

Kuldīgas pieredze ar katastrofu risku pārvaldības plānu, secinājumiem un atziņām





Ideja par Kuldīgas pieteikšanu UNESCO pasaules mantojuma sarakstam ir sena – tā radusies uzreiz pēc tam, kad Latvija 1997. gadā ratificēja Apvienoto Nāciju Izglītības, zinātnes un kultūras organizācijas (UNESCO) Konvenciju par pasaules kultūras un dabas mantojuma aizsardzību. Darbs pie nominācijas izstrādes aizsākās 2001.

Kuldīga ceļā uz UNESCO – līdzšinējie posmi

1997 – Latvija ratificē UNESCO Konvenciju par pasaules kultūras un dabas mantojuma aizsardzību, rodas ideja par Kuldīgas nomināciju UNESCO pasaules mantojuma sarakstam.

2001 – Kuldīgas pašvaldība UNESCO Latvijas Nacionālajai komisijai iesniedz ziņojumu par vēlmi uzsākt darbu pie Kuldīgas nominācijas sagatavošanas kopā ar Nacionālo kultūras mantojuma pārvaldi.

2004 – Iesniegta un apstiprināta Kuldīgas nominācija UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma Latvijas nacionālajā sarakstā.

2011 – UNESCO LNK Asambleja pārapstiprina Kuldīgas nominācijas vietu UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma Latvijas nacionālajā sarakstā un izvirza nosacījumu iesniegt UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma sarakstam.

2021. gadā Latvija UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma sarakstam nominēja Kuldīgu, iesniedzot UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma centram sagatavoto nominācijas “Kuldīga / Goldingena Kurzemē” pieteikumu.



Darbs nominācijas gatavošanā 2019 – 2021

2019 – noslēgts NODOMU PROTOKOLS par sadarbību

Kuldīgas nominācijas sagatavošanā,
iesniegšanā un virzīšanā UNESCO
Pasaules mantojuma sarakstam

Piesaistītie eksperti:

Dr. hist. Mārīte Jakovļeva
Arheologs Mārtiņš Lūsēns
SIA «Arhitektoniskās izpētes grupa»
SIA «Metrum»

- Speciālistu apmācības, semināri,
praktiskas nodarbības piesaistīto
ekspertu vadībā
- Kuldīgas īpašas nozīmes universālās
vērtības prezentēšana Nacionālas
kultūras mantojuma pārvaldes
zinātniskajā padomē

Iesaistītās institūcijas:

Latvijas Republikas Kultūras ministrija,
Latvijas Republikas Ārlietu ministrija,
Nacionālā kultūras mantojuma pārvalde,
UNESCO Latvijas Nacionālā komisija,
Brandenburgas Tehniskās Universitātes
Mantojuma pārvaldības institūts,
Kuldīgas novada pašvaldība.

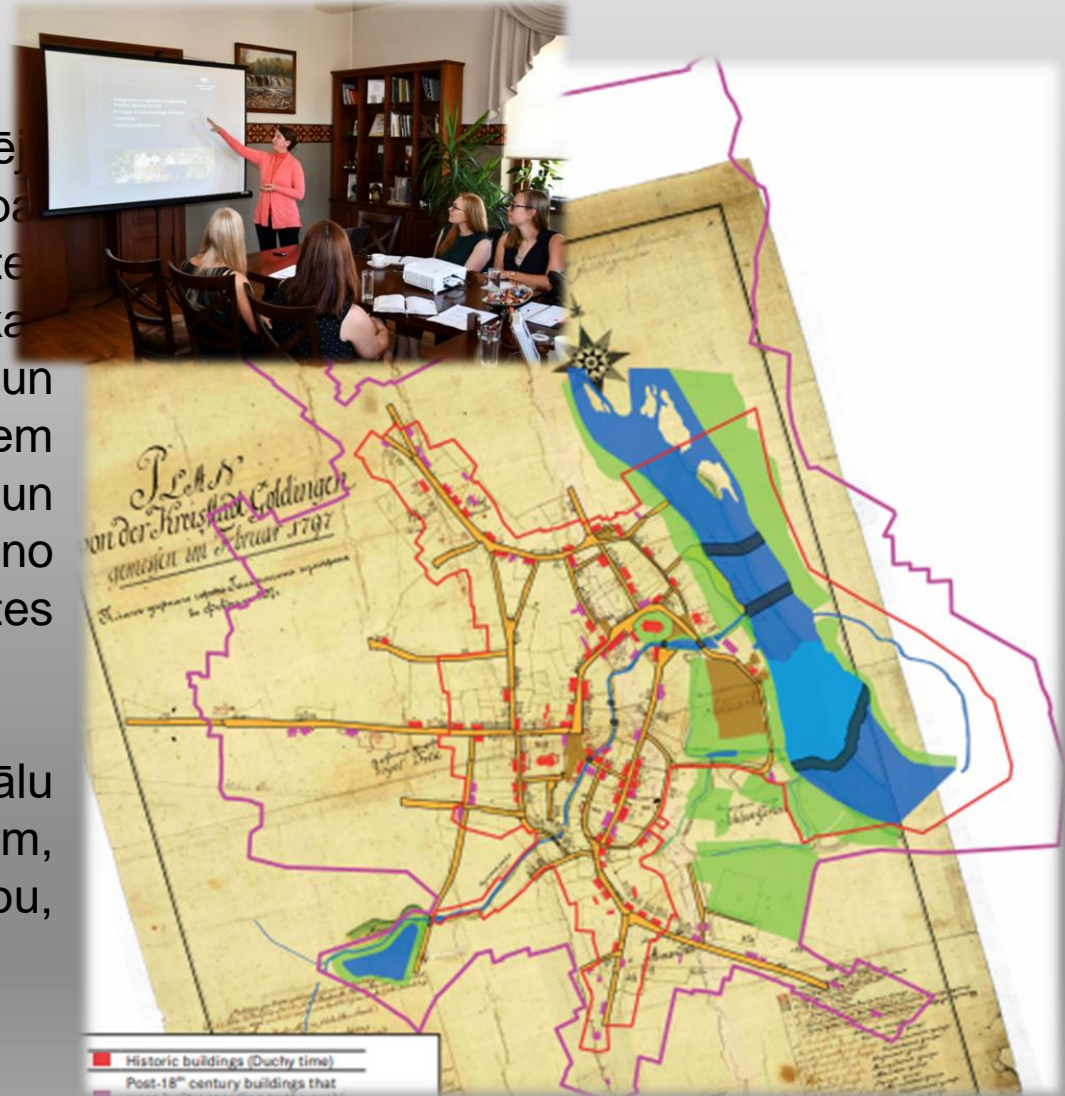
Nominācijas patronese: bijusī Valsts prezidente Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga



Kuldīgas īpašas nozīmes universālās vērtības (OUV) formulējums un pamatojums

Kuldīga ir vislabāk saglabātā un pēdējā atlikusī pilsētvides liecība par Kurzemes un Zemgales hercogistes arhitektūru un pilsētībūvniecību, kas atspoguļojas ainavā, ielu un laukumu plānojumā ar būtiskiem saglabātiem dabas, apbūves un infrastruktūras elementiem no Kurzemes un Zemgales hercogistes laikiem.

