interregional cooperation, the challenges that are common to all historic cities. Furthermore, it has enabled us to strengthen the transfer of best practices and the coordination at a local level, namely between the different specialization services responsible for the UNESO site in Warsaw. In addition, the project provided the opportunities to firefighters and heritage specialists to gain experience and to broaden their expert knowledge in new areas of specialty. The Good Practices Manual offers the practical know - how tool and access to a broad collection of overviews and guidance, which may benefit other European organizations that are looking for recommended approaches and solutions to improve fire prevention and monitoring systems in their cities. I hope that the reader will find the selected best practices from Warsaw, presented in the Manual, both inspiring and helpful in addressing those issues.

Piotr Brabander
Director of Heritage Protection
City of Warsaw

HOLLÓKŐ VILLAGE MUNICIPALITY
3176 Holloko, Kossuth út 74., Tel/fax: 32/379-255 e-mail: holloko@hu.inter.net

Hollókő and the Heritprot project

Holloko was placed the UNESCO list of "Natural and Cultural World Heritages" in 1987. It was the first village in the world to receive such recognition (even today there are only four others among the almost one thousand locations), and -together with Budapest- it was the first successful Hungarian nomination.

It was a pleasant and surprising coincidence that the project was launched in a year of festivities commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of our receiving the title of "World Heritage". We wanted to organise events in connection with the anniversary which call attention to the treasures of our past, making the everyday life of the people in Holloko more pleasant, and pay tribute to the hard work of our ancestors, as a result of which the many beauties around us made the village a national treasure and world heritage.

It was a special honour for our village to receive a request from the island of Tenerife's Association of Fire Fighting and Disaster Recovery to be one of the Central European venues taking part in the project. So far we had never taken part in any Hungarian or international co-operation, organised for a call for proposals, the aim of which is to protect world heritage sites from fire, and to prevent fires in such places.

Unfortunately the village of Holloko has also been consumed by fire several times, the last time in 1909. Of course, we consider these tragedies disastrous regarding the life of Holloko, but such calamities have been experienced at other European World Heritage sites, as well, so it is not a coincidence that now we take part in this project, with the aim to prevent such disasters in the future.

In the beginning we had certain doubts. Will a tiny village of 400 people be a good partner for such European towns with protected natural and cultural treasures like Liverpool, Warsaw or Riga? We quickly forgot about our concerns at the first meeting when it turned out that we were treated as an equal partner. Many even said that they were looking forward to becoming acquainted with Holloko and Hungary.

The Village Municipality of Holloko, the Organization of Voluntary Fire Fighters and the local population alike have gained a lot during the two years of the project. On the one hand, both we and those working at the Nógrád County Directorate of Disaster Recovery have experienced a professional advancement, since we have had a chance to learn a lot from experts well versed in the area of professional fire prevention and fire fighting. On the other hand, we were up to the requirements, and could co-operate with municipality leaders and experts of fire fighting from ten World Heritage sites in nine countries in the interest of our common success. Such a European call for proposals does not extinguish, but it lights a fire in which the different ideas of several countries and nations can be seen clearly, and harmonised.

I myself truly appreciate the chance that we were not only able to host all of our partners in Holloko, but could also present our cultural treasures and folk traditions, and could show how we deal with the issue of fire prevention and fire fighting in the village. Both as leader of the place and as a private citizen, now I am much more aware of the different hazards of fire, and pay attention to preventing it.

Finally, I must express my gratitude for the work of the lead partner and the representatives of the other World Heritage sites who have taken part in the project.

Holloko is grateful for the opportunity that it has been able to receive support from the European Union, and could take part in the Interreg IV Programme with the title "Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on World Heritage sites".

Holloko, 30 May 2014

Csaba Szabó
Mayor

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

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Photos made by BADroom

HOLLÓKŐ

Holloko is an exceptional example of a deliberately preserved traditional human settlement representative of a culture that has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change. This village, which developed mainly during the 17th and 18th centuries, is a living example of rural life before the agricultural revolution of the 20th century. Located about 100 km north-east of Budapest, Holloko is a small rural community whose 126 houses and farm buildings, strip-field farming, orchards, vineyards, meadows and woods cover 141 ha. The village and the surrounding area are given the same protection as a historic monument such as the castle. Mentioned as early as 1310, this castle, whose ruins lie to the north-west of the village today, played a decisive part in the feudal wars of the Paloc and the Hussite wars. It served as protection for the village whose ruins have been found a little way from its walls.

At the end of the Ottoman occupation (1683) the castle and the village were finally abandoned and the present village grew up below. It developed gradually throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. As was customary in the region, the first generation of inhabitants settled on either side of the main street. In this one-street village, subsequent generations built their houses at the back of the narrow family plots, thus progressively enlarging the built-up area. The barns were built apart from the village, on the edges of the fields, according to Paloc custom.

The development of the village and the soil can be traced from various documents. In 1782 it was still a typical one-street village. Later, a second street developed to the east of the main street. A plan of 1885 shows the topography was already similar to that of the present-day plan: the amount of cultivated land had reached its maximum by the mid-19th century and the village could therefore grow no further. Some limited growth started again in 1960 and is now strictly controlled.

The inhabitants of Holloko never heeded a 1783 decree prohibiting the use of wood for building, which considered it to be too inflammable. Consequently, the village was periodically devastated by fire. The last of these fires dates back to 1909 but the houses were again built according to the traditional techniques of Paloc rural architecture: half-timbered houses on a stone base with roughcast white-washed walls, enhanced by high wooden pillared galleries and balconies on the street side protected by overhanging porch roofs. The church with its shingled tower is simply a transposition of this domestic architectural style.

Around 1920' Holloko established a Voluntary Fire Fighters Brigade with 30 members, which still works in the village, and if needed the group is able to join the Official Brigades.

Holloko is a living community whose conservation not only includes farming activity but also ensures its success. It provides a certainly exceptional and maybe unique example of voluntary conservation of a traditional village with its soil. The plots that were modified by the regrouping of land were returned to their original strip shape. The vineyards, orchards and vegetable gardens have been recreated; the ecological balance has been restored, even in the forestry environment, taking infinite care to respect historical authenticity. Holloko not only represents the Paloc subgroup within the Hungarian entity, but also bears witness, for the whole of Central Europe, to the traditional forms of rural life, which were generally abolished by the agricultural revolution in the 20th century.

Photos made by BADroom

CUENCA

In 2006, and after the fire in the Palace of the Condes del Valle de Salazar, the Tenerife Episcopal headquarters in San Cristobal de La Laguna; The Heritage Cities of Mankind Group of Spain began their exciting trajectory, for the investigation of how we could protect the world heritage, which hosts our history and beautiful cities, against fire and other disasters.

In this work, after exhaustive analysis, we capture the lines of action in the Cuenca Declaration; this being a host of intentions for development, characterized by the responsibility to protect something so valuable, as was the legacy of our ancestors, to become a tangible artistic and historical reality, since it is the most valuable cultural heritage of Man and it is the main material witness of the historic evolution of different towns and civilizations.

After arduous investigative work, research and training development programmes, it was in the Spring of 2011 when we had the idea; a group of technicians from the Provincial Consortium of the Tenerife Fire Service and the Cuenca City Fire Service and Civil Protection, of exporting all of the research development into a European project, with the support of The Heritage Cities of Mankind Group of Spain.

The Provincial Fire Service Consortium of Tenerife, were responsible for the administrative organisation of the Project, having experience in this area, performing a great job, which was called HERITPROT: Its primary objective was to use the interregional exchange of experiences to improve policies on risk prevention and to make the intervention processes in cases of fires in Heritage Cities more effective, through the cooperation and exchange of experiences with cities of the same denomination.

After the development of the work programme over the years, we have been able to get to know other systems of organisation operating and working in the different cities, which enriches our knowledge base and opens up other avenues of thinking; but above all we have tightened our bonds of union, lines and avenues of communication in addition to work which has gone beyond the programme itself; participation in congresses, training courses, etc., bonds which will be maintained.

This Exchange of good practice experiences to confront problems are common to all of the cities and have an impact on the development of policies at local and regional level, they have a common aim, which is the preparation of this Good Practice Manual for the protection against fires in European Heritage of Mankind cities. This document is based on the exchange of experience among technicians and specialists in planning, art, history and fire protection, from work we have performed in our cities or discussions on work that can be carried out. It is a great work as a guide for heritage protection in all European cities.

To conclude, I believe that this manual is a great working document as a study and guide that has fulfilled our work expectations, and above all this project has favoured closer links with other European cities and regions with the same singularities and problems.

Pablo Muñoz del Olmo
Fire Service and Civil Protection Chief Cuenca City Hall

History of Cuenca

Lobetanos, Concanos and Romans.

The original name was thought to be Anitorgis, Sucro or Concava, although there is no reliable evidence to prove it.

It has been claimed that the Concanos came through the lands of Cuenca, a fierce people who lived off a mixture of horse blood and milk. It is also possible that the Lobetanos settled here, merging with the Celtiberians to form a mixed race. There is a street in Cuenca that bears their name. And finally, the legions of the Roman Empire left their mark when they passed through Cuenca, with a small Roman bridge over the Moscas River and a small spring.

Following in the tracks of Islam.

With the arrival of the Mohammedan troops, Cuenca started to be referred to as a consolidated town and its carpets and ivory work became well-known throughout Al Andalus; in fact the ivory work of the Cuenca craftsmen was well-known at the Court of Toledo. The Muslims built an unassailable fortress, probably called Conca, on top of the hill to control access to the Mountains, protected by the rocks of the gorges that acted as walls. The population grew over time to about a thousand inhabitants and the walls were extended. The Alcazar was sited in what is now La Plaza de Mangana, the area of merchants and craftsmen was focused on what is now La Plaza Mayor and the Mosque was in what is now the Cathedral.

In Umayyad times, Cuenca was a major farming and textile centre of the Caliphate. From 1091, and with the death of the Governor of Cordoba, Al Mamum, war broke out between Mohammedans and Christians, the latter led by King Alphonse VI, his wife Zayda and their son Sancho. The castles of Uclés, Huete and Cuenca where invaded and the Christian troops under the orders of Sancho were defeated, after which several towns were taken, including Cuenca.

In the following century, Cuenca changed hands on several occasions and was besieged by Moors, Austeros and orthodox Almohades.

Alphonse VIII conquers Cuenca.

Alphonse VIII laid siege to the city for nine months until the inhabitants were finally overcome by a combination of starvation and projectiles. On the 21st of September 1177, St. Mathew's Day, Alphonse VIII entered and set foot in Cuenca. A merciful legend of the conquest of Cuenca claims that the Virgin Mary appeared before a shepherd, Martin Alhaja or Alhaza, telling him to lead the Christians out through the Aljaraz Gate, now known as Puerta de San Juan (St. John's Gate), where the upper part of the city starts and which was penetrated by the troops from Castile, Leon and Aragon with reinforcements from the Knights.

The Code of Cuenca.

After the conquest, the population of Cuenca increased rapidly, with the help of a borough and an episcopal see. Juan Yañez was the first Bishop of Cuenca appointed in 1182. The borough was governed by the Code of Cuenca, considered one of the best of these by legal experts. Written in Latin, and later translated into Spanish, its importance lies in the fact that it is the prototype for the Codes of Castile, Leon, Aragon and Portugal. The privileges enshrined in the code made famous the saying "di que eres de Cuenca y entrarás de balde" (Say you are from Cuenca and you will enter for nothing).

Christian Cuenca.

After Cuenca was conquered, the layout of the town soon changed: the Muslims were relegated to their district, the Mangana neighbourhood, where they kept a mosque; the Jews took over Calle de Zapaterías. The rest of the town was occupied by Christians. Life revolved around Plaza Mayor, where a maze of alleyways and nooks spread in a mixture of houses, craftsmen's workshops and merchants' shops. The wall around Cuenca had six main gates and three wicket gates. These allowed people in and out of the city, but were closed at night to protect it from possible surprise attacks. Several churches were built on top of the wall, such as the Churches of San Miguel and San Juan on the El Jucar stretch and the Churches of San Martin, Santo Domingo, Santa Cruz and San Gil on the El Huecar stretch. Churches were also built in the centre, some of which no longer exist, others survive, such as the churches of El Salvador and San Andres.

Hence, the appearance of Cuenca at that time, was that of a city of many churches, houses abutting the rocky wall, a wall surrounding the city and the castle dominating the entire town.

Industry in Cuenca.

The battles between feudal lords took place in the 14th and 15th centuries (including the Lope Vázquez de Acuña and Diego Hurtado de Mendoza families) and the lower part of the city started to take shape. Two new neighbourhoods appeared: San Anton and Tiradores.

There was a major municipal reform of Cuenca in 1411.

Cuenca was transformed from the urban and architectural splendour of the Early Middle Ages into a flourishing industrial city with significant economic expansion, due to a large extent to the textile and meat and dairy industries. The cloth trade and the production of carpets brought an extensive auxiliary wool industry with washing, dyeing and weaving shops.

During this period, the city was visited by Phillip II, Phillip III and also by his son, Phillip IV.

Decadence and ruin of Cuenca.

The Cuenca cloth industry collapsed in the 17th century due to the increase in the price of wool. This led to a fall in the population, which reached its minimum in 1694, with a population of 1600 residents.

During the War of Succession, the city took the side of Phillip V, who rewarded the people of the city by adding the titles of first Fidelísima (Highly Faithful) and later Heroica (Heroic) to those of Muy Noble (Very Noble) and Muy Leal (Very Loyal) that the city already bore.

In 1763, the Compañía General de Comercio (General Trading Company) was set up, although it shortly failed and went into bankruptcy.

Bishop Palafox made an attempt to re-launch the wool industry with cloth and carpets, but Charles IV closed down the workshops of Cuenca with a decree to prevent any competition for the Royal Tapestry Factory.

19th and 20th centuries.

The present city was laid out in the 19th century, with Calle Alfonso VIII as the main street connecting with Plaza Mayor and The Huecar Gorge as the boundary between the two part of Cuenca.

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Cuenca faced many vicissitudes during these two centuries, such as the War of Independence, which left Cuenca without many of its artistic treasures and paintings, apart from being set alight; as well as the Carlist Wars and finally, the Civil War.

Cuenca today.

The upper part of the city ceased to be the main artery, giving way to the lower part as the economic and social centre of the city, with Calle Carretería as the urban, administrative and bureaucratic entre of the city. The upper part now houses the University of Castilla-La Mancha, the Menéndez Pelayo University, the Historical Archives, Parador Inn, Town Hall and the newly-created Science Museum.

Cuenca now has a population of almost 46,000 inhabitants and on the 16th of August 1982, the Autonomous Community of Castilla-La Mancha was proclaimed, including the cities of Cuenca, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Guadalajara and Albacete, with the publication of the Statute of Autonomy of Castilla-La Mancha in the Official State Gazette.

http://www.cuenca.es/

AZORES

The Regional Civil Protection and Fire Service´s main duties are to guide, coordinate and monitor, in the Azorean Region, the activities of civil protection and fire departments, and guarantee the operation of the medical emergency transport.

In this archipelago the main risks are related to natural phenomenon, such as earthquakes, volcanic activities, hurricanes, tropical storms, winds and landslides.

Although the natural risks are well embedded in the Azorean population, the fire risk is a presence in all cities, with greater concerns in old urban centers, due to the difficulties to implement the actual fire safety measures.

When the old urban center is a World Heritage Site, the concerns are even bigger since both buildings and cultural assets must be preserved.

The typical constructions in Angra do Heroísmo are buildings with stone walls with wooden floors and ceilings. Therefore, if a fire starts in a room it's propagation through the floor and the adjacent houses is facilitated.

Added to these specific construction characteristics, the common problem with old urban center remains: buildings proximity, narrow streets, urban furniture, among others.

The main origins of fires are deficient electrical or propane installations or, eventually, the misuse of the technical installations. For that matter, the training of the population living in the city center is essential for the correct maintenance and use of the technical facilities which are nowadays indispensable.

The implementation of good practices to prevent fire risks in order to achieve a global perspective in Angra do Heroísmo demands the cooperation of other entities which will develop measures in their areas of operation.

Therefore, with our local partners: the City Council, Fire Department, Regional Directorate of Culture, Angra do Heroísmo Museum, Regional Archive and Library and the Church, the good practices that can be implemented in Angra do Heroísmo were established and the measures to improve the preventive activities are beginning to be developed.

Angra do Heroísmo - The Mid - Atlantic Safe Harbor.

The exact date of the discovery of the Azores is not known. However, it is agreed that from 1420 onwards the islands started to be visited regularly by Portuguese ships. The Archipelago is located in the North Atlantic Ocean and it represents Europe´s westernmost point. The archipelago is divided into three groups: Eastern (São Miguel and Santa Maria islands), Central (Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Faial islands) and Western (Flores and Corvo islands).

Terceira Island is one of the larger islands of the archipelago, with a population of 56,000 inhabitants in an area of approximately 396.75 km^2. Administratively, Terceira is divided into two municipalities: Angra do Heroísmo and Praia da Vitória. The municipality of Angra do Heroísmo is located in the southern half of the island, and includes the historical town of Angra, its suburban communities and many of the coastal resort communities.

Angra do Heroísmo is the oldest city in the archipelago, dating back to 1534. Owing to the importance of the historical center in the "maritime explorations of the 15th and 16th centuries", UNESCO declared the historical center as a World Heritage Site. This was, in part, due to the fact that, as a link between

the New World and Europe, Vasco de Gama, in 1499, and Pedro de Alvarado, in 1536, set up Angra as an obligatory port-of-call for the fleets of equatorial Africa and of the East and West Indies.

Angra is the European city of the Atlantic. It is where the orthogonal layout of urban fabric was first designed, and where magnificent examples of religious, civil and military architecture were built. Convents and churches of various religious orders were also built as well as castles, forts, palaces and noble dwellings, all integrated with the slick and uniform houses, where the balconies and carved trachyte cornices prevailed, witnessing its volcanic nature.

Even following the major earthquake of 1 January 1980, Angra has preserved the better part of its monumental heritage and a homogenous urban ensemble, characterized by original vernacular architecture.

The word Heroísmo ("heroism") was added to the name of the city, Angra (meaning "inlet" or "cove"), by Queen Maria II, in recognition of the bravery and sacrifice shown by the people of Angra in the struggle that ended with the formation of a liberal constitutional monarchy in Portugal.

The entire island is well served by transport routes, safe and modern roads and is well policed, it also has an excellent network of public transport, including a series of mini-buses in the city center of Angra. Besides that, it has amazing hotels and restaurants, great beaches, and an exceptionally welcoming population.

Irene Ruiz Mealha
Head of fire Prevention Deparment

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VILNIUS

Vilnius is the capital of Lithuania with a population of approximately 526.000 in habitants, located at the confluence of the Neris and Vilnia rivers, at the borderland between Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox cultures. The treasure of Vilnius is its Old Town, UNESCO world heritage site. Vilnius belongs to the European Route of Brick Gothic and it is also famous for the Baroque architecture of the Vilnius School. The Old Town covers an area of 352 ha with approximately 20.000 inhabitants and 1.500 buildings.

Vilnius began to flourish when, in 1323, Grand Duke Gediminas wrote his famous diplomatic letters from Vilnius to the Pope of Rome and citizens of European towns inviting their people to settle in Vilnius with their religious and business missions. Since that open political act, Vilnius became the city where Western and Eastern European cultures and religions met together and flourished in a peace and tolerance with each other. Integration of cultures was a phenomenon which has been developed over the centuries and remains reflected in the rich cultural heritage of the city. Vilnius was the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, incorporating Lithuania, Belorussia and the western Ukraine, which became one of the most influential powers in Eastern Europe (14th-16th centuries).

The city underwent a period of expansion during the 15th-16th centuries. Vilnius University was established in 1579 and soon developed into one of the most important scientific and cultural centres of the Polish -Lithuanian Commonwealth. Later, during the 17th-18th centuries Vilnius suffered the Russian-Polish War, the Great Northern War, an outbreak of plague and many devastating fires. After the great fires of 1737, 1748 and 1749 Vilnius was rebuilt in a very special style of the Vilnius Baroque School. Slim elegant towers of Baroque churches dominate in the historic silhouettes of the city till present days. After the third partition of the Commonwealth in 1795, Vilnius was annexed by the Russian Empire. In 1812, the city was taken by Napoleon on his march towards Moscow, and again during the disastrous retreat. During the 20th century Vilnius was occupied by German (1915-1918, Polish (1920-1939), Nazi (1941-1944) and Soviet Armies in 1940 and again in 1944-1990. Although the period of Soviet occupation was very gloomy, Vilnius started to grow again in the early sixties inspired by a sense of solidarity and Lithuanian identity. The first Act of Independence of Lithuania was issued in Vilnius on 16 February 1918. Lithuania got back its independence in 1990. Vilnius shows the great leadership as a historical capital until the present. It is a wonder that the city survived all of the historical disasters and rose again like a phoenix from the ashes.

Vilnius Historic Centre (Old Town) comprises the areas of the former historical castles and the territory that had been encircled by a wall in the Late Middle Ages. The street pattern is typically medieval, with small streets dividing it into irregular blocks, but with some large squares inserted in later periods. The historic buildings are in Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Classical styles. The combination of the medieval street plan and the Baroque silhouette of visually dominating buildings constitute a townscape of great diversity and harmony.

Vilnius Old Town Revitalization Strategy was prepared by the team of international and local consultants, financed by a grant from the World Bank and the Municipality of Vilnius in 1996. Since then, the Old Town intensively began to upgrade following new visions of the Strategy and requirements of the UNESCO guidelines and recommendations. In 1998 Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency was established by Vilnius City Council according to the recommendation of the Strategy for the co-ordination of activities

in the Old Town. The Agency implements various Old Town revitalisation programmes which consist of the monitoring and physical renewal of buildings and public areas, increasing community awareness, consultation and financial support for historic property owners. Programmes to increase awareness are also developed for citizens, mostly for young people, encouraging their interest in historic values and property maintenance. The promotion of Vilnius Old Town - UNESCO world heritage site is an important issue. The Agency prepares informational publications, exhibitions, presentations and participates in various international co-operation projects.

The main squares and streets of the Old Town were renewed, numerous historic buildings restored and repaired and it was financed from the state and city budget. Implementation of the special sub-programme "Lost Vilnius" enabled us to restore or reconstruct the valuable cultural monuments which were lost during historical disasters, including fires. Following the "Community Building" sub-program a number of historic houses in the Old Town and a few wooden houses under its protection zone were restored and repaired the projects co-financed by the municipality and property owners. Many significant cultural heritage monuments: The Bernardine Church, the Church of St Michael, St John's Belfry, the Cathedral Belfry were restored and adapted to tourism needs with the help of EU structural funds.

Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency participates in various EU projects. In parallel with the HERITPROT project the Agency implemented and the other INTERREG IVC project INNOCRAFTS "Innovating Entrepreneurship Policies in the Crafts Sector" during 2012-2014 (http://www.innocrafts.eu/project). The URBACT II project HerO "Heritage as Opportunity. Sustainable Management Strategies for Vital Historic Urban Landscapes" (www.urbact.eu/hero) was implemented between 2008-2011. The project ENTRUST "Empowering Neighbourhoods through Recourses and Synergies with Trade" under the Fifth Framework RTD Programme took place in 2002-2004.

Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency signed the Co-operation Agreement with Vilnius County Fire and Rescue Board in 2012 for the implementation of the HERITPROT project. Specialists of the Board participated as project experts and provided all the necessary information regarding fire safety and extinction issues. From the beginning of the project Vilnius project participants were impressed by the experience of the Spanish world heritage cities demonstrated during study visits in Cuenca and La Laguna. A number of local forums were organised in Vilnius including representatives of the Ministry of Culture and the State Department of Cultural Heritage to discuss how to improve the fire safety issues in Vilnius Old Town. It was decided that the Contingency Plan - Fire Safety Plan of Vilnius Old Town will be prepared on the base of good practices of the HERITPROT project.

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SIGHIŞOARA

Protecting the past, we bring about the future

Historic urban centers cannot be regarded as a mere sum of significant monuments but more than that, they should be considered as a living organism and a vital space for their residents. Also, through their cultural heritage, historic towns are an integral part of the past, identity and diversity of European regions and, through their urban landscapes, they benefit from a unique competitive advantage.

However, historic towns do not only share common opportunities but also a number of common challenges, because they can and should be models of sustainable European cities. Consequently, I can only salute HERITPROT Thematic Network, which promotes the exchange of experience between nine historic cities from eight European countries, all of them having an exceptionally rich cultural heritage.

Concerning the structure and size of cities, I am convinced that fire prevention strategies and improvement of fire fighting systems in the World Heritage historical centers can only be developed through an integrated approach. Lack of cooperation at various levels of responsible authorities and lack of clear strategies which make the connection between the preservation of cultural heritage and socio-economic development of historic urban areas will ultimately result in the existence of risky and uncompetitive historical centers. Therefore, I think that, for the old historic centers, it is only by bringing together key stakeholders that we can generate a concept which will pass the test of time. It is the only path to success, which all nine partners have taken in order to achieve the implementation and action plans, especially the Good Practices Guide, by which the joint experience gained in the HERITPROT project is shared with other European cities. An experience that will make easier the task of facilitating the future by protecting the past, of avoiding major losses of original values, whilst leaving room for expression to future generations.

Mayor of Sighisoara
Ioan Dorin Danesan

SIGHIŞOARA

HERITPROT - A CHANCE FOR WORLD HERITAGE

Fires in historical centers have always been a huge challenge for fire and rescue services worldwide, not only for minimalizing the destruction or damage of historical value, but also regarding the difficulty involved in extinguishing and rescue operations in such situations.

The design, construction and combustible materials used can quickly lead to the uncontrolled spread of fire. Lack of separations and divisions, dirt collected over the years, wear and tear, lack of treatment on the wood used in construction, difficult access and late detection, all contributed to major fires in the historical centers of Europe in the last two decades.

INTERREG IVC Programme is a European programme which aims to increase overall strategic effectiveness of regional development policies and their contribution to economic modernization and strengthening Europe's competitiveness in the fields of innovation, economy, knowledge, environment and risk prevention, using interregional cooperation.

Even if the Good Practice Manual issued at the end of the program has no mandatory character for partners, this will provide all partners in the project and fire departments in other states, an important starting point in the way that prevention measures should be seen and the types of goals to be reached and how the reconnaissance and training for intervention in case of fire should be performed.

Experience shared by each of the partners will help in the future, certainly, to lower the loss of life and damage at historical buildings, so that we can leave for future generations this precious legacy at least in the same way as they have been acquired. During study visits in partner cities, each participant had the opportunity to see on the spot various measures and procedures adopted for the preservation of these objects, an additional experience that they can share at home.

Chief Inspector
Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate "HOREA"
Col.
Dr. Ing. Dorin OLTEAN

SIGHIŞOARA - SCHASSBURG – SEGESVAR

Sighisoara is situated on the Târnava Mare River, in the geographical center of Romania. Historically, the city is part of the province of Transylvania and administratively, it lies in Mures County.

The first traces of habitation on the current administrative territory belong to the Paleolithic period and the Bronze and Iron Ages are also well represented. Archaeological excavations have found traces of two Dacian settlements, a fortified one on the lower plateau of the Dealul Cetatii, while the Roman era is illustrated by an auxiliary military camp. Also, two settlements on the outskirts of the city bear witness to the migration and the early medieval period.

According to medieval chronicles, the foundation of the current city is dated either in 1191 or in 1198, when German settlers came here from the Luxembourg, the lower Rhine and Mosel areas - although the old German legends say that the Saxons of Sighisoara are descendants of the Bavarian children lured by the magic flute of Hamelin into a cave, a place from where they could only come out in these parts of Transylvania.

The first documentary record of the citadel, that mentions *"seniores de castro Sex"*, is dated 1280 and in 1367 the citadel of Sighisoara was already regarded as a city *("civitas")*.

Due to the numerous incursions of the Turks, in the period 1421-1526, the city conducted ample works of fortification, which give the current configuration of the citadel of Sighisoara: a 930 m long wall surrounding the hill on the outline of the two plateaus, three gates and 14 defense towers, 9 of which are preserved today (the Clock Tower, the Tanners´ Tower, the Tinsmiths´ Tower, with the Castaldo bastion, the Ropers´ Tower, the Butchers´ Tower and bastion, the Furriers´ Tower, the Tailors´ Tower, the Shoemakers´ Tower, and the Blacksmiths´ Tower). The most impressive of all is the Clock Tower (64 m high), which until 1556 housed the City Magistracy. The symbol of public authority is expressed by the 4 corner roof spires, symbols of the jurisdictional autonomy of the city (including the right to capital punishment - *Jus Gladi*) and by the clock which dates back to the late sixteenth century.

Starting with the fifteenth century, the lower hill was populated, and thus the Lower City was founded around the church of St. Anthony's Hospital, mentioned in documents of 1461.

The seventeenth century was marked by tragic events in Sighisoara: two plague epidemics (1603-1604 with 2,000 victims, 1,800 deaths in 1647, respectively) or the devastating fire of April 30, 1676, which, in only six hours, destroyed three-quarters of the city: 624 houses burned in the Citadel and the Lower Town, 120 farmers´ yards in the Romanian district, seven defense towers, the Church Monastery and two small churches in the Citadel. After the fire, poverty was so great that many residents were planning to leave the city; they were only stopped, by the Prince´s promises of tax relief. In the eighteenth century there were other events with significant repercussions, especially on the old area of the Lower Town: the fire of 1736, the catastrophic floods of 1771, the 1788 fire and the earthquake of 1838.

Until the nineteenth century, the Citadel housed the churches, monasteries, the city hall, court houses, and schools and was, exclusively, the administrative and cultural center of the city. Starting with the nineteenth century, the trade, and later the crafts and then the industrial activities were transferred to the Lower Town, around the commercial market *(Marktplatz)*.

If almost all medieval towns in Transylvania have developed in areas with flat terrain, Sighisoara has adapted to the particular configuration of the land, which led to planimetric and plastic features which confer the city a compositional specificity and an extraordinary historical and artistic value. Besides the original urban structure (road network, parceling), the fact that modern interventions in the Citadel and the Lower Town were few, has led to Sighisoara´s unaltered medieval building fund: houses from the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries, representative civil buildings and fortification, walls and towers,

while the link between the historic core and the surrounding area has remained organically developed.

As regards the urban morphology, the two protected areas of the historic center have generated the emergence of a complex road network, with main, secondary and refuge routes - alleys, passages, stairs, etc. Thus, the two areas show distinct street systems and parceling:

The Lower Town still retains the unaltered composition and separation of a *"road village"* with compact house fronts, narrow and elongated paths and meandering roads. The road network creates a traffic ring around Dealul Cetatii, complete with radial oriented streets.

The Citadel is more rigorously organized, according to the typology of defensive military architecture - primary and secondary, linear and annular circulation, with passages, chicanes, markets and squares, defensive walls, bastions and towers. The road network consists of streets arranged almost perpendicular to each other. The size of these streets is clearly related to the size of the fortification, being small, narrow, straight and intersected in markets.

The historic center of Sighisoara, recorded in 1999 in the World Heritage List, covers an area of 33.13 hectares and comprises 287 buildings (120 in the Citadel and 167 in the Lower Town), of which there are 157 historical buildings: 129 historical monuments in value group A (80 in the Citadel, 49 in the Lower Town) and 28 historical monuments value group B (4 in the Citadel, 24 in the Lower Town). In addition to these, there is the Ensemble of fortifications, consisting of 9 towers, 2 bastions and the walls of the Citadel, which occupies a single heading in the List of Historical Monuments of Romania, as historical monument value group A.

As for the built fund, largely rebuilt from the basement up after the great fire of 1676, the following categories of architecture may be registered: defense (inner wall and 9 towers) religious buildings (3 churches), public buildings (town hall, schools, museum, libraries, a culture house, etc) housing, public spaces and cemetery.

Dwellings, houses inhabited mainly by craftsmen and less by merchants, have evolved from old wooden houses (thirteenth and fourteenth centuries) with rectangular plans and facades parallel to the street, to stone buildings of different types, which have preserved their substance and original structure. Changes and additions imposed by continuous habitation were made with the same materials and techniques, stone or brick masonry, plastered and painted, and high roof tiles, which conform to traditional models. The ground floor walls having a sloping facing of many houses is specific only to Sighisoara and reflects the authenticity of the architectural outlook.

Given that most of the Saxon population has left Transylvania, the historic center of Sighisoara bears witness to this type of culture that originated in Central and Eastern Europe.