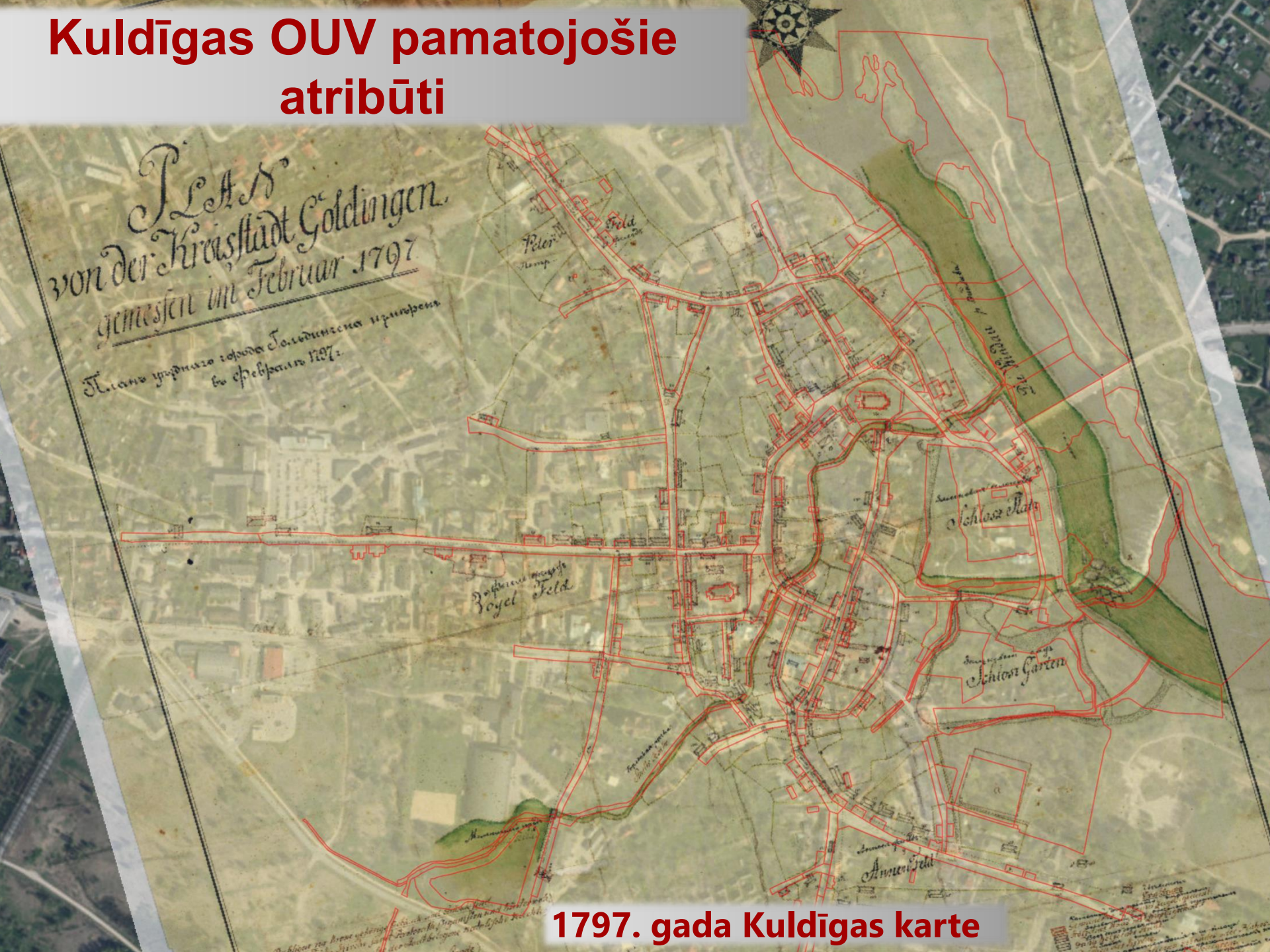
Līdz ar to Kuldīga sniedz unikālu informāciju par hercogistes pilsētām, darbības nozarēm, amatniecību, tradīcijām un cilvēkiem.





**PILSĒTPLĀNOJUMS
IELU AINAVA
ARHITEKTŪRA (TIPOLOĢIJAS UN STILI)
VIETĒJĀ AMATNIECĪBA
PILSĒTPLĀNOJUMS**

Kuldīgas OUV pamatojošie atribūti



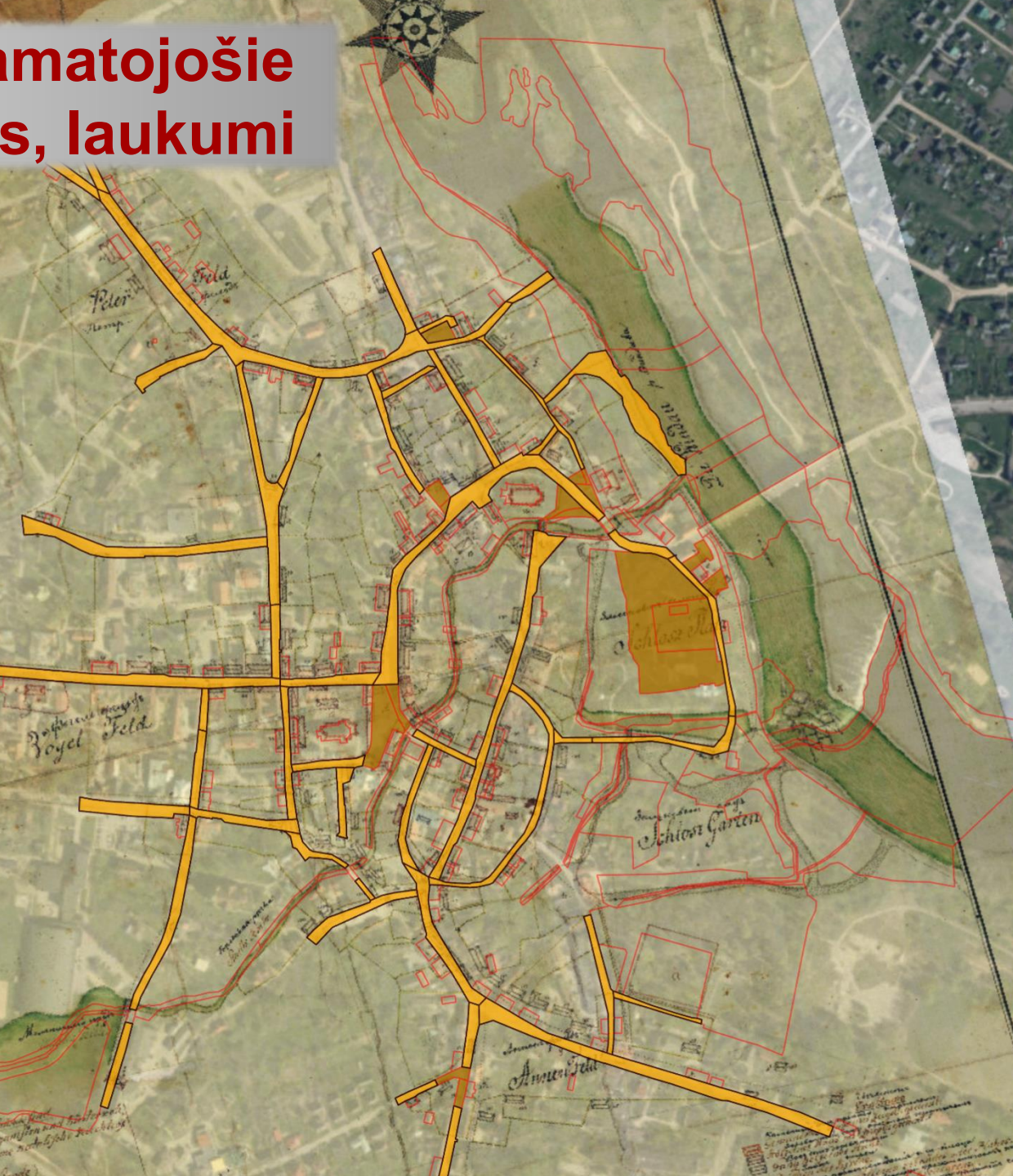
*Plan von der Kreisstadt Goldingen,
gemessen im Februar 1797.*

*Планъ города Ковидина устья
въ Февралѣ 1797.*

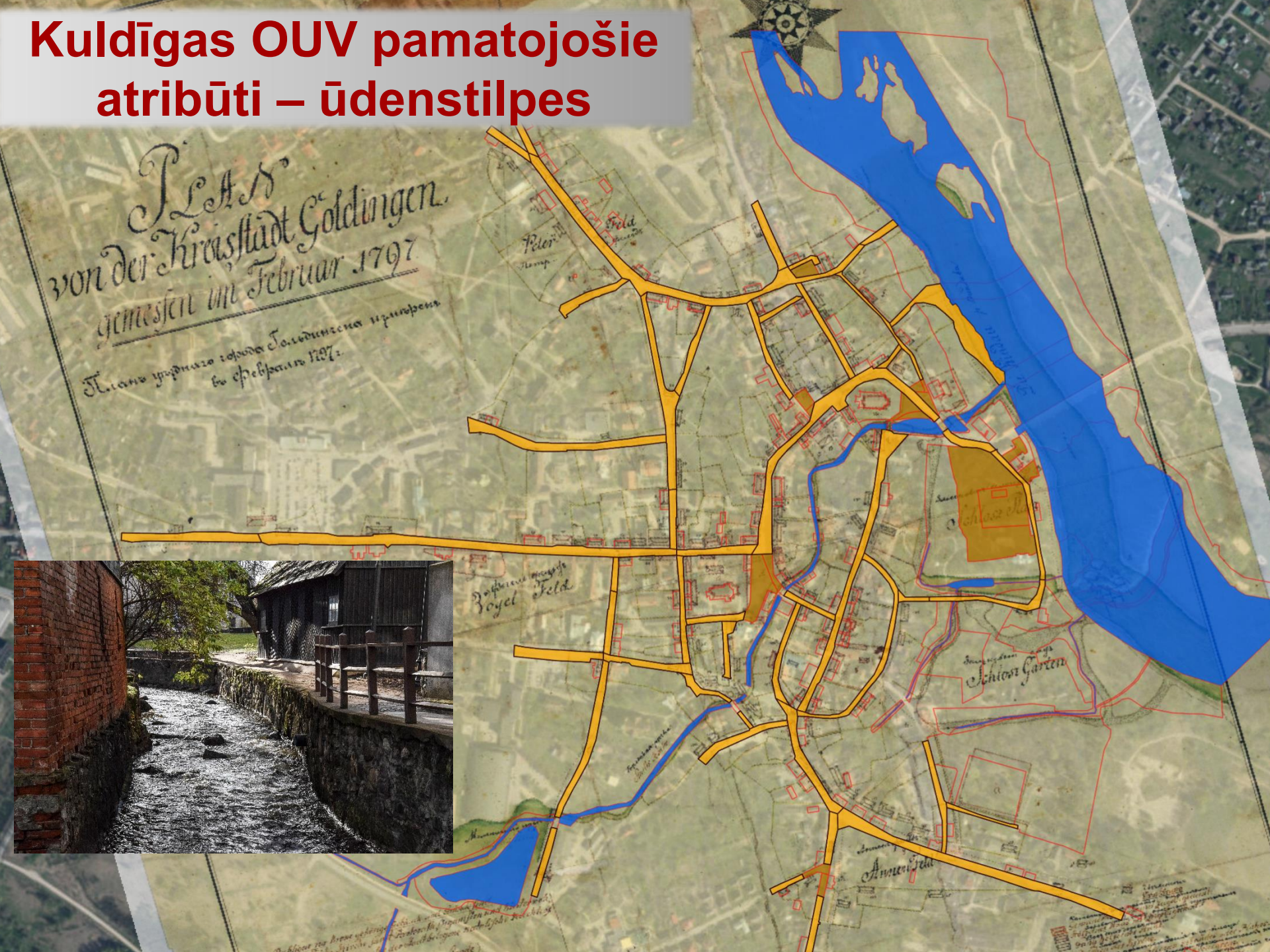
1797. gada Kuldīgas karte

Kuldīgas OUV pamatojošie atribūti – ielu tīkls, laukumi

*Plan von der Kreisstadt Goldingen
gemessen im Februar 1797.
Planas updnars izmēra Joridumena uzskats
no septembra 1797.*



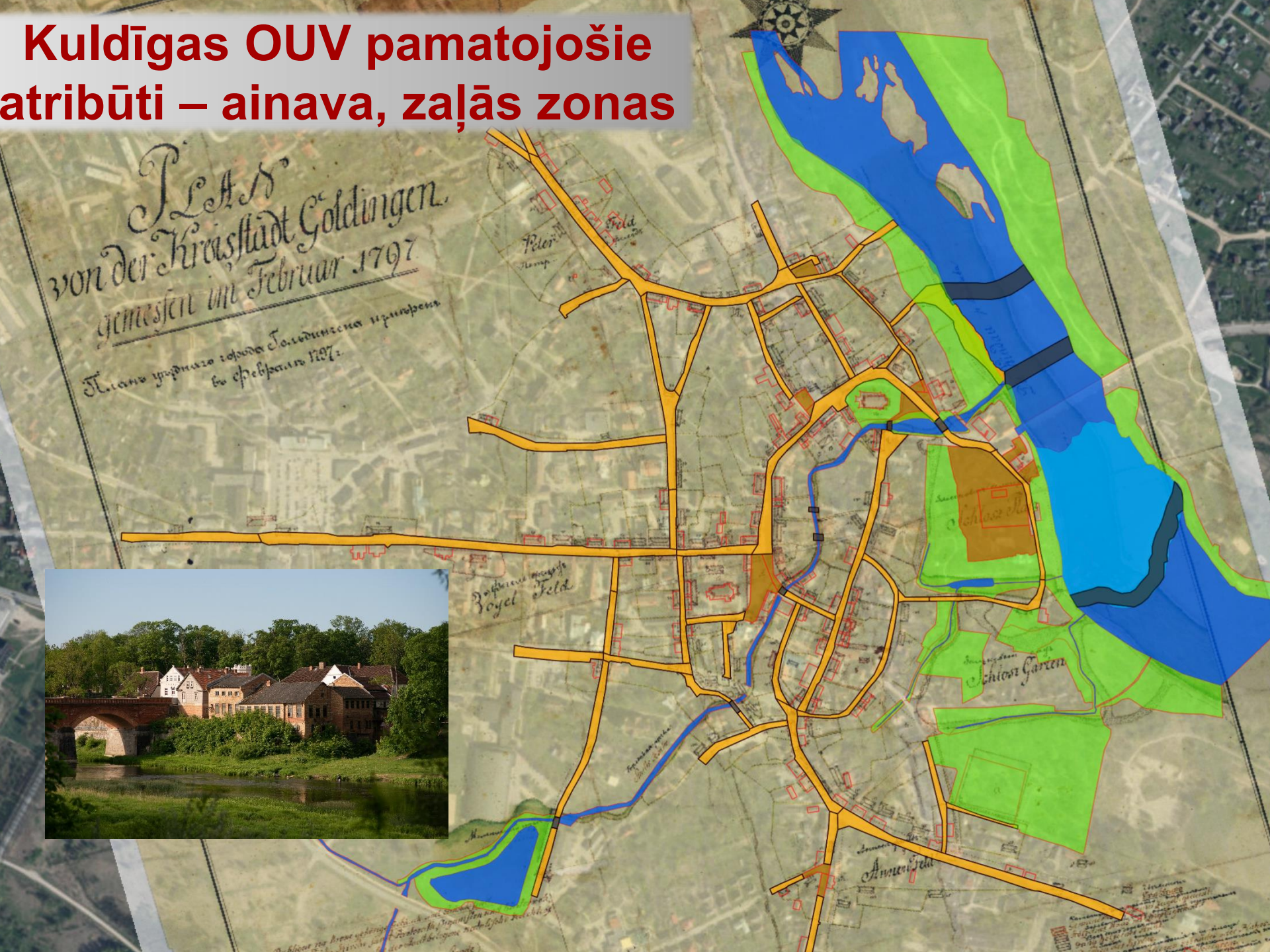
Kuldīgas OUV pamatojošie atribūti – ūdenstilpes



Kuldīgas OUV pamatojošie atribūti – krāces, upju šķērsojumi



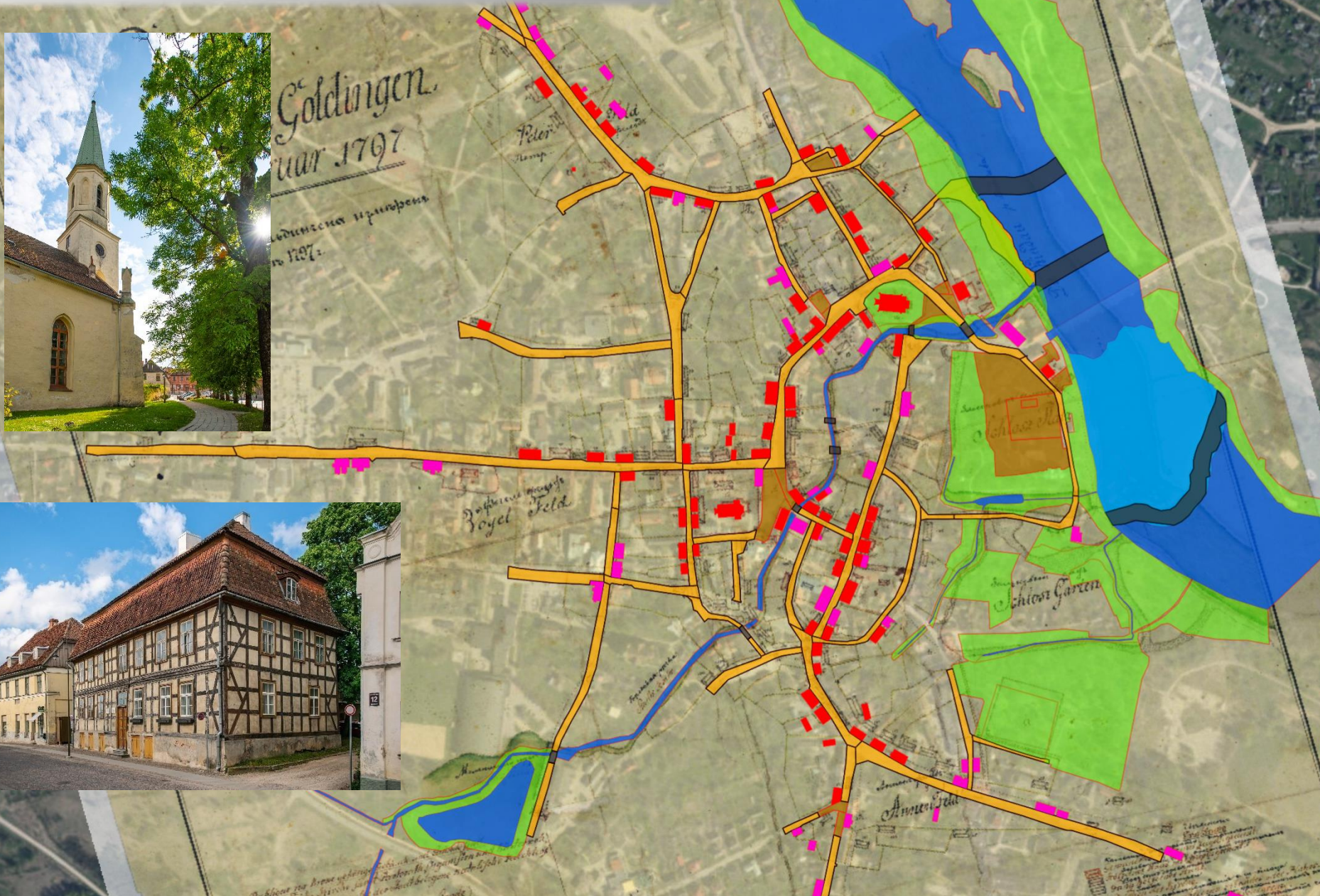
Kuldīgas OUV pamatojošie atribūti – ainava, zaļās zonas



Kuldīgas OUV pamatojošie atribūti – ēkas



Goldingen
Jahr 1797
Gedrucktes Kupfer
No 1797.