Heritage Officer at Sighisoara Town Hall
Ioan F. Pascu

Chapter I: Programme INTERREG IVC

The INTERREG IVC programme forms part of the Objective for European Territorial Cooperation. It is an EU programme to help European regions to work together sharing their knowledge and experience. The programme provides funds for all European regions, Switzerland and Norway (regional public and local authorities) for the exchange and transfer of knowledge and good practices. Two main priorities direct it: "Innovation and the knowledge economy" and "Environment and risk prevention". These priorities reflect the European Union strategy to promote growth and employment in line with the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategy. The INTERREG IVC programme has as its aim, by means of interregional cooperation, the improvement of the effectiveness of regional development policies and to contribute to the economic modernization and increased competitiveness of Europe.

Chapter II: The HERITPROT Project

• Introduction:

Fire Risk Prevention and Improvement of the Fire Extinction Systems of the Historic Town Centres of Cities named Word Heritage.

Over the last two decades, fires at World Heritage Sites have presented special challenges to Fire and Rescue Services worldwide, not only because of the loss or damage of historical value, but also because of the difficulties in fire-fighting and rescue. These sites have a permanent urban activity submitted to conflicts between the conservation values of the past and solving the needs of today. UNESCO recognizes outstanding urban status as a repository of universal culture of its buildings, monuments, tradition, history but the maintenance is the owner's responsibility, mostly municipalities, often with very low budgets.

In fire prevention issues, some cities have a special plan or specific protection measures for historical elements. Nevertheless, in those plans there is no specific section regarding protection against fire. In this context, HERITPROT has decided to promote the prevention of fire risk in the historic centres of European cities declared World Heritage Sites. Representatives from public authorities, as well as fire fighting and civil protection institutions from 9 EU countries, including Norway, are working jointly to find solutions that could be transferred to their territories according to their needs. Some of them have suffered fires in buildings or sections of the old quarter which have destroyed their heritage; others are interested in implementing preventative measures to avoid future disasters.

All partners now actively participate in workshops, thematic seminars and study visits to develop a joint analysis of potential hazards and prevention measures in the old quarters of World Heritage Sites. All practices identified will be compiled in a manual as a basis for a common method for prevention and action in the case of fire, according to building type. To test and validate the method developed, a simulation exercise is planned to be implemented at the end of the project.

• General and specific aims:

Fires at Heritage Sites have always presented special challenges to Fire and Rescue Services (FRS) worldwide, not only because of the loss or damage of historical value, but also because of the difficulties in fire-fighting and rescue in such incidents.

Their design, construction, layout and fire load are conducive to rapid and uncontrolled fire spread. Lack of separation and compartmentation, dust deposit over the years, the extensive use of untreated timber in construction, difficult access and late detection, have contributed to major fires in Heritage Sites in Europe over the last two decades.

HERITPROT, aims at bringing all the knowledge at European level under a one overarching initiative, which can pool together experience, transfer of knowledge, best practices and case studies, which will in turn strengthen the management Heritage Sites risks within the European Union and further afield (Norway).

Heritage Cities included: La Laguna (Spain), Sighisoara (Romania), Cuenca (Spain), Riga (Latvia), Warsaw (Poland), Vilnius (Lithuania) , Holloko (Hungary), Liverpool (United Kingdom), Angra do Heroismo (Portugal).

The cooperation and exchange of experiences of cities classified as World Heritage Sites has allowed the leaders of this initiative to see the potential for working together on matters of fire prevention and action.

General Objective:

The general objective is to improve through the Interregional Cooperation the prevention of fire risk in the historic centres of European cities declared World Heritage Sites, through the exchange of good practices in order to address challenges that are common to all cities and persevere on the development policies at local and regional level in the field of Fire Prevention in Historic Districts.

Specific Objectives:

·During the project implementation, strengthen the exchange of experiences, transfer of best practices, share results and the coordination between emergency services and the maintenance departments responsible for the of the District Centres declared a World Heritage Site, participants in the project, on risk prevention and action in case of fire.

·At the end of this three-year project, enhance the skills of personnel involved in fire, such as fire-fighters and civil protection on the way of acting in the historic districts fires declared World Heritage Sites.

·At the end of the three years of project implementation, strengthen the management capacity of local authorities in terms of fire prevention and protection in World Heritage Cities.

·At the end of the project, increase the knowledge of legislators and officials from regional and local authorities about the measures to be taken to minimize the risk of fires in historic districts of World Heritage Cities and in consequence promote improvements in policies and regulatory levels in terms of Fire prevention.

• Issues addressed:

The World Heritage is the most valuable cultural inheritance of man and is the main material witness of the historical evolution of different people and civilizations. A World Heritage city is a monumental set of neighbourhoods with architectural, historical, artistic and cultural richness. These districts have a permanent urban activity submitted to conflicts between the conservation values of the past and solving the needs of today. Urban development is mainly drawn with narrow winding streets as the design of the time, supporting an activity too lively to revitalize: administration, tourism, etc. On the other hand they have a low occupancy rate of living.

UNESCO recognizes outstanding urban status as a repository of universal culture of its buildings, monuments, tradition, history, etc., but the maintenance the owner's responsibility, mostly municipalities, often with very low budgets.

In general, Special Protection Plans of Historic Districts details the maintenance, its historical setting, uses and activities (except dangerous and unhealthy) and the increase of the community equipment or facilities. It also reflects the restoration of unique buildings, hazards and risks of such as traffic congestion, public safety, loss of cultural values, etc. but no plan includes emergency plans, self-protection, and protection against fire.

In fire prevention issues most cities do not have a prevention ordinance, some have a special plan or similar protection of historic or elements that comprise the World Heritage Site but in those plans there is no special section regarding protection against fire.

In general, most of the historic districts lack Protection Plans. Fire Departments, in general, do not

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have a Fire Prevention Department, and those who have one, count with limited resources.

The personnel involved have low training on performance in historic centres, and their knowledge about them is minimal. The majority of World Heritage Cities do not know how to carry out the evacuation of the works of arts contained in the various buildings of the Historic Centres, and if it can be done.

In many, there is not even a document that includes the place where they are located, as there is no documentation or inventory. Regarding intervention, very few cities consider acting protocols depending on the type of damage.

The central government does not legislate specifically to remedy this situation, leaving it in the hands of local authorities, which in most cases are never developed, having to watch how our history and values burn, having several examples: Liceo de Barcelona (Spain), the Chiado district of Lisbon (Portugal), Windsor Castle (UK), El Palacio Episcopal de San Cristobal de La Laguna (Tenerife) and recently La Ville de La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland).

Faced with this problem, the partnership of the project is only composed of cities that have been declared World Heritage Site, which have a valuable resource that must be safeguarded and preserved for future generations, who have experience that will enable all participants to develop or improve their fire prevention plans and to influence in prevention policies.

• Project activities:

During the project, the following activities will be carried out:

·4 Joint Thematic Seminars: A series of thematic seminars will be organized, where those responsible from each partner for fire prevention and intervention, along with a group of experts, will present and discuss best practices to be implemented to prevent and proceed in case of fire in historic districts of World Heritage Cities.

The thematic areas developed in the seminaries areas:

1st Thematic area: Assessment of fire risks, security and fire protection (Historic cities).
2nd Thematic area: Rescue and damage control.
3rd Thematic area: Contingency plans.
4th Thematic area: Training programme.
5th Thematic area: Urban plots.
6th Thematic area: Legal framework.

·10 Study Visits: Each partner will organize a study visit. They are designed to learn firsthand the way each partner works, the type of buildings that compose the historic districts and the main problems faced in prevention and intervention areas.

·4 Interregional Training Sessions: They are scheduled one per year. The aim of this activity is to improve the skills of those responsible in extinguishing fires, mostly fire-fighters. The topics to be discussed will focus on actions in historic districts, aiming for an improvement in intervention processes, intervention protocols and coordination, among others subjects.

·1 Pilot Experience: At the end of the project, a practical exercise (a fire drill) will be held in La Laguna, with the participation of every project partner. In this experience, the best practices identified during the project life will be validated.

• The project results:

-Trained and qualified staff in terms of fire prevention and intervention in historic centres.
-Defining the best practices for performance against possible fire risks.
-Dissemination and communication of the project among the stakeholders, other world heritage cities, local/regional/national authorities, civil society and citizens.
-Enable partners to gain new knowledge and skills in prevention and action in case of fire.

-Provide a satisfactory transfer of good practices having been identified by the partners through joint work.
-Identify and implement improvements to direct policies and strategies at either regional or local Fire Prevention issues in historic centres of cities declared World Heritage Site.

Chapter III: Legal Framework

• Introduction:

Culture and heritage, which makes up the product and symbol of a country or a region's trait, was until recent times the exclusive responsibility and problem of each state.

However, the introduction of the "world heritage" concept and the increasing importance of "humanity" coupled to culture, has lead to overcoming the nationalistic perception towards a new model of shared responsibility or, often, solidarity.

This is due in part to the special difficulty that heritage preservation involves, it is often very susceptible to deterioration, attack or depredation; therefore it requires specific technical measures and protocols.

In this sense, collaboration is the most efficient route for continuing forward in the search for solutions.

Although organisms such as UNESCO initiated the promotion of the idea of world cultural/heritage after the Second World War, it wasn't until 1992, with the European Union Treaty, (Maastricht, 2nd of February 1992), that it began to consider a common cultural policy both possible and necessary.

However, it wasn't until well into the nineties that the EU began to develop active policies in cultural matters: Rafael/Arianna/Caleidoscopio (1996/1997-1999), Culture 2000 (2000-2006), Programme, Culture 2007-2013 (2007-2013), programme, or the recent commencement of the Creative Europe Programme.

The sudden interest in cultural promotion is not exclusive to Europe; similar activities have arisen at the same time in other regions. An example is MERCOSUR's interest in the promotion of "Cultural Heritage of Mankind" Latin America, which took shape in the "Meeting of Chiloe" (Chiloe 1998).

The spirit of all this interest is most likely truly reflected in the conclusions of the XII Assembly of ICOMOS (Mexico, 17th-23rd of October 1999).

The new concept of the "cultural economy" was transmitted in this and from thereon it has become a cornerstone in cultural policies named, "conservation economy" as a counterpoint to the evolution of depredation of heritage.

Cultural heritage is now understood as an economic resource, a motor for the creation of employment and a dynamic factor in economies.

Ever since this idea for dealing with heritage conservation and the dissemination of culture has existed, it has to a greater or lesser extent, been accepted by the administration. An example of this is the creation of the "European Heritage Stamp" (1194/2011/EU Decision of 16th of November 2011), an interesting initiative, while stressing its pedagogical and symbolic value, it has an undeniably useful and important impact on the image of the winners, which can have a direct impact on its economy.

According to this new doctrine, cultural policies should be ruled by three basic pillars:

To make cultural heritage accessible through innovation.
Plan policies with a view to the future.
Look after heritage as a source of wealth and employment.

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In response to this, it is necessary to continue exploring the spirit that inspired the Maastricht Treaty, and to claim an increasingly common policy, for innovation and to find new alternatives for the future.

The new challenges now focus on involving private entities in the preservation of heritage, its diffusion and cultural use as an economic input: giving incentive to investment through tax, economic or administrative incentives; creating channels of public - private collaboration; making the legislative framework more flexible or the employment of more favourable legal instruments. The law on protection of cultural assets in Japan reflects this very well in its article 3: "the aim of this law is to make regional and local governments recognise that the cultural assets of a country belong to everyone and are essential for the correct understanding of the history and culture of the country, and are the base for the country's cultural development for the future".

In our particular framework, a brief description of our heritage assets and resources would be:

City of Angra do Heroismo:

Capital of the island of Terceira, this city was a very important port between the XVth and XIX centuries. Its historic centre, with unique examples of military architecture, was declared UNESCO Heritage of Humanity in 1983.

City of Cuenca:

Spanish city, capital of the province of the same name, in an area where there is evidence of traces of human habitation for over 90.000 years, the city itself is over 1.200 years old, having been dominated by the Romans, Muslims and Christians. UNESCO World Heritage of Mankind since 1996 for its ancient centre and walled city.

The village of Holloko:

A XIIIth century town declared UNESCO Heritage of Humanity in 1987, with less than 400 inhabitants and destroyed several times by fire, for its picturesque historic centre with just 55 houses...

City of La Laguna:

Spanish city, the second in population of its province, and cultural capital of the Canary Island archipelago. With over 500 years of history, in 1999 it was declared World Heritage of Mankind by UNESCO for its design and for the absence of walls, which made it a kind of experiment in the style for the colonies implemented in America.

City of Liverpool:

Founded on the shores of the ocean around the year 1000, it was declared UNESCO World Heritage of Mankind for its trading port in 2004.

City of Riga:

Capital of Latvia, founded in 1201, and main cultural, political, financial and industrial centre of the Baltic. Its centre has been UNESCO World Heritage since 1997 for its Art Nouveau architecture and for its XIXth century wooden architecture.

City of Sighisoara:

In the region of Transylvania, in Rumania, this city uniquely preserves the nature of a fortified medieval city, which validated its title of UNESCO World Heritage of Mankind in 1999 for its historic centre with over 800 years of antiquity.

City of Vilnius:

Capital de Lithuania founded prior to the XIVth century it was declared UNESCO World Heritage of

Mankind for its historic centre, exceptionally grand and well preserved which afforded it the status in 1994.

City of Warsaw:

Declared UNESCO World Heritage of Mankind in 1980 for its labour of completely reconstructing its historic centre, entirely destroyed during the Second World War and rebuilt with an unprecedented level of care and detail.

As for work in the prevention of risks on cultural heritage, particularly for risks linked to natural disasters, there is an enormous amount documentary work in the way of recommendations, conventions and charters, while not specifically addressing the fire risks, guidelines are set which are applicable to this issue, which on the other hand is the core of HERITPROT.

Although it would be necessary to thoroughly analyse all of the material available and which is listed in this document, the following should be noted in particular:

The "Convention on the protection of world, cultural and natural heritage" from UNESCO 1972, shows in its article 5, and particularly in paragraph C, that each state has the responsibility to ensure the effectiveness and activity of the means for preservation and protection of its heritage, of implementing scientific and technical research to confront the dangers affecting its heritage. The "Lima Declaration" of 2010 goes further, and in its recommendations it claims that the local administrations have the resources for assessment, identification and monitoring of risks, in particular in historic urban areas; and calls for coordinating risk management policies of risk/planning, urban/management of disasters.

In the "Principles of La Valetta for the safeguard and management of historic centres in urban areas" of 2011, in paragraph 4.H (Proposals and strategies, Risks) it speaks of the necessity for Safeguard Plans, and in paragraph K it describes once again that the tools in the face of risk must include: planning follow up, management planning and monitoring.

Finally they should be able to appreciate the significance for the prevention of fire risks, article 10 of the "International Charter on the preservation and restoration of monuments and sites", Charter of Venice 1964, which notes that "When traditional techniques are inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be secured by using all modern conservation and construction techniques which have proven efficiency on a scientific basis and are guaranteed by experience", and which could encourage, if so interpreted, the installation and use of modern fire systems, even in listed buildings.

However, the path to follow in order to suitably evaluate the implications of all of the foregoing is marked by UNESCO in its "Strategy for reducing risks by disasters in world heritage assets" in its 31st Conference:

Objetives	Priority Actions
1.Strengthen support within relevant global, regional, national and local institutions for reducing risks at World Heritage properties: Global actors for disaster reduction should give more consideration to cultural and natural heritage among the issues to be considered when defining their strategic goals and planning their development cooperation activities. At the same time, general disaster reduction strategies at regional, country and local levels must take into account and integrate concern for world cultural and natural heritage in their policies and implementation mechanisms.	Action 1.1 Promote cultural and natural heritage, and its potential positive role for disaster reduction as part of sustainable development, within relevant international development institutions, conventions and global forums and with other potential financial partners, as a means of raising support for the protection of heritage from disasters. Action 1.2 Strengthen policies and funding provisions for disaster reduction within the World Heritage system, for instance by including disaster and risk management strategies in the preparation of Tentative Lists, nominations, monitoring, periodic reporting and International Assistance processes.

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2.Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of disaster prevention at WH properties:
The building of a culture of prevention, at all levels, is one of the key elements for a successful disaster reduction strategy. Experience shows that reacting a posteriori, especially as far as heritage is concerned, is an increasingly ineffective way of responding to the needs of people affected by disasters. Training, education and research, including on relevant traditional knowledge, are the most effective ways of developing a culture of preparedness. This particular area of actions fits entirely within the broader mandate of UNESCO as the UN intellectual arm, in particular for establishing global knowledge networks.

Action 2.1.
Develop up-dated teaching/learning and awarenessraising resource materials (guidelines, training kits, case studies and technical studies, glossaries) on disaster reduction for World Heritage, and disseminate them widely among site managers, local government officials and the public at large.
Action 2.2.
Strengthen the capacity of World Heritage property managers and community members, through fieldbased training programmes, to develop and implement risk management plans at their sites and contribute to regional and national disaster reduction strategies and processes.

3.Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks at WH properties:
The first step to reduce disasters and mitigating their impact is the identification of possible risk factors, including from global agents such as climate change. The vulnerabilities from disasters to World Heritage properties must be therefore identified, assessed in their level of priority and closely monitored, so as to inform the appropriate risk management strategies.

Action 3.1
Support risk identification and assessment activities at World Heritage properties, including consideration of climate change impacts on heritage, consideration of underlying risk factors, all necessary expertise and the involvement of relevant stakeholders as appropriate.
Action 3.2
Develop a World Heritage Risk Map at the global level or at regional levels to assist States Parties and the Committee to develop better responses.

4.Reduce underlying risk factors at WH properties:
When a disaster occurs, there are a number of underlying factors that can significantly aggravate its impact. These include land/water and other natural resources management, industrial and urban development, and socio-economic practices. Removing the root causes of vulnerability implies often the identification and reduction of underlying risk factors associated to human activities.

Action 4.1
Give priority within international assistance to helping States Parties in implementing emergency measures to mitigate significant risks from disasters that are likely to affect the Outstanding Universal Value, including the authenticity and/or integrity of World Heritage properties.
Action 4.2
Develop social training programmes for communities living within or around World Heritage properties, including consideration of heritage as a resource to mitigate physical and psychological damage of vulnerable populations, particularly children, during and in the aftermath of disasters.

5.Strengthen disaster preparedness at World Heritage properties for effective response at all levels:
The worst consequences of natural or human-made disasters can often be avoided or mitigated if all those concerned are prepared to act according to well conceived risk reduction plans, and the necessary human and financial resources, and equipment, are available.

Action 5.1
Ensure that risk management components, with identified priorities, are integrated within management plans for World Heritage properties, asa matter of urgency. For World Heritage cultural properties, the scope of these plans should address ways of protecting the key assets that contribute towards the Outstanding Universal Value and should also include the protection of any significant original archival records that contribute to their heritage value, whether or not they are located within the boundaries of the World

Heritage property. For natural properties, such plans should be oriented to protect the key values for which the properties were inscribed as well as their integrity.
Action 5.2
Ensure that all those concerned with the implementation of disaster reduction plans at World Heritage properties, including community members and volunteers, are aware of their respective roles and are well and systematically trained in the application of their tasks.

Aim of the Document:

This document seeks to unify experiences and to share information with a view to improving heritage protection, particularly stressing the prevention of risks, not only damage by fire, but also anything else to which it could be vulnerable so that a future catastrophe may be avoided.

The methodology employed consists of the tracking and identification of good legislative practices, successfully implemented in situations similar to those parts linked to the Project, and which can be assumed with positive results on heritage preservation.

In the first place, by the discretionary nature of an initiative of this type, the proposed outcome strongly seeks its viability, understanding this by the flexibility that these initiatives should logically have, for adaptation in a more or less strict sense by each partner and specific reality, in this way the possibilities of practical application are extended.

A catalogue of commented standards is also included, in which aspects are highlighted that have been judged to be of special interest for application.

The standards referred to are not always in a formal sense, in many cases they refer to resolutions or recommendations, once again of discretionary application, although agreements and conventions are included.

However, the "non binding" nature of the resolutions and recommendations is what makes their reflection and analysis more interesting, because despite being very specific documents, with much practical use, their legal "disvalue" means that they are scarcely considered. It is for this same reason the considerations believed to be appropriate to some of their many and very interesting points, have been added, numerous good practice regulations can be drawn from these considerations.

Finally, with a view to the utility of this document for its eventual use as a study or research text, an appendix of territorial legislation has been included, provided by the partners themselves, in which at first glance you can see the divisions which exist between the frameworks of the different territories: very recent legislation in some cases against very old legislation in others, very extensive and systematic legislation against others uniquely reduced and until discretionary, national regulations against powers shared between 2, 3 or even more administrations...

It should be considered that the preservation of heritage is often affected not just by their own rules dictated on the matter, but by others transversely affecting it, and which are specific to each territory, such as the respective laws on land, coasts...

A situation that despite not ceasing to be anecdotal deserves reflection.

Regulatory and doctrinal framework:

Supranational and European Regulatory Frameworks:

·"Convention on the protection of world cultural and natural heritage".

17th General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture, of 16th November 1972.

·"Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict".
Intergovernmental conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture. The Hague, of 14th May 1954.

·Resolution 36 C41 "Recommendation on historic urban landscape".
36. General Conference from the United Nations Organisation for Education, science and culture.

·Resolution 32 C33 "UNESCO declaration concerning the intentional destruction of cultural heritage".
32. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Resolution 31 C7.2 "Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage properties".
31. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Recommendation 20 Annex 1.3 "Recommendation on the protection of cultural assets and properties".
20. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Resolution 19 C4 4.12 "Conservation and re-evaluation of cultural heritage of mankind".
19. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Recommendation 4 Annex 1 "Recommendation regarding safeguarding historic ensembles and its role in contemporary life".
19. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Recommendation 17 C30 "Recommendation on Protection in the National area of Cultural and Natural Heritage".
17. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Resolution 17 C3 3.4 "Conservation and presentation of cultural heritage".
17. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Recommendation 12 C/ B.3 "Recommendation relative to the beauty and character of places and landscapes".
12. General Conference of the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture

·Recommendation (98)4 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States relative to: "The measures to promote Integral conservation of historic ensembles and moveable assets".

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on the 17th of March 1998 in the 623rd meeting of Delegates and Ministers.

·To Consider:

The aim is to give incentive for citizen collaboration and private entities in the preservation of heritage.

For the efficient conservation of the historic groups considered of interest, the administration has elements that effect to persuade citizens and private entities.

For this, measures can be adopted:

·Measures of an economic nature, as far as possible within the reality of each state:
  Tax Advantages.
  Low interest loans.
  Public grants.

·Incentives in the form of collaboration in kind:
  Supply of Material.

Supply of specific fire prevention materials.
Supply of labour.

·Administrative incentives:
Shortened Administrative Procedures.
Procedures via express.
Technical assistance in areas of management or preservation.

The protection and conservation policies should devote part of their effort to encourage heritage research and diffusion.

Heritage research, diffusion and praise among society, is an obligation of the administration, a positive instrument for economic development, and a significant advantage for conservation which helps to convert heritage into a symbol of cultural identity and pride for new generations.

In order to do this, it is both necessary and possible that the administration facilitate public access to historic areas, especially those in public ownership, always ensuring and protecting the rights of the private owner through agreements or similar arrangements.

Complementary to the above, the creation of awareness and outreach programmes is a needed resource, which the doctrine has denominated as "heritage education" directed towards schools, youth groups, owners , policy makers and the public in general.

·Recommendation (96)6 of the Committee of Ministers to Member states regarding: "The protection of Cultural Heritage against Illicit Acts".

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on the 19th of June 1996 in the 569th meeting of Delegates and Ministers.

·To consider:

Mandatory protection is a systematic methodology, and therefore regulated.

For the protection of heritage a systematic and multidisciplinary approach is fundamental: identification and assessment of the risk, application of preventative measures through the development of a prevention plan and implementation of reactive measures through the development of an emergency plan.

For this, you could work on the basis of the appendix to the recommendation (96)6 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States concerning "The Protection of Cultural Heritage Against Unlawful Acts" of 19th of June 1996.

To effectively protect heritage from being tampering with, it must be inventoried.

For the competent authorities to adequately protect heritage against tampering, modification, deterioration, plundering... it must be recorded and inventoried.

The department designated responsible for monitoring heritage, within proprietor guidance, will make a register and inventory of the ensembles of interest for their protection, and as a testing means before damage, in accordance with the technical opinion and provisions in the Granada Convention.

Proprietors will be under the obligation to conserve such elements as recorded in the inventory, prior notification must be made to the competent body of modifications.

In the event of it being necessary, a special protocol to protect ensembles of particular significance, may be issued.

·Recommendation (93)9 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States relative to "The protection of Architectural Heritage against natural disasters".

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on the 23rd of November 1993 in the 503rd meeting of Delegates and Ministers.

·To consider:

Because of the particular significance of protection, those people responsible for protection require proper training.

The authority, given the significant vulnerability of heritage and the complexity of its care, must establish protocols for the training and recycling of bodies in charge of the monitoring and protection of heritage. For this, as often as deemed necessary, it is a good idea to schedule timetables of recycling and training, through seminars and workshops with entities created for this purpose, such as UNESCO's World Heritage Centre, the ICCROM, or similar.

To do this, within the stimulus plans, protection or any other type to be developed, there must be a minimum content of dissemination or training included, which should be at least:

·As many outreach talks as there are schools in the area, three times a year.

·Outreach seminars among the general public, at least biannually.

·Workshops of a technical content for specific personnel in related areas, at least annually.

·Recommendation (91)13 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States relative to "The protection of Architectural Heritage of the XX century".

Council of Europe. Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on the 9th of September 1991 in the 461st meeting of Delegates and Ministers.

·To consider:

Contemporary heritage must also be preserved for future generations.

Often, the importance of heritage is measured by its antiquity, causing contemporary heritage not to receive any attention or protection. And it is certain that what we now consider to be current may very possibly be a historical element in the future. Therefore, channels must be enabled to grant protection to Works, particularly architectural, which, because of their uniqueness, are deemed to constitute a significant element.

The authorities, in collaboration with experts regarded as eligible, should develop a policy instrument, of the kind considered suitable, for establishing the objective requirements that an element of these characteristics must meet.

Then, it will be the administration's initiative to select candidates for unique elements based on approved criteria. An interesting possibility, in the face of pedagogical purposes and heritage protection identity, is to establish channels so that citizens can suggest buildings as candidates.

For the foregoing, it will be the responsibility of the authorities to promote and place value on recent heritage, as an instrument of both economical and social growth, through diffusion and study.

It will be the responsibility of the authorities, acting upon the diversities of each country, to complete the legislation and undertake other measures to protect recent heritage which is not protected or which receives insufficient protection. Such measures, with attention to the regulatory instrument proposed in the previous document, shall include:

·Recording and documentation of the unique architectural elements.
·Administrative control of processes which could affect the building: through construction permits, in situ inspections...
·Advice and collaboration with building owners.

·Recommendation (91)6 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States relative to "Appropriate measures to promote the Financing of Architectural Heritage Conservation".

Council of Europe. Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on the 11th of April 1991 in the 456th meeting of Delegates and Ministers.

·To consider:

The heritage can be protected through promotion, involving private entities.

The administration may involve the private sector in conservation, creating management policies that are able to combine cultural protection with economic benefits, simplifying administrative procedures as an incentive, or collaborating with private investors to promote the area, and offering tax incentives especially in countries where taxation is more favourable to new works.

One way is to encourage the occupation/reconversion of abandoned or disused business premises, by the private sector, defining an area of special interest and preparing a stimulus plan for the area:

·Specific promotion of this area as an area of leisure/tourism/recreation...
·Tax Advantages for entrepreneurialism in this area.
·Advantageous administrative routes (shortened or express) for entrepreneurialism in said area.

The administration must ensure staffing and funding resources needed for the correct operation of protection and safeguarding protocols. In order to do this, wherever necessary, private finance schemes may be included.

With a view to this, in the administration operational budget, a specific part must be consigned and pledged to:

· Personal Protection and safeguarding.
· The provision of means and renovation of existing resources.
· Unforeseeable events.

·Resolutions from the Conference "2nd European Conference of Ministers responsible for Architectural Heritage".

Council of Europe. Granada, 3rd and 4th of October 1985.

·To Consider:

The authority can reduce risk on architectural heritage by improving the environment.

The authority must be committed to encouraging measures to improve the environment of monuments of special interest, planning a general improvement of the area with a view to increasing the security of the protected item and its conservation.

For this reason, in the development of any plan for modification or improvement of the urban environment, reorganisation of roads, spaces or anything similar, preventative safety measures will be introduced as indicated by prevailing laws, in the maximum degree possible, and including any foreseeable that may be an advantage.

The goal is to create an efficient and operational heritage protection protocol.

The administration should, if it deems it necessary, designate the guardianship of heritage sites, to a department designated for the matter.

The department responsible will provide counseling and advice to owners. It must also have the power to report any unauthorized alteration to historic sites in order to start relevant formalities for the purpose of protecting them and apply the penalty regulations mentioned previously.

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One of the greatest threats to heritage ensembles is the risk of fire, which has already finished off important heritage elements; a recent example is the Riga Castle fire in 2013. Therefore specific legislation is needed for fire prevention...

The unique value of historic architectural ensembles, coupled with their special sensitivity to fire damage, deserves special attention to be given to preventing this type of contingency. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt specific regulations for these spaces and areas of influence, with a view to establishing technical conditions required to reduce the risk of fire at minimum levels.

Such regulations, should at least consider:

- The requirements for inspection by the Fire Service responsible, for extension works, alterations, new construction..., temporary installations, granting of licenses for new activities...
- Provision of urban furniture and private installations in the public street.
- Security conditions to be complied with by buildings already existing.
- Requirements for Self Protection Plans, as well as Contingency and Safeguard Plans for works of art and libraries, in the custody of the authority and the security and emergency bodies.
- The exclusion of industrial activities or of risk in the area of special protection.
- License applications in the special protection areas must have an annex relative to fire prevention. Compliance of which will be monitored.
- A penalty system will be established for non compliance with the ordinance.
- Technical criteria required for fire prevention according to the legislation of each state will be added, including: prevention measures in building access areas, street access areas, fire prevention installations in public streets, conditions of public street use... And any other technical content measures that, in the judgment of the fire prevention services, and/or corresponding legislation, should be agreed upon.

Provisions relating to the measures required for exhibition premises, museums, cultural places, archives and libraries.

This Ordinance may serve as a reference for the preparation of a similar ordinance for groups threatened by the risk of flooding or others similar.

- "Agreement for Safeguarding the Architectural Heritage of Europe".

Council of Europe. Granada, 3rd of October 1985.

- Resolution (76)28 relative to "The adaptation of legislative and regulatory systems to the requirements of integrated architectural Heritage conservation".

Council of Europe. Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on the 14th of April 1976 in the 256th meeting of Delegates and Ministers.

- To Consider:

Architectural monuments or elements of unique interest must be especially protected.

The administration shall study, to the extent of its possibilities, the legislative measures aimed at obliging owners to maintain their properties in a good state, or in special cases, for assignment. In any event, owners may take the tax or administrative measures designed to encourage them to assume the restoration and rehabilitation tasks themselves.

Monitoring methods should be introduced for protection, to avoid that necessary handling of a protected

property becomes a covert destruction of it.

The authority must be obliged to incorporate into its legislation, if not already existing, regulations that:

·Any project implicating modification, demolition or affecting protected elements or their immediate environment, must be submitted to the Competent Authority.

·Allow the authorities to demand that the owner of a protected property perform works which experts deem necessary, or in the event of refusal, that the authority itself undertakes the work.

The administration shall establish a system of penalties for the protection of architectural heritage.

Within the powers conferred, each party shall be obliged to establishing a penalty system designed to protect architectural heritage as well as appealing through the channels of the ordinary courts, where necessary, to restore the harm caused.

The adopted penalty system will specifically pursue behavior that violates the integrity of the heritage; deteriorates, modifies, or alters it, affecting its unique value, or any other similar behavior... by the owner, the administration itself or a third party.

The system of tax penalties, understood as monetary, shall adapt the amount thereof to the economic reality of each state, to meet the goal of general deterrence, which these administrative sanctions pursue.

·"Declaration of Amsterdam".

Council of Europe. European Architectural Heritage congress. Amsterdam, from the 21st to the 25th of October 1975.

·"European Charter of Architectural Heritage".

Council of Europe, Adopted by the Committee of Ministers. Amsterdam, 26th of September 1975.

·"1st European Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Safeguard and Recuperation of Cultural Heritage Properties".

Council of Europe. Brussels, from the 25th to the 27th of November 1969.

·Resolution (68)12 relative to "The active conservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of regional planning".

Council of Europe. Adopted by the Delegates of Ministers the 3rd of May 1968.

·To Consider:

Urban planning or modification directly affects the risks on heritage; therefore control is of vital importance.