Sadarbība ar Institute for Heritage Management (IHM) un tās vadītāju prof. Dr. Britu Rūdolfu

IHM ir dibināts 2012. gadā Brandenburgā, Vācijā. Saskaņā ar statūtiem institūta pamatmērķi ir projektu sagatavošana, veicināšana, ieviešana un īstenošana UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma konvencijas tvēruma jomā, kā arī apmācību un kapacitātes celšanas pasākumu īstenošana zināšanu pārnesi mantojuma nozarē. Institūts pievērš lielu uzmanību ne tikai informācijas apmaiņai un dialogam ar valsts administrācijas pārstāvjiem un akadēmiskajiem ekspertiem, bet arī sadarbībai ar dažādām sabiedriskajām institūcijām, bezpeļņas organizācijām un interešu grupām, kā arī vietējām kopienām mantojuma vietā. Šie centieni sākas sapratnē, ka diskusijas par mantojuma vietas aizsargāšanu un valorizāciju skar visu sabiedrību kopumā. Tādēļ institūts sniedz visām personām, kas ir iesaistītas mantojuma vietu aizsardzībā un saistītas ar mantojuma procesiem, informāciju par jaunākajām teorētiskajām pieejām un attīstības virzieniem mantojuma pētījumu un mantojuma pārvaldības nozarē. Mantojuma pārvaldības institūts piedalās Kuldīgas nominācijas sagatavošanā UNESCO Pasaules mantojuma sarakstam.





Riska novērtējums

Mērķis: Identificēto liecību aizsardzības ietekmējošo potenciālo risku novērtējums

1. solis: Potenciālās kaitīgās ietekmes faktoru noteikšana
2. solis: Identificēto faktoru ietekmes uz atsevišķām liecībām novērtējums
3. solis: Prioritāro teritoriju ("karsto" punktu) noteikšana attiecībā uz īpašuma pārvaldību

● Risk Assessment

- Aim: Assessment of potential risks to the conservation of the identified attributes
- Step 1: Identification of potential adverse factors (impacts)
- Step 2: Assessment of the vulnerability of individual attributes to the impacts identified
- Step 3: Identify priority areas (hotspots) for the management of the property

Riska novērtējums: Ietekmes noteikšana

Tabula no "Periodiskās atskaites. Teritorijas pārvaldnieku rokasgrāmata", UNESCO Pasaules kultūras mantojuma centrs, 2012

Risk Assessment: Identification of Impacts

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact	Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development		
3.1.1	Housing		
3.1.2	Commercial development		
3.1.3	Industrial areas		
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities		
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure		
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure		
3.2.4	Efforts arising from use of transportation infrastructure		
3.3	Services Infrastructure		
3.3.1	Water infrastructure		
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities		
3.4	Biological resource use/modification		
3.4.3	Land conversion		
3.4.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals		
3.4.5	Crop production		
3.5	Sociocultural uses of heritage		
3.5.0	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation		
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events		
3.11.4	Avalanche / landslide		
3.13	Management and institutional factors		
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities		
3.13.2	High impact research / monitoring activities		
3.13.3	Management activities		

Legend Current Potential Negative Positive Inside Outside

Table from „Periodic Reporting. Handbook for Site Managers”, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 2012

Riska novērtējums: Jutīguma novērtējums

Tabula no pētījuma “Klimata pārmaiņas un kultūras mantojums: jutīguma novērtējuma rezultāti un rekomendācijas, izstrādājot nacionālās stratēģijas kultūras mantojuma aizsardzībai klimata pārmaiņu kontekstā,” IMH, 2013

Risk Assessment: Vulnerability Assessment

Potential receptors of impacts	Climate change risks	Long-term temp. increase	Increase in the number of freeze/thaw cycles (temp. fluctuations around 0°C)	Heavy rain events	Increased flood events	Changes in humidity	Increase in wind gusts and/or sand storms	Increase in thunderstorms and/or tornadoes	Fluctuations in water-table levels	Increased surface run-off	Accelerated pollution based on climate factors	Changes in flora / fauna	Eco-system switches
A: Archaeological site:													
Static and integrity of archaeological remains	0	++	++	++	0	0	-	-	++	+	0	0	-
Static and integrity of reconstructions	0	+	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	+	0	0	-
B: Stone / brick deterioration:													
Stone / brick surface	0	++	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	0	(+)	0	-
Stone / brick integrity	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-
Mortar	0	++	++	++	0	0	-	-	++	+	(+)	?	-
Surface colour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone / rock carvings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C: Decorative elements:													
Mosaics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone and wall paintings / frescos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceramics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D: Surrounding landscape:													
Slopes	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	-
Ravines and gullies	0	0	+	+	0	0	-	-	0	+	-	0	-
Soils	+	0	+	+	0	0	-	-	+	+	0	0	-
Coastal zones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table from the study „Climate Change and Cultural Heritage: Findings of a Rapid Vulnerability Assessment and Recommendations towards national strategies for cultural heritage protection in the context of climate change”, IMH, 2013

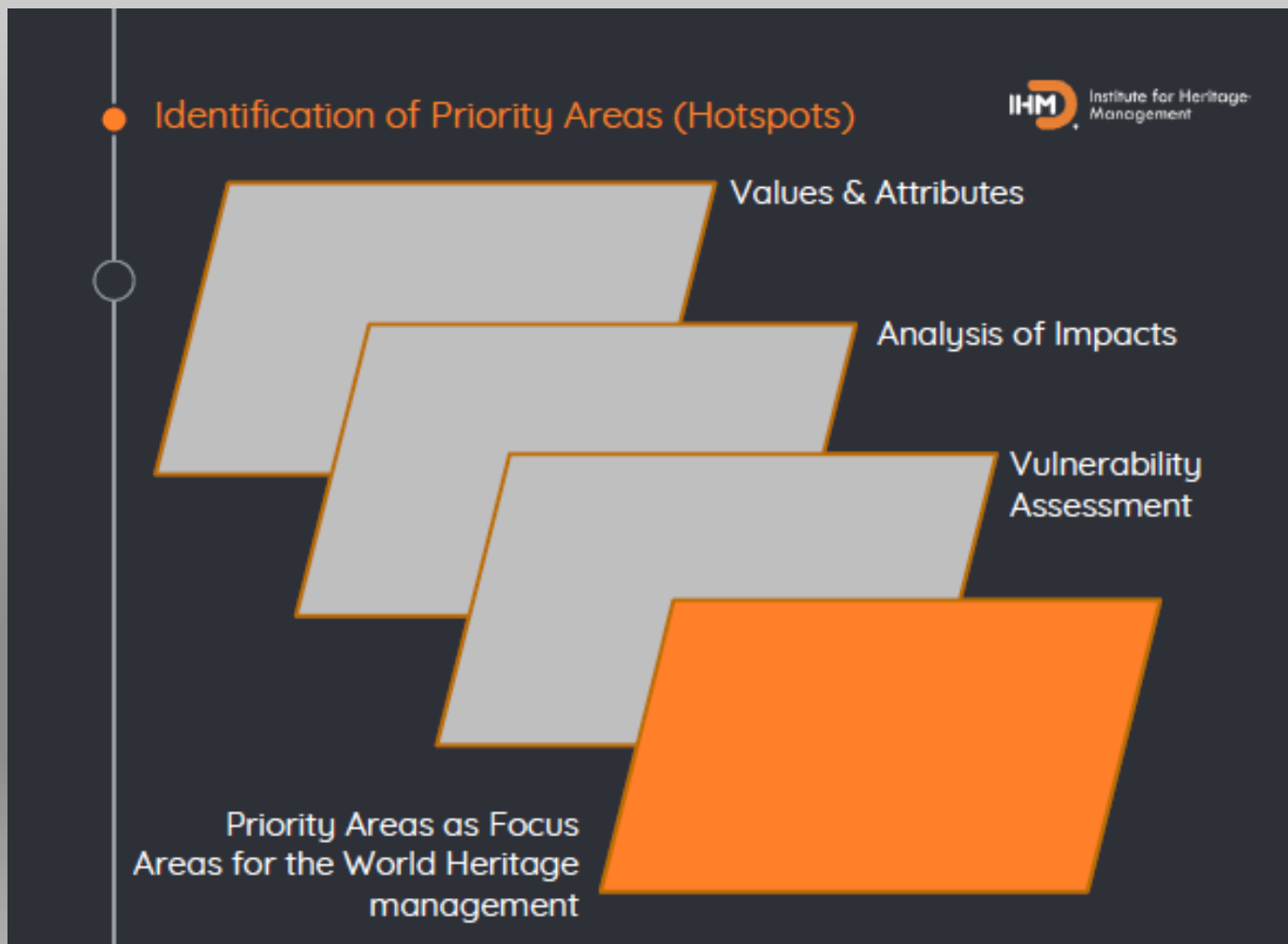
Prioritāro teritoriju ('karsto' punktu) noteikšana

Vērtības un elementi

Iedarbības analīze

Jutīguma novērtējums

Prioritārās teritorijas kā Pasaules kultūras mantojuma pārvaldības galvenās teritorijas



MANAGEMENT PLAN

KULDĪGA

Goldingen

in Courland

Nomination for Inscription on
the UNESCO World Heritage List



RISKU PĀRVALDĪBAS PLĀNS

3. PIELIKUMS

Izstrādāji: **METRUM SIA; IHM**

/apstiprināts 2022.gada 27.februārī/

Risku novērtējuma veikšanas mērķis:
identificēto elementu aizsardzības potenciālo
risku novērtējums.

Riska faktoru ietekmes izvērtējums veikts
izmantojot ICOMOS „Vadlīnijas ietekmes uz
mantojumu novērtēšanai Pasaules kultūras
mantojuma vietās”, un ietekme tiek novērtēta
saistībā ar definēto īpašas nozīmes universālo
vērtību (ĪNUV) un atribūtiem, kas to veido.

Riska faktoru ietekme tiek vērtēta skalā starp
“neitrāla” (bez izmaiņām) un “ļoti liela” (ĪNUV
zaudējums)

Risku novērtējuma galvenie soļi:

OBJEKTA VĒRTĪBA	IETEKMES STIPRUMS (pārmaiņu mērogs, ietekme)					
	Pozitīvas izmaiņas	Bez izmaiņām	Niecīgas (nenozīmīgas) izmaiņas	Nelielas izmaiņas	Mērenas izmaiņas	Būtiskas (galvenās) izmaiņas
	IETEKMES NOZĪME (POZITĪVA VAI NEGATĪVA)					
	Labvēlīga	Nelabvēlīga				
Atribūti, kas sniedz ĪNUV	Pozitīva	Neitrāla	Neliela	Vidēja	Liela	Ļoti liela

- 1. solis** – objekta ietekmējošo faktoru identificēšana un to ietekmes noteikšana (iekšējā, ārējā, esošā, iespējamā) (= **riska analīze**)
- 2. solis** – identificēto faktoru ietekmes uz atsevišķiem elementiem novērtējums (= **ietekmes novērtējums**)
- 3. solis** – prioritāro teritoriju (karsto punktu) noteikšana attiecībā uz objekta pārvaldību (= **katastrofu seku likvidēšana**)

Negatīvās ietekmes stipruma mērīšana un rīcības nepieciešamības noteikšana

OBJEKTA (ATRIBŪTA) VĒRTĪBA	NEGATĪVĀS IETEKMES STIPRUMS				
	Bez izmaiņām	Niecīgas (nenozīmīgas) izmaiņas	Nelielas izmaiņas	Mērenas izmaiņas	Būtiskas (galvenās) izmaiņas
Visaugstākā	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Steidzama prioritāte	Steidzama prioritāte	Steidzama prioritāte
Ļoti augsta	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Prioritāte	Steidzama prioritāte	Steidzama prioritāte
Augsta	Neitrāla	Novērojama	Prioritāte	Prioritāte	Steidzama prioritāte
Vidēja	Neitrāla	Novērojama	Nepieciešama rīcība	Prioritāte	Prioritāte
Zema	Neitrāla	Neitrāla	Novērojama	Nepieciešama rīcība	Nepieciešama rīcība
Niecīga	Neitrāla	Neitrāla	Novērojama	Novērojama	Novērojama
Nezināma	Neitrāla	Nav nosakāma	Nav nosakāma	Nav nosakāma	Nav nosakāma

Visas ietekmes vērtējumā iekļautās liecības (attributes) tiek vērtētas kā liecības ar “visaugstāko”, “ļoti augstu” un “augstu” kultūras mantojuma vērtību.

Novērtējot atsevišķu risku vai riska faktoru grupu ietekmi uz kādu no atribūtiem/atribūtu grupām, tika noteiktas nepieciešamās rīcības atbilstoši prioritāšu secībai – no steidzamas prioritātes (nepieciešama steidzama/obligāta rīcība) līdz novērošanas nepieciešamības statusam (pašlaik rīcība nav nepieciešama, taču tā var būt nepieciešama nākotnē, ja risks pastāvēs).

Neitrālas vai neidentificētas ietekmes gadījumā rīcības nepieciešamība netiek prognozēta ne tagad, ne turpmākā nākotnē.

Ietekmes novērtējuma gaitā tika apkopota arī informācija par esošajiem aizsardzības mehānismiem; visur, kur tika konstatēta rīcības nepieciešamība, tālāk tika aprakstīts, kas tiks darīts vai plānots, lai novērstu attiecīgo risku.

Riska grupas

I DAĻA RISKĀ FAKTORU GRUPAS



Būvniecība un attīstība
Transporta infrastruktūra
Apgādes infrastruktūra
Piesārņojums
Lokāli faktori, kas ietekmē
fizisko vidi
Mantojuma izmantošana
sociālajā un kultūras jomā
Citas cilvēku aktivitātes
Klimata izmaiņas un
postoši laikapstākļi
Pārvaldības un
institucionālie faktori

PART I - RISK ANALYSIS

Table 3. Summary of risk factors

RISK GROUP	PRIMARY THREAT	RISK FACTOR	EVALUATED/IDENTIFIED FACTOR AFFECTING THE PROPERTY			PLACE			IMPACT				
			INTERNAL RISK	EXTERNAL RISK	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	PRESENT	POTENTIAL	INTERNAL RISK	EXTERNAL RISK	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	PRESENT
Development pressures	Public (commercial) buildings	Large shopping mall											
		Encroachment/chan to skyline etc.											
	Tourism and recreation buildings and associated infrastructure	Buildings for tourism associated infrastru											
	Visitor interpretive (centre etc.)												
Development pressures	Renewable energy facilities	Solar											
		Major linear utilities	Cell phone towers										
		Sewerage buildings											
Environmental pressures	Ground water pollution	Agricultural runoff											
		Household sewage/s											
	Surface water pollution	Agricultural runoff											
		Household sewage/s											
Air pollution	Dust												
	Local effects of emis from use of fossil fu												
Solid waste	Household rubbish												

RISK GROUP	PRIMARY THREAT	RISK FACTOR	EVALUATED/IDENTIFIED FACTOR AFFECTING THE PROPERTY			PLACE			IMPACT				
			INTERNAL RISK	EXTERNAL RISK	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	PRESENT	POTENTIAL	INTERNAL RISK	EXTERNAL RISK	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	PRESENT
Environmental pressures	Temperature	Temperature oscillation											
		Rainwater	Collections and discharge of rainwater										
		Groundwater	Oscillation of groundwater, increased levels										
		Disasters	Fire	Fire based on malfunction of electric infrastructure									
Development pressures	Local community	Society's attitude regarding heritage											
		Identity, social cohesion, change in the structure of population/ local community											
		Impacts of tourism/visitors/ recreation											
Development pressures	Deliberate destruction of heritage	Deterioration of the property due to lack of management											
		Arson											
Natural disasters and risk probabilities	Storms	Heavy storms, gale											
		Hail damage											
		Lightning strikes											
		Flooding	River/stream overflows										
Drought	Prolonged drought, high temperatures												
Regulations, policies or local management plans	Legal framework	Significant changes to the legislative framework											
		Management System	Management plan										
		Monitoring activities											
		Management											
		Management activities											
		Financial resources											
Human resources													

Table 12. Identified factors affecting the property relevant for disaster risk management.