Given the importance of some architectural complexes, if deemed necessary, areas shall be designated for a special regime of protection within the urban layout. This will seek to increase protection over significant areas by developing specific protection plans of contingency or development, in addition to any others considered relevant, and land use.

Within an area of special protection, there may be a specific complex of particular relevance which may need particular care for its individual conditions. Therefore, in the special plans to be developed for the protection of heritage areas of interest, those areas of special attention, if any, will be distinguished, where the elements installed will be different in nature, quantity or level; and for which may dictate special protocols.

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Urban planning or modification directly affects the risks on heritage; therefore control is of vital importance.

Modification of urban planning may very directly affect the risk over heritage, especially architectural heritage. Therefore, special attention must be paid to the planning and management of the territory where it is deemed that it can affect heritage or when directly affecting a historic building: assessing how it affects the risks on the building, developing alternative protection plans if possible and rejection if necessary.

In those cases in which a Project may adversely affect the level of protection of a group, or have an impact over the risk, it should be a subject of further study for, as far as possible, being substituted, or the risk offset by the Project sponsor.

·Resolution (66)20 relative to "The revival of monuments".

Council of Europe. Adopted by the Delegates of Ministers on the 29th of March 1966.

·To consider:

The administration should collaborate to involve the private sector in conservation.

The Administration should pay attention to facilitating the creation of public or private organizations for helping proprietors. These organizations should promote the acquisition or management of the heritage, especially architectural, to organizations that are in a position to use it, ensuring its conservation and accessibility to society.

As an incentive, benefit policies should be implemented: tax, administrative, promotional or in kind, deemed by each party as previously outlined.

Alternatively, if such organizations do not exist, this task is assigned to the body responsible for managing the heritage of each part.

·"European Cultural Agreement".

Council of Europe. Paris, 19th of December 1954.

·"The Valletta principles for the safeguard and management of historic cities and urban areas".

17a The General Assembly of ICOMOS. 28th of November 2011.

·"International Charter for the conservation of historic cities and urban areas" Washington Charter.

The General Assembly of ICOMOS. October 1987.

·"International Charter over the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites" Venice Charter.

II International congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic monuments. Adopted by ICOMOS in 1965.

National and Specific Regulatory Frameworks: *
(*Refered by partners)

Portugal-Angra do Heroismo

National Legislation:
Law 107/2001 de 8 de September.

Regional Legislation:

Regional Legislative Decree of 6 April 15/2004/A.
Regional Legislative Decree of 8 October 43/2008/A.

Spain-Cuenca

National Legislation:
Law 16/1985, of June 25th, on Spanish Historic Heritage.

Regional Legislation:
Law 4/2013, of May 16th, on the Cultural Heritage of Castile-La Mancha.

Local Legislation:
Special Ordinance plan, improvement and protection of the historic centre of Cuenca and its gorges.
Municipal Ordinance for fire protection in the Historic Centres of World Heritage of Mankind Cities of Spain.

Hungary-Holloko

National Legislation:
Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage.
Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage.
Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the Protection and Formation of Built Environment.
Government Decree 393/2012. (XII. 20.) on Rules in Connection with the Protection of Archeological Heritage and Monuments.

Local Legislation:
Act CLXXXIX of 2011 on the Municipalities of Hungary, § 13. (1) 7.
Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the Protection and Formation of Built Environment.

Spain-San Cristóbal de La Laguna

National Legislation:
Law 16/1985, of June 25th, on Spanish Historic Heritage.

Regional Legislation:
Law 4/1999, of March 15th 1999. Law on Canary Island Historic Heritage.

Local Legislation:
Special Protection Plan for La Laguna's Historic ensemble. July 2005.
Municipal Ordinance for Fire Protection in the Historic Centres of World Heritage of Mankind Cities of Spain.

United Kingdom-Liverpool

Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004.
The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
Civil Contingencies Act 2004.
Health and safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

Fire and Rescue Services (Emergencies) (England) Order 2007.
Civil Contingencies Act 2004 Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005.
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1999.
Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006 and Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.
Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007.
Data Protection Act 1998.
Freedom of Information Act 2000.
The Building Regulations 2010 Approved Document B, Volume 2, Fire Safety (Buildings other than Dwelling Houses).

BS 9999: Code of Practice for Fire Safety in the design, management and use of buildings.
BS 7974: Application of fire safety engineering principles to the design of buildings (Code of Practice) Publicly Available Specification, PAS 79 Fire Risk Assessment Guidance and a recommended methodology (Revised 2012).
Heritage Under Fire: A guide to the protection of historic buildings, Fire Protection Association (for the UK Working Party on Fire Safety in Historic Buildings).
BS 25999 Business Continuity Guides (parts 1 & 2) (2006).
BS 7913 Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings, British Standards Institution (1998).
BS 5454 Recommendations for the storage and exhibition of archival documents.
IRMP Steering Group Integrated Risk Management Planning:Policy Guidance Protection of Heritage Buildings and Structures (2008).

The Protection and Management of World Heritage Sites in England.

National Heritage Act 2002
2002 c. 14
UK Public General Acts
National Heritage Act 1997
1997 c. 14
UK Public General Acts
Railway Heritage Act 1996
1996 c. 42
UK Public General Acts
Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation Act 1995
1995 c. ii
UK Local Acts
Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991
1991 c. 28
UK Public General Acts
The National Planning Policy Framework 2012
Planning Practice Guidance 2014
National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1985
1985 c. 16
UK Public General Acts
National Heritage Act 1983
1983 c. 47
UK Public General Acts
National Heritage Act 1980
1980 c. 17
UK Public General Acts
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Heritage Partnership Agreements) Regulations 2014
2014 No. 550
UK Statutory Instruments
The Public Bodies (Abolition of the Railway Heritage Committee) Order 2013
2013 No. 64
UK Statutory Instruments
The Railway Heritage Scheme Order 2005
2005 No. 2905
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage (Territorial Waters Adjacent to England) Order 2002
2002 No. 2427
UK Statutory Instruments
Scottish Natural Heritage (Rum) Harbour Empowerment Order 1999
1999 No. 202
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage Act 1997 (Commencement) Order 1998
1998 No. 292 (C. 6)

UK Statutory Instruments
The Local Authorities (Goods and Services) (Public Bodies) (English Heritage) Order 1997
1997 No. 1835
The Transfer of Functions (Arts, Libraries and National Heritage) Order 1986
1986 No. 600
UK Statutory Instruments
The Rating (Exemption of Unoccupied Industrial and Storage Lands and Heritages) (Scotland) Regulations 1986
1986 No. 342 (S. 26)
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1985 Commencement Order 1985
1985 No. 851 (C. 13) (S. 79)
UK Statutory Instruments
The Transfer of Functions (Arts, Libraries and National Heritage) Order 1984
1984 No. 1814
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage Act 1983 (Commencement No. 6) Order 1984
1984 No. 225 (C. 6)
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage Act 1983 (Commencement No. 5) Order 1984
1984 No. 217 (C. 4)
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage Act 1983 (Commencement No. 4) Order 1984
1984 No. 208 (C. 2)
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage Act 1983 (Commencement No. 3) Order 1983
1983 No. 1437 (C. 41)
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage Act 1983 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1983
1983 No. 1183 (C. 34)
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Heritage Act 1983 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1983
1983 No. 1062 (C. 30)
UK Statutory Instruments
The Transfer of Functions (Arts, Libraries and National Heritage) Order 1983
1983 No. 879
UK Statutory Instruments
The Transfer of Functions (Arts, Libraries and National Heritage) Order 1981
1981 No. 207
UK Statutory Instruments
The Railway Heritage Scheme Order 1997
1997 No. 39
UK Statutory Instruments
The Railway Heritage Scheme Order 1994
1994 No. 2032
UK Statutory Instruments
The Transfer of Functions (National Heritage) Order 1992
1992 No. 1311
UK Statutory Instruments
The Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991 (Commencement No.2) Order 1991
1991 No. 2633 (C. 76) (S. 205)
UK Statutory Instruments
The Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1991
1991 No. 2187 (C. 66) (S. 179)
UK Statutory Instruments
National Trust for Scotland (Governance) Act 2013
National Trust (Northern Ireland) Act 2007
National Maritime Museum Act 1989
1989 c. 8

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UK Public General Acts
National Maritime Museum Act 1934
1934 c. 43
UK Public General Acts
The Superannuation (National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside) Order 1990
1990 No. 757
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Maritime Museum Act 1989 (Commencement) Order 1989
1989 No. 1028 (C. 26)
National Galleries of Scotland Act 2003
Museums and Galleries Act 1992
Museum and Galleries Act (Amendment) Order 1998
Museum and Galleries Act (Amendment) Order 2000
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
1997 c. 9
UK Public General Acts
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
1990 c. 9
UK Public General Acts
The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 (Listed Buildings Certificate of Lawfulness) (Hearings and Inquiries Procedures) (Consequential Amendments) (England) Order 2014
2014 No. 553
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings) (Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Works) Regulations 2014
2014 No. 552
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Heritage Partnership Agreements) Regulations 2014
2014 No. 550
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2013
2013 No. 2115
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2013
2013 No. 1239
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2012
2012 No. 2275
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012
2012 No. 793 (W. 108)
Wales Statutory Instruments
Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Cymru) 2012

The Planning (Listed Buildings) (Amount of Fixed Penalty) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
2011 No. 424
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 (Listed Buildings) (Saving Provisions) Order 2011
2011 No. 381
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2011
2011 No. 376
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings) (Prescribed Form of Notices) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
2011 No. 374
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2010
2010 No. 2185

UK Statutory Instruments
The Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) (Amendment) Order 2010
2010 No. 1806
UK Statutory Instruments
The Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Order 2010
2010 No. 1176
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2010
2010 No. 568
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No.2) (England) Regulations 2009
2009 No. 2711
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009
2009 No. 2262
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2009
2009 No. 1026 (W. 88)
Wales Statutory Instruments
Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2009
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008
2008 No. 551
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006
2006 No. 3316 (W. 301)
Wales Statutory Instruments
Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006

The Planning (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Hazardous Substances) (Amendments relating to Crown Land) (Wales) Regulations 2006
2006 No. 1388 (W. 138)
Wales Statutory Instruments
Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig, Ardaloedd Cadwraeth a Sylweddau Peryglus) (Diwygiadau sy'n ymwneud â Thir y Goron) (Cymru) 2006
The Planning (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006
2006 No. 1283
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Applications for Planning Permission, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006
2006 No. 1063
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 2006
2006 No. 266
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2005
2005 No. 1085
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (No. 2) (England) Regulations 2004
2004 No. 3341
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2004
2004 No. 2210
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003
2003 No. 2048
UK Statutory Instruments

The Authorisation of Works (Listed Buildings) (England) Order 2001
2001 No. 24
UK Statutory Instruments
The Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Order 1994
1994 No. 1771
UK Statutory Instruments
The Transport and Works Applications (Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Ancient Monuments Procedure) Regulations 1992
1992 No. 3138
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Isles of Scilly) Order 1990
1990 No. 2237
UK Statutory Instruments
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Regulations 1990
1990 No. 1519
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings in Wales and Buildings in Conservation Areas in Wales) (Welsh Forms) Regulations 1990
1990 No. 1147
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 1987
1987 No. 1529 (S. 112)
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) Regulations 1987
1987 No. 349
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1977
1977 No. 255 (S. 35)
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) Regulations 1977
1977 No. 228
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 1975
1975 No. 2069 (S. 277)
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) (Amendment) Regulations 1974
1974 No. 1336
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed and Controlled Buildings) (Scotland) Regulations 1973
1973 No. 1742 (S. 133)
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Buildings in Conservation Areas) Regulations 1972
1972 No. 1362
UK Statutory Instruments
The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings) (Scotland) Regulations 1970
1970 No. 1035 (S. 77)
The Transfer of Functions (Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport) Order 2012
2012 No. 2590
UK Statutory Instruments
The Secretary of State for Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport Order 2010
2010 No. 1551
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Culture and Other Fields) Order 2010
2010 No. 1212
UK Statutory Instruments
The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport Order 1997

1997 No. 1744
UK Statutory Instruments
National Library of Scotland Act 2012
2012 asp 3
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Libraries Act (Northern Ireland) 2008
2008 c. 8
Acts of the Northern Ireland Assembly
Legal Deposit Libraries Act 2003
2003 c. 28
UK Public General Acts
British Library Act 1972
1972 c. 54
UK Public General Acts
Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964
1964 c. 75
UK Public General Acts
Public Libraries (Scotland) Act 1955
1955 c. 27
UK Public General Acts
National Library of Scotland Act 1925
1925 c. 73
UK Public General Acts
Libraries Offences Act 1898
1898 c. 53
UK Public General Acts
Public Libraries Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1887
1887 c. 42
UK Public General Acts
Parochial Libraries Act 1708
1708 c. 14
Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain
The Legal Deposit Libraries (Non-Print Works) Regulations 2013
2013 No. 777
UK Statutory Instruments
The National Library of Scotland Act 2012 (Consequential Modifications) Order 2013
2013 No. 169
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The National Library of Scotland Act 2012 (Commencement) Order 2013
2013 No. 1 (C. 1)
Scottish Statutory Instruments
The Libraries (2008 Act) (Commencement No 2) Order (Northern Ireland) 2009
2009 No. 123 (C. 7)
Northern Ireland Statutory Rules
The Libraries (2008 Act) (Commencement No 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 2008
2008 No. 396 (C. 21)

Latvia-Riga

National Legislation
Law on the preservation and protection of Riga´s Historical Centre, adopted on 29 May 2003.

Romania-Sighisoara

National Legislation
Law 422/2001 on the protection of historical monuments (republished with amendments and completions).

Lithuania-Vilnius

Main laws for heritage protection in Lithuania:
Law of Immovable Cultural Heritage Protection of the Republic of Lithuania.
Law of Movable Cultural Heritage Protection of the Republic of Lithuania.
Law of Protected Territories of the RL.

Poland-Warsaw

National Legislation
Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, 2003.

• Good Practices:

The HERITPROT Project was conceived with the aim of unifying criteria in the fight against fire, particularly to confront the problem of fires produced within historic centres, urban areas with historic-artistic and heritage value.

A common policy does not exist in the framework of the European Union for the struggle against fire, much less against fires within a unique area such as a historic ensemble. Therefore, motivated by the destruction of emblematic structures in recent fires, this interregional Project intends to create synergies among fire services: to share experience in actions in historic areas, to create strategies and, in those that we are dealing with, to create policies as a means of prevention and for the preservation of historic ensembles against their eventual loss or impairment by fires.

In line with this, proposals in legislative matters have been prepared within HERITPROT's development, which deserves to be outlined and which are set forth below, together with some that we raise in addition to those already existing.

In the face of ambiguous community law on Cultural Heritage there is, as we have already explained in this same document, an abundant quantity of documentary material, essentially technical, from organisations linked to Heritage Protection, which although relating to risks generally, can be used as a resource to guide policy in the fight against the specific risk of fire.

In the first place we must take into account that despite the very nature of an ensemble; a group of properties of remarkable artistic and heritage value, with a multitude of owners of diverse nature (public and private) it has, nevertheless, a component of public domain contrary to private property.

The possibility of action by the administration regarding these specific privately owned properties is derived from the public domain element which is inherent in them. They become private properties with a Property of Public Interest (Zanobini) nature, and therefore, subject to monitoring and protection by the administration.

Monitoring and protection may arise from two aspects, thereby structuring the actions in:

- ·Fire risk prevention activities.
- ·Preservation of endangered properties.

Fire prevention:

Actions are proposed through two formulas, attention to the fire prevention infrastructures available and the instruments for territorial planning and the space that the administration has available. They are the following:

·Infrastructures:

The good practice AT1-11 refers to the need of proactively creating an infrastructure for fire fighting. Specifically referring to the need to have a Hydrant Network in historic centres in case of fire, to be used, supervised and monitored by the Fire Services.

This initiative is covered by recommendation (93)9 relative to "The protection of Architectural Heritage against Natural Catastrophes" of 1993 and the resolution (68)12 relative to "The active preservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of territorial planning" of 1968. But, in addition, it also represents article 10 of the Charter of Venice, which encourages introducing innovative methods in the struggle for protecting heritage.

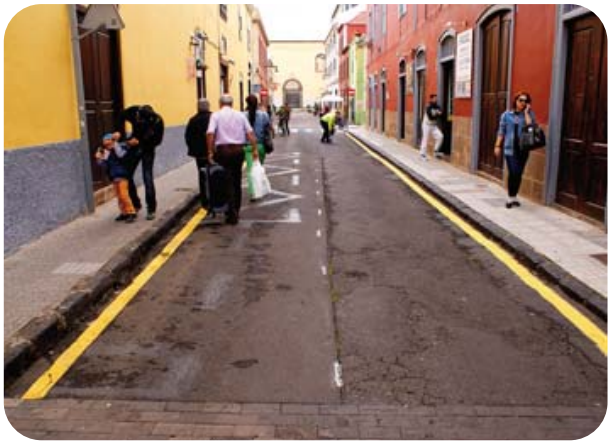
·Planning:

Territorial Planning is a fundamental instrument in the struggle against fires, and against many other forms of destruction to heritage property. This controls key issues such as:

·Location and distribution of urban furniture, referred to in good practice AT5-01.
·Traffic route road signs, referred to in good practice AT5-02.

In addition to the above we now add good practice AT6-01, based on the regulation of prohibited parking zones and controlled traffic, in the areas of city centres at risk of circulatory collapse during an emergency.

These initiatives are endorsed by resolutions: (68)12 relative to "The active preservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of territorial planning" of 1968 and (76)28 relative to "The adaptation of the legislative and regulatory systems and requirements for the integrated preservation of architectural heritage" of 1976.



Preservation:

Preservation is an element of risk reduction over heritage, and therefore which we can use as a preventive element over the risk of fire within historic centres.

International heritage protection organisms agree that a revitalised historic centre, meaning that it is inhabited and boosted, is an ensemble less prone to deterioration and risk.

The conflict arises by the private nature of the properties and the need for the administration to control and ensure protection. The solution is again the public domain feature of cultural heritage properties of public interest.

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Owners of cultural interest properties, meaning Rights in Rem title holders are obliged to comply with the constitutional duties of possessing a property of this type, in principle:

·Preservation.
·Maintenance.
·Custody.

However, the administration also has, and this is of utmost importance, the right to approve preservation and protection plans of cultural properties. The direct consequence is that the aforementioned obligations are now added to the display of the property, within the plans that will be approved.

And if extremes of a breach of obligations are reached on the part of the proprietor, the administration, in defence of the property, has absolute powers over it: expropriation, pre-emptive and retractable rights.

Faced with such a wide scope of action, the proposals made up until now in HERITPROT follow two lines:

·Supervision and advising:

To guard against the risk of heritage destruction, by fire or another eventuality, you must have specialist advice; and this is reflected in good practice AT1-08, which suggests the creation of a heritage protection commission of a multidisciplinary nature, and in which the Fire Services should have a prominent presence.

Together with the aforementioned, the recommendation reflected in good practice AT2-07 should be assessed, which seeks to establish a system of inspecting buildings by the Fire Services, which will enforce the duties of owners as previously explained. Together with this, good practice AT2-14 referring to the creation of safeguard plans, represents a fundamental pillar in the fire protection for buildings with historical value.

The other fundamental pillar of fire protection for Fire Services to develop is reflected in the good practices AT3-01/.../13, referring to emergency plans of action plans, a true master plan of action in emergencies.

·Planning and Encouragement:

Another unquantifiable preventive tool must be added to the aforementioned instruments in the struggle for heritage protection: awareness. For this, reflected in good practices AT4-01, AT4-02 and AT4-03, is the recommendation (98) of the Committee of Ministers to Member States relative to "The measures to promote integrated preservation of historic ensembles composed of buildings and moveable heritage". Of 17th of March 1998.

Together with awareness, the "appreciation" of heritage is fundamental. One way of doing this is to use it as an instrument for social wellbeing:

·As a financial input.
·As a generator of employment...



The ultimate aim is to promote the idea of a "Cultural Economy", as a means to recuperate the use of areas to be protected, avoiding the abandon of buildings and their consequent deterioration... in this way keeping the hazards coupled with deterioration to a low; for this, in line with the recommendations (98)4 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States, relative to "The measures for promoting Integrated preservation of historic ensembles composed of buildings and moveable heritage". 17th of March 1998 and (68)12 relative to "The active preservation of monuments, ensembles and sites of historic or artistic interest within the context of territorial planning", 3rd of May 1968, we suggest good practice AT6-02, a strategy to encourage preservation of historic ensembles.

Risk management:

Risk management is closely related to the first line of action expressed, the Prevention of risk. And this is because the risk is impossible to eliminate, prevention does not offer absolute security but it does seek to minimise the hazard factors to acceptable levels and this is achieved by managing risk factors/security measures.

Legally, we can reduce risk factors by carefully regulating the security measures that we wish to have.

For this, we suggest:

·Model standard for fire prevention specified in Historic Centres:

The HERITPROT project must be used to identify the most effective security means against risk factors, which are in many cases common to all cities with historical heritage value ensembles in their city centres...

For this, we propose the preparation of a basic prevention standard, similar to the one formulated in the Spanish area by the World Heritage Cities of Spain Organisation, in which good practices concluded during the Project are included: AT1-11 referring to the Hydrant Network in historic centres:

1. AT1-05 referring to gas and electricity systems in historic centres.
2. AT1-08, AT2-14, AT3-01/.../13 referring to the creation of Protection Commissions and Safeguard and Self Protection Plans.
3. AT5-02, AT5-03 and AT6-05 referring to the provision of urban furniture and use of the streets.
4. AT5-06 referring to fire detection.

Together with all of the aforementioned, we suggest good practice AT6-03, to extend fire alarm systems to private residences which could involve a potential fire risk.

·Proposed Standard for Hazardous Activities:

In line with this, it is imperative to distance potentially hazardous activities from risk areas, and therefore we propose a regulation to that effect in good practice AT6-04 regulating Hazardous activities; and we propose including firework displays and activities with large public crowds in this, in good practice AT6-06.

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Annex

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Chapter IV: Good Practice Manual.

The purpose of the manual is the compilation of all those good practices that have been detected through the exchange of experiences among the different partners forming Heritprot. The common perspectives of the work carried out by each one of the cities, culminates in the proposals set forth below.

The intention is to spread the conclusions that have been obtained and all those good practices that have been compiled for implementation in our cities, to the rest of the cities who are interested but who have not participated in the Project.

The files intend to first of all provide the reader with information to give a principle of understanding of each example of good practice.

- Objective.
- Organisms involved.
- Process and detailed practice content.
- Key phases and activities.
- Results.

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AT1

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection

1st Thematic Area:

Assessment of fire risks, security and fire protection (Historic Cities).

To establish a set of criteria and recommendations to consider in the urban fabric of Historic Centres to improve their defence in case of fire.

The main aims are:

- To diminish the probability of a fire.
- To minimise detection and response times of the Fire Services.
- Training for all personnel affected by fire, such as the tenants themselves or users of the building, technicians competent in prevention and historic heritage matters, as well as personnel belonging to the security and emergency organisms involved in fire extinguishing tasks.
- To communicate through effective channels, such as seminaries, information booklets, talks in schools, for the purpose of making the population aware of the importance of fire prevention work and that by maintaining levels of precaution reduces the risk of fires.
- Facilitate access for the intervention means if there is a fire.
- A commitment to prevention activities and Fire Services making visits to historic centres, particularly to the most emblematic buildings so that they can closely study the risks involved...

The majority of historic centres, which are centuries old, were raised when there was insufficient criteria to reduce the effects of a fire inside.

The experience lived through in fires in historic centres such as that of Lisbon, highlights the difficulties involved when intervening in these types of ensembles.

The problems we encounter when driving through these Historic Centres with emergency vehicles, oblige us to have perfect control over the urban fabric, and to know those points of the road network which, because of the road being too narrow or because of the impossibility of turning and changing the direction of the vehicles, obliges us to use other alternative routes or to be equipped with emergency vehicles which better adapt to these intrinsic features of our centres, where the possibility of modification and improvement of transit for these vehicles is reduced and limited to changes like to pedestrianize the street, prohibit parking, change urban furniture, modify the location of traffic signs etc., But we also have other added factors such as highly combustible building materials, the arrangement of these buildings in the block, where adjoining wooden roofs have been observed, a circumstance which favours the spread of fire.

As well as the municipal water supply systems for fire extinguishing installations, are in many cases insufficient.

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Subject Area

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice

Study of Accesses to the Historic Centre, of the fastest evacuation routes and of vehicular accessibility for the emergency service vehicles inside the Historic Centre.

Practice Aims

1º Check accessibility and the quickest routes in each one of the City sections.
2º To have the quickest evacuation routes in each sector under control for the possible evacuation of injured parties, transfer of property rescued from wrecked buildings, etc.
3º To circulate with the largest size emergency vehicles with the aim of meeting the optimum conditions for circulation in case of it not being possible to study alternatives and solutions to the problem.

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Fire fighting Department, Local Police and the Municipal Administration department corresponding to the subject.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The police, in their efforts to facilitate road circulation for emergency vehicles and to optimise response times to an incident, should know the best evacuation routes for each sector of the city beforehand, redirecting traffic if necessary, and thereby giving an immediate response.

To have all accesses in the different sections of the city localised for notification from the municipal police and road works service of any obstacles in the way or if it is found to be unused for a period.

Vehicular access for emergency vehicles inside the Historic City Centre.

Questions that we must keep in mind:

1.Identify routes that have high traffic congestion.

2.Street dimensions. Width, height.

3.Turning radius: a typical example that confronts fire truck drivers is the bends where the turning radius is insufficient. They have to take the bends with many manoeuvres and also have to reverse backwards because of the impossibility of carrying out the manoeuvre.

4.Street Furniture: We talk about those elements designed for the comfort and well-being of citizens which sometimes causes problems for the emergency services.

Among urban furniture we can find:
- Furniture for resting purposes (benches,

seats, chairs, tables.)
- Objects that contribute to keeping the city clean.
- Equipment for public and architectural environment lighting.
- Communication and information furniture (municipal or cultural information screen, street plaques, tables or information kiosks).
- Children's games (playgrounds).
- Useful articles for vehicular circulation or for restricting traffic (boundary markers, barriers, cycle racks, traffic lights, etc.).
- Flower and plant pots, park grilles and grilles for protecting trees.
- Stops for transport users.
- Statues, monuments, fountains, etc.

For the development of the practice a preliminary meeting was held with the Local Police, traffic department technicians, Civil Protection and Fire fighters, where it was established:
- The route to follow.
- The time zone when traffic was reduced and when fewer passers-by were in the pedestrian zone, in order to carry out the practice more smoothly without hampering normal activity in the city.
- The emergency vehicles which would be used to do the relevant checks...

Legal framework:

The performance of this practice of circulation with emergency vehicles inside the Historic Centre of San Cristóbal de La Laguna has been performed within the regulatory framework. It is interesting to note that the conclusions obtained after its implementation, could possibly motivate a change of legislation regulating urban furniture, since we have fixed parameters for the location of the elements situated in public streets which now no longer hinder the circulation of emergency vehicles...

Financial Structure:

The practice has been performed by service personnel in working hours, therefore not implicating any further financial costs.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Collaboration among participating institutions has once again shown that working with a multi-disciplinary team brings the best results.

Possible success factors:

The elements hindering a smooth circulation within the historic centre and the location of them were detected, thereby making it possible to study the easiest solution to overcome the obstacle.
This information helps to delineate emergency routes to avoid complicated points for manoeuvring.

Difficulties encountered:

After studying the routes and analyzing the situations it is therefore proposed:
First: That urban furniture is repositioned to a distance of 10,00 metres from each corner towards the inside.

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Second: That road signs be moved to a distance of approximately 2,00 metres from the corner of the street towards the inside of it or make it so the signs coincide with the signs drawn on the road.

Third: Reposition rubbish containers.
Fourth: Eliminate specific parking spaces, those nearest to street crossings.

Conclusion on the good practice

It is a basic practice to minimize the period of action and to improve the response times of the different emergency service bodies. After preparing the report once the practice is concluded, the results must be communicated to all municipal departments connected and to other emergency services.

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Subject Area

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice

Identification and localisation of buildings considered as major risks and sensibility in the city.

Practice Aims

To minimise possible collateral damage and to verify:

1. Identification of possible Elements of Risk in the city.
2. To have localised and formalised action for the evacuation of buildings presenting major sensitivity such as: nursing homes, disabled centres, schools, hospitals, etc.

Venue

Vilnius County Fire and Rescue Board (Lithuania).

Detailed description of the practice

<u>Organisations involved/Implementation</u>:

Fire and Rescue Department, County fire and rescue board, Civil Protection and the Municipal Administration Department corresponding to the subject.

<u>Process and detailed content of the practice</u>:

Collected on a plan should be all of those properties that for reasons of the work performed inside them or for the level of mobility of the people it houses must be evacuated immediately in case a certain grade of risk is suspected. Therefore it is important to know the number of people to be evacuated, what means of transport would be available and the place anticipated where they should be moved to.

<u>Practice in Lithuania</u>:

1. In Vilnius we have prepared a large document in case of emergency–Emergency Management Plan of Vilnius City. This document covers all possible risks in the City; all offices and buildings with a bigger risk are identified in the Plan. This document include: actions of all emergency services which can be involved during incident, a list of important buildings with bigger risk, cooperation agreements with special transport companies and other information which can be useful for emergency services.

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2.Another measure for identification of objects with a major risk, related with Emergency Management Plan, is Incident Liquidation Plan (ILP). ILP is a text/graphic document which is obligatory for big, important and dangerous buildings and objects. It gives the key information for rescue operation commander (fire-fighters chief) about object: object location in city and access routes; building plan; information about humans inside (day/night time); information about building materials; information about electricity/gas; information about hazard materials; information about water supply; other important information.

Legal framework:

Law of Civil Protection; Emergency Management Plan of Vilnius City; Agreements between Municipality of Vilnius and Vilnius Public Transport Company and other companies and offices.

Financial Structure:

Measurements described at this GP require special financing from municipality and other offices.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Emergency services have information about buildings considered as major risks, municipality have an agreement with transport company in case of evacuation of large amount of people and municipality's officers have marked special places to placed evacuated people.

Difficulties encountered:

Agreements with special transport companies and other institutions are temporary and should be prolonged every year. Emergency Management Plan and Incidents Liquidation Plans must be reviewed every year for correction.

Conclusion on the good practice

1. This GP is implemented in our region. We have Emergency Management Plan of Vilnius City. In this document all information about important offices and buildings with a bigger risk is identified. This document include: actions of all emergency services which can be involved during incident, a list of important or buildings with bigger risk, cooperation agreements with special transport company and other information which can be useful for emergency services.

2. Other documents, named Incident Liquidation Plans (ILP) are prepared for all buildings and offices in Vilnius City with bigger risk. We have identified 235 objects with bigger risk in Vilnius City including 42 objects located in Vilnius Old Town area for which we have prepared Incident Liquidation Plans. There are these objects with a major risk in the Old Town: 14 churches; 7 public and governmental offices; 3 museums; 3 hotels; 3 hospitals; 2 theatres; 2 libraries and 6 other important buildings (prison, university, super markets).

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Subject Area

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice

Study and location of ancillary infrastructures necessary in an emergency.

Practice Aims

Study and location of ancillary infrastructures.

Strategic sourcing areas should be studied and established, varying in number according to the sectors into which each city is divided in cases of emergency that require open spaces to assemble red cross tents, a hospital tent, rest areas for emergency personnel, etc., as well as the possibility of using business premises in nearby buildings distributed according to the sectors of each Historic quarter.

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department, Volunteer Fire Fighting Department, Civil Protection, Red Cross, Local Police, National Police, Emergency Health Services, Civil Guard, Military, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Collected on a city map should be all open and closed spaces, such as squares, parks, sports fields, sports centres etc., which for their features can serve to erect the infrastructure necessary in cases of emergency. To do this you must know the means you have available (no. of tents, tent hospital, etc.), either yours or from external sources, as well as the telephone numbers of the people responsible for making the request and the means of transport to the chosen place.

The first thing we have to do is to divide the historic centres into sections and study each one of them independently, in such a way that each one could be self-sufficient and forecast the ideal locations for housing residents in the case of a serious incident, the areas to place camping hospitals etc., We should mark open areas such as parks, sports fields or closed areas such as schools and sports centres, among, others that are subject to use in an emergency.

The places selected must reflect the best conditions:
·The best accesses

Event Sighisoara.

Event Holloko.

·The largest size
·The best building infrastructures, etc.

Once the places have been selected, a detailed card of each one of these should be made which collects the contact telephone numbers, both

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the corporative number as well as the personal number of the person in charge of the establishment, as well as other information reflecting the maximum capacity, if there are toilets, showers, kitchen, etc.