RISK GROUP	Primary threat	Risk factor	EVALUATED/IDENTIFIED FACTOR AFFECTING THE PROPERTY			PLACE			IMPACT																	
			INTERNAL RISK	EXTERNAL RISK	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	PRESENT	POTENTIAL	INTERNAL RISK	EXTERNAL RISK	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	PRESENT	POTENTIAL												
Buildings and development	buffer zone	on-going	moderate	Local plan	static	storm, gale	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium													
														Collections and discharge of rainwater	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium						
																					Oscillation of groundwater, increased levels	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
Transport infrastructure	Nominated property	on-going	insignificant	Kuldīga Municipality Sustainable Development Strategy	static	storm, gale	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium													
														Damage	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium						
																					ing strikes	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium
Pollution	Nominated property	on-going	minor	Medium term operational strategies of municipal company SIA "Kuldīgas ūdens" 2019-2022	static	ly drought, high values	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium														
													Household sewage/waste (groundwater pollution)	medium	medium	medium	medium									
Household sewage/waste (surface water pollution)	medium	medium	medium	medium	medium																					

Table 4. Assessment of current negative factors

	SPATIAL SCALE	TEMPORAL SCALE	IMPACT	DOCUMENTS RELEVANT FOR MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	TREND
Buildings and development					
Buildings for tourism and associated infrastructure	buffer zone	on-going	moderate	Local plan Spatial plan of Kuldīga Municipality Kuldīga Municipality Sustainable Development Strategy Kuldīga Old Town Visitor Flow Management Plan	static
Transport infrastructure					
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	Nominated property	on-going	insignificant	Kuldīga Municipality Sustainable Development Strategy Kuldīga Old Town Visitor Flow Management Plan Local plan Spatial plan of Kuldīga Municipality	static
Pollution					
Household sewage/waste (groundwater pollution)	Nominated property	on-going	minor	Medium term operational strategies of municipal company SIA "Kuldīgas ūdens" 2019-2022 Regulations on management and maintenance of closed water sewer systems of the town of Kuldīga	static
Household sewage/waste (surface water pollution)	Nominated property	on-going	minor	Medium term operational strategies of municipal company SIA "Kuldīgas ūdens" 2019-2022 Regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers Regarding Emissions of Pollutants in Water	static
Local factors affecting physical fabric					
Temperature oscillation	Nominated property	on-going	minor	Disaster Response Plan	increasing
Collections and discharge of rainwater	Nominated property	on-going	moderate	Disaster Response Plan	decreasing
Oscillation of groundwater, increased levels	Nominated property	on-going	moderate	Disaster Response Plan	decreasing

Pašvaldības gatavība riskiem

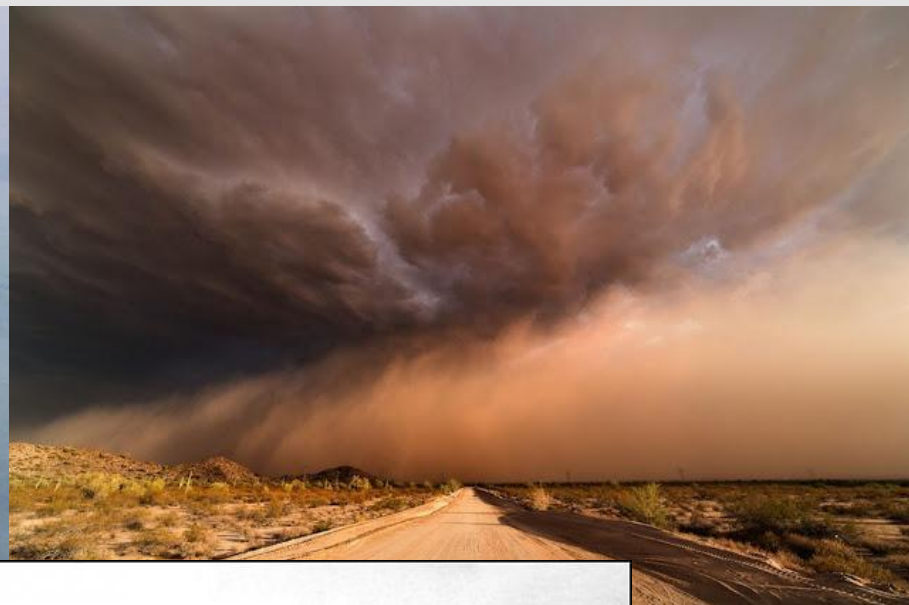
Pašvaldības plānotās rīcības

II DAĻA – IETEKMES IZVĒRTĒJUMS

Piesārņojums

PRIMARĀIS APDRAUDĒJUMS	GRUNTSŪDENS PIESARŅOJUMS		VIRSZEMES ŪDENS PIESARŅOJUMS		CIETIE ATKRITUMI
RISKA FAKTORS	LAUKSAIMNIE CĪBAS NOTEKŪDEŅI	SADZĪVES NOTEKŪDEŅI/ATKRITUMI	LAUKSAIMNIE CĪBAS NOTEKŪDEŅI	SADZĪVES NOTEKŪDEŅI/ATKRITUMI	SADZĪVES ATKRITUMI
ATRIBŪTS					
PILSĒTPLĀNOJUMS	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla
IELU AINAVA	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla
ARHITEKTŪRA (TIPOLOĢIJAS UN STILI)	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla
VIETĒJĀ AMATNIECĪBA	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla	Nepieciešama rīcība	Neitrāla
AINAVAS ELEMENTI	Neitrāla	Novērojama	Neitrāla	Novērojama	Neitrāla

Riski Pasaules līmenī



Ventas ūpe pie Mārtiņšalas.

III DAĻA – DABAŠ KATASTROFU SEKU LIKVIDĒŠANAS PLĀNS

Katastrofas, gan cilvēku izraisītas, gan dabas katastrofas Kuldīgā mūsdienās ir reti sastopamas.

Tomēr vēsturiski pilsētai bija jāsaskaras ar vairākiem ugunsgrēkiem un plūdiem, kas apdraudēja gan tās iedzīvotājus, gan vēsturisko pilsētas vidi. 16. un 17. gadsimtā lieli ugunsgrēki tika reģistrēti vidēji ik pēc 30 līdz 50 gadiem, un tie radīja lielāko daļu zaudējumu, kas saistīti ar vēsturisko ēku fondu.

Plūdi parasti notiek Ventā, kur pateicoties tās plašajiem krastiem, nav notikuši lielāki postījumi, kas varētu rasties šādu notikumu gadījumos. Ir zināms, ka tikai vienos 1615. gada notikušajos plūdus ir iznīcinātas vairākas hercogistes perioda ēkas.

Esošie ārkārtas situāciju reaģēšanas plāni

UNESCO nominētā objekta Katastrofu seku likvidēšanas plāns

Ne visi riska analīzē novērtētie riski var izraisīt katastrofas, tāpēc tie identificētie faktori, kas ietekmē objektu, tika sīkāk apkopoti, ņemot vērā to nozīmi katastrofu seku novēršanas pārvaldībā. Apdraudējumu novēršanas/mazināšanas darbības tika aprakstītas ietekmes novērtējumā, un tās nav sīkāk precizētas katastrofu seku likvidēšanas plānā.

Katastrofu seku likvidēšanas plāns, ir vērsts uz reaģēšanu uz apdraudējumiem un ir solis objekta gatavībai ārkārtas situācijām. Tas kalpo kā resurss tiem, kam jāreaģē katastrofas gadījumā, un nosaka nepieciešamās ārkārtas reaģēšanas procedūras dažādiem katastrofu riska scenārijiem.

Kuldīgas / Goldingenas Kurzemē riska analīzes un neaizsargātības novērtējuma rezultātā tika identificēti apdraudējumi, kas visvairāk varētu ietekmēt šo vietu:

Ugunsbīstamība (sadzīves ugunsgrēki, ugunsgrēki pilsētā, ugunsgrēka novēršana);

Plūdi (infrastruktūras sabrukums, ūdens līmeņa paaugstināšanās).

Katastrofu seku likvidēšanas plāns ir sadalīts dažādos apdraudējumos. Katram atsevišķam apdraudējumam tiek noteikta šāda struktūra:

Atribūtu prioritātes noteikšana ārkārtas karsto punktu definēšanai; Ārkārtas karsto punktu saraksts (atšķirīgs dažādiem apdraudējumu veidiem); Katastrofu riska scenāriji; Tabulas kopsavilkums.

1. Pasta Street and its continuation in Baznīcas Street (until the cross)
 2. Raina Street
 3. Ventspils Street/ Upes Street;
 4. Baznīcas Street/ Policijas Street;
 5. Northern section of Ventspils Street
 6. Jēlavas Street
 7. Kalna Street
- Please refer to Section 6 for the emergency map.

5. Disaster Response Plan
According to the resource manual public itags" by UNESCO and its advisory body particularly vulnerable attribute. The first disaster response performed during t impact on the intensity of damage as For a successful disaster response, it is likely to affect the site, what level of im distribution of attributes within the pro with a higher density of vulnerable at There are separate hotspots for differen As a result of the risk analysis and vul Courland, the following hazards were ide occurrence can be intensified throuc given particular attention in this regard: 5.1. Fire Hazard (domestic fire, urban fir 5.2. Flood Hazard (infrastructure collapse Each of the hazards will be developed I the event of such hazard. Every scenaric of the danger, with the main direct well as their monitoring mechanisms for

5.1.2. Disaster Risk Scenarios: Fire
5.1.2.1. Domestic Fire
Uncontrolled fires originated inside private properties can ex materials in the interior of the building, and later spread towards i ings – especially in wooden constructions in the town centre. Smr ing, lighting, and cooking devices that can easily generate a fire that use fire for functioning. This scenario includes fireplaces, g candles, and any device that is used for heating; in addition, it a generate or use fire for construction or reconstruction works.
The direct damage can be calculated by assessing how much th attributes and any other substantial part of the property. Althoug spread of fire in wooden houses without the intervention of the fire facts can be safeguarded and evacuated from the building (e.g., the interior of a church). The indirect damages include the contaminant the chemical composition of the materials; faster deterioration of terials, such as wooden beams or ceilings; power or water cuts d pipes; among others.