Legal framework:

Under current legislation the obligation to have a plan of this nature is not reflected, but we think that it is a graphic document which, in an emergency situation, immediately helps to propose solutions.

Financial Structure:

The practice is carried out with Service Personnel during working hours; therefore no extra economic cost is incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The practice is carried out with Service Personnel during working hours; therefore no extra economic cost is incurred.

Possible success factors:

·Provides previously studied information to assist in decision making.
·Minimises the times for taking action.

Conclusion on the good practice

It would be a good plan to develop in our city.

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Subject Area

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice

Study and represent graphically the Historic Architectural Catalogue located in the Historic Centre (to prepare a Fire Safety Plan of the Historic Centre).

Practice Aims

The aim of this practice is to identify those properties classified for their degree of protection which present a greater attention within the security plans and municipal action protocols in the case of an emergency.

Venue

Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency.

Detailed description of the practice

<u>Organisations involved/Implementation</u>:

Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, Fire and Rescue Board, Municipal Urban Development Department, Municipal Cultural Heritage Division, Municipal Department of Safe City.

<u>Process and detailed content of the practice</u>:

Establish an inventory of buildings listed for their cultural heritage value that are gathered inside the Historic Centre. It is also useful to include other buildings of a high fire risk that are not cultural heritage, and also abandoned buildings which pose a high fire risk. Represent the information on a Historic Centre plan identifying in different colours the groups studied. The registers (or inventory lists) of cultural heritage is responsibility for cultural heritage institutions at state level. In Lithuania the Register of Cultural Property is set up by the Ministry of Culture and managed by the State Department of Cultural Heritage. At present this information has not been used by fire-fighters and has not been linked to local fire safety plans. On the other hand fire-fighters have their lists of priority objects for which Incident Liquidation Plans (ILP) are prepared. These plans contain a graphical plan of the object and textual information.

HERITPROT Vilnius team decided to identify and represent graphically the priority cultural heritage buildings (including the most important architectural monuments) of Vilnius Old Town. It was decided to call this scheme the Fire Safety Plan of Vilnius Old Town, and it should be prepared as a geo-referenced database (GIS) scheme. The scheme should include the hydrant system, street network (traffic) and different types of buildings marked in different colours (priority heritage buildings, other buildings of a high fire risk, schools, hospitals), also abandoned buildings.

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The list of priority heritage buildings of Vilnius Old Town was prepared by specialists of the Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency. There were a number of meetings held including representatives of the Ministry of Culture and the State Department of Cultural Heritage to discuss the presented list of priority heritage buildings. Finally the list was defined and approved, and it will be used for the GIS based Fire Safety Plan of Vilnius Old Town.

Legal framework:

The Lithuanian Register of Cultural Property is set up, managed and used in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Law on State Registers, Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage, the Law on the Protection of Movable Cultural Property and other legal acts. There are 3 levels of objects included to the register: 1) cultural monuments - objects of national significance; 2) cultural heritage objects protected by the state; 3) registered cultural heritage objects (municipal responsibility). Vilnius Historic Centre (the Old Town) is registered as a UNESCO World heritage site, also as a Lithuanian cultural monument. The Register consists of a map of Lithuania where all territories of cultural heritage objects are defined and the textual part with descriptions of objects and their cultural value.

Financial Structure:

The Register of Cultural Property is managed by the State Cultural Heritage Department; they finance it from their budget. Incident Liquidation Plans (ILP's) are prepared by Fire and Rescue Boards.

The new developed Fire Safety Plan of the Old Town should be financed from the local government budget.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The priority list of heritage building was defined by Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency and approved by the State Department of Cultural Heritage. Technical conditions for the preparation of the Fire Safety Plan of Vilnius Old Town were prepared and approved by the Municipal Urban Development Department. The Fire Safety Plan should be prepared by GIS centre of Vilnius City Municipality, the task is under implementation.

Possible success factors:

The Historic Architectural Catologue would present necessary information for fire-fighters about the most valuable cultural heritage objects in the historic centre and this way it would improve the fire safety of historic centres.

Difficulties encountered:

The practice is consuming a lot of human and financial resources and requires a lot of time to prepare this type of graphical information.

Conclusion on the good practice

It is important to prepare a special (priority) list of cultural heritage (historic, architectural, etc.) properties and represent it graphically on the map of the Historic centre because fire-fighters usually do not have enough information on cultural heritage properties.

Fire-fighters have their information on priority buildings of a high fire risk, and cultural heritage officials have their specific information on heritage buildings. It means that there is a need for a better share of information between different sectors. These different layers of information should be linked with the help of a special Fire Safety Historic Centre Plan where all important buildings should be represented

- graphically including also the street and hydrant network, and other required information.

Other information that you would like to contribute

Website:

The Lithuanian Register of Cultural Property is open to the public via internet:

http://kvr.kpd.lt/heritage/

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Subject Area	Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.
Name of Practice	Study of urban Infrastructures of gas and electricity.
Practice Aims	The main purpose of this practice is so that the Fire Departments know the structure of the urban network of gas and electricity and are aware of where they pass through, the locations of stations and substations identified, electricity transformers, gas deposits, the main network of pipes, etc.
Venue	Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate "HOREA" for Sighisoara City Hall. The historic centre of Sighisoara-The Citadel and the Lower Town.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved / Implementation:

Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of Mures County - Fire Department - Municipal Administration - SC E. ON GAS DISTRIBUTION SIGHISOARA S. A. - privately held company for natural gas distribution - SC ELECTRICAL S. A. - privately held company for distribution and supply of electricity.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The historic centre of Sighisoara has a distinctive feature arising from the adaptation of the city to the forms of relief.

Natural gas supply network:

Since 2007 the natural gas supply network of the historic centre of Sighisoara has been fully rehabilitated. Consumers in the Citadel are supplied with low pressure natural gas and those in the Lower Town with reduced pressure natural gas and partially low-pressure.

As a result of the rehabilitation and modernization of the network, the Mures Inspectorate for Emergency Situations holds detailed information on the natural gas supply network corresponding to the historical centre of Sighisoara: debits and natural gas consumption, number of subscribers, the route of networks, as well as position of branching and gas meters.

Electricity Supply Network:

Starting with 2007 the electricity supply network was fully rehabilitated in the historic centre, for the Citadel underground cable installation was performed.

As a result of the rehabilitation and modernization of the network, the Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Mures County holds detailed information on the electricity supply network corresponding to the historic centre of Sighisoara: debits and electricity consumption, number of subscribers, the route of networks, as well as the position of branching and meters.

Public lighting network:

In 1999 the public lighting in the Citadel was rehabilitated (with an underground network) and from 2004 to 2005 the public lighting in the Lower Town was rehabilitated. As a result of the rehabilitation and modernization of the network, the Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the

Mures county holds detailed information on the public lighting network corresponding to the historical centre of Sighisoara: debits and electricity consumption, the number and position of lighting poles, type of lighting, etc.

Architectural lighting network:

The architectural lighting network of the historic centre of Sighisoara was achieved in 2010. As a result of the network, the Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Mures County holds detailed information on the architectural lighting network corresponding to the historic centre of Sighisoara: debits and electricity consumption, the number and position of lighting poles, type of lighting, etc.

The technical inspection of networks is performed regularly and whenever needed in the following special events by specialists of distributors:

-Maintenance and management of networks is done by their owners through certified and licensed professionals.

Legal framework:

The infrastructure rehabilitation of the historic centre of Sighisoara: beginning in 2005, a project has been established, included both in the Local Agenda 21 of Sighisoara Municipality, as well as the Regional Development Plan - Restoration of historic and cultural centres in urban areas.

The operations which were performed on the infrastructure of the historic centre of Sighisoara fall within the National strategy for rehabilitation of historic centre infrastructure.

The infrastructure (natural gas supply, electricity supply, public lighting and artificial lighting) in the historic centre of Sighisoara was rehabilitated and carried out in accordance with the Romanian legislation, which meets European standards.

Financial Structure:

Completion of infrastructure rehabilitation and modernization of the historic centre of Sighisoara requires an annual investment budget.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The national strategy for infrastructure rehabilitation of historic centres in Romania has been achieved, beginning with 2004, in several historic centres in the country. Interventions have benefited from funds provided through central and local budgets, as well as by accessing funds for certain programs (Phare 2004-2006 - Economic and Social Cohesion, Large Regional Infrastructure Projects, and Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013).

Rehabilitation and modernization of the historic centres of Romania, resulted in:
- increased investment in tourism activity.
- reduced operating and maintenance costs.
- improved quality of service.
- rehabilitation of the urban environment.
- improved quality of life.

Possible success factors:

In general, the historic centres in Romania have an antiquated municipal infrastructure with components difficult to identify in the field. The National Strategy for infrastructure rehabilitation of the historic centres in Romania has collected, beginning in 2004, a database which has been made accessible to Inspectorates for Emergency Situations, which manage fire events.

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For the historic centre of Sighisoara, the rehabilitation and modernization of the gas supply, electricity supply, public and architectural lighting has led to very positive results - in the last 10 years no fire has been reported caused by gas or electricity supply networks.

Difficulties encountered:

Although the risk of fire caused by gas or electricity supply networks has declined dramatically, there are still risks related to indoor installations of gas and electricity:

- Access to private domestic spaces for the inspection and control of indoor installations is still difficult, and requires the elaboration of legal regulations.
- Most of the indoor installations exceed the normal operating period and their rehabilitation and modernization exceeds the owner's budget.
- Within private homes, owners often perform modifications and adaptations of interior installations of an improvisational nature, without regard to legal technical regulations.

Conclusion on the good practice

Within strategies and plans for fire fighting, detailed information on municipal infrastructure for gas and power supply is an extremely important factor.

For this reason, and not only, Romania has developed a national strategy for infrastructure rehabilitation of historic centres, which started in 2004 and is still ongoing.

By rehabilitating the infrastructure in UNESCO protected areas, their cultural and touristic attractiveness will be increased and an optimal framework for the development of economic service activities of regional, national and European level will be created.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

The existing European legislation should be supplemented by regulations and technical norms relevant to protected areas and historical monuments on possible exceptions to the technical rules for the design, execution and exploitation of natural gas and power supply systems.

For example, discrete location of pipes and gas boxes and electricity meters so as not to alter the aesthetics of historic buildings.

Heritprot

Subject Area

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice

Preventative action. Measures and actions directed to combating the causes that produce fires.

Practice Aims

To create public awareness with information on good domestic habits from the point of view of prevention and to explain how they should act in an emergency situation.

Venue

Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate "HOREA" for Sighisoara City Hall.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Fire Fighting Department, Neighbourhood Associations, Schools, Municipal Administration Department corresponding to the subject.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Preventative actions. Measures and actions directed to combating the causes that produce fires.

1.**Information:** technical educational programmes, educational material. The information should be directed to children and the elderly (domestic area), business people and administrations (work area). Each group with a different format, suitable for each case.

2.**Training:** technicians in prevention and historic heritage, neighbourhood associations, talks and educational programmes in schools, nursing homes, etc.

Legal framework:

There are orders establishing specific training for professional fire fighters - Interior Ministry Order 163 of 28th of February 2007, approving the General Regulations of Fire Protection.

Financial Structure:

No costs involved, prevention service, part of professional fire fighter duties to inform and advise citizens (Administrations, Schools, Neighbourhood Associations) about regulations and rules for emergency situations.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Decreased number of fires at private properties, caused by children and how open fires are used for different activities.

Possible success factors:

Children are much more receptive to these kinds of issues and if they have a good perception about emergency situations from childhood on, they will become responsible adults.

Difficulties encountered:

Even if the fire prevention service is trying to cover as much as possible throughout the county, in rural areas the mayors, priests and teachers can carry out this work and, with the correct written or video materials, they can inform and advise citizens.

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Conclusion on the good practice

Don't let life to become a memory. Say NO to improvisations.

National campaigns (in cooperation with other institutions and economic operators) on prevention of emergency situations have a big big impact on people, no matter their age.

http://www.f-o-c.ro/ http://risc.info.ro/

Don't let life to become a memory. Say NO to improvisations.

Heritprot

Subject Area	Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.
Name of Practice	Preventive actions. Presence and participation of the Fire Service department of prevention and on the City council committee of festivals and events.
Practice Aims	To contribute knowledge and own experience on matters of prevention and intervention; as a further emergency body.
Venue	Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Fire Service, Local Police, Civil Protection, Red Cross, municipal administration, competent department in the matter being dealt with...

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Preventive actions and assessment.

For the development of this practice it is advisable to make a schedule of all the fiestas taking place annually within the historic centre.

Classifying them in three levels, attending to the following aspects:

- The degree of influx of citizens and tourists taking part in this event...
- To the occupation of the public street: occupied by floats, mobile kiosks, stages, (fixed elements that could obstruct the mobility of emergency equipment).
- The use of fireworks or other acts involving the use of fire or highly flammable materials.

After analysing the above points, among others considered important for analysis, the aim is to create a protocol of action for each level, where specific security measures are included for these types of events and in which the emergency bodies who have to be present in the security operation, agree the minimum number of personnel for each one of them, as well as the material resources to moblise.

Legal framework:

DECREE 86/2013, of 1st of August, which approves the Regulation on classified activities

and public spectacles.

Financial Structure:

The practice is carried out with Service Personnel during working hours; therefore no extra economic cost is incurred.

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Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The collaboration among the participating institutions is, once again, demonstrating that working with a multidisciplinary group leads to better results, thanks to direct communication.

Possible success factors:

Possible risks are minimized due to each emergency body contributing the knowledge and experience of their own work.

Potential risk scenarios can be better controlled with the correct forces for each type of event.

Improve coordination and communication among the participating emergency bodies.

Conclusion on the good practice

The implementation of this practice will help to improve operations in local fiestas, ensuring greater security in the protection of citizens and fire protection for the historic artistic heritage of our historic cities.

Heritprot

Subject Area

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice

Working with World Heritage protection partners.

Practice Aims

Photo supplied by MF&RS

As Heritprot partners, Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service (MF&RS) and commercial World Heritage buildings' executive management teams, have strived to understand the pertinent and technical legal complexities of occupying or managing a commercial World Heritage building and how to apply a consistent level of compliance with the Fire Safety Order 2005 in fitting with the existing, sometimes very limited, scope of development/ upgrading of World Heritage building fire protection codes of practice.

Venue

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service (MF&RS).

Detailed description of the practice

Photo supplied by MF&RS

Organisations involved/Implementation:

National Museums Liverpool, in partnership with Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service, identified best practices of compliance, improving and developing further agreed best practices, to incorporate into a working partnership around existing procedures. This assisted with understanding each other's roles and responsibilities in maintaining and managing Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

To create a multi-discipline Heritage management group within each organisation to analyse all points of view according to each working area of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection and the preservation of local historical heritage. Meetings held as events developed or transpired. The building of relationships and consistency is crucial for success in this approach.

Legal framework:

The Fire and Rescue Service meets its Statutory obligation under the Fire & Rescue Services Act 2004, and the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 by providing adequate, timely and reasonable advice on how to comply with the Fire Safety Order 2005 and manage buildings within all legal requirements.

Financial Structure:

Local Authority Funding.
Private Sector Finance.
Heritprot project.

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Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Successful provision of extensive, accurate and comprehensive floor plans, risk critical data and the agreed "management model" were jointly developed to avoid duplication, and provide enhanced time management within available resources to both MF&RS and the business. This process provided comprehensive interior/exterior details of heritage sites active, passive and nominal fire protection which was communicated to operational fire crews, to assist and support incident command decision models in the event of an incident.

Photo by Tony Thomas

Possible success factors:

The MF&RS Site Specific Risk Information (SSRi) model, has been adopted and developed during the Heritprot project specifically at World Heritage buildings. Operational Response has been tested, and the SSRi model has been designed to be utilised for any type, size complexity and risk buildings. The model can and will assist in developing information sharing protocols for incident commanders arriving at incidents within World Heritage sites.

Difficulties encountered:

In the development stages of the project, it was difficult identifying the "key" decision makers within each partner organisations. Continuity was also an issue due to the turnover of staff due to current financial challenges faced by all organisations.

Conclusion on the good practice

The Heritage Site Specific Risk Information (SSRi) model has left a positive legacy. The SSRi and relationship development with partners provides a good foundation to develop further and provides the facility to adapt other types of risk premises using the same SSRi model.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

The SSRi model identifies the various stages required to collate, monitor, review, assess risk and hazards, and ensure the data protection protocols for any information is in place, so the Fire and Rescue Service Incident Commander has the availability of up to date, accurate, risk critical information to assist with Incident Command decision making at incidents. Testing of Operational Response has assisted both Fire Officers and partners in understanding their roles and responsibilities to assist and bring incidents to a safe conclusion.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Understanding the damage control strategy of World Heritage buildings and the differing priorities within the various buildings greatly assisted in the development of Business Continuity Plans, which following the "emergency phase" of an incident can enable Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service to conclude their activity at an incident at an earlier stage than predicted prior to the HeritProt project.

These plans have identified the need for Fire and Rescue Service assistance locally and nationally to support damage control activities at World Heritage sites.

- Understanding the location and the damage, water, smoke and heat can do to various archives and artefacts and how each of these damaging aspects can be managed during an incident as to what can and what cannot be repaired/cleaned and what actions should be avoided if possible.

  www.merseyfire.gov.uk

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Heritprot

Subject Area
Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice
Identification of the most suitable fire detection and extinguishing system in historic buildings.

Practice Aims
To identify good management practices in housekeeping, recording, training and development, highlighting practicality and effectiveness of automatic fire detection (AFD) and its support with suitable active and passive management systems to protect historic buildings.

Venue
Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Those with professional and competent expertise in Heritage protection. This includes Professional Risk Assessors, Fire Engineers, Architects as well as Conservation and English Heritage advisors.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The organisation of fire protection in heritage buildings falls into three broad categories:

1. Active systems, fire detection and automatic systems for firefighting, as well as fire uppression and manual equipment for firefighting.

Photo by Tony Thomas

Photo supplied by MF&RS

2. Passive systems, Structural fire protection, building compartmentation and protected means of escape.

3. Nominal fire safety. Essentially, in Grade 1 and 2 listed Heritage buildings, the original fixture and fittings, such as original doors or compartmentation, will not, cannot, or may not be upgraded to current fire safety building codes.

In the case of systems for historic buildings, special considerations apply. Not only must the system aim to comply with the relevant standards and provide the levels of intended protection, but additionally the impact on the building and its fabric must meet a range of tests.

It is essential that full consideration be paid to the risks of potential damage to the original fabric as well as aesthetic impact fire systems might have on historic buildings. Any changes to a listed building must not only address fire protection needs, but must fully comply with the local laws in respect of listed building consent. Early discussion with all partners is essential.

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Legal framework:

REGULATORY REFORM (FIRE SAFETY) ORDER 2005. CIVIL CONTINGENCIES ACT 2004, Part 1. BUILDING REGULATIONS 2010, APPROVED DOCUMENT B, VOLUME 2, FIRE SAFETY. BS 5839-1. (automatic Fire Detection standard guide) TAN 22: NFPA 750. CEN/TC 191(Europe)

Financial Structure:

Local Fire Authority Funding.
Government funding.
English Heritage. Scottish Heritage.
Welsh Assembly. National Trust.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The Liverpool World Heritage site (HeritProt) partnership has provided an improved and developing awareness of each partner's role and responsibilities to prevent fires, required and expected actions and support during incidents. Fire Safety, and the requirement to comply with legislation within an occupied World Heritage site within the UK is fundamentally the same as with any other building; planning, training, auditing and recording, along with the identification, management, mitigation and the removal of hazards and risks. The understanding of how each partner can contribute to reducing and managing risk has been a positive legacy.

Possible success factors:

Liverpool Central Library. National Museums Liverpool.

Difficulties encountered:

Sourcing and securing funding and ensuring agreement between Community Fire Protection, architects, English Heritage and Heritage site Management Teams.

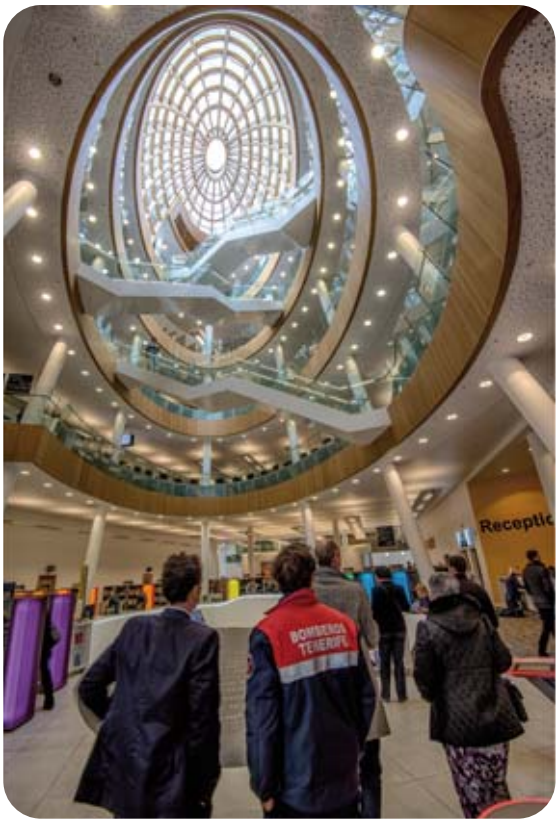

Photo by Guy Keen

Conclusion on good practice

Fire Safety Compliance and understanding the relationship and responsibility of partnership work, has delivered a "shared" site fire strategy which provides extensive and up to date accurate risk critical data; inclusive of key photographs and shared data on incident command and support for "damage control" to mitigate any further damage during an incident.

Comments, modifications on good practice

Occupied World Heritage sites in Merseyside (Liverpool) are unusual as they are fully occupied commercial premises. The buildings are fully occupied/utilised, with variant and sometimes difficult management issues which are resolved and supported by the relationship built within the HeritProt partnership, which have contributed to Fire Safety compliance.

Other information that you would like to contribute

www.merseyfire.gov.uk

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Heritprot

Subject Area

Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.

Name of Practice

Studying the layout of the place. Risks when the fire may spread.

Practice Aims

By checking the risks of a spreading fire we may gather information about the arrangement of the parts of the place. When examining the groups of buildings in the centre we get essential information of a tactical nature, which may be very important during a possible intervention.

Venue

Holloko Municipality Area, the centre of the village.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

The bodies concerned are the local and area units of emergency. Bodies which may be involved in the implementation are the companies and organizations in charge of the roads and networks of electric energy, gas and water. Dates can be collected with the involvement of a private company, or by using inner resources. It may be necessary to involve further companies in the actual implementation of the solution having been selected.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Due to the compact arrangement of the place the buildings are very close to each other, so an eventual fire may spread from a building to the neighbouring one. The aim of implementing a good practice is to reduce or handle this risk, mainly from the practical and technical side.

Legal framework:

In Hungary there are compulsory rules regarding the necessary distance between buildings, but when the houses were built in the centre of Holloko, these rules were obviously not in force, yet. The distances between the buildings are given, so the aim is how to reduce the risks caused by the proximity of the houses. It is suggested to use mobile pieces of equipment, like those of the professional fire fighters, as they may give considerable help when needed. The preliminary surveys show that the local personnel of rescue may be equipped with fire hoses with which they can even create a wall of water to prevent the spread of fire, or, such prevention can also be achieved by installing fix water lines of fire safety between buildings.

Financial Structure:

Different solutions need different amounts of investments. The least amount of money is needed for the purchase of relatively simple devices, and install them on the area to be protected. Sophisticated systems of fire

- extinguishment or the installation of other, similar means require investments of a much higher magnitude.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The buildings are very close to each other, so if there is fire in one of the protected ones, it is likely to spread to the neighbouring buildings very quickly. If the elements of the practice can be implemented, this fast spread of the fire can be prevented, and the results are obvious.

Possible success factors:

Co-ordination with the fire brigade and the involvement of experts in the phases of planning and implementation guarantees that all the goals having been set can be met.

Difficulties encountered:

No difficulties have been encountered during the course of implementation.

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Heritprot

Subject Area	Fire risk assessments, fire safety and protection.
Name of Practice	Study of urban fire prevention infrastructure.
Practice Aims	The main aim is so that the Fire Fighting Department has the hydrant network controlled, so that in case of service they know how many hydrants they have in the area and which ones function, thereby optimizing response times.
Venue	Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

For the performance of this practice we asked for the hydrant network plans from the municipal water utility company in La Laguna, which were located and listed under this classification:

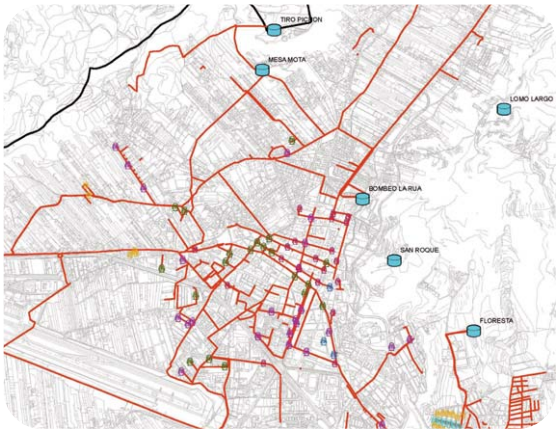
·Registered hydrant
·Hydrant to be registered
·Hydrant installation unfinished
·Hydrant out of service

With this classification, we checked the status and functioning of the registered hydrants and of those completely finished or which needed the installation of a meter in order to be registered; the surface area of the historic centre which could be protected by these hydrants was analysed. Once it was found that parts of the city remained unprotected by the absence of the hydrant network, the location of a new hydrant network was investigated with Fire Consortium technicians, Civil Protection and the municipal water company responsible for the supply and maintenance of hydrant networks.

Legislation states that the hydrant must be at least 100 m from the access facade of the building.

In order to be able to carry out this objective there would have to be a high budget; therefore different execution phases were implemented over several years. In the first phase, the proposal was to register eight hydrants in sectors of the historic centre either without a network or which was insufficient.

In order to check that the places marked for the installation were correct, they began to revise them with fire service vehicles checking that the place met the accessibility and parking of the vehicle without obstructing traffic.



Plan of La Laguna's hydrant network from Teidagua.


Review of the hydrant network

The Tenerife Fire Service Consortium worked with a SIG application for the management of hydrants which enables geographic localisation of the hydrant network over all of the island and to perform the management and revision of each one, facilitating access to an information file in which comments can be included on the status of each hydrant during their periodic revisions.

This information which includes both technical

information on the hydrant and the status in which it is found in each revision goes to the entity in charge of it, and the application proceeds to generate a letter for the relevant Administration.

And finally, to point out that this information is visible on the navigator screens in Fire Service vehicles so that while vehicles are driving in the direction of an incident, those hydrants to be found on the way appear on the screen and once you arrive at the incident it shows those that are around the scene.

Study access to the hydrant network

Screen in the emergency vehicle

Legal framework:

·Royal Decree 314/2006, of 17 de may, by which approves the Tecnical Code of the building.
·Royal Decreee 1942/1993, of 5 of November, by which approves the regulation of fire protection installations.

Financial Structure:

The practice has been performed by personnel during working hours; therefore no extra complementary costs have been incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Collaboration among participating institutions has once again shown that working with a multidisciplinary team leads to better results.

Possible success factors:

Placement of new hydrants in unprotected areas.

The creation of a work team among different Administrations, fostering collaboration and improving communication channels through EC protocols.

That the Fire Department knows the hydrant network in greater.

Conclusion on the good practice

It is a fundamental practice to have the hydrant network situation under control and the experience gained while performing the work has helped fire service personnel to know and localise in greater detail the hydrant network, thereby ensuring that response times in an intervention are minimised.

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AT2

Rescue and damage control

2nd Thematic Area:

Rescue and damage control.

The intervention assistance in a historic building means, due to its characteristics, (materials used, construction techniques, etc...) that it has peculiarities and features not found in contemporary buildings.

One of the objectives of this section is to analyze in detail how fire fighting takes place in a historic building and to determine a set of actions and/or recommendations to be considered in the same intervention that may improve the extinction of a fire.

The following aspects may be analyzed:

- Problems caused by the distributions or designs of the historical buildings.
- Problems caused by the materials used therein.

Furthermore, when a fire occurs in a historic building, parallel to the extinction, the need to protect those heritage assets arises due to their particular value, so they deserve to be treated in a special manner.

Assuming that in a fire the first priority is always the people, then the building and finally the heritage assets, it is still true that we are talking about items that are directly related to the collective memory and it should be subject of an individualized treatment.

In this section, the aim is to analyze what principles are recommended to undertake the rescue or the damage control on these heritage assets, for this reason the following aspects should be analysed:

- Study of materials and techniques that are the most suitable to undertake the fire fighting so as to minimize damage to the heritage assets.
- Analysis of procedures to ensure the handling, starting from the necessary personnel, materials, techniques, methods of storage, etc.
- Location criteria, referring the assets within the building from a preventive point of view, in order to reduce the risk of loss and facilitate the rescue if necessary.

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Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Training of Volunteer Fire Fighters. To certify the aptitude of voluntary Fire Fighters before emergency situations.
Practice Aims	Making voluntary fire fighters well-trained (with certificates) before they are deployed.
Venue	Holloko Municipality Area, the centre of the village.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

The bodies concerned are the local association of fire fighters and civil associations of rescue which can be involved in tasks of fire safety. The professional civil-emergency bodies must also be involved – they may help the voluntary fire fighters, and co-operate with them in the courses of becoming familiar with the venue and making drills.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Whether the necessary implements required for training and presentations – such as projector, tablet, mobile computer, etc. – are available.

In the second step it is to be checked whether the training courses have been held regularly, and there are members of the association who are properly qualified to hold such training courses. In case they need help in this area, a proper solution may be to establish co-operation with the local, professional fire brigade. The Municipality can give considerable help in arranging the materials and themes of the training courses. It can provide a person who is properly trained, can arrange a programme of courses, and select the materials for the training. A further possibility of support is to provide the necessary photos, diagrams and animations for the material of training, so the final result may be better.

Legal framework:

In Hungary someone can only take part in activities of fire fighting (in an organised form) after attending a basic course of at least 40 hours. The basic training must involve the use of small machines, hoses and skills to organise the work of fire fighting.

Financial Structure:

The costs can be broken down into two main groups. Some of the professional training courses are financed by the state or local organizations, but many of them do not get any financial support. Costs of travel and meals may also arise in connection with the courses. The other main group is of the costs purchasing the required means.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

If those concerned have the proper qualification, training and equipment, it can be guaranteed that the voluntary fire fighters also get the necessary basic skills required for taking part in the prevention of damages.

Possible success factors:

Co-ordination with the fire brigade and the involvement of experts in the phases of planning and implementation guarantees that all the goals having been set can be met.

Difficulties encountered:

No difficulties have been encountered during the course of implementation.

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Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Training of Voluntary Fire Fighters. The aim is to maintain the Voluntary Fire Fighting team operative, updated and in peak physical condition and ability.
Practice Aims	The goal is that the voluntary fire fighters should always be ready for deployment, and physically fit for the job.
Venue	Holloko Municipality Area, the centre of the village.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

The bodies concerned are the local association of fire fighters and civil associations of rescue which can be involved in tasks of fire safety. The professional civil-emergency bodies must also be involved - they may help the voluntary fire fighters, and co-operate with them in the courses of becoming familiar with the venue and making drills.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The goals can be broken down into two main groups. The first one involves forms of support which are for an entire group of service providers. Such support can be holding different sports activities for the staff of action, or buying sports equipment for them, if the selected types of sports require it. The sporting exercises are always held by professional trainers for those attending them, regularly, every week.

Some examples (the list is not complete):

·Simple gymnastics with exercises and series of exercises, chosen specially for fire fighters.
·TRX techniques.
·Kettlebell.
·Plyometrics and Agility Workshop.
·Trigger Point.
·Piloxing.
·Orangetheory.
·Bootcamp Training.

The second group involves forms of support which are basically individual type. Such ones can be the purchase of sports equipment (fitness machines, accessories, dumbbells, wall-bars, medicine-balls, etc.). Another form of support may be to provide individual possibilities of sporting, for example the purchase of season tickets for sporting, buying membership cards, and providing possibilities of sporting in sports facilities maintained by the local municipalities, without any payment, according to a schedule defined in advance.

Legal framework:

There are no regulations - defined in legal provisions - regarding the physical fitness of those taking part in tasks of rescue (with the exception that in certain cases medical examinations are required at regular intervals).

Financial Structure:

Costs may arise in connection with the purchase of sporting equipment and providing possibilities of sporting.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Medical fitness and the proper physical condition are especially important for those taking part in fire fighting and technical rescue.

Possible success factors:

The involvement of experts in the phases of planning and implementation guarantees that all the goals having been set can be met.