Table 13. Disaster risk scenario: Domestic fire

Domestic Fire			
Origin of the hazard	Actions to be taken	Actors involved	Periods state of switch (the elec house owners, administration (in case of public building)
Electrical malfunctions (indoors)	Unplugging devices to aim at stopping the malfunction (if coming from a tool or device). Mitigation of the hazard (if possible). Leaving the building and informing the authorities. Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible). Closing gas pipes (if possible). Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Local police, House owners, neighbouring house owners, administration (in case of public building)	Proper measur constri carried
Sparks or flames generated by working tools	Mitigation of the hazard (if possible). Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible). Leaving the building and informing the authorities. Closing gas pipes (if possible). Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Local police, House owners, neighbouring house owners, administration (in case of public building)	Proper measur constri carried
Unattended fire (candle, fireplace)	Mitigation of the hazard (if possible). Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible). Leaving the building and informing the authorities. Closing gas pipes (if possible). Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Local police, House owners, neighbouring house owners, administration (in case of public building)	Avoidin fire in spaces, ventilat if need (and of burning)
Gas leak (explosion, combustion)	Mitigation of the hazard (if possible). Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible). Leaving the building and informing the authorities. Closing gas pipes (if possible). Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Local police, House owners, neighbouring house owners, administration (in case of public building)	Periods syste gas adv to avoid

Management Plan

5.1. Fire hazard
Fire hazards develop from the uncontrc the historical urban fabric and harm the spreading of naked flames, damage to ele heating equipment, among others. Disat duced. Due to the fast spreading of fire, time are essential. The risk of fires in b assessed as a significant risk with a mei
5.1.1. Emergency hotspots
The priority of attributes for evacuation in t
1. Attributes of highest significance (pr ted from wood;
2. Attributes of highest significance (pr ted from wood and stone);
3. Attributes of high significance (post-I OUV) constructed from wood;
4. Attributes of high significance (post-I OUV) constructed from mixed materials;
5. All other buildings from fire-prone ma
The hotspots are defined as follows:
1. Areas with a high density of attribute
2. Areas with a high density of attribute
3. Areas with a high density of attribute
This classification leads to the followin case of large-scale fire-related disaster

5.1.2.1. Urban Fire
Uncontrolled fires within the urban centre, occurring in public space squares) might be an additional risk to be taken into consideration and festivities are considered the major cause of uncontrolled urban generated by bonfires, fireworks, and other small, controlled fires th when unattended or mismanaged. Urban fires can further be associ occurring in the public spaces, such as car crashes; or as side effect s, such as demonstrations or protests. These human-induced haza urban fires that affect the attributes.
The last fire affecting the town was registered in 2020 due to a techr viously, fires were recorded in 2011 and 2004, there main causes be possibly intentional. Therefore, isolated episodes of human-induce hazard, as being recorded in 2000 and 2001, and allegedly connecte similar future scenarios, intentional fires against specific attributes: gical reasons have been added as a possible urban fire-related haza
Direct damages of uncontrolled urban fires are most likely to affec tions from the outside, as well as street furniture (park or street b streetlights, traffic signs, and so on). Indirect consequences of ur strong aesthetic component, as locations where fires occurred ne ground and require for deep cleaning and rehabilitation. In case the i ng, urban fires can spread and affect the multiple attributes in the

Table 14. Disaster risk scenario: Urban fire

Urban Fire			
Origin of the hazard	Actions to be taken	Actors involved	Monitoring systems
Bonfires	Never leaving the fire unattended, asking for the necessary permissions to the municipality before starting such activities. Mitigation of the hazard (if possible). Informing the authorities. Evaluation of fire transmission routes, alerting land- and house owners in neighbouring areas where attributes are found. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Municipality, Police Officers, affected land- and house owners.	Bonfires are forbidden in urban areas in general according to the municipal binding regulations. If bonfires are used within a public event for artistic purposes, organizer of the event applies for a permission according to the Public Entertainment and Celebration Safety Law (approved on June 14, 2005), including receiving consent from the Fire brigade and Police officers.
Fireworks	Mitigation of the hazard (if possible). Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible). Leaving the building and informing the authorities. Closing gas pipes (if possible). Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Local police, House owners, neighbouring house owners, administration (in case of public building)	In case of planned fireworks organizer of the event applies for a permission according to the Public Entertainment and Celebration Safety Law (approved on June 14, 2005), including receiving consent from the Fire brigade and Police officers. The Fire brigade according to the regulations of the Law on the Prohibition of Pyrotechnic Articles defines in which parts of the town fireworks are allowed. Fireworks are forbidden in the densely built up areas of the nominated property.
Traffic accidents (car crashing)	First aid to possible injured, Mitigation of the fire (if possible). Informing the authorities. Evaluation of fire transmission routes. Alerting land- and house owners in neighbouring areas where attributes are found. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Police Officers, affected land- and house owners.	Speed limit of 30km/h applies to the area of the urban construction monument "The Historical Centre of the Town of Kuldīga". No heavy trucks are allowed inside the old town of Kuldīga. Parking is allowed and regulated.
Arson	Mitigation of the hazard (if possible). Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible). Leaving the building and informing the authorities. Closing gas pipes (if possible). Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours. Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Local police, House owners, neighbouring house owners, administration (in case of public building)	Special surveillance in events and demonstrations to avoid such incidents, legal action against perpetrators.

Management Plan

5.2. Flood hazard
The most serious threat in the context of flood is related 1) with the melting of snow and ice in spring time, and 2) with heavy or continuous rainfall, which might be increasing in the light of climate change. In the context of the Civil Protection Plan, an assessment of flood risks showed that there are currently no flood risk areas in the town of Kuldīga. Nevertheless, site management decided to prepare procedures to be followed in case of this relatively unlikely event. The risk of serious flooding in the nominated property is assessed as a significant risk with a low probability.
5.2.1. Emergency hotspots
The areas in the context of flooding events are prioritized based on their density of attributes carrying the OUV of the nominated property in relation to the proximity to water bodies prone to flooding. In this context, the natural relief is considered, prioritizing areas that lie topographically below a river or similar. Areas with a high density of historical urban fabric are prioritized over those areas that follow the traditional building style, but which were constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries. As opposed to the classification in the context of fire hazards, there is no difference made between the different building materials.
This classification leads to the following prioritization of areas within the property in the case of large-scale flood-related disasters:
1. Buildings along Aleksūpiņa River in Pasta Street as well as the Town Hall Square.
2. Buildings by the confluence of the rivers Aleksūpiņa and Venta.
Please refer to Section 6 for the emergency map.
5.2.2. Disaster Risk Scenarios: Flooding
5.2.2.1 Rise of Water Levels
The rise of the water levels in the Venta River (either occasioned by heavy rains or snow/ ice melting) might generate a flooding scenario that can negatively affect the attributes near to the river area. Although the city presents high enough to resist high water levels, there are areas that are expected to be periodically flooded, e.g., the Marīnsala area, which is flooded approximately once every 10 years.
Several meteorological episodes are to be recognized as affecting the property in different ways. However, the city has not recently recorded strong winds (there was a heavy storm with wind speed of the wind about 40m/s in 2005); heavy snow or ice; or blizzards that have affected any of the attributes in a severe way. Significant rainfalls are to be seen as the main cause of flooding in the property that can cause a rise of water levels. The impact of rain can be caused both by singular events of brief, but intense rainfall and by continuous rainfall over a prolonged period. Both result in the soil becoming waterlogged so it cannot absorb more water, causing the water levels to rise. Periods of continuous rainfall are more likely to happen in autumn or winter. Brief intense rain is more common in summer, often in combination with thunderstorms.
The direct damage can be calculated by assessing if the flooding has washed out structural or decorative elements of the attributes; or if structural architectural features from buildings next to the river have been affected by the pressure and speed of the river waters. Besides humidity, indirect damages include soil erosion of the riverbanks, as well as transport of non-organic sediments that can affect the integrity of the property.