Difficulties encountered:

No difficulties have been encountered during the course of implementation.

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Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Training of Professional Firefighters.
Practice Aims	To ensure operational Firefighting staff are trained to the highest of standards and in peak physical condition and ability.
Venue	Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MF&RS).

Detailed description of the practice

Photo by Chris Phillips

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service.
Training and Development Academy.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The training methodology applied within Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service ensures the delivery of structured training and assessment to operational personnel in core subject areas through annually programmed courses.

Legal framework:

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES ACT 2004 Part 2, section 7(2)(b) and 8(2)(b)
Health & Safety at Work Act 1974.

Evaluation

Photo by Chris Phillips

Possible results demonstrated:

The Training and Development Academy is responsible for delivering training through a dedicated team of qualified training instructors.

The Academy has state-of-the-art training facilities with designated areas for BA training, RTC simulation and Working at Height.

To supplement core training a monthly station training programme consisting of standard practices, Safe Person Assessments and ELearning packages is performed by all

operational staff. Regular scenario based exercises are also held throughout Merseyside. These aim to test response to a multitude of incident types.

Possible success factors:

Firefighters are educated and encouraged to maintain good levels of physical fitness through healthy living and physical training.

Difficulties encountered:

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service is committed to providing excellent standards of training for all staff. To achieve these standards a considerable amount of investment and organisation is required.

To improve efficiency MF&RS have implemented the use of an electronic Appliance Movement Calendar. The calendar is populated up to three months in advance to assist stations, instructors and support staff in planning resources and priority students for core training.

Photo by Chris Phillips

Conclusion on the good practice

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service recognises the importance of providing a high standard of quality training to ensure the aim of Safe, Effective Firefighters.

Through ongoing assessment, monitoring and evaluation MF&RS aims to ensure training packages remain current, relevant and support operational firefighters in performing their daily duties.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

www.merseyfire.gov.uk

http://www.merseyfire.gov.uk/aspx/pages/opsPreparedness/tda.aspx

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Heritprot

Subject Area

Rescue and damage control.

Name of Practice

General Manoeuvres for Professional Fire Fighters.

Practice Aims

The aim is to improve communication between different teams and to extend tactical knowledge about and of the terrain. Each general manoeuvre is performed in a different station, so by the end of the period of manoeuvres, a general evaluation of risks can be obtained.

Venue

Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate "HOREA" for Sighisoara City Hall.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

In the event of a Fire Fighting Department having staff distributed throughout the territory, in different stations: A good practice is to perform general manoeuvres in which all of the Fires Stations comprising the Department and which are distributed throughout all of the territorial area of action participate together. Planning, depending on the number of Fire Stations, can be programmed in 1 or 2 years.

Legal framework:

There are orders that establish specific training for professional fire fighters.

Financial Structure:

The budget establishes the amount of financial resources allocated for manoeuvres.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The purpose of this exercises is to check if the sub-units can effectively cooperate in a major emergency situation, where 2 or more sub-units are supposed to collaborate in order to solve the problem.

Possible success factors:

Unitary planning of exercises made by Fire Fighting Department.

Difficulties encountered:

Due to the financial resources, these joint exercises can only be executed 2-3 times in a year, so cooperation among all sub-units can be performed for 2 years.

Conclusion on the good practice

Unitary execution for all sub-units for the same type of emergency situation.

European Union
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INTERREG IVC

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	General Manoeuvres together with the Emergency Services Departments.
Practice Aims	The aim is to improve coordination and communication among the various controls helping to define the role of each Emergency Department with an annual practice.
Venue	Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate "HOREA" for Sighisoara City Hall.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighters and Volunteer Fire Fighters, Civil Protection, Red Cross, Local Police, National Police, Emergency Health Services, Civil Guard, Military, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

A good practice is to perform a simulation once a year with all of the Emergency Services who could participate in an incident.
Each emergency organism deploys their operation along with the rest.

Legal framework:

There are orders establishing specific training for professional fire fighters.

Financial Structure:

The budget establishes the amount of financial resources allocated for manoeuvres.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

In the exercises where all of the institutions involved in emergency situations take part, every branch has a chief who reports to the Intervention Commander, based on protocols available. These exercises take place once a year and each year a different scenario is played out.

Possible success factors:

As far as the action planned to take place and what actually did take place on the exercise is concerned, a review was held afterwards pointing out the good and wrong action and the measures to be set for the future.

Difficulties encountered:

Some institutions send different people on the exercise to those sent on previous exercises, so it is difficult to train the same people for more than 1-2 exercises.

Conclusion on the good practice

There are protocols set among the institutions involved in emergency situations, so everyone knows what they should do in the event of a problem occurring.

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INTERREG IVC

Heritprot

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Incorporate a Scientific department within the Fire Fighting Department.
Practice Aims	To investigate the cause of fire.
Venue	Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service - Incident Investigation Team.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

A department which investigates the causes of fires, incidents, etc.

Legal framework:

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES ACT 2004 section 45(1)(b)

Financial Structure:

Local Fire Authority.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The Incident Investigation Team (IIT) consists of four full-time members. These investigators have undergone specialist training.

For incidents involving cases of suspected arson or suspicious circumstances, where people have sustained injuries, fatalities, or cases of specialist interest, the IIT will attend to assist Incident Commanders and other agencies.

On arrival the Fire Investigator will collate information at the scene including:
Witness statements;
Material evidence (including signs of accelerants and multiple seats of fire);
Photographic/Video evidence;
Floor plan drawings of the building in question.

The investigator often works in conjunction with Police Crime Scene Investigators.

Other specialist resources can be requested such as arson investigation canines.

Fire Investigation officers are experienced in crime scene investigation.

Fire Investigators have knowledge appertaining to fire development, allowing them to pinpoint seats of fire, determine the intensity of a fire

Photo by Chris Phillips

and the cause of fire.

Possible success factors:

Merseyside's Fire Investigators have gained knowledge and experience of investigative methods.

This has led to the successful conviction and

prosecution of a considerable number of arsonists in the Merseyside area.

Knowledge of investigation techniques has led to operational firefighters receiving training in scene preservation.

Thorough investigation and reporting of such incidents has led to increased levels of safety and improvements in equipment and procedures.

Difficulties encountered:

Due to the inherent nature of firefighting activities and the destructive nature of fire, fire investigation can be difficult.

Photo by Chris Phillips

Conclusion on the good practice

Fire Investigation has led to increased knowledge of fire behaviour, a decline in the number of cases of arson, and improvements in firefighter safety.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

www.merseyfire.gov.uk

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

INTERREG IVC

Subject Area

Rescue and damage control.

Name of Practice

Powers of inspection and authority to impose penalties.

Practice Aims

To work with those responsible for Heritage Premises and assist them through the provision of advice to comply with the Fire Safety Order 2005.

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service's approach is effective, risk-based and proportionate where non-compliance is identified. It provides an opportunity for dialogue, whilst remaining aware of our statutory powers to take enforcement action including the prohibition of all or part of premises and prosecution through the courts for possible offences.

Venue

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service Operational Firefighters and Community Fire Protection Officers.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Where non-compliance of Fire Safety matters are identified by inspectors the nature of the non-compliance should be clearly explained, advice given should be consistent and what actions are required to secure compliance.

If a decision is made to enforce changes on the premises or to prosecute persons responsible then clear reasons should be given.

A right to appeal should be clearly explained.

Legal framework:

REGULATORY REFORM (FIRE SAFETY) ORDER 2005

Photo by Chris Phillips

Regulations 27, 29, 30 and 31
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 section 20, 21, 22 and 25

Financial Structure:

Fire Authority Funding.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

To carry out Regular Fire Safety Audits of Heritage Buildings as part of a risk-based strategy.

For Fire Service Inspecting Officers to recognise the unique risks presented by Heritage Buildings and effective measures to reduce those risks in compliance with the Fire Safety Order.

To support those responsible for Heritage Buildings to comply with the Fire Safety Order through a shared understanding of risk and the relevant legislation and a consistent approach in its application.

Heritprot

Possible success factors:

To reduce the regulatory burden on Heritage Premises.

To support premises in complying with the Fire Safety Order and reducing the need for enforcement activity and prosecution.

Educating those responsible for Heritage buildings in required standards of Fire Safety.

Reducing risk to persons using and occupying Heritage Buildings.

Reducing risk to Firefighters called to an incident through effective enforcement activity.

To meet the requirements of The Regulators Code, in respect of fire safety legislation, which encourages Fire and Rescue Services to support, and actively work with business, especially in small and medium sized businesses, to advise on and to assist with compliance of fire safety law.

Merseyside Fire & Rescue Service has provided training for Heritage Premises' Responsible Persons in Corporate Fire Safety, to assist members of the community to understand their roles and responsibilities under the Fire Safety Order 2005 and assist them in being compliant to relevant legislation.

Photo by Chris Phillips

Difficulties encountered:

The Fire Safety Order relies on self-regulation and it is for the Responsible Person(s) to demonstrate that they have complied with the duties placed upon them under the Order.

Conclusion on the good practice

Follows a Clear Risk-Based Strategy, whilst supporting businesses and reducing risk to Firefighters.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

Will be subject to changes in Legislation.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

www.merseyfire.gov.uk

European Union
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INTERREG IVC

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Levels of Action of Emergency Service Departments.
Practice Aims	To establish levels of action that the different emergency service departments can share.
Venue	Warsaw Fire Brigade, Fire expert - Poland.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department and Volunteer Fire Fighting Department, Civil Protection, Red Cross, Local Police, National Police, Emergency Health Services, Civil Guard, Military, etc..

Process and detailed content of the practice:

In good practice to establish levels of action with a numeric code (example level 1, level 2, level 3, etc.), which gives the emergency classification to determine the degree of dangers and risks associated with the incident, in order to know which effective materials and personnel should be used. And this code should be used by all emergency organisms with the goal of creating a pre-alert in each entity for preparation in case they have to act.

Legal framework:

State Fire Service in Poland follow guidelines of Chief Commandant and create "Disposal rules of forces and fire protection units". They are based on:

1. Type of incident-fire or other incident.
2. Type of facility-e.g. residential building, hospital, public building.
3. Size of the object-e.g. storey building, skyscraper.
4. Size of the incident-according to the description of the person reporting.

The rules are tabulated (matrix), allowing a quick and effective way to select the appropriate forces and resources to a particular incident.

Example: fire in a flat in a 10 storey building. Automatically dispatched: two fire trucks and a mechanical ladder or a hydraulic lift.

Emergency Health Services use numeric codes.

They have proper procedures.

Financial Structure:

This practice doesn't demand any additional costs.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

This practice is implemented in our country. But not in all rescue services. Fire Service treats each case as a prime emergency and there cannot be any delay in disposal.

Possible success factors:

There is a division into first importance cases (life threatening) and cases that can be done in a second and further place (stomach ache). First importance cases are serviced immediately even if there are many other cases of lower importance.

Difficulties encountered:

Low code cases can wait a very long time before being serviced.

Conclusion on the good practice

Some services can use numeric codes, some cannot. If there is better way of disposal then a numeric code - should not be obligatory.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

For example: creating disposal procedure for heritage buildings there is no need to use a numeric code. There is a need to get information about the type of a facility and movable assets that are in danger. The emergency call dealing with heritage should always be treated as very urgent and important. The heritage determines usage of many special forces without any delay. The numeric code protocol seems to be unnecessary.

Numeric code can be used not only as a tool for describing the amount of forces but also as a tool to describe priority of reaction.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Emergency run - Fire Station '3' - Polna Street, Warsaw.

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INTERREG IVC

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	To create a formalised questionnaire from the 112 coordination centre.
Practice Aims	Establish levels of action that the different emergency service departments can share.
Venue	Warsaw Fire Brigade, Fire expert - Poland.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Emergency coordination centre.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The protocol in summary offers a generic system for the success of managing emergency calls based on a principle that the emergency call is structured in three phases.

- **1ºPhase: Assistance in the decision for indicating the incident's emergency level, to mobilise effects.**
- **2ºPhase: Evaluation questions.**
- **3ºPhase: Questions to assist the security of the caller and the public on the scene.**

Legal framework:

Ordinance by Ministry of Interior and Administration about emergency centre from 31th July 2009 year.

European Union Directive 2002/21/WE.

Financial Structure:

Territorial/Local authorities.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

This practice is already implemented in our country.

112 Emergency Centre procedure:

Dispatchers have prepared a tabulated list of questions depending on the type of incident (matrix of 88 cases with sub cases). Questions are:

1. Is there risk of life, health, property? Are there any victims?
2. Can you see fire?
3. Which floor/what height is the incident taking place?
4. What is the access to the scene? Is there any obstacle?
5. Leakage/dangerous substance?
6. If the incident is a crime and there is no need to give first aid, inform that tracks should not be covered.
7. If the incident brings danger to people, inform them to stay away at a safe distance.
8. Is the offender still on the scene? What does he/she look like? Any distinguishing marks? What is his/her behaviour?
9. If not - where did he/she go? What direction? What kind of a vehicle? Hiding place?
10. Is there anyone else who can give information on anything to do with the incident?
11. Can anyone protect the place until proper service comes?
12. Is the applicant alone?
13. Does the applicant stay with a victim?
14. What direction does fire, smoke, chemical substance, contamination spread?
15. What is the direction of the line of traffic?

16.Does it block/hamper communication routes (roads/railways)?
17.Are animals at risk?
18.Type of vehicle (car, truck, brand, colour, registration number)
19.Did the incident take place at a place of work?

Exceptionally State Fire Service can also pick up 112 emergency calls. Then they use a special procedure, which includes:

1.Welcome message.
2.Submitting dispatcher.
3.Conducting preliminary interview in a tranquil and cultural tone.
4.Conducting a detailed interview.
5.Determination of leading rescue service, according to competence.
6.Confirming the application.
7.Redirecting to the appropriate rescue service.
8.During redirecting staying on line with the caller until the correct service answers.
9.Ending the conversation when the information is gained in full and there is no need of further assistance.

Possible success factors:

Due to the procedure the dispatcher has a clear route from picking up to dealing with the incident asking prepared questions. There is a mutual matrix for all types of incidents. It reduces mistakes to a minimum.

Difficulties encountered:

Dispatcher gathers information only from the matrix. He/she very often does not know what else in a particular case can be helpful for the correct service.

After gathering information the Emergency Centre dispatcher redirects call giving brief information about the incident. But still, the dispatcher of the correct service has to be precise and ask again the same questions.

112 The emergency Centre has no possibility of despatching any service. It can only redirect calls to a proper despatch point. On one hand it reduces numbers of unnecessary calls to services but on the other hand it lengthens time of despatch.

Conclusion on the good practice

It is implemented in our region.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

It would be good practice if the 112 Emergency Centres could despatch suitable units.

Built-in maps module, so that it will be easy to locate the whereabouts of the person who calls the emergency number.

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INTERREG IVC

Heritprot

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Equipment for emergency vehicles with new technologies.
Practice Aims	Optimise resources, provide the maximum of information, with graphic information reaching them if necessary, the whole fleet is localised from the central office through GPS, in case they have to indicate a modification in the route.
Venue	Warsaw Fire Brigade, Fire expert - Poland.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department and Volunteer Fire Fighting Department, Civil Protection, Red Cross, Local Police, National Police, Emergency Health Services, Civil Guard, Military, emergency Coordination Centre, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

A good practice is to incorporate navigation systems, GPS localisation, communication and transfer of information in emergency vehicles, that enables us to have fluid and bidirectional communication, both for requesting and receiving information.

Legal framework:

Regulation of Chief Commandant of the State Fire Service.

Financial Structure:

Use of this GPS system requires a commitment of financial resources. But it is a piece of fire and rescue vehicle equipment and alarm points and should be financed from the state budget for these purposes. Profit from the use of this new system is not only associated with limited fire damage but also resulting from the reduction of working time lifeguards and reduction in fuel use should be a sufficient argument to the appropriate spending of budgetary funds.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

In Warsaw our fire vehicles are equipped with GPS system. Every time they go to any kind of action an address is displayed on the GPS monitor and the route is shown. It gives a chance for firemen working in dispatch centre to see where the crews are and eventually give them suggestions about the best route. In operation centres there is also available information concerning:

- the position of the fire engine,
- maximum and average speed of the unit,
- amount of spent and refuelled fuel,
- average fuel consumption,
- average consumption of water and extinguishing agent at the events,
- points filling the tanks with water and extinguishing agent,
- vehicle status - phase of the reported events,
- information about using the signals of preference,
- vehicle mileage,
- oil pressure, temperature, gas pedal, etc. (all of which offer car CAN),
- working time and off time,
- travelled distance on the map installed in the system,
- motion of objects and their status in the archive accumulated by the system on the vehicle,
- Information logged into the system driver.

Heritprot

Possible success factors:

System shows the route to the driver in fire vehicle and at the same time gives a possibility of giving advice from the operational centre (an officer can see every move of the vehicle on a monitor).

Difficulties encountered:

GPS systems like all those systems depend on many factors e.g. weather. During bad weather the work of the system can be unstable.

Conclusion on the good practice

It is a helpful system giving a chance for all units (even from different cities) to come to unknown areas with the help of GPS to take a part in rescue actions.

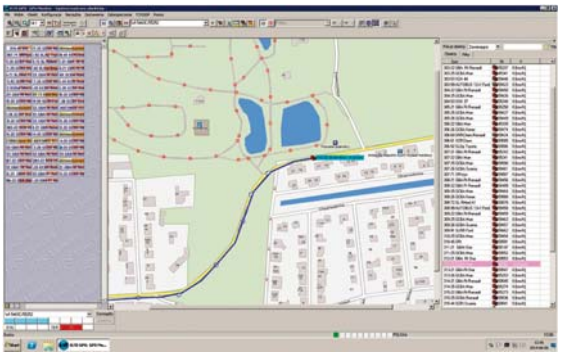
Comments, modifications on the good practice

Modification to the system - cameras on fire vehicles giving life transmission to the operational centre.

Photo box allows you to take a photo or series of photos at the user's request, or in a defined sequence. The moment the picture or pictures may also be subject to compliance with specific conditions related to the operation of a specific device, for example, after receiving a signal from the sensor. For example, image/photo can be made by: the opening of the fire equipment box. The process of image registration can be performed with a user-defined frequency, during the implementation of selected pre-standard routes and areas.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Data display system implemented in Poland:



GPS maps

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

INTERREG IVC

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Protocol directed to the health and safety of fire fighters in an intervention.
Practice Aims	To have the intervening personnel monitored at all times so that the risks facing them are minimized.
Venue	Riga city.

Detailed description of the practice

<u>Organizations involved/Implementation</u>:

Professional Fire Fighting Department and Volunteer Fire Fighting Department.

<u>Process and detailed content of the practice</u>:

A good practice is to create a protocol directed to the health and safety of fire fighters in an intervention. Where the criteria to be followed is gathered in terms of:

-How are logistics established (food and drink supply) for fire-fighters?

In Latvia, according to our internal laws and regulations, fire-fighters should be fed every 6 hours when they are working on site, in the vehicle of the water commander; when the fires are in Riga forests, the representatives of the forestall service should feed fire-fighters every 4 hours.

-How are relief personnel organized and how often?

On large-scale fires or rescue works the Head of Rescue Operation, i.e. the person managing the fire-fighting or rescue works is responsible for relief.

-Which system/s do you have to monitor the safety of fire-fighting staff intervening? What do these systems consist of?

Only communication equipment (radio stations).

-Is any system carried out to know the location of fire-fighting staff, as well as the time they remain inside the fire with breathing equipment?

The service does not have any system available that would allow identifying the exact location

of firemen when they are on reconnaissance. SFRS internal document No. INA-19 "Procedure how State Fire and Rescue Service shall handle fire-fighting and rescue works in an environment unsuitable for breathing", dated 10.09.2008, establishes how fire fighters should work in an environment unsuitable for breathing.

Calculations when working with breathing equipment with compressed air:

Admissible time for staying in an environment unsuitable for breathing

$$\tau_d = \frac{(P - P_{rez}) * W}{Q}$$

-T_d- admissible time for staying in an environment unsuitable for breathing.
-P- readings of breathing apparatus manometer when starting work.
-P_{rez} - reserve air pressure (55±5 bar).
-W - cylinder capacity in litres.
-Q - air consumption at average physical load (~ 60 litres per min.; ~ 100 litres per min. when working in chemical suit).

Calculated return time of the team:

$$\tau_{atgr} = \tau_d - 2\tau_c$$

-T_{atgr} - calculated return time of the team.
-$2T_c$ - time till work site.

-benchmark pressure for return:

$$P_{atgr} = P_c + P_{rez}$$

-P_{atgr} - benchmark pressure at which the team should return to an environment suitable for breathing.
-P_c - pressure fall on the way to work site.

Admissible time for staying in an environment unsuitable for breathing, T_d:

Pressure in the cylinder (bar)				300	290
280	270	260	250	240	230
220	210	200	190	180	170
160	150	140	130	120	110
100	90	80	70	60	

Admissible time for staying in an environment unsuitable for breathing (min)				27	26
25	24	23	22	20	19
18	17	16	15	14	13
11	10	9	8	7	6
5	3	2	1	0	

Checkpoint officer:

-is positioned at the entry point to the environment unsuitable for breathing;
-has a distinguishing mark - a band around his arm;
-registers the team members (Appendix 4), calculates and monitors the admissible time for staying in an environment unsuitable for breathing, and the benchmark pressure for return. It is reported via radio to the commander of the team. Each ten minutes team commander requires information on how the team members are feeling and on the air pressure in cylinders;
-follows the instructions of the Head of the Rescue Operations or of the head of the work sector;
-upon receiving an accident report or when radio communication is down, and on other occasions, the Head of Rescue Operations or the head of the work sector are notified;
-prevents the access of unauthorized people and authorities other than team members to an environment unsuitable for breathing;
-monitors the status of buildings or structures upon entry to an environment unsuitable for breathing;
-where the lives or health of the team members is in danger, recalls the team and reports to the Head of Rescue Operations or head of work sector;
-monitors the permissible staying time in a hazardous environment for the team working in chemical suits.
-Recovery from heat stress, etc.

The rest time for fire fighting staff shall be set by the Head of Rescue Operations, i.e. the person managing the fire fighting or rescue works).

This system is in the development and implementation phase in our city.

<u>Financial Structure</u>:

Fire department reasonability.

European Union
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INTERREG IVC

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Protocol directed to the certification of finalisation of the fire.
Practice Aims	To follow verification protocol to certify the finalisation of the fire.
Venue	Riga city.

Detailed description of the practice

Organizations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department and Volunteer Fire Fighting Department.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

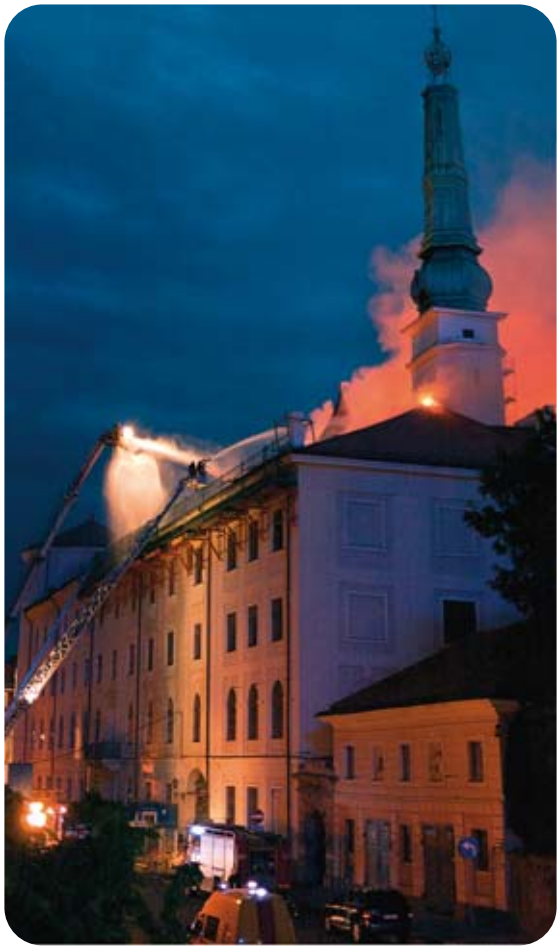
A good practice is to create a protocol directed to the finalization of the fire, where it is established which emergency departments must stay on duty and for how long in order to confirm the total smothering of the fire and stability of the area. So thereby guaranteeing the safety of adjacent buildings and to begin with the cleaning operations and removal of material so that the daily activities carried out in the area can be resumed as soon as possible.

Fire investigation is a police responsibility. The police shall determine the time when it is possible to project reconstruction works.

SFRS internal regulation "Procedure for handling fire fighting and rescue works" establishes the duties of the Head of Rescue Operations:

The duty of the Head of Rescue Operations shall be to:

- lead the rescue and .immediate emergency relief works on site;
- when arriving on site, forward information to the communication point about the incident based on external features, characterize the incident;
- identify endangered people who need to be rescued or evacuated;
- identify the danger of spreading and what is endangered;
- characterize the object, environment and provide other information;
- do reconnaissance and evaluate the situation on site, to range the call and to report the situation to the communication hub;
- identify the critical direction and allocate the resources accordingly, to establish the amount of resources needed, directions and techniques for the operation;
- organize and lead the rescue or evacuation of people; to prevent panic;
- to indicate the risk zone on site;
- depending on the situation, to set up the operation headquarters and indicate the place where it will operate from;
- arrange for delivery of fire fighting agents and the use of vehicles and other machinery and equipment;



- ·make decisions on specific works, including on how the team for work in an environment unsuitable for breathing will operate;
- ·issue orders to subunits, coordinate their collaboration and control the fulfilment of the assigned tasks via radio;
- ·to instruct the staff of the institution engaged in rescue and emergency relief work and the staff of other institutions about safety at work and warn about the threat to their health and lives;
- ·forward to the communication hub the exact address of the site, information on resources involved, the dynamics of the incident;
- ·to request additional resources from the communication hub;
- ·should a senior officer of the institution appear on site, report to him the situation on site, the critical direction and the decisions made, and the resources involved and requested;
- ·maintain communication with the operations headquarters and communication hub, and report, at regular intervals, on the decisions made and evolution of the situation on site;
- ·to issue orders to fire safety, fire fighting and rescue services of the institutions, merchants and organizations and civil protection units of the resources available on site, depending on their tactical and technical capability.
- ·set up a resource reserve, relieve people at regular intervals and arrange for their rest;
- ·organize collaboration with the administration of the object;
- ·as far as possible, preserve evidence with the purpose to facilitate the establishing of the possible cause of the fire, and inform the staff of the inquiry institutions upon their request;
- ·ascertain that the incident has been remedied, establish whether it is still necessary to monitor the site and for how long;
- ·arrange for evacuation of material values from the risk zone and their retention;
- ·set the order in which the subunits and other resources should leave the site.

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

INTERREG IVC

Subject Area	Rescue and damage control.
Name of Practice	Conducting a debriefing.
Practice Aims	Obtain the conclusions of the operational development analysing the work carried out.
Venue	Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department, Volunteer Fire Fighting Department.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

A good practice is to conduct a debriefing (post incident critical judgment) from which conclusions are drawn about the action of all involved. Each participant makes a report about the action carried out and the action of each group and each individual is analysed with the aim of improving future interventions. And it can serve as a practical document to correct actions, improve them or to explain correct modes of action in an intervention. During the meeting, images, if you have some, which have been taken during the operation can be presented to help draw conclusions.

We can classify them in two types:

- Debriefing for Level II: where all of the fire fighters who intervened in the operation participate.
- Debriefing for Level III: where all of the fire fighters who intervened in the operation take part and the rest of the personnel who wish to attend.

Debriefing of the Riga´s drill.

Drill in the Heritprot seminar of Riga.

Drill in the Heritprot seminar of Riga.

Legal framework:

No modification or incorporation of regulations is necessary for this to be performed.

Financial Structure:

The practice is carried out with Service Personnel during working hours; therefore no extra economic cost is incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

- With this practice mistakes made during the fire extinguishing operation are detected and the correct alternatives are group analysed.
- It improves the coordination between chiefs and fire fighters.
- New intervention strategies can be analysed based on real practical cases.
- It promotes the group's critical capacity: after explaining the work performed and the results obtained in the intervention, personnel are motivated to make constructive criticism and emphasize the good practice.
- It helps to visualize and study in detail the functions themselves of the operation, fixing concepts and promoting the modification or creation of new protocols.
- Helps to resolve conflicts and defuse curtness in relation to the different points of view for resolving a problem during the intervention.

Possible success factors:

- Action protocols are perfected and updated.
- Work team communication is improved which leads to a faster response.
- It strengthens the ability of team work.

Conclusion on the good practice

It is a good practice for the Tenerife fire consortium to implement.

European Union
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INTERREG IVC

Heritprot

Subject Area

Rescue and damage control.

Name of Practice

PRE-PLANNING. Prior research into built historic heritage and the Works of art the building houses, as a preventive action.

Practice Aims

A visit to the BIC building by fire-fighters accompanied by staff in the building, in order to get to know the risks implicated in the building, and its environment.

Create an intervention tab which gathers the necessary information so that fire-fighters can intervene in this building in case an emergency occurs.

To acquire the necessary material for working in the protection and rescue of works of art in the building, the purpose of the visit.

Venue

Fire Protection service and the Cuenca local council Civil Protection service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/implementation:

Professional Fire-fighters, Civil Protection Volunteers and the Staff responsible for the building.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

A good practice is the development of a programme of visits by the Fire Service, with a preventive character to see the building with detail, the activity which it carries out, the potential risks as well as those aspects that are of interest in case of intervention.

Once note has been taken of all aspects of interest, a generic intervention file will be created which will record:

- Telephone contact numbers of staff responsible for the building.
- The most suitable route for arriving on the scene. See possible alternative routes.
- Suitable positioning of vehicles taken to the scene.
- General characteristics of the building, type of construction, number of floors above and below the lowest level, type of roof, etc.
- Access and evacuation routes of the building.
- Means for extinguishing in the interior and exterior of the building.

- Points of risk in the interior, such as fuel deposits, energy supplies, etc. Points of risk in the exterior, forestall mass, adjoining buildings, etc.
- Localisation of keys for cutting energy supplies, water electricity, etc.
- Check of Fires Service's own installations.
- Difficulties observed in case of an emergency occurring. For example: limited Access for the fire vehicles, impossibility of access due to rails on doors and Windows, etc.

This activity can be included among the work carried out by each duty shift. Allow approximately two hours to effect these visits. Performing quarterly schedules.

After making the general intervention file, the Safeguard plan tabs must be prepared where the works are catalogued in accordance to order of priority in evacuation, rescue or protection in case of emergency. A simple tab from the safeguard plan is attached (see ANNEX 1).

The following lists the material that is necessary to acquire in order to be able to act in the safeguard of works of art:

· Complete tool box.
· 2 Rolls of plastic 12' x 100'.
· 6 pairs of gloves with leather palm.
· 1 roll of "precaution" tape.
· 2 rolls of reinforced adhesive tape.
· 1 roll of isolation tape.
· 1 roll of 2" protector adhesive tape.
· 12 pairs of cotton gloves.
· 1 box (100 units) of latex gloves.
· 6 clipboards with pads.
· 1 box of permanent markers, pens.
· 1 box (20 units) of masks for powder/mist.
· 1 box (200 units) of pads with sterilised alcohol.
· 1 coil of rope of 3/8"x 50". One twisted fibre cord.
· 1 box (25 units) 33 x 43 of biohazard bags.
· 6 cotton cloths.
· 4 boxes (de 120 units) of antibacterial wipes.
· 3 rigid plastic containers.
· 2 door wedges.
· Tyvek protective clothing.
· 4 Quick expansion joints.
· Roll of bubble wrap.
· 2 Stepladders.

Legal framework:

No legal regulations exist; therefore it would require approval from the corresponding procedure.

Financial Structure:

It entails the purchase of necessary material that must be prepared on a trailer or vehicle destined for the safeguard of works of art. The cost may be around 1.000 €.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Everything expressed on this sheet has been proved and practiced in drills and practices performed in various BIC buildings in the numerous Spanish cities making up the declared "Heritage Cities of Mankind".

Possible success factors:

The historic buildings visits, the preparation of general intervention files as well as the creation of a safeguard plan for works, has awoken significant interest in emergency service personnel already involved, since an awareness is created for preserving the historic and cultural heritage in our environment through the study and analysis of these buildings.

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Difficulties encountered:

The main effort or difficulty that we find is in the area of training, where teaching staff must be very capable and, on the other hand, the training has to reach all personnel involved in the service such as workers in the BIC buildings.

Conclusion on the good practice

This practice represents prior work in order to be prepared for the possibility of having to intervene in an emergency declared in this building.

The visit made and the preparation of the safeguard plan tabs enables necessary and precise information to be gathered which personnel involved must know. In addition, it provides an insight into the materials needed, which each firefighting unit must have prepared in the corresponding amounts for the safeguard of those works.

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ANEXO

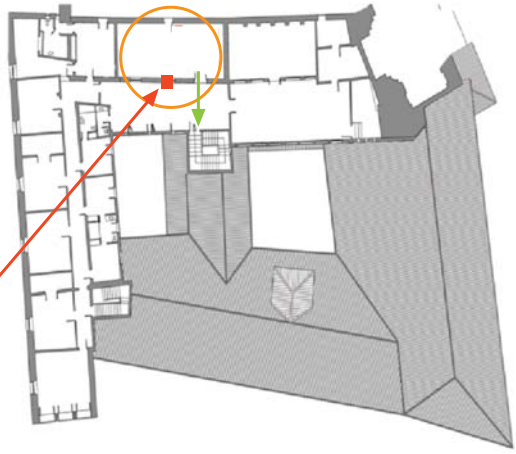
EPISCOPAL PALACE - CUENCA

Observations

Piece / collection	SCULPTURE	2
Description	San Julían	
Material / technique	Polychrome wood	
Location	Tapestry room, third floor	
Dimensions	0,60 x 0,40.	Nº of pieces 2
Approximate weight	6 kg.	Nº of people 2
Necessary material	Bubble wrap, protected box	
Evacuation route	Main door	
Storage place	Cathedral, Episcopal Palace, Church of San Andrés	

PROTECTION IN SITU

Material necessary for its protection
Supported on a wooden console



EVACUATION
PRIORITY IMMEDIATE
MEDIUM
NON PRIORITY

PROTECTION IN SITU		
WATER	FIRE	SMOKE/DUST
Plastic and adhesive tape	Fire blanket and/or evacuate	Plastic and adhesive tape

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Subject Area

Rescue and damage control.

Name of Practice

Protocol directed to intervention in a fire in a historic building.

Practice Aims

Action protocols have been developed for intervention in historic buildings. These protocols are directed towards minimizing potential damage in the case of intervention in historic buildings and to safeguard the moveable assets which contain historic value.

Venue

Fire Protection service and the Cuenca local council Civil Protection service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/implementation:

Fire Protection Service, Civil Protection, Local Police, the Bishopric of the Diocese of Cuenca.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Given the features of our historic centres, an action protocol has been created for intervention in historic buildings. Because of the problems of difficult accessibility due to the morphology of narrow streets, steps, unsuitable urban furniture, as well as the ease with which fires start and propagate in the vicinity and location on different levels, the fire fighters have acquired awareness that a fire in these areas must be confronted as quickly as possible and with enough power to limit damages to a minimum.

In a first response to an incident the main problem encountered is the delay in notifying the fire service due to dwellings being in ruins or uninhabited, buildings that are not permanently occupied, difficulties with, or non-existence of, fire detection system installations.

Therefore, fire-fighters should know the following beforehand:

- Characteristics of the risk.
- Access routes.
- Building characteristics.
- Characteristics of the materials.
- Adequate extinguishing techniques and control.

For the application of our protocol we have developed emergency classifications:

- Type 1. Fire in an area of the historic centre not affecting heritage.
- Type 2. Fire in a heritage building or not, but one which houses heritage, without initially affecting it.
- Type 3. Fire in a heritage building affecting moveable heritage or some element of the building (plasterwork, coffered ceilings, etc.) of heritage value, but contained in an enclosure.
- Type 4. Fire in a heritage building with major damage to it.
- Type 5. Fire in a heritage building with the possibility of propagation to adjacent buildings.
- Type 6. Fire affecting various buildings or an important area of the city.

Factors to bear in mind in the organisation and taking of decisions in these types of interventions will be the following:

- Incident characteristics.
- Container characteristics.
- Content characteristics.
- Environment characteristics.
- Risk to those acting.
- Risk to occupants.

·Risk to assets.
·Human means necessary/available.
·Material means necessary/available.

This protocol takes into consideration the preparatory work involved for knowledge and gathering of information and analysis of the building to be protected therefore a pre-planning of work is performed and consists of :

·Identification of personnel responsible for the Centre.
·A visit to the building by the fire service.
·Study and analysis of the buildings.
-Location and environment.
-accessibility.
-fastest route from the fire service base.
-Type of building
-Areas of special risk
-Difficulties in the intervention
-Fire protection means and evacuation routes.
·Pattern of fire propagation behaviour.
·First intervention tabs.
·Study of the Safeguard plan.

The planning of the intervention organization is divided into four phases with individual development of each one of them...

·PHASE 1: LIMITATION AND CONTROL OF THE INCIDENT.
-Extinguishing installations.
-Localization of fire.
-Confinement of stricken area.
-Controlled extinguishing of the fire.
-Evacuation of smoke and volatile products.

·PHASE 2: PROTECTION IN SITU.
-Identification of the art works in the affected area.
-Sectioning.
-Placement of protections for art works in the interior.

·PHASE 3: RESCUE AND EVACUATION OF WORKS.

·PHASE 4: CATALOGUING AND PACKING.

Overall organisation of the emergency:

<u>Legal framework</u>:

Municipal Fire Protection Ordinance in the Old Town of Cuenca.

<u>Financial Structure</u>:

The economic cost of developing this good practice is relative to the working hours of staff and already covered in the project's budget and from its own corresponding budget line. The material used is the service's own.

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Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

With this protocol, and this system of organisation, another action is implemented for world heritage city fire-fighters in their daily work of saving lives, assets and extinguishing fires, which is the safeguard of cultural heritage.

The pre-planning development, with research by the fire-fighters themselves in the building to be protected, is very important for the workers involved, to have a detailed knowledge of the building and to establish relations with the owners and workers within it.

The involvement of fire-fighters in the localization of art works, rescue, protection and evacuation, are the factors of a new and very interesting adaptation, with the development of new working systems.

Closer awareness of those working in cultural and artistic heritage in the world heritage city where they work.

Possible success factors:

·Knowledge about the heritage buildings.
·Organisation of a new working system in the fire service.
·Adapting means and systems.
·Use of rescue techniques and protection for works of art.

Difficulties encountered:

·Prior training for fire-fighters in the new jobs.
·To establish prior contact with property owners.
·To incorporate new materials into fire service intervention crews.

Conclusion on the good practice

Very interesting for application in fire extinguishing interventions considering another action by the fire service, this is the protection of artistic, historic and cultural heritage in world heritage cities.

AT3

Contingency planning

3rd Thematic Area:

Contingency plans.

The historical buildings must be equipped with their respective emergency plans that primarily aims to safeguard the effects of any damage.

It is necessary to set the features that these types of instruments should have in the case of historic buildings.

They should be dynamic documents that address both prevention and action when a fire arises.

The goal in this section is to analyze the structure of the contingency plans in all the participating cities in order to be able to extract different conclusions that could be applied as recommendations for the partners involved.

This section may include safeguards plans for the heritage assets, as one element more in the contingency plans.

It is also necessary to analyze who is responsible for drafting them, and their subsequent approval and management.

Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	The Self-protection plans have been revised and approved by the Fire Department.
Practice Aims	To verify that the plan complies with current legislation.
Venue	Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

When a building has to have a Self-protection Plan in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions. The owner must submit copies as required to the corresponding organism concerned, such as Town Planning Management, which in turn will direct the plan to the Fire Department which will, after analysis, proceed with issuing a report concerning the plan back to the same Town Planning Management Department.

In an emergency situation in a building where the presence of some fire emergency organism is required, it is evident that you would think it would be the Fire Service who should enter the building and perform the extinguishing work. Therefore, it would be equally logical that all of the technical information belonging to the building and reflected in the Self Protection Plan would be controlled by the Fire Service, so it would be an accessible document in case of an intervention which could help the Operation Chief take decisions during the operation, minimising action times. With the document, all of the different accesses to the building could be located immediately, the elements of greatest risk in the building would be clearly marked and located (situation of gas cylinders, propane, etc.) the location of the general shutdown of the electrical installation, knowledge of whether the building has a water tank, etc.

In general, the information reflected in self protection plans is too broad to be used in an emergency, therefore it would be necessary for, once the plan arrives in the Fire Prevention Department of the Fire Service, a technician to visit the building to check the plan and later summarise the information collected, to finally put on to summary cards which reflect exclusively the technical information of use, making it into a more practical document to use in an operation.

It is fundamental that this practical information should be available in the corresponding fire station as well as in the building in question.

In the case of the Tenerife Fire Service, this information should also be in the Consortium's data base in such a manner that any information referring to the building can be sent to the

intervention vehicle's screen in pdf form from the Fire Service desk in the 112 room.

Legal framework:

Currently, in the city of La Laguna, no legislation exists which considers and regulates this good practice. It is the Municipal Area of Civil Protection which manages everything related to the self protection plans and there is no link with the Fire Service to redirect the plan documents.

Therefore a change in legislation is proposed at national level with a view to extending its regulation throughout all national territory.

Financial Structure:

For the development of this practice a prevention department would have to be implemented, directed by technical personnel who would assume within their tasks the aforementioned procedure for self protection plans.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

This good practice has not yet been implemented in the city of La Laguna.

Possible success factors:

·By having the general information of the building before the operative reaches the scene of the incident, it enables the Operational Chief to study the building and preview some tactical exercises.

·Minimise intervention times.
·Working with technical data, the distribution of the building is known through the planimetry of the plan, enabling immediate and correct access to specific areas.

Fire fighting staff can work with greater security minimizing possible dangers, as the risks involved in the building have been located within the plan.

Conclusion on the good practice

It would be a Good Practice to implement it in La Laguna.

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Subject Area

Contingency Planning.

Name of Practice

The Self-protection plan can only be developed by qualified technicians, and with one single internal structure adapted to current legislation.

Practice Aims

For stricter regulations.

Venue

Warsaw Fire Brigade, Fire expert - Poland.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department, Municipal Public Administration.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

To present a modification in current legislation, in the case of this good practice not being included.

Legal framework:

In Polish legislation there is no strict document that has all the assumptions of a Self Protection Plan. There is a Fire Safety Instruction that covers some part of a Self Protection Plan. According to current state law in Poland to perform the duties associated with fire protection are people who have a university degree such as: a fire protection engineer; a fire protection technician or a person who completed a Fire Inspector course. These duties can also be performed by a Fire Protection Specialist, who is qualified to create the Fire Safety Instruction.

Financial Structure:

Implementation of this good practice does not involve any additional cost.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

In Poland there is no Self-protection plan. There is only a Fire Safety Instruction, which does not have all of the information that we would like to have in a Self-protection plan. Our law regulations oblige an owner of a building to create this document. The scope and content of the document have been clearly specified. It is created by people with qualifications like fire protection engineers or fire protection technicians.

A fire protection engineer degree can be obtained in the Main Fire Service School in Warsaw and a fire protection technician degree in the Aspirants' Schools in Krakow and Czestochowa.

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Possible success factors:

Only people with proper qualifications can deliver such plans. Preparing this document would be part of education.

Its construction should be regulated by law exactly the same as in the case of Fire Safety Instructions.

Difficulties encountered:

There should be no difficulties because Poland has already implemented degrees and courses in fire safety. There is a need to create legal requirements about the skill of the person creating the Self-protection plan.

Conclusion on the good practice

This GP is applicable in our region.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

Making the Self-protection plan should be a part of the education for those who have a permit to make one.

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Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	The owner of the building or the title holder of the activity carried out on the premises is directly responsible for having a Self-protection plan.
Practice Aims	For stricter regulations.
Venue	Warsaw Fire Brigade, Fire expert - Poland.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department, Municipal Public Administration.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

To present a modification in current legislation, in the case of this good practice not being included.

Legal framework:

There are law regulations that make an owner of the property (any property - heritage buildings or modern buildings) responsible for the creation of Fire risk instructions. To some extent Fire risk instructions are consistent with Self-protection plans. This however it is not a Self-protection plan.

Financial Structure:

Implementation of this good practice would not involve any additional cost.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

In Poland there is no Self-protection plan. There is a Fire risk instruction, which does not have all the information that we would like to have in Self-protection plans. The law imposes an obligation upon the owner of a building to develop such a document (Fire risk instruction).

Possible success factors:

The plan would improve the protection of life and property during all types of emergency cases.

Difficulties encountered:

Assuming that the responsibility for producing such a document would lie with the owner of the property there should be no difficulties in introducing a Self-protection plan in Poland.

Conclusion on the good practice	This GP is applicable on our region.
Comments, modifications on the good practice	When law regulations about Self-protection plans are created, owners of buildings should be trained and be aware of their responsibilities.

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Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	To incorporate into the legislation governing Self-protection plans, the obligation for their execution in buildings of historic artistic value (heritage).
Practice Aims	To legally oblige buildings of historic value to have a Self-protection plan, regardless of whether the activity being carried out is public or private.
Venue	Riga city.

Detailed description of the practice

Organizations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire-fighting department. Municipal Public Administration.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Right now the Latvian law (Civil Protection Law) stipulates that each object which can simultaneously hold more than 50 people, irrespective of its functional use and ownership type, needs to develop the object civil protection plan and coordinate it with the State Fire and Rescue Service.

The purpose of this document is to identify the external and internal exposures of the object, e.g. natural disasters, fires, technological accidents of local scale, etc., as well as to develop and foresee measures for managing these disasters and mitigation of damages. Furthermore, the civil protection plans contain information on the object, e.g. the location, construction characteristics, description of fire safety system, the flowchart for notification of the owners and involved authorities, etc. Considering that the object civil protection plan needs to be coordinated with the State Fire and Rescue Department, a copy of the plan is retained by the territorial structural unit of the State Fire and Rescue Service, thereby the fire brigade has information on the objects with increased holding capacity (more than 50 people).

This plan and respective laws and regulations are in the context of civil protection, but this plan or the entire system can be adjusted for protection of historic buildings as well.

Currently there is no legislation or special

protection plans in place neither in Latvia nor in Riga, which would be directed towards fire safety of historic sites, but, as mentioned earlier, such

plans can be drafted, and laws amended accordingly, taking the existing Latvian civil protection system and respective laws as a basis.

Legal framework:

It is necessary to amend laws (legal acts of central or local government), setting an obligation on objects to draft fire safety plans for historic objects.

Financial Structure:

No additional costs are anticipated for amending laws.

Extra costs may be attributable to objects, because there may be cases when an object would not be able to draft a plan on its own and it will be necessary to assign specialists, which involves financing.

Might be financed from the EU funds in the scope of the separate project.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

As mentioned above, this good practice has not yet been implemented in Riga, but it should be.

Possible success factors:

The implementation of this good practice would shorten the response time of emergency Services, and also the owners of the objects and/or authorities in charge would be able to develop activities plans more efficiently.

Difficulties encountered:

Exceedingly labour-intensive, given the capacity of the historic objects.

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Subject Area

Contingency Planning.

Name of Practice

For the distribution of skills among the emergency teams that take into account the Self-protection plan, it is suggested that a survey be conducted beforehand on the training of all staff in the building. Therefore it will be easier to designate more efficiently the tasks which each person should carry out in accordance with his/her skills and training.

Practice Aims

For stricter regulations.

Venue

Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate "HOREA" for Sighisoara City Hall.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department, Municipal Public Administration.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

To present a modification in current legislation, in the case of this good practice not being included.

Legal framework:

There are orders which establish specific training for professional fire fighters.

Financial Structure:

No costs involved, as professional fire fighters receive training during their working day as part of their duties, therefore in a real situation the team should know exactly their duties are.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Not repeating mistakes learned from other experiences in future interventions.

Possible success factors:

Detailed presentation of all aspects of the intervention helped by videos and photos of the site.

Difficulties encountered:

Not all interventions are recorded, so most of the presentations will be based on the words of those who were on site.

Conclusion on the good practice

Unitary execution for all sub-units for the same type of emergency situation.

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Subject Area

Contingency Planning.

Name of Practice

The plan should be treated as a "Live Document", in which all skills associated with individuals are reflected. A person should be designated to take charge of this and to update the skills as a result of the rotations and staff changes that occur in the buildings.

Practice Aims

For stricter regulations.

Venue

Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate "HOREA" for Sighisoara City Hall.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Professional Fire Fighting Department, Municipal Public Administration.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

To present a modification in current legislation, in the case of this good practice not being included.

Legal framework:

There are orders that are established by the Government regarding contingency plans.

Financial Structure:

No costs involved, professional fire fighters are having to constantly update the plans among their duties, so based on previous reconnaissance and information from the site, the plan should be accurate to real situations.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

A contingency plan developed by owners of buildings, based on rules and regulations applicable to specific types of activity, is provided in 2 copies to professional fire fighters who are performing reconnaissance on the building to check if everything in the plan is up to date, and after that 1 copy is kept at the fire station and the other one is returned to the owner of the building, who has the duty of informing the professional fire fighters regarding any important changes to the plan.

Possible success factors:

In a real situation, professional fire fighters have the information regarding a building; the number of people which can be found there, fire fighting assets on the site, details about construction and they are familiarized with the interior of the building.

Difficulties encountered:

Not all owners are obliged to have these types of plans, only buildings opened to the public,

- either for visiting, working or commercial activities.

Conclusion on the good practice

This GP is applicable in our region, it would be better to be applied also to private properties.

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Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	Contemplating historic buildings as a vulnerable element within the Municipal Emergency Plans.
Practice Aims	The purpose of this practice is to study and analyse the heritage in detail as a vulnerable element on a grand scale so that specific measures of prevention and action are taken, developing a contingency plan.
Venue	Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, Vilnius County Fire and Rescue Board, Municipal Urban Development Department, Municipal Cultural Heritage Division, Municipal Department of Safe City.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

That constructed heritage has the status of vulnerable condition within the emergency plan is undisputed by its own definition, but perhaps it should be specified further and the vulnerable elements displayed:

- The container: the historic building.
- The content: all moveable property that the building houses, which for its artistic heritage value and antiquity is subject to rescue in the event of any incident that could cause the loss or impairment of the object.

It was decided in Vilnius that the Contingency Plan - Fire Safety Plan of Vilnius Old Town will be prepared by the end of 2014. The list of most important historical (cultural heritage) buildings of Vilnius Old Town was prepared and these buildings will be marked in a different colour on the Fire Safety Plan.

There were a number of meetings held including representatives of the Ministry of Culture and the Department of Cultural Heritage to discuss how to present the information on moveable properties that historic buildings house, but this has not yet been decided.

Legal framework:

The legislation existing on the subject in Lithuania is the "Methodical Recommendations for the Preparation of Municipal Emergency Management Plans" approved on 23 02 2011 by the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. The present Recommendations do not include statements on the historic buildings and the moveable property.

The legislation would have to be modified, and the work has already started. The draft of the amended "Methodical Recommendations for the Preparation of Municipal Emergency Management Plans" was prepared by the department at the end of 2013 and it has been discussed with the Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture. The new Recommendations will include statements that cultural heritage (historic) buildings have to be listed in the Municipal Emergency Plan, and that they have to be graphically represented on the Plan (scale M 1:10 000 or M 1:25 000). Evacuation of moveable properties that heritage buildings house has to be organised.

The Order of the Minister of Culture on the Instructions of Protection and Evacuation of Moveable Properties that are housed in Museums, Libraries, Archives and Religious Buildings, amended on 19 02 2014 also speaks about the rules of protection and evacuation of moveable cultural heritage properties.

Financial Structure:

The implementation of good practice involves some cost.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

It is planned to implement this practice in our country. Results at present are only the amended legislation during the year 2013-2014.

Possible success factors:

If the vulnerable elements (historic houses, moveable properties) are displayed in contingency plans it would help to improve the fire safety of cultural heritage objects.

Difficulties encountered:

The difficulties encountered are: the fact that the owners/managers of moveable property do not want to share the information on valuable moveable heritage objects. They fear that sharing information may cause some risk of valuable property being stolen. It is important that legislation would define the duty of property owners to present the information on moveable heritage objects to state officials responsible for Emergency and Evacuation plans.

Some municipalities claim that to include the cultural heritage aspect in an Emergency Management Plan is an additional administrative burden.

Conclusion on the good practice

This GP is applicable in our region.

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Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	Entering the historic buildings into the Municipal Emergency Plans as high risk installations for their potential to generate risks or to increase the consequences of risk.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to study in detail and analyse the heritage as an element of high risk for their potential to generate risks or to increase the consequences of risks.
Venue	Vilnius Old Town Renewal Agency.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, Vilnius County Fire and Rescue Board, Municipal Urban Development Department, Municipal Cultural Heritage Division, Municipal Department of Safe City.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

For this we must classify the risks that these buildings could suppose in the event of an emergency:

- Historic building roofs in the main are constructed with wood and other highly flammable materials which could promote a high risk of fire propagation.
- The design lay out of a building, with many open spaces does not provide compartmentalization or sectioning of fire.
- The state of maintenance of these properties, since those buildings with structural failures can cause collapses, becomes an element of risk.
- Abandoned buildings, which can be occupied by squatters causing damage inside the house, results in a risk to the historic centre (Anthropic Action).
- The great majority of these buildings do not have fire detection and extinguishing systems, which often leads to late detection of an incident.
- Historic centres usually have an urban fabric of very narrow streets which facilitates the spread of fire among urban plots.

It was decided in Vilnius that the Contingency Plan - Fire Safety Plan of Vilnius Old Town will be prepared by the end of 2014. The list of the most important historic (cultural heritage) buildings of Vilnius Old Town has been prepared and these buildings will be marked in a different colour on the Fire Safety Plan. Abandoned buildings will be marked in another (black) colour on the Plan. Urban fabric of narrow streets and yards will be represented, including analysis of traffic, access roads and access to buildings, also the network of fire hydrants.

Each important historic building should have another document which is called Incident Liquidation Plan (ILP).

ILP is a text/graphic document which is obligatory for large, important and dangerous buildings and objects. It gives the key information for the rescue operation commander (firefighters chief): object location and access routes; building plan; information about building materials; information about humans inside (day/night time); information about electricity/gas; information about hazardous materials; information about water supply; other important information including if buildings have fire detection and extinguishing systems.

Legal framework:

The legislation existing on the subject in Lithuania is the "Methodical Recommendations for the Preparation of Municipal Emergency Management Plans" approved on 23 02 2011 by the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania. The present Recommendations do not include statements on the historic buildings as high risk installations.

"Methodological Recommendations for the Preparation of Municipal Potential Hazards and Emergency Risk Analysis" approved on 02 06 2011 by the same Fire and Rescue Department also do not indicate to evaluate historic buildings as high risk installations for their potential to generate risk or to increase the consequences.

The legislation would have to be modified, and the work has already started. The draft of amended "Methodical Recommendations for the Preparation of Municipal Emergency Management Plans" was prepared by the Fire and Rescue Department at the end of 2013 and it was discussed with the Cultural Heritage Department. The new Recommendations will include statements that cultural heritage (historic) buildings have to be listed in the Municipal Emergency Plan, and they have to be graphically represented on the Plan, but it was not planned to classify the risks that these buildings could suppose in the event of an emergency.

Financial Structure:

The implementation of good practice involves some cost and change of legislation that usually takes time.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

This practice has not yet been implemented in our country.

Possible success factors:

It would help to improve the fire safety of cultural heritage (historic) objects if this good practice is implemented.

Difficulties encountered:

This practice is not implemented in our country.

Conclusion on the good practice

This GP is applicable on our region partially.

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Subject Area

Contingency Planning.

Name of Practice

The municipal emergency response plan must detail the groups of buildings which make up the Archaeological Catalogue of Historic Buildings.

Practice Aims

The aim of this practice is to know and collect within the Plan a list of all buildings catalogued for their artistic historic value and conditions of vulnerability or elements at risk.

Venue

Regional Civil Protection and Fire Service of the Azores.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Area of Town Planning, Citizen Security, Municipal Area of Historic Heritage, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The information that will be annexed to the plan shall consider technical details, materials, nº. of floors, current state of maintenance, current use, level of the property's protection (example, if it is declared an asset of cultural interest, etc.) and the percentage of fire spread that each urban plot presents. The information shall be included in:

·Cards: where the information is expressed specifically and is easily interpreted.
·Graphically: plans, aerial photos, etc.

Legal framework:

Law nr.107/2001, which establishes the political bases and the regime for protection and valorization of cultural heritage; Regional Legislative Decree Nr. 15/2004/A establishes for each building rules for preservation and submits all planning instruments to the detail Plan of Safeguard and Valuation of the world heritage area.

Financial Structure:

The cost associated with this good practice is essentially the affectation of human resources.

Evaluation

Possible success factors:

Promote the knowledge and monitoring of the building as heritage to be preserved, protected and valued; promote the establishment of inventories, heritage databases and their use as supporting tools for safeguarding and enhancement; promote a heritage network

- between information and documentation systems, which allows the dissemination of their data among several potential publics.

Conclusion on the good practice

In part this GP is already starting to be applied in the Azores, since the Regional Directorate for Culture is working on a database for the classified buildings.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

The collection of the buildings could be made by another entity and the Municipal Emergency Plan could only have a response to the risks established by, in our case, the Regional Directorate for Culture.

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Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	Within Municipal Emergency Plans, special regulations are considered for Historic Heritage.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to lay the foundations within a legal framework, of the value of historic heritage and promote prevention for it conservation.
Venue	Riga City Development Department.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Town Planning, Municipal Citizen Security, Municipal Area of Historic Heritage, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Riga Municipal Emergency Plan incorporates national, regional and municipal regulations for Historic Heritage. Latvia Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments states, that conservation, and restoration of a cultural monument shall be performed by the owner (possessor) of the cultural monument at his or her own expense. Upon a proposal of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection, funds from the State budget may be allocated for restoration of economically unusable cultural monuments of State significance, but from the budget of Riga - funds for restoration of economically unusable cultural monuments of local significance.

Legal framework:

Legislation existing on the subject of practice would have to be modified for purpose to allocate

funds not only for economically unusable cultural monuments, but for all cultural monuments.

Financial Structure:

Implementation of good practice involves some cost, if budgets of state and Riga will allocate funds for restoration of cultural monuments, which are suffered by fire.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The practice already is partly implemented in Latvia.

Possible success factors:

Conservation and restoration of a cultural monument from the funds of State and Riga City budget.

Difficulties encountered:

Not all the cultural monuments are under the process of conservation and restoration.

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Conclusion on the good practice	This GP is applicable in our region.
Other information of interest that you would like to contribute	www.mantojums.lv

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Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	Graphic documentation that the Municipal Emergency Plan shall have.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to complete the graphic documentation (plans) in the Emergency Plan for the purpose of completing the information.
Venue	Municipality of Holloko, Old Village of Holloko.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

The organizations involved in implementation: local and regional agencies of the disaster management authority.

Other organizations can be involved in connection with the implementation: companies offering public utility services such as gas, electricity and tap water.

The data collection can be executed by involving an outside contractor or by using internal resources. The involvement of business partners is highly recommended for the correct preparation of the digital display.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The graphic plans are suggested to be implemented in electronic form.

The key elements should be displayed:

1. Layout of Holloko with the buildings concerned marked out. The buildings can be supplemented with information regarding capacity and potential hazards identified (gas tanks, flammable activities, event venues, etc.).
2. Escape routes, assembly stations.
3. Fire department access routes as well as the installation location of fire-fighting vehicles.
4. The extinguishing water resources with their physical parameters (type, expected pressure, amount of water, etc.).
5. Utilities' shut-off valve (for public buildings and sectioning options affecting the whole village).
6. Other data coordinated with the fire department which may be important in connection with the liquidation of a damage event.

It is important to note that in an electronic implementation of the graphic plan you can display the foregoing elements either individually or collectively.

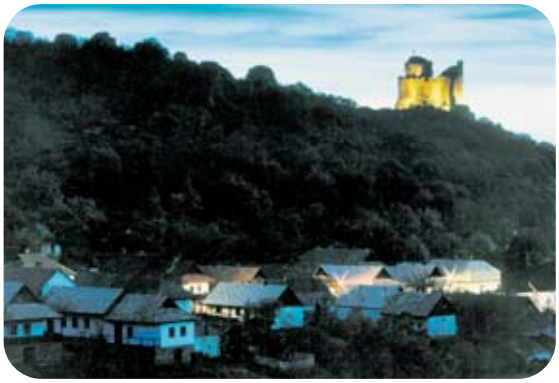
Legal framework:

The graphical display is primarily a collection work, thus it is basically not under strict legislative control.

If it is completed and will be available for use during the liquidation of a real event, then in light of experience we can formulate legal proposal or amendments to existing legal requirements.

Financial Structure:

Preparation of such a digital plan would require some financial expense, which contains the cost of data collection and interpretation as well as the costs associated with editing.



Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Many plans have graphical additions not only in fire protection, but also in the field of disaster management and these can help organize and interpret the existing data and is obviously useful.

Possible success factors:

The relevant information of fire safety and disaster management can be displayed and managed in one document. The visual presentation allows the user to simultaneously obtain information about a certain location with relevant data, in order to help the decision making process during the liquidation of a damage event.

Difficulties encountered:

Difficulties did not arise in the development of the practice.

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Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	Included in the plan, as a Preventative Measure, is the performance of annual revisions of those buildings within the historic centre which are catalogued and are in a mediocre or bad state of conservation.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to minimise damage by taking control and being aware of the state of some properties which could be a risk component, still being an element of heritage.
Venue	Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

<u>Organisations involved/Implementation</u>:

Municipal area of Citizen Security, Municipal Area of Historic Heritage, Municipal Area of Town Planning, Municipal infrastructures Area, Civil Protection, Police, Fire fighters, etc.

<u>Process and detailed content of the practice</u>:

On the visit a visual inspection of building pathologies will be made; on fissures, cracks, collapse of surfaces, etc. with the aim of controlling and avoiding total collapse with the consequent risks to people and the deterioration of other historic buildings.

A file will be drawn up with the property information, a photographic study shall be made on each visit and the necessary witnesses will be in place to see how the pathologies encountered evolve.

The work we can plan in different phases:

- 1st Phase: Identify the buildings collected in the municipal architectural catalogue by historical artistic value and classification of level of protection (high, medium and low). The buildings declared Cultural Heritage must have the maximum protection.

- 2nd Phase: Identify the buildings displaying any pathologies or which are in a ruinous condition and classify them by levels of risk also possible action following a collapse of the building structure which could affect just the building or which could produce collateral damage to adjoining buildings.

Once all of the urban blocks in the historic centre have been studied the 3rd phase begins, consisting of collecting data and records, starting with those blocks which have the most buildings established in the 1st and 2nd phase classifications (higher level of protection with high levels of risk); until concluding with a complete revision of the Historic Centre.

Carrying out these studies periodically helps us to have a certain measure of control over the pathologies found in these historic buildings, with a reading on their development.

This compiled information is a fundamental tool for the competent Administration as preventive action against possible risks, which could be:

- Collapse of a Stone wall structure.
- Collapse of a horizontal structure (wooden frames).
- Collapse of a roof structure.
- Risk of small fires when a building is found to be abandoned and with the possible intrusion of squatters.
- That the building is unprotected against meteorological conditions (rain, wind, etc.) by having hollow doors and open windows which could affect the building materials, like for example, wood which could be affected without suitable maintenance, with pathologies such as rotting, the appearance of decay, loss of lignin etc., causing the loss of it physical and mechanical properties.
- And finally, to indicate that on many occasions these buildings are surrounded by gardens where, after being abandoned, the vegetation has become out of control, reaching all around the house and often over-passing the boundaries of the property and invading the adjacent land, When the summer season comes, the vegetation dries and becomes a combustible element for a small fire, provoked by the uncontrolled rubbish accumulated after the abandonment. A simple piece of glass from a broken bottle may be the trigger for a fire.

Legal framework:

Currently this practice is not regulated by legislation in force. Therefore, we could make a collaboration agreement with the Municipal Planning and Historic Heritage Area for carrying out these revisions together with Civil Protection and Fire Service technicians.

Financial Structure:

The practice is being carried out by service personnel in working hours; therefore no additional costs are incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

This practice has not so far been implemented in our city. We consider that it is a very interesting work proposal, where the transfer of knowledge and experience among the Planning and Heritage Areas together with the emergency organisms of Civil Protection and the Fire Service, would be very rewarding while developing prevention work within the Historic Ensemble of San Cristobal de La Laguna...

Possible success factors:

- Preventive action over Historic Heritage is strengthened.
- Strengthens the work between the different Administrations promoting collaboration and

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communication.
·Improved training of personnel taking part.

Conclusion on the good practice

It would be a good practice to implement in our city.