Management Plan

Origin of the hazard	Actions to be taken	Actors involved	Monitoring systems
Rise of water levels	Proper maintenance of the material fabric of the infrastructure. Repairing of cracks when they appear.	At least every 10 years, when a malfunction is noticed.	low

Management Plan

Rise of water levels

Origin of the hazard	Monitoring systems	Prevention and treatment	Priority
gates, bridges, spillways, dams	Revision of the proper functioning of floodgates (i.e., periodic cleaning of obstructive materials fallen in the river, revision of domestic sewerage systems in roofs and garages).	Seasonally, and before a big rain is expected, and after to check possible obstructions.	Medium
Floods, spillways, rivers	Setting boundaries for flooding measurement in future times. Set evacuation plans. Monitor the amount of sediments carried by the river and the erosion of the river bank soil.	Yearly, and after every big flooding or heavy rain season.	Medium
gates, bridges, spillways, dams	Proper maintenance of the material fabric of the infrastructure. Repairing of cracks when they appear.	At least every 10 years, when a malfunction is noticed.	low

Rise of water levels
The direct damage can be calculated by assessing if the flooding has washed out structural or decorative elements of the attributes; or if structural architectural features from buildings next to the river have been affected by the pressure and speed of the river waters. Besides humidity, indirect damages include soil erosion of the riverbanks, as well as transport of non-organic sediments that can affect the integrity of the property.
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Table 13. Disaster risk scenario: Domestic fire

Domestic Fire					
Origin of the hazard	Actions to be taken	Actors involved	Monitoring systems	Timeframe and resources	Probability
Electrical malfunctions (indoors)	Unplugging devices to aim at stopping the malfunction (if coming from a tool or device), Mitigation of the hazard (if possible), Leaving the building and informing the authorities, Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible), Closing gas pipes (if possible), Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours, Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Local police, House owners, neighbouring house owners, administration (in case of public building)	Periodic reporting of the state of wires, plugs and switches in the building by the electricity administrator company.	At least every 10 years. Revisions from electricity suppliers.	medium
Sparks or flares generated by working tools			Proper use of precautionary measures when (re) construction works are carried in a closed space.	No timeframe. Protection equipment from workers.	low
Unattended fire (kitchen, candle, fireplace)			Mitigation of the hazard (if possible), Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible), Leaving the building and informing the authorities, Closing gas pipes (if possible), Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours, Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Avoiding leaving unattended fires in closed indoors spaces, ventilation if needed (and other burning n	-
Gas leak (explosion, combustion)	Mitigation of the hazard (if possible), Evacuation of movable objects related to attributes and the OUV (if possible), Leaving the building and informing the authorities, Closing gas pipes (if possible), Evaluation of fire transmission routes and notification to neighbours, Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Periodic r systems ; gas admitt to avoid p			

Table 14. Disaster risk scenario: Urban fire

Urban Fire					
Origin of the hazard	Actions to be taken	Actors involved	Monitoring systems	Timeframe and resources	Probability
Bonfires	Never leaving the fire unattended, asking for the necessary permissions to the municipality before starting such activities, Mitigation of the hazard (if possible), Informing the authorities, Evaluation of fire transmission routes, Alerting land- and house owners in neighbouring areas where attributes are found, Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Municipality, Police Officers, affected land- and house owners.	Bonfires are forbidden in urban areas in general according to the municipal binding regulations. If bonfires are used within a public event for artistic purposes, organiser of the event applies for a permission according to the Public Entertainment and Celebration Safety Law (approved on June 16, 2005), including receiving consent from the Fire brigade and Police offices.	-	low
Fireworks	In case of planned fireworks organiser of the event applies for a permission according to the Public Entertainment and Celebration Safety Law (approved on June 16, 2005), including receiving consent from the Fire brigade and Police offices. The Fire brigade according to the regulations of the Law on the Circulation of Pyrotechnic Articles defines in which parts of the town fireworks are allowed. Fireworks are forbidden in the densely built up areas of the nominated property.			-	low
Traffic accidents (car crashing)	First aid to possible injured, Mitigation of the fire (if possible), Informing the authorities, Evaluation of fire transmission routes, Alerting land- and house owners in neighbouring areas where attributes are found, Direct damage assessment of attributes (if possible).	Fire brigades, Police Officers, affected land- and house owners.	Speed limit of 30km/h applies to the area of the urban construction monument "The Historical Centre of the Town of Kuldīga", No heavy trucks are allowed inside the old town of Kuldīga, Parking is allowed and regulated.	-	low
Arson			Special surveillance in events and demonstrations to avoid such incidents, legal action against perpetrators.	Periodically, when official gatherings are planned.	low

6. Materials on Disaster Response

Material 1. Checklist

Checklist for disaster response	
Institution	Checklist
Kuldīga / Goldingen in Courland Site Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide information regarding the specifics of the rescue mission regarding the heritage values to fire brigades and police department <input type="checkbox"/> Take decisions regarding priorities not defined per disaster response strategies
Kuldīga Municipality	<input type="checkbox"/> evacuate population from the affected areas as per Civil Protection Plan <input type="checkbox"/> provide adequate working conditions for officials, legal and natural persons involved in disaster management as per Civil Protection Plan <input type="checkbox"/> involve other institutions, whenever necessary
Kuldīga branch of State Fire Service	<input type="checkbox"/> send out rescue teams with thematic priorities: population/ heritage objects <input type="checkbox"/> manage and carry out fire-fighting and rescue operations <input type="checkbox"/> in case of rapid spreading of fire over town/ in case of rapid increase of water level: follow priorities according to the map on emergency hotspots regarding safeguarding of historical fabric <input type="checkbox"/> in case of fire in the church buildings: follow priorities of evacuation of interiors according to attribute maps
Kuldīga Municipal Police Department	<input type="checkbox"/> guarantee the safety of individuals and the public <input type="checkbox"/> help public officials when their legitimate activities are obstructed <input type="checkbox"/> help with fire-fighting and rescue work <input type="checkbox"/> support functions (evacuation, containment, information, policing)
Residents	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation of the hazard (if possible) <input type="checkbox"/> Leave the building and inform the authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Notify neighbours in case of danger

Iestāde	Kontrolsaraksts
<i>Kuldīga / Goldingen in Courland</i> objekta pārvaldība	<input type="checkbox"/> Sniedz informāciju par glābšanas misijas specifiku attiecībā uz mantojuma vērtībām ugunsdzēsējiem un policijai <input type="checkbox"/> Pieņem lēmumus par prioritātēm, kas nav noteiktas katastrofu seku likvidēšanas stratēģijās
Kuldīgas novada pašvaldība	<input type="checkbox"/> evakuē iedzīvotājus no skartajām teritorijām saskaņā ar Civīlās aizsardzības plānu <input type="checkbox"/> nodrošina atbilstošus darba apstākļus amatpersonām, juridiskajām un fiziskajām personām, kas iesaistītas katastrofu pārvaldībā saskaņā ar Civīlās aizsardzības plānu <input type="checkbox"/> nepieciešamības gadījumā iesaista citas institūcijas
Valsts ugunsdzēsības dienesta Kuldīgas nodaļa	<input type="checkbox"/> izsūta glābšanas komandas uz prioritārajām vietām: apdzīvotība/mantojuma objekti <input type="checkbox"/> vada un veic ugunsdzēsības un glābšanas darbus <input type="checkbox"/> gadījumos, kad notiek strauja uguns izplatšanās pilsētā/strauja ūdens līmeņa paaugstināšanās: ievēro prioritātes saskaņā ar karti avārijas gadījumu karstajos punktos attiecībā uz vēsturiskās substances saglabāšanu <input type="checkbox"/> ugunsgrēka gadījumos baznīcas ēkās: seko iekšēlu evakuācijas prioritātēm atbilstoši atribūtu kartēm
Kuldīgas pašvaldības policija	<input type="checkbox"/> garantē personu un sabiedrības drošību <input type="checkbox"/> palīdz valsts amatpersonām, ja tiek traucēta viņu likumīgā darbība <input type="checkbox"/> palīdz ugunsgrēku dzēšanas un glābšanas darbos <input type="checkbox"/> atbalsta funkcijas (evakuācija, ierobežošana, informācija, kārtības nodrošināšana)
Iedzīvotāji	<input type="checkbox"/> Apdraudējuma mazināšana (ja iespējams) <input type="checkbox"/> Pamat ēku un informē varas iestādes <input type="checkbox"/> Bīstamības gadījumā ziņo kaimiņiem

STARPTAUTISKA PIEREDZE



Detaljerad kvartersvis redovisning

Man kan inte enkelt följa brandskyddsnivån ("BSV-k-värde") ut om det finns bräder eller inte. Det ger dock en bra indikation. Man kan inte heller ange exakta gränsvärden för när man kan säga att en byggnad har en acceptabel brandskyddsnivå. De riktlinjer, som projektet har använt sig av är:

BSV-k värde	Färgmarkering på kartan	Riskvärdering
BSV > 3	Grön	Gottkänt nivå
2,5 < BSV < 3	Gul	Godkänt
BSV < 2,5	Röd	Lågt godkänt nivå

Brandrisker i kulturbyggnader, Kyrkbacken, Västerås



Bedömning av brandskydd i kulturbebyggelse



SADARBĪBA



Pielikums
Kultūras ministrijas
24.02.2022. rīkojumam Nr.2.5-1-30

Kuldīgas vēsturiskā centra nomale ar Ventas senleju
Kuldīgas novads, Kuldīga, Kuldīgas pilsētas vēsturiskajam centram pieguļošā teritorija
Vietējās nozīmes arhitektūras (pilsētbūvniecības) piemineklis

- kultūras pieminekļa teritorija

A map of Kuldīga, Latvia, showing the city's layout. A large area in the center and right side of the map is highlighted with a pink hatched pattern, indicating the historical center and its surrounding area. The map includes street names and geographical features like the Ventas river. A legend at the bottom left shows a pink hatched box next to the text '- kultūras pieminekļa teritorija'.

Jauni riski – kara darbība un pandēmija – plāna regulāra papildināšana



- **Institūciju sadarbība**
- **Sabiedrības iesaiste**
- **Izglītošana**
- **Valsts atbalsts**
- **Pārvaldības plāna īstenošana**



Paldies par uzmanību!

Dr. arch. Jana Jākobsone
Kuldīgas novada pašvaldības
Būvvaldes vadītāja, arhitekte