Subject Area	Contingency Planning.
Name of Practice	Plan Director of Protection against Fires in the Old Quarter.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to list expressly and with detail all buildings, which for their municipal, historic features, content or location, have a special impact before fire.
Venue	Fire Protection service and the Cuenca local council Civil Protection service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Town Planning, Municipal Citizen Safety, Municipal Historic Heritage, Civil Protection, Fire Service, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

This document therefore, encompasses the set of buildings, one by one, where, for each building, a card will describe the building's current state, security measures, if any, and which will include relevant actions in general, so that each building will subsequently be given individualized treatment, owing to that in the majority of cases they are buildings which for their content, antiquity, etc., should be given especially careful treatment so that the elements of detection as well as extinguishing elements does not harm the heritage to be preserved. And, in addition, due to the great number of buildings of high interest in the city, action in the Old Quarter of the city should be step by step, including in this statement of priority action for interest, risk and/or location.

With this plan we want to make a useful tool for fire prevention, as the real basis for preservation of the Heritage we have inherited, both through the agreements and the effective measures which are going to be installed in buildings...

Legal framework:

Technical Building Code, Basic Self protection regulation, Municipal Fire Protection Ordinance in the Historic City of Cuenca.

Financial Structure:

The practice has been performed by Service personnel during working hours therefore it doesn't incur additional costs.

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Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

It needs the cooperation of all institutions involved.

Many of the historic properties do not comply with current fire protection regulations.

Possible success factors:

Deficiencies in buildings not complying with fire protection regulations are detected, so that costs can be evaluated for the work needed for correct protection thereof.

Difficulties encountered:

The lack of economic resources of owners of the buildings requiring improvements, for performing the work necessary.

Conclusion on the good practice

This practice is essential to assess the grade of protection for buildings declared Cultural Heritage and for defining the improvements needed to obtain an adequate level of protection against fire.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Practice suggested by Pablo Muñoz Fire Service Chief, Cuenca.

The Fire Master Plan in Cuenca's old Quarter was created in P 2.007 with the aim of performing research and actions so that monuments, cultural interest property and historic artistic heritage housed or located in the Historic Centre of Cuenca, has adequate fire protection for the purpose of aiding the preservation of property declared World Heritage.

LIST OF BUILDINGS AND TABS: Priority action buildings

1. IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION:

NAME: The hanging houses
LOCATION: Plaza de Ronda, 2
PROPERTY: Cuenca City Council

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Surface area: 950 m2
Nº of floors: 4
Structure: Wooden beams and pillars
Roof: Wooden roof truss and latticework

Content: Museum / Restaurant
Observations: It has two evacuation exits

3. PHOTOGRAPH:

4. PROTECTION CONDITIONS:

Detection:
Yes ☒ No ☐
Extinguishing:
Yes ☒ No ☐

DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS:

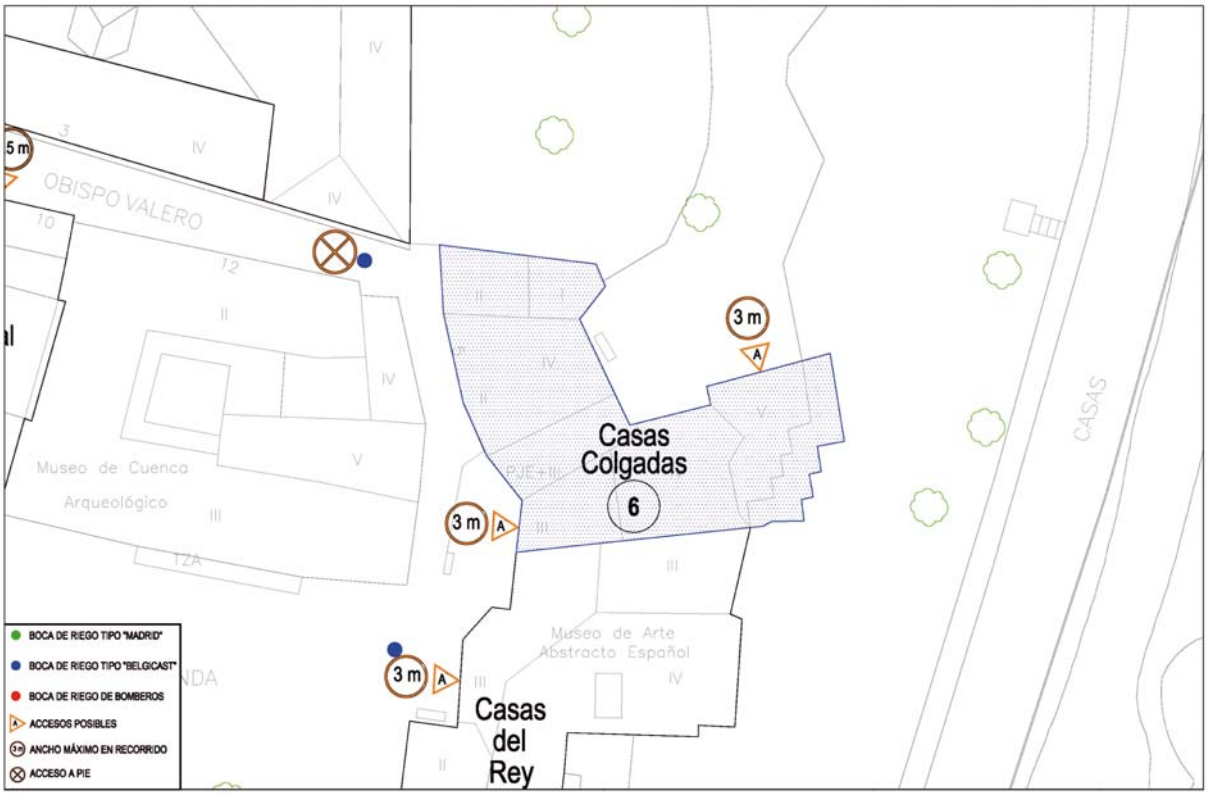
Portable fire extinguishers.
Fire detectors.
Automatic extinguisher in kitchen.

MEASURES AND ESTIMATE:

Fire detection:	9.000,00 €
Portable fire extinguishers:	600,00 €
Masonry:	3.000,00 €
Health and Safety:	600,00 €
TOTAL:	13.200,00 €

PLANS

Situation



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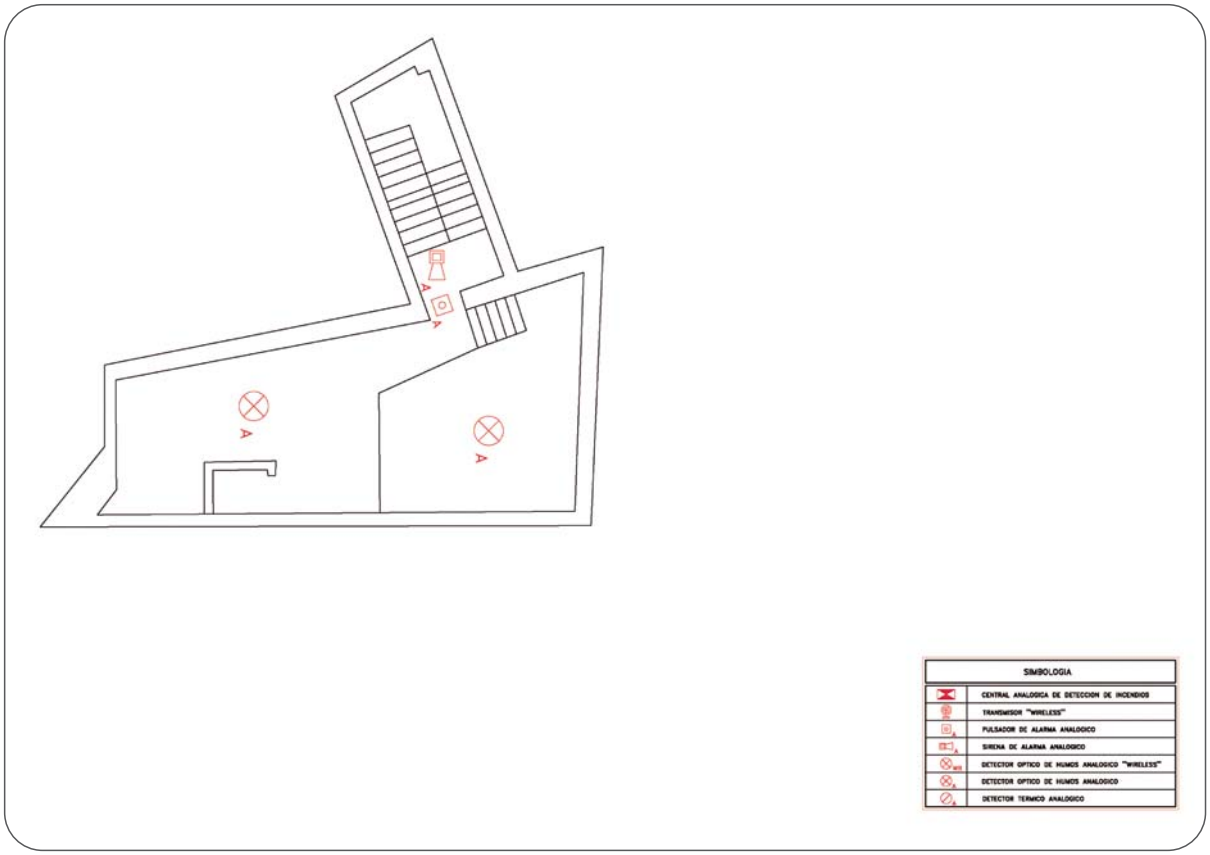
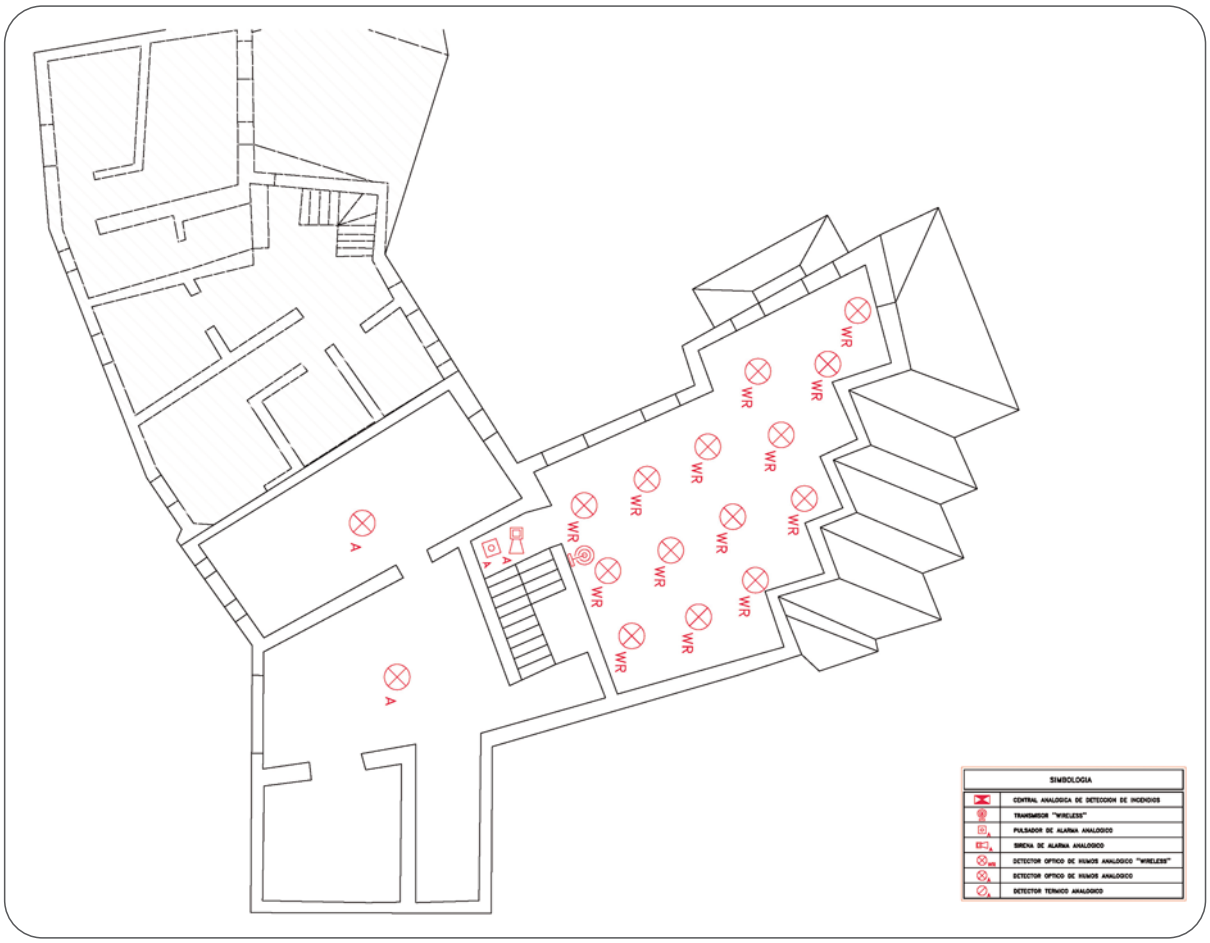
Floor plan



Ground floor



First floor

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AT4

Training programmes

4th Thematic Area:

Training programme.

Training is a key pillar in any aspect that arises over the life of any person. When we talk about improving the defence and fire protection of our heritage assets, this training is even more important indeed.

Training should be approached from two perspectives, from the point of view of people and from the point of view of the professionals involved in the fight and heritage protection.

The objective of this section is to analyze the minimum requirements in the field of training that is meant to be assimilated by the population at all levels: children, university, neighbours, workers, traders, etc... In consequence, each member must submit the training programs that may exist in their city or simply propose programs that they think would be helpful if they could be developed.

Also, specific training programmes will be analysed which are meant to be taught among professionals in fire fighting.

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Subject Area	Training Programmes.
Name of Practice	Training programme specifically for children.
Practice Aims	The purpose of this practice is to convey determined concepts to the children about fire prevention and other risks.
Venue	Vilnius County Fire and Rescue Board.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Fire Department, Schools, Town Halls.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Planning the information that you want to convey to the children in different groups depending on their ages. It is important for the children to go through all of the groups in accordance with the school year, being a parallel training.

- A training programme should be designed and tailored to the different groups.
- This training should be both theoretical and practical
- What concepts should be covered in each group?
- What practical workshops can we implement in each group?

Vilnius County Fire and Rescue Board has organized a number of fire prevention action for public in Vilnius City. One of them is dedicated for schoolchildren and called "Schoolchildren, be safe". This continiously preventive action is developed for diferent age groops, it includes practical and theoretical activities. These preventive actions are implemented by Vilnius County Fire and Rescue Board's officers from the Fire Prevention Division cooperating with schools and fire services.

1. The first stage (I - IV class) fire safety training topics:

1.1. Fire - Our friend and enemy.
1.2. How to handle if you notice a fire?
1.3. Sightseeing tours to the State Fire and Rescue Service.

2. The second stage (V-VII class) fire safety training topics:

2.1. Primary fire causes and results.
2.2. Fires in the home. How to avoid them?
3.3. Fires in forests and peat bogs. Meadows, stubble-burning effects.
3.4. Combustibility of material.
3.5. Fire fighting techniques and instruments.
3.6. Fire extinguishers. Their types, uses, principles of operation.
3.7. Appropriate fire fighting facilities.
3.8. Fire-fighting tools (practical training).

4. The third stage (VIII-X class) fire safety training topics:

4.1. Hazardous materials for fire and explosion.
4.2. Pyrotechnic devices and their risks.
4.3. Protection of fire - methods and instruments.
4.4. Evacuation routes requirements.
4.5. Evacuation plans. Action plans in the event of a fire.
4.6. Concept of automatic fire equipment.
4.7. Concept of fire mode.
4.8. The exercises (training) according the school's prepared Action plan in the event of a fire.

5. The fourth stage (XI - XII class) fire safety training topics:

5.1. Fire safety assurance system in Lithuania. Goals and objectives.
5.2. Fire safety legislation.
5.3. Citizens' rights and responsibilities in the field of fire safety.
5.4. Responsibility for fire safety requirements violations.

Legal framework:

Action Plan of Vilnius Fire Prevention Programme.

Financial Structure:

Above mentioned actions are funded by the Municipality and the State Fire and Rescue Department budget.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

During the preventive action "Schoolchildren, be safe", primary school students were taught the fire safety precautions, the basics of safety behaviour with fire, what to do if a fire breaks out and how to call the emergency services. Our fire inspectors visited 20 schools and shared their knowledge with more than 1400 students. The handouts "A Fire Truck" was published and distributed to the children.

Possible success factors:

There were also a number of lectures on fire safety and even evacuation trainings. The goals of this training were to teach schoolchildren and school personnel to evacuate from a building, to assess their readiness to take action in the case of fire, and to raise awareness about fire safety. After the trainings, observed mistakes were discussed.

Conclusion on the good practice

This GP is applicable on our region.

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Subject Area

Training Programmes.

Name of Practice

Develop an information booklet to raise awareness and to train the people living in historic buildings, houses, university student residences. Accompanied by some training courses designed to attend to the needs of citizens.

Practice Aims

The purpose of this practice is to convey to these people the risks that could be involved in living in the buildings, in view of their construction features and building materials, if appropriate prevention measures are not taken. And to inform them of the guidelines that must be followed as a preventative action and what they must do if a fire occurs.

The aim is to circulate this information in neighbourhood community meetings, neighbourhood associations and in the town halls.

Venue

Regional Civil Protection and Fire Service of Azores.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Fire Department, Communities of Proprietors, Neighbourhood Associations, Town Halls, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

A training programme should be designed. What are the concepts that must be covered?

Generally the following subjects are accounted for:

- Home fire safety strategy advice;
- Basic fire fighting skills;
- Basic first aid skills;
- Education and provision of assistance in the areas of arson prevention, vulnerable members of the community and specific risks.
- Generally, fire fighters will give presentations on safety and their role within the community. Some visits may include advice and instruction in practical techniques such as the use of fire extinguishers and advice on common issues encountered by particular groups.
- A good example is the provision of annual visits to University Halls of Residence to educate young students on issues around fire safety, including the misuse of fire detection systems and bad practices such as cooking under the influence of alcohol.
- This training should be both theoretical and practical.
- What practical workshops can we carry out?.

Legal framework:

The awareness of the population is legislated in Portuguese Civil Protection legislation (Law 27/2006, 3rd July), in which there are different levels of responsibilities, from the local to the national level. Therefore, with our local partners, that are included in those different levels of responsibilities, it may be possible to develop training sessions to the population.

Financial Structure:

The development of the organization and the information to pass to the population is performed by the service personnel in working hours, therefore not implicating any further financial costs in that area. But the development of the layout of the booklet and the printing work

- will have costs as well as the utilization of fire extinguishers in the practical actions.

Evaluation

Possible success factors:

The awareness of the population will, assuredly, promote the knowledge of the risks that may exist in their dwellings and, with that knowledge, preventative measures specifically aimed towards fire prevention will be taken.

Difficulties encountered:

Fire prevention isn't the only matter that the Azorean population have, since the main concern is the most frequent and devastating natural risk: earthquakes.

Conclusion on the good practice

It is a good practice.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

It is important to reference that this Good Practice isn't of one, single application. It involves a number of actions that are extensive in time and must be frequently repeated and adjusted to the realities of the city.

For example, currently there is another program that includes a number of public entities for the development of safety measures in different areas in the old centre of the city.

So the implementation of the good practices will have continuity in other programs.

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Subject Area

Training Programmes.

Name of Practice

Specific training directed at staff working in historic buildings and newly constructed buildings with the following activities: archives, museums, churches etc., On how to act in the case of a fire.

Practice Aims

The purpose of this practice is to convey to these people the risks that could be involved by working in these buildings, in view of their construction features and building materials, if appropriate protection measures are not taken. And to make them aware of the importance of protecting both content and container and to inform them of the guidelines that must be followed as a preventative action and what they must do if a fire occurs. Placing particular emphasis on the protection plans.

Venue

Regional Civil Protection and Fire Service of Azores.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Fire Service, museums, exhibition halls, archives, churches, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

In these training programmes the self-protection plan and the protection plan should be specifically addressed, if they have one.

Following the completion of these courses, participating staff should be examined. And after checking the knowledge that they have acquired and their practical abilities, the most suitable staff can be designated to be included in the protocols of the Self-Protection plan.

Also, the possibility can be included of when staff from these institutions abandon the building, according to the evacuation paths, always and when the level of incident permits, that as they pass, designated staff withdraw moveable assets which have been previously selected in the organisation, informing the Fire Service Operative Chief of the assets that have already been evacuated, so that he can remove it from the Protection Plan file.

It must be pointed out that if any person designated to evacuate an item, forgets or becomes scared and fails to do so, he/she mustn't turn around and go back in as it could now be dangerous and the Fire-Service would have it taken into account since it would not be removed from the Protection Plan file.

Legal framework:

The Portuguese Fire Safety Regulation (Decree 220/2008, 12th November) establishes that there must be training programmes for the users of the buildings, so these kinds of actions are legally required. It should be emphasized that the Portuguese Fire Safety Legislation establishes that every building must have their Emergency Plan but doesn't insist on the implementation of a Self-Protection Plan which includes the cultural assets.

Financial Structure:

The development of a Programme for Training Sessions for people working in historic buildings and newly constructed buildings with the activities such as archives, museums, churches, among others doesn't imply a direct cost since it is performed by the service personnel in working hours, therefore not implicating any further financial costs in that area.

Evaluation

Possible success factors:

This good practice will be successful when implemented since it is also applicable in different scenarios other than fire, namely, earthquakes that are the main concern in the Azores.

Difficulties encountered:

The most difficult aspect in this area is the fact that most of the buildings still don't have their emergency plan prepared and, consequently, their self-protection plan. But once those documents are implemented, the training programmes are mandatory.

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Subject Area	Training Programmes.
Name of Practice	Training programme for handling moveable assets.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to teach firefighters how they should handle the moveable assets in relation to the typology in question, in order to minimise the risks of any damage that may occur while being evacuated or protected.
Venue	Fire Protection service and the Cuenca local council Civil Protection service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/implementation:

Fire Service.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

The Fire Fighters training programme should include within it, a specific issue on how they should handle the works of art.

Legal Framework:

Established within the Safeguard plans.

Financial Structure:

The practice has been carried out by Service personnel during their working day; therefore no additional costs are incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The Fire Service in all the Cities declared World Heritage Sites in Spain, already have suitable training in this subject. The knowledge of these techniques is implemented in operational procedures, providing a premium in the quality of results, in regard to the rescue of Works. Other Services in other cities not declared World Heritage, have begun to show an interest in the rescue techniques and handling of works of art, developed from this project.

Possible success factors:

Prior knowledge of the Works and their usual location within the area housing them and the mindset of the personnel in charge of handling the works in the emergency, is awaking interest in preserving the works rescued in an emergency with the highest guarantees of safety possible, suitable handling and according to a procedure trained in beforehand, teaching the basic techniques and type for specific objects. Creating in the Service another specialty in the

professional environment and framed within Heritage interventions.

Difficulties encountered:

The location of real scenarios and training in areas that have situations true to reality, they are not always easy to obtain because of the understandable risk to which we could expose the Works, making it so that on occasions the simulation and props lose the real responsibility of managing items of great value.

Conclusion on the good practice

After working meetings with different participants, the conclusions reached were unanimous, lack of awareness in this matter so far by emergency services makes continuous training essential in these practices.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

Awareness of these practices has to extend to other participating emergency services with a plan of continuous training.

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Subject Area

Training Programmes.

Name of Practice

Specific training programme for managers, on how to direct the operation of a Safeguard Plan.

Practice Aims

The aim of this practice is to teach managers, how they should direct the evacuation or protection in situ of the moveable property in a damaged building.

Venue

Fire Protection service and the Cuenca local council Civil Protection service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/Implementation:

Fire Department.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Within the training programme the managers must include a specific topic on the Safeguard Plan.

- Why documents are structured.
- What information is found in each document.
- How the information should be used (practical case).

Legal framework:

Municipal Ordinance on Prevention in Historic Centres in Cuenca.

Financial Structure:

The practice has been carried out by service personnel during their working hours; therefore no additional costs have been incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The implementation and management of the Safeguard Plans facilitated the understanding of the interpretation of all its criteria of assessment when faced with an emergency in buildings of artistic interest, facilitating the control of decisions on the basis of the information provided and the virtual risk posed.

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Possible success factors:

It is necessary to complete in its entirety, the work already begun in respect of the Safeguard Plans, as a key element in the success of interventions in buildings involved in an emergency.

Difficulties encountered:

The cataloguing of an already good number of buildings facilitates the implementation in practice of intervention exercises providing sufficient training for an adequate response. The documentation work on occasions did not reflect modifications in the units and location of objects which, for different reasons, were changed without these changes being reflected in the Safeguard Plans.

Conclusion on the good practice

After working meetings with different participants, the conclusions were unanimous; the lack of awareness in this matter so far by the emergency services makes continuous training in these practices essential.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

Investigation into In situ procedures has to be continued for the purpose of improving interventions in cases of fire, because the protection implemented in the practice focused more on the weather and exposure to water, wind, etc.

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Subject Area	Training Programmes.
Name of Practice	Training programme specifically for managers, on construction materials and constructive elements.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to teach managers about the different construction materials that we can find in our historic buildings, as well as the constructive elements.
Venue	Fire Protection service and the Cuenca local council Civil Protection service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/implementation:

Fire service.

Process and details content of the practice:

A specific topic about the construction of historic buildings must be included within the training programme for managers.

We can divide it into four large groups:

- Constructive elements.
- Materials.
- The behaviour of elements in the face of fire.
- Underpinning.

Legal framework:

Technical code of building, Basic Self protection Regulation, Municipal Fire protection Ordinance in Cuenca's Historic Quarter.

Financial structure:

The practice has been performed by Service personnel during their working day; therefore no additional costs have been incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Increasing technical awareness of the construction of historic buildings facilitates intervention tasks in them, in cases where emergency services confront situations of structural risks.

Possible success factors:

The implementation in practice in singular buildings provides real awareness of the situations that may be faced in cases of risk.

Difficulties encountered:

The performance times of the practices take too long as situations arise in actual historic buildings in which extra security measures have to be taken.

Conclusion on the good practice

After working meetings with the various participants, the conclusions were unanimous; lack of awareness in this matter so far by the emergency services makes continuous training in these practices essential.

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AT5

Urban plots

5th Thematic Area:

Urban plots.

This section is intended to analyze the legal framework guaranteeing the heritage assets for which the regulations existing in each of the different participating countries will be analysed, at national, regional or local level, and even the nature of the law: technical, organizational, etc.

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Subject Area	Urban Plots.
Name of Practice	Supervision and control of urban furniture.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is made with the intention of the Fire Department having a significant role in the management of urban furniture integration in historic centres. Which will, from the Fire Service's Department of Prevention, develop a labour of collaboration with the competent municipal area for the purpose of combining criteria.
Venue	Mures County Emergency Situations Inspectorate.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Area where urban furniture is managed and the competent emergency bodies involved (Fire Fighters, Civil Protection, Police, etc.).

Process and detailed content of the practice:

In order to be able to carry out this practice, we need the legislation regulating urban furniture, to incorporate the participation of those emergency devices which may be affected by these elements in the public street, during the performance of their work.

That the legislation involves emergency bodies as consultants whose reports will be mandatory for the taking of decisions.

Points in which the emergency bodies' criteria shall be taken into account:

- In the drafting of legislation regulating urban furniture, these institutions shall be invited as advisory bodies.
- In the place where urban furniture is to be put.
- The type of furniture, attending to whether it will be fixed or mobile according to the place where it is to be put.

Among urban furniture we can find:

- Furniture for resting purposes (benches, seats, chairs, tables).
- Objects contributing to keeping the city clean.
- Public street lighting and illumination equipment in the architectural environment.
- Communication and information furniture (municipal or cultural information screen, street plaques, tables or information kiosks).
- Children's games (playgrounds).
- Useful articles for vehicular circulation or for restricting traffic (boundary markers, barriers,

cycle racks, traffic lights, etc.).
- Flower and plant pots, park grilles and grilles for protecting trees).
- Stops for transport users.
- Statues, monuments, fountains, etc.

If not regulated by current legislation and it is not possible to make a modification to include the proposal of this practice within the legislation, then it is suggested that collaboration agreements be made between the bodies involved in order to achieve the aims.

Legal framework:

No legal framework regarding Fire Service.

Financial Structure:

No costs involved for the Fire Service.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Not implemented yet.

Possible success factors:

Improving intervention response time.

Conclusion on the good practice

Sighisoara Fire Detachment has not been consulted regarding urban furniture.

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Subject Area	Urban Plots.
Name of Practice	Supervision and control of traffic signs.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is made with the intention of the Fire Department participating in the management of incorporating traffic signs in the public street. Which will, from the Fire Service's Department of Prevention develop a labour of collaboration with the competent municipal area for the purpose of combining criteria.
Venue	Warsaw Fire Brigade, Fire expert - Poland.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Area of Traffic Police, Fire Fighters, Civil Protection, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

In order to be able to carry out this practice, we need the legislation regulating urban plots, to incorporate the participation of those emergency devices which could be affected by these elements in the public street, during the performance of their work.

That legislation involves them as advisory bodies.

Points in which the emergency bodies' criteria shall be taken into account:

- In the drafting of legislation regulating traffic signs, these institutions shall be invited as advisory bodies.
- In the location where they are going to be placed.
- The type of traffic sign. In determined places such as crossings with reduced street width, they can be examined to see if they have the specific dimensions, in compliance with legislation and that they do not obstruct the circulation of emergency vehicles.

If not regulated by current legislation and it is not possible to make a modification to include the proposal of this practice within the legislation, then it is suggested that collaboration agreements be made between the bodies involved in order to achieve the aims.

Legal framework:

Ordinance by Ministry of Infrastructure from 3rd July 2003 on detailed technical specifications for signs and traffic signals and traffic safety equipment and the conditions of their placement on the road.

Financial Structure:

This practice wouldn't add any additional costs - costs included in the activity of fire brigade.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The ordinance mentioned above is used in Poland, also in Warsaw. The rules included in that document specify location and other technical details about road and traffic signs.

Possible success factors:

Eliminating / moving any road signs (or traffic lights) that could affect fire trucks going towards fire or other accident.

Difficulties encountered:

Polish law doesn't differentiate heritage areas and their specificity. In order to increase fire safety levels the cooperation agreement between services should be made. The representatives from the municipality, the police, the fire brigade

should take part in a committee in order to check the accessibility to heritage areas.

Conclusion on the good practice

A practice that should be included in the good practice manual. Once done will increase fire safety level for a long time. In case of road traffic reorganisation in the historic centre areas it should be redone.

Comments, modifications on the good practice

This practice should be implemented in the case of building new roads and road traffic reorganisation. In the case of existing roads and traffic signs a study can be conducted to move or change signs that can affect the movement of fire trucks - especially in the case of narrow streets or sharp turns.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

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Subject Area

Urban Plots.

Name of Practice

Communication to the Fire Service Consortium of work in historic buildings or buildings adjacent to them.

Practice Aims

For the purpose of taking the correct measures for fire prevention and extinguishing: when refurbishment works are being carried out, or any other intervention which involves certain inherent risks by the activity being performed in a historic or adjacent building, even when a priori does not seem important, it must be evaluated by experts, therefore it has to be communicated to the Department of Prevention of the Fire Service Consortium. Who will assess the risks there may be during refurbishment works, propose the measures to be taken in each case and according to the risks involved.

The purpose of this practice is so that knowledge exists of the work that is going to be performed in the building works, so that the constructor relies on the opinion of technical experts on the subject of fire, which will help the constructor to identify the pertinent measures to follow in case of fire, as well as verifying that the extinguishing and detection systems employed are the correct ones. Or they must be increased promptly, permanently or exceptional measures are to be taken such as reserve fire fighters during certain operations.

Venue

Fire Protection service and the Cuenca local council Civil Protection service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Area of Works, Historic Heritage, Fire Fighters, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

When a building permit is applied for, the authorising administration itself must give prior notice to the Fire Service Consortium of the dossier of works to be executed so that the Consortium can study it and make the correct review in the different phases of work. Assessing the risks there may be during the refurbishment works, proposing the methods to be taken in each case, and according to the risks involved. If not regulated by current legislation and it is not possible to make a modification to include the proposal of this practice within the legislation, then it is suggested that collaboration agreements be made between the bodies involved in order to achieve the aims.

Given that it has been proven that with small, preliminary actions taken in the refurbishment phase, fires which could result in being very serious can be reduced and even avoided.

Legal framework:

The Municipal Fire Prevention Ordinance for the Historic Centre of Cuenca must be changed to include measures that must be taken into account during the execution of works on buildings in the Old Quarter.

Financial Structure:

The practice has been performed by Service personnel during working hours; therefore no additional costs have been incurred.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

During the execution of restoration works, fires have occurred because of the lack of fire protection installations while the work was being carried out.

Possible success factors:

A large part of fire accidents would be avoided during the execution of restoration work.

Difficulties encountered:

Currently, there is no regulatory framework existing which demands suitable fire protection measures.

Conclusion on the good practice

With the cooperation of political policy makers, this good practice could be applied.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Practice proposed by:
D. Eduardo Cuevas Atienza
Manager Chief of Service

Fire Service
City Hall Albacete

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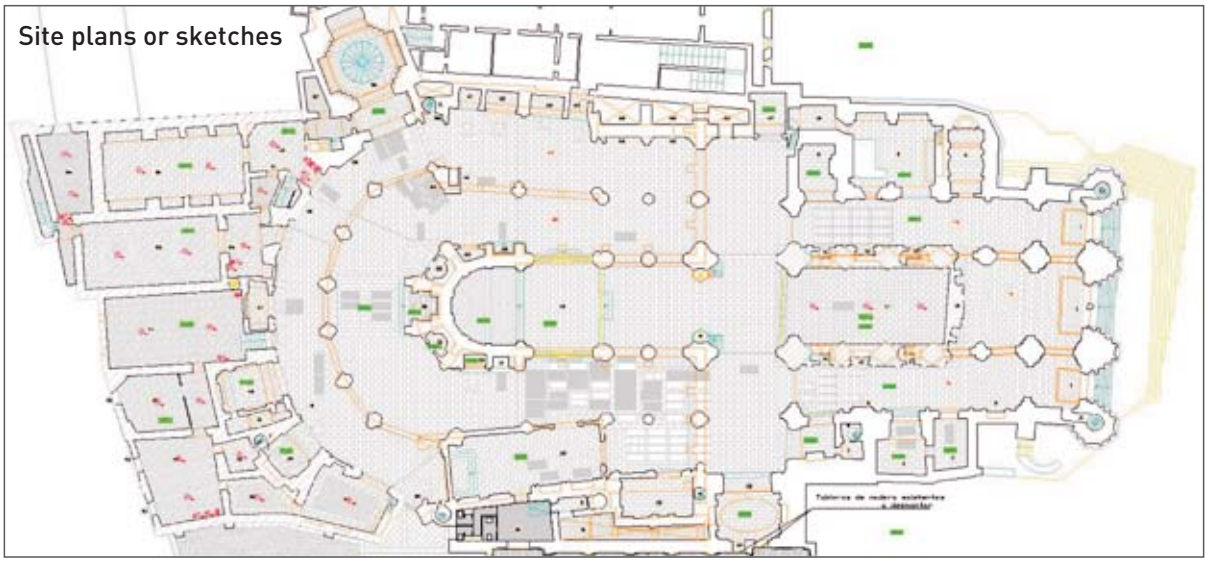
Building Tab

Name of building: Cathedral

Address: Plaza Mayor, s/n

Location plan

Site plans or sketches



Work to be performed:
Restoration of the Holy Spirit Chapel

Site of works:
Roof

Companies performing the works:
Rafael Gómez Galdón S.L.

Contact person:
Rafael Gómez Galdón

Telephone:
926 531 070

Email:

Summary of works:
The existing roof will be lifted for replacement of the damaged structure and replacement of the covering elements.

Expected commencement of works date:
Jul.-2014
Expected termination of work dates:
Nov.-2014
Expected Fire Service inspection date, prior to the commencement of works:
Jun.-2014

Preliminary Fire Service report assessing possible risks:
Necessary
Preliminary Fire Service report, with proposed measures, corrections or reserves:
Necessary

OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE INTERVENTION AND MEANS SUGGESTED:

- The intervention poses a HIGH fire risk.
- During welding work and/or material cutting work there must be a portable extinguisher at the foot of the work place and a water tank.
- The night after welding work has been performed, the areas where the work was carried out must be monitored.

Subject Area	Urban Plots.
Name of Practice	Conduct a study and a statistical analysis of fires that have occurred over the last ten years in the Historic Centre.
Practice Aims	The aim of this practice is to try and specify which are the factors repeating most when fires start and multiply in our historic centers, therefore we will research specific data to study possible solutions.
Venue	Riga city.

Detailed description of the practice

Organizations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Area of Works, Historic Heritage, Fire Service Scientific Department, Scientific Police, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

Up to now no such statistics have been compiled for the City of Riga, since the State Fire and Rescue Service would not compile its statistics according to the artistic or historic value approach.

Moreover, within the framework of the HERITPROT Project, a fire safety manual has been created which describes the historic center status as to fire safety, including statistics on fires.

It is only since 4 or 5 years ago that State Fire and Rescue Service created electronic system for registration of fires, therefore the manual only contains data on fires recorded electronically, i.e., for the period between 2008 and 2012.

These statistics have been designed with the purpose to reflect, as extensively as possible, information on the fires in the historic center of Riga, including a breakdown by object according to the purpose of use, the place of the fire breakout, the possible cause of the fire, the dynamics of fires in future years, etc.

These statistics are helpful for identification of the most exposed objects, places of fire breakout and causes of fire etc., thus allowing the people in charge to concentrate on fire safety measures more accurately.

Legal framework:

Currently the law does not specify the entities that should be doing such statistics; therefore amendments to the law are required in order to stipulate the responsible authorities or officials.

Financial Structure:

No additional costs have been forecast for amending the laws.

Additional financing may be required if a new entity is set up for compiling the statistics, or extra duties are imposed on an existing entity.

The financing might come from individual EU projects or from the Ministry of Culture (or an entity in its subordination), and local government subjects.

Some examples from the manual:

		Year					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Vid.
Suburbs	Centrs	36	32	55	51	28	40,4
	Latgale	60	52	67	48	52	55,8
	Zemgale	10	13	6	20	12	12,2
	Kurzeme	4	3	4	4	0	3
	Vidzeme	31	33	29	31	26	30
	Ziemeli	31	12	16	18	15	18,4
	Kopa	172	145	177	172	133	159,8

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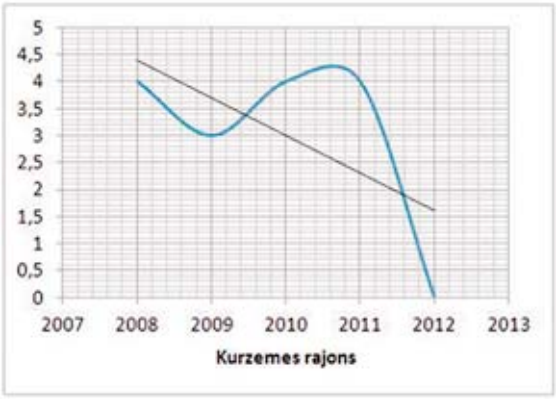

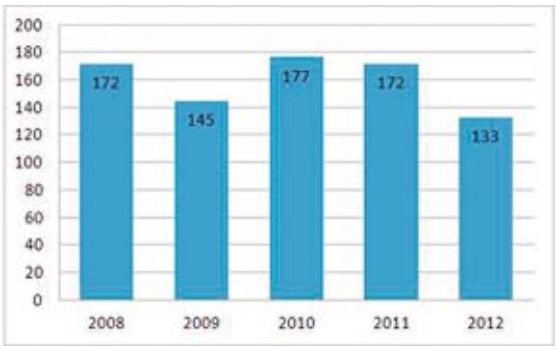

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The compiling and analyzing of fire statistics allows to identify the directions of preventive measures with more accuracy, and to prioritize activities accordingly.

Difficulties encountered:

Exceedingly labour - and work - intensive.

Subject Area

Urban Plots.

Name of Practice

Provide all historic buildings where an activity is currently being performed of minimum fire detection and extinguishing measures. We refer to these buildings which current legislation does not consider or where the activity has been carried out since before the regulation and where legislation cannot be applied retroactively.

Practice Aims

The aim of this practice is to try and minimise damage that may occur in an outbreak of fire in buildings that do not have self protection or detection systems, helping to minimise the time for intervention due to rapid detection.

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Municipal Area of Works, Historic Heritage, Fire Service, etc.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

In order to be able to perform this practice, a decree, regulation, etc., would have to be issued which includes all of those buildings catalogued as historic buildings where an activity is being performed, which could be, administrative, teaching, for residential use, cultural, recreational, etc. It has a specific period in which to provide the building with the necessary detection and extinguishing measures, according to the regulations in force.

Legal framework:

Currently in Spain no legislation exists regulating the proposal which we present in this practice. At first it may seem to us a very strict regulation,

but the statistics on fires occurring in these properties each year, increases the loss of our heritage and, in many cases, is often accompanied by the loss of human life.

Financial Structure:

Initially the financial cost that may lead to the implementation of this practice in our cities could be assumed by the State General Budget, developing and implementing a specific rule in heritage matters. And to extend its control throughout all of the national territory. After the

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development of the first phase which addresses the creation of the regulation, a national programme of economic aid could be created to manage the application of the new legislation and therefore it will be able to provide these buildings with the necessary means for detecting and extinguishing fires for correct safeguards.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

This practice has not so far been implemented.

Possible success factors:

With the implementation of this practice, the grade of protection of our built heritage will be increased, not only local heritage but also national.

This action on built heritage protection involves collateral action on the safeguard of moveable heritage found in the interior of these buildings; both public and private.

And finally to note that with this action greater security can be ensured for citizens who live, work or frequent these buildings.

Conclusion on the good practice

The implementation of this practice would involve ensuring that another part of the built heritage which is in use and unprotected by current legislation, will also be provided with the minimum fire prevention security.

Subject Area	Urban Plots.
Name of Practice	Implementation of good communication links for heritage protection practices.
Practice Aims	To identify, contact and invite all parties relevant to each specific heritage protection practice, for consultation purposes, to secure a common goal.
Venue	Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Emergency Service Personnel - Professional Fire Fighting Department (including Operational Response, Operational Preparedness, Fire Protection, Data Management, Health and Safety and Training Functions) Volunteer Fire Fighting Department, Emergency Planning Officers, Civil Protection, Red Cross, Local Police, National Police, Emergency Health Services, Civil Guard, Military, Voluntary Organisations.

Heritage Protection Organisations - UNESCO, International, National and Regional Heritage Protection Organisations and Officers, Curators, Conservators, Historians and Subject Experts.

Heritage Custodians (including Security and Estates / Visitor Services Personnel) **and Stake holders** (Building Owners, Management Companies, Other Responsible Persons).

Construction Personnel - Architects, Building Engineers, Fire Engineers, Building Service Engineers, Planning Officers and Utilities Engineers.

Government Officials - International, National, Regional and Local Political Representatives and Governing Bodies.

Steering Groups.

Scientific Institutes.

Damage Control Experts (internal/external).

Residential Occupiers (in the case of domestic properties within heritage sites).

Disabled Access/Egress Groups Media.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

During all aspects of Heritage Protection work and the related good practices, it is crucial that all relevant and interested bodies have input and attend at all respective stages. This ensures that throughout the process every conceivable factor can be thoroughly considered to promote the most practical, effective and achievable solutions/impact assessments.

Primarily, the relevant parties to the specific practice in question should be identified.

Once identified, contact should be initiated to confirm each party's suitability (experience, knowledge and qualifications) for participation and encourage mutual understanding of prescriptive roles to promote good working relations.

For example, when refurbishment work is proposed at a heritage site, it is beneficial to implement a working group prior to the start of works to discuss all relevant factors of the design parameters and solutions to ensure any issues highlighted can be addressed during the project's early stages. This communication is imperative to the successful completion of any task in a timely and cost efficient manner. (There are cases of building works being implemented that do not adhere to legislation which have resulted in improvement notices being issued during the project's construction phase to ensure compliance to allow completion. These delays are costly and result in failure to complete a project within the designated time scale).

Heritage Protection is essential to the continued Cultural and Economical development of local communities. World Heritage sites benefit greatly from cultural wealth. Inherently, this cultural wealth enhances business growth, local

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economies and leads to improvement in the quality of life for our communities. This encourages a sense of community pride and cements good relations at local, national and international levels.

It is important to promote Heritage protection work amongst local governing bodies (municipalities).

By liaising with local authorities, promoting Protection Good Practices, support can be gained for resources and in some cases financial assistance.

Forming good relations with government officials can assist in implementation and revision of legislation relevant to Heritage Protection.

In emergency situations, pre planning, preparation and training are essential to the successful resolution of incidents.

Liaison between all relevant parties during the Emergency Planning and Damage Control stages ensures that the most expedient and effective plans can be adopted.

Consideration must be given to interaction, discussion, formulation and implementation of plans between all Emergency Responders and Disaster Planning representatives.

History and experience has proven that the formation of good working relationships at the pre planning stage ensures that multi agency work will be successful in the event of an emergency.

Legal framework:

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES ACT 2004.
REGULATORY REFORM (FIRE SAFETY) ORDER 2005.
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES ACT 2004.
BUILDING REGULATIONS 2010, APPROVED.
DOCUMENT B, VOLUME 2, FIRE SAFETY.
IRMP STEERING GROUP INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT PLANNING: POLICY GUIDANCE-PROTECTION OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.

Financial Structure:

Local Fire Authority Funding.
Government funding.
European funding.
Local Enterprise.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service are committed to positive communication, interaction and joint agency planning to achieve the common goal of Best Practice Heritage protection.

Relationships have been forged at all levels to ensure all relevant parties are involved during preplanning, implementation, review and

- emergency response stages.

Meetings have occurred with Local City Council Members to gain support and promote awareness of Heritage Protection issues throughout the community.

A Working Group has been formed consisting of local representatives who are responsible for the buildings within Liverpool's World Heritage Site. The representatives include Local Museums & Art galleries, Municipal buildings (Town Hall, St George's Hall and Liverpool's Central Library) and privately owned iconic buildings including Royal Liver, Cunard and Port of Liverpool buildings.

Working partnerships exist between the Emergency Services (fire, police & ambulance), local Emergency Planning Authority, local Building Control, Environmental Agency, Port of Liverpool Authority and Regional & National Heritage Organisations.

At Regional and National levels, Merseyside have Officers involved in Heritage Protection Working groups.

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service have a department of specially trained Officers dedicated to policing respective Fire Safety legislation. The department endeavours, in accordance with the Enforcement Concordat, to maintain a positive working relationship with the local heritage custodians, providing assistance and advice to promote compliance with governing legislation. This relationship is especially important for Heritage buildings which are inherently governed by Conservation legislation which can often conflict with Fire Safety requirements.

During proposed construction and renovation projects, these Officers enter into consultation with architects, engineers, construction workers and building owners/users to assist them in attaining compliance with legislation.

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service are committed to continuous professional development and regularly participate in conferences aimed at professionals working within the fire industry. This allows the Service to maintain high Professional Standards and these conferences present a great opportunity to liaise with experts in related fields.

A recent conference in Liverpool addressed Disabled Access and Evacuation issues in buildings. It is important to attend conferences to gain and transfer knowledge related to the issues surrounding such subjects and the innovative solutions that are available to resolve these issues. This subject is of particular interest to Heritage buildings which have substantial numbers of members of the public passing through their doors on a daily basis.

Possible success factors:

Through positive action, Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service has identified and engaged with relevant and interested parties in many fields responsible for Heritage Protection.

The local Heritage Working Group formed has not only assisted the Fire Service in its duties but has led to local partners liaising with one another to provide mutual assistance and advice.

The formation of these relationships has led to a positive drive forward in local Heritage Protection encouraging further parties to show interest and become involved.

This approach is assisting Merseyside to strengthen Community safety.

Crucially for the Fire Service, good relations are integral to ensuring the expedient transfer of accurate risk critical information and securing that premises responsible persons understand their role in securing the ultimate goal of "Fire Safe" buildings through appropriate management.

By securing compliance within these premises and attaining risk critical information, fire fighter safety is greatly enhanced.

Good communication links have led to a substantial amount of pro active and beneficial work throughout the community involving all aspects of the Fire Service. This work is being conducted on all levels including Principal Officers, Operational Preparedness, Operational Response and Fire Prevention & Protection.

Liaison with community leaders, heritage custodians, emergency service peers, Working Groups and other relevant bodies is essential to achieve success.

Difficulties encountered:

One of the major difficulties encountered in Merseyside relates to the enormous scale of the heritage protection community.

There are many people and organisations that

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have involvement in the subject.

The larger organisations have many internal departments who are directly affected by any decisions made regarding protection.

Much time is spent identifying the correct contacts relevant to specific protection subjects.

A great deal of planning is required to ensure the correct people attend the relevant meetings.

Experience has shown by identifying and gaining contact at an executive level within each organisation the process can be much less complicated.

Furthermore, by identifying a common link within each organisation, communication and transfer of knowledge and information is far more effective.

The Working Group set up in Merseyside consists of representatives from all interested parties. This ensures a consistent approach to the subject.

Due to Conservation legislation, occasionally there can be conflicts of interest whilst promoting Protection protocols within Heritage buildings. All avenues are explored in these cases, utilising expertise from every field to implement a manageable solution. Communication is crucial in these incidents, ensuring thorough consultation occurs to reach the most successful resolution.

Conclusion on the good practice

To achieve "Best Practice" Heritage Protection procedures it is essential that all relevant bodies are included at every stage.

Communication is a fundamental component in the success of the process.

"Good, the more communicated, more abundant grows." (John Milton).

AT6

Legislative area

6th Thematic Area:

Legal framework.

The urban plots understood as the set consisting of furniture, street designs, blocks distribution, etc... sometimes plays as an ally in fighting a fire or an enemy at the time of losing the battle.

This section is intended to learn if, in the cities participating in the project, criteria has been taken into account to facilitate the fight against fires.

To do so, some aspects could be analyzed:

- Positioning system of the hydrant network or elements that help us at the time of fighting a fire.
- Placement of the urban furniture.
- Block design inside the historical district.

These are the issues proposed by the Project Leader to be analyzed.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the study of heritage is a multidisciplinary field, namely, it is impossible to approach the study from a single field without the collaboration of other branches of knowledge. Therefore, each partner must find ways to add people to the project within its administration, which may have specific knowledge, such as fire-fighters, lawyers, historians, architects, engineers, etc.., in order to help to develop the topics in the best way possible.

Heriprot should be seen as an integrative project and never restricted. Those who are part of it are not required to know everything. What we have, is an obligation to know how to be surrounded by people and count on them who master a specific subject and integrate them into the project; it is the only way to ensure worthy conclusions compared with the magnitude of the project.

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Subject Area

Legislative area.

Name of Practice

Proposal for regulating parking and traffic on public roads, to allow emergency vehicles to the unobstructed movement of emergency vehicles.

Practice Aims

The aim is to determine the areas which pose a potential risk of "blocking" in cases of emergency, to regulate their use for traffic and especially in the parking of vehicles.

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisations involved/Implementation:

Local Administration, organism responsible for the area of heritage, the Emergency Services, Fire protections Services, Municipal Town Planning Areas.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

As the speed of reaction is an essential factor in the fight against fire, the quickest ways for emergency means to access any point of the urban area has to be examined, in particular the historic centres; and this proceeds by regulating the use of the roads, to avoid the collapse of traffic derived from the chaos linked to an emergency. The municipal Ordinance should include the conditions under which private vehicles can be used and the minimum space that must be respected for the unobstructed circulation of emergency vehicles.

Therefore the following must be regulated in the traffic legislation:

1. Prohibited parking areas.
2. Restricted traffic circulation areas.
3. Prohibited traffic circulation areas.

Legal framework:

The modification of traffic and the use of urban roads are a matter of common regulation in any city; implying in any case, the modification of the rules already existing.

Financial structure:

The preparation and approval of the Ordinance would not involve any cost, being understood to be the same as other administrative tasks within the usual management of the venue's administration.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Our immediate precedent originates from Sighisoara and San Cristobal de La Laguna, who have reduced vehicle access to their historic centres.

Possible success factors:

This initiative, without generating any costs for the administration, could mean a significant improvement in response times in an emergency.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Resolution (68)12 relative to "The active conservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of regional planning" 3 of May 1968.

Resolution (76)28 relative to "The adaptation of the legislative and regulatory systems to the preservation requirements integrated in architectural heritage" 14th of April 1976.

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Subject Area	Legislative area.
Name of Practice	Preservation of the historic ensembles of interest, promoting their occupation and consequent maintenance, as a measure to reduce risks.
Practice Aims	The aim is to give incentive to citizen collaboration and private entities in the preservation of heritage, by means of the occupation of buildings in disuse; and in this way to fight against the abandonment of historic centres in the city and the risks that abandoned buildings involve.
Venue	Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/Implementation:

Local Administration, organism responsible for the area of heritage, owners/tenants of buildings.

Process and detailed content of the practice:

For the preservation and occupation of historic ensembles, and along with it the reduction of the risks involved with abandoned vehicles, a plan will be prepared against abandonment in historic centres, that include incentives of the following types:

·Measures of a financial nature:
  -Reduction in taxes.
  -Public grants or credits.
·Incentives in the form of collaboration in kind:
  -Supply of material for restoration.
  -Supply of specific fire prevention materials.
  -Supply of labour.
·Administrative incentives:
  -Short-cut administrative procedures.
  -Express procedures.

Legal Framework:

The action, within the framework of the work suggested by UNESCO in their "Strategy for reducing the risks in world cultural heritage of 2001" involving the creation of a plan of action, in line with the authority of law 16/1985 of 25th of June.

Financial Structure:

There will be three types of financial costs for the local administration:

-Reduction in income from the exemption or reduction of taxes.
-Costs in Grants or credits (refundable).
-Costs for the material in help in kind.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

A significant example of a plan of this nature is the case of the Historic Centre of Old Havana, in Cuba, which has rescued practically the whole of its historic centre; UNESCO World Heritage, from abandon by means of the initiative "Master Plan, for the Comprehensive Revitalisation of Old Havana".

Possible success factors:

The abandoned buildings are a factor of risk of fire, among other things. The restoration, revitalization and reconversion of buildings for use (and consequent maintenance) are a security policy.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Recommendation (98)4 from the Committee of Ministers of the Member States relative to "The measures for promoting Integrated preservation of historic ensembles composed of buildings and moveable assets" 17th of March 1998.

Resolution (68)12 relative to "The active conservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of regional planning" 3 of May 1968.

Resolution (76)28 relative to "The adaptation of legislative systems and regulations to the requirements of integrated preservation of architectural heritage" 14th of April 1976.

"Strategy for reducing risks by disasters in world heritage properties" 31st UNESCO Conference 2001.

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Subject Area

Legislative area.

Name of Practice

Proposal for the creation of a standard Ordinance for the fight against fires in historic ensembles, which includes the demand for fire alarm systems in private buildings and homes.

Practice Aims

The alarm systems can contribute to significantly reducing the reaction time and therefore increasing the chances of the most successful approach possible to situations of fire; but in practice their use in private residential properties is scarce, even in old buildings, with structures and materials that are particularly sensitive to fire and which are located within the historic centres.

Therefore, within the fire safety regulations to be developed, the implementation of fire alarm systems should be included in any sensitive building, including residential.

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved implementation:

Local Administration, organism responsible for the heritage area, Emergency Services, Fire Protection Services, Municipal planning areas, Property owners...

Process and detailed content of the practice:

One of the most basic points for minimizing damage is the need for fire alarm systems to be installed, as they reduce response times, and therefore the extent of damage produced by the fire. A fire prevention Ordinance in historic ensembles, which promotes the installation of these systems could be an efficient tool in the fight against fire risks.

For this purpose, the Ordinance should consider the need for fire detection systems in all buildings, including in private residential buildings within the historic centre...

Legal framework:

The need for installing these systems with minimum impact on the structures, but with enormous importance in fire prevention, can be exercised in article 10 of the "Venice Charter"; equally there are numerous provisions from organisms such as UNESCO itself encouraging the adoption of means against the risk of heritage destruction.

Financial Structure:

The preparation and approval of the ordinance will not incur an additional cost as it is involved in the usual function of the local administration. The provisions in the Ordinance, on the other hand, involves a cost to be assumed by the individuals who will be in the situation of having to deal with the installation, although it will be those who are found to be at risk and therefore, they will be able to understand that it is a necessary investment, even subject to being shared by the administration if so decided.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

This action is already carried out in sensitive installations such as museums and hospitals, newly constructed buildings...

Possible success factors:

Extends the use of a tool that is useful in the early detection of fire, which helps a faster and more effective intervention by fire-fighting teams.

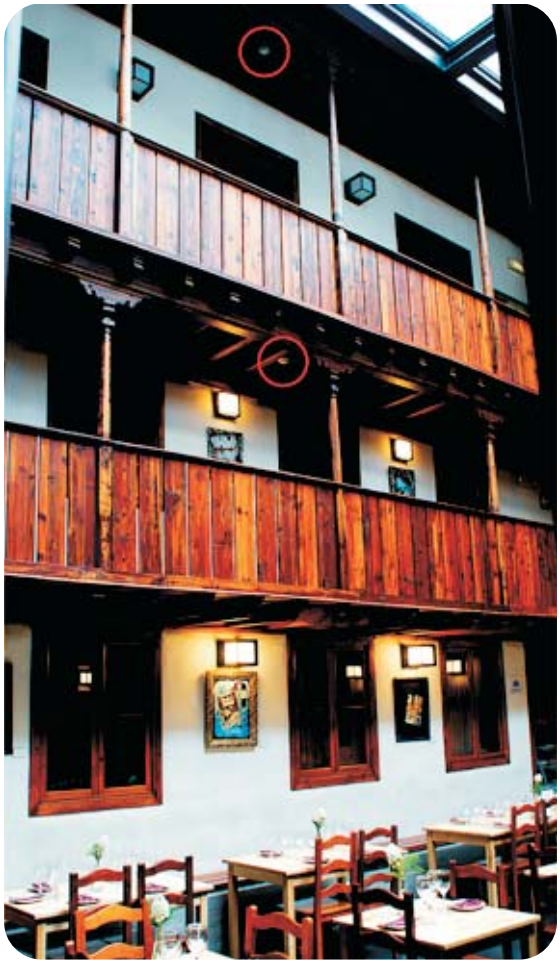
Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

"Municipal Fire Prevention Ordinance in Historic Centres of the World Heritage Cities of Spain" Recommendation (98)4 of the Committee of Ministers of Member States relative to "The measures for promoting Integrated preservation of historic ensembles comprised of buildings and moveable assets." 17th of March 1998.

Recommendation (93)9 of the Committee of Ministers of Member States relative "The protection of Architectural Heritage against Natural Catastrophes" 23rd of November 1993.

Resolution (68)12 relative to "The active preservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of territorial planning" 3rd de May of 1968.

"International Charter on the preservation and restoration of monuments and sites" the Venice Charter II International Congress of Architects and Historic monument Technicians. Adopted by ICOMOS in 1965.



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Subject Area

Legislative area.

Name of Practice

Proposal for the creation of regulations for hazardous activities.

Practice Aims

One of the major threats to heritage ensembles is the risk of fires, which have already destroyed important elements of heritage. The creation of a regulation for hazardous business activities, and the places suitable for such activities to be carried out, is necessary for reducing the risk that such activities involve; as well as to propel activities for revitalization in the historic ensembles replacing industries of risk within the historic centres for others which are sustainable and linked to the "Cultural Economy".

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/Implementation:

Local Administration, organism responsible for the area of heritage, Emergency Services, Fire Protections Services, Municipal planning Areas...

Process and detailed content of the practice:

"Dangerous Activities", are understood to be activities for the purpose of manufacturing, handling, dispensing or storing products likely to cause serious risks of explosion, combustion and others of similarly important risk to the preservation of assets and people, the Ordinance regulates: the Ordinance regulates:

1. The location of the aforesaid activities outside the area of influence of the historic ensemble.
2. The establishment of these activities in premises which are specifically equipped.

Legal framework:

The action is under the authority of the local administration within the existing legal framework for Local Government.

Financial structure:

The preparation and approval of the Ordinance does not incur any cost, as it is defined as being another administrative process within the normal administrative management of the area.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

The proposed action is already applied in many cities.

Possible success factors:

Relocating industries and business activities of high risk not only means reducing the risk on heritage, but also enables the implementation of other industries linked to culture and heritage and revitalises the area.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

"Municipal Ordinance for Fire Prevention in Historic Centres of World Heritage Cities of Spain".

Resolution (93)9 of the Committee of Ministers to the Member States relative to "The protection of Architectural Heritage against Natural Catastrophes" 23rd of November 1993.

Resolution (68)12 relative to "The active conservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of regional planning" 3 of May 1968.

"International Charter on the preservation and restoration of monuments and sites" Venice Charter II International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic monuments. Adopted by ICOMOS in 1965.

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Subject Area

Legislative area.

Name of Practice

Proposal for the creation of a regulation for open spaces, parks and green zones.

Practice Aims

A way to boost revitalisation in historic areas is the creation recreational spaces. We already know the positive impact of revitalisation to the extent that avoiding abandonment of the areas is a preventive measure against fires. But also, use of these open areas can be regulated so that they will be useful before and during an emergency situation.

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/Implementation:

Local Administration, organism responsible for the area of heritage, Emergency Services, Fire protection Services, Municipal planning Areas, parks and gardens services...

Process and detailed content of the practice:

We propose the creation regulatory standard for Greenbelt areas, parks, gardens and open areas, to manage:

1. Use to prevent abandoned or disused urban centres; as an instrument to revitalise and give more value.

2. Usefulness as a fire fighting tool.
   a. As an urban firewall.
   b. To cut the wind, depending on tree planting.
   c. As a meeting point for those affected.

3. Usefulness during the emergency for the emergency services:
   a. As a point for establishing the command centre...
   b. As an access point for the flow of electricity for the emergency service installations; command centre, camp hospital...

Legal framework:

The action is integrated within the authority of the local administration in the legal framework existing for Local Government.

Financial structure:

The preparation and approval of the Ordinance will not incur any costs, being considered as the same as other administrative tasks within the usual management of administration in the area. The adaptation of the areas also enters into the daily tasks of maintenance that the administration performs in the environment.

Evaluation

Possible results demonstrated:

Many cities use green areas to revitalise and energize activity in areas which need intervention; to regulate these areas, having instruments available in them, which are needed by the emergency services, is to increase further the value of these areas.

Possible success factors:

In an area with so little space available as in a historic centre, these spaces can be crucial during an emergency.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

Recommendation (93)9 of the Committee of Ministers to the Member states relative to "The protection of Architectural Heritage against Natural Catastrophes" of 23rd November 1993.

Resolution (68)12 relative to "The active conservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of regional planning" 3 of May 1968.

Resolution 36 C41 "Recommendation on the historic urban landscape" UNESCO.

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Heritprot

Subject Area

Legislative area.

Name of Practice

Inclusion in the regulation for "hazardous activities in historic centres" firework displays and activities with public crowds of people.

Practice Aims

The legislation for hazardous activities within the environment of protected historic cities must include a reference to the activities which may involve great masses of people, and firework shows, in order to regulate under what conditions and which places they can take place.

Venue

Tenerife's Consortium for Risks Prevention, Firefighting & Rescue.

Detailed description of the practice

Organisms involved/Implementation:

Local Administration, organsm responsible for the area of Heritage, Emergency Services, Fire protection Services, Municipal Planning areas, Areas in charge of Culture and Fiestas...

Process and detailed description of the practice:

As well as hazardous commercial activities, which are traditionally governed by the hazardous activity legislation, the regulations governing hazardous activities must include non-mercantile activities which could pose a danger to historic ensembles, such as:

·Firework displays.
·Activities with large public crowds.

The regulations must establish the conditions under which they can, or cannot, be performed and the suitable places, or not, for them.

Legal framework:

The action comes under the competence of the local Administration within the legal framework existing for Local Government.

Financial Framework:

The preparation and approval of the Ordinance would not incur any cost, as it is involved in the usual function of other administrative tasks within the usual management of the area's administration.

Evaluation

Possible success factors:

These activities can cause, and in fact, have caused, serious damage to heritage, in particular firework shows, which are a serious fire risk. By regulating the conditions and places suitable for their performance, risks are reduced without the need for a general ban.

Other information of interest that you would like to contribute

"Municipal Fire Prevention Ordinance in Historic Centres of the World Heritage Cities of Spain".

Recommendation (93)9 of the Committee of Ministers of Member States relative "The protection of Architectural Heritage against Natural Catastrophes" 23rd of November 1993.

Resolution (68)12 relative to "The active preservation of monuments, ensembles and places of historic or artistic interest within the context of territorial planning" 3rd de May of 1968.

"International Charter on the preservation and restoration of monuments and sites" the Venice Charter II International Congress of Architects and Historic monument Technicians. Adopted by ICOMOS in 1965.

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