


TAKING
COOPERATION
FORWARD

 ***International Conference "Safeguarding cultural heritage from natural disasters"***
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 **Decision support tool for vulnerability criticalities of Cultural Heritage**

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“...the extent to which a system is susceptible to damaging action...”
[Green 2004]

$$V = \text{Susceptibility} + \text{Exposure} - \text{Resilience}$$





- **Vulnerability** is fundamental to establish risk.
- **Climate change and vulnerability.**

*Physical flood model
Troja Basin, Prague (CZ)*





“ ...the ability of a system to absorb changes without a transition to a different state...”
[Cloete 2012]

- Cultural heritage and disasters:
 - Physical resilience.
 - Emotional resilience.
 - Cultural resilience.
- Resilience and vulnerability reduction.





- **Transnational approach:**

- Common problems common solutions.
- Critical mass.
- Transnational structures for future cooperation.

- **Resilience building.**

- **Vulnerability assessment :**

- Strategies for strengthening resilience.



Criticalities in CH systems:

A factor or aspect of a CH system, crucial for its resilience against natural disasters and climate change actions.

Controllable features which can be adjusted by appropriate measures.

1. PHYSICAL CRITICALITIES

Material composition and structural conditions of a cultural heritage system.

2. MANAGERIAL CRITICALITIES

Related to the operation, administration and care of cultural heritage systems.



Real-life examples:



Damage.



Lack of maintenance, property issues.



Inappropriate repair, lack of knowledge.



WHAT

- Ranking of data related to CH vulnerability.
- Criticalities specific to transnational issues in central Europe.
- Hazards: Floods, fire due to drought, heavy rain.

WHY

- To support PPs and other stakeholders to assess vulnerabilities in CH systems.
- To allow prioritization of criticalities to be addressed in decision making.

HOW

- Tables relate the controllable criticalities to the impact on CH assets exposed to specific hazard situations and possible measures which can be adopted.



MANAGERIAL CRITICALITIES

MC1. Information on CH assets.

MC2. Funding.

MC3. Knowledge and awareness.

MC4. CH protection planning.

MC5. Policy and regulation.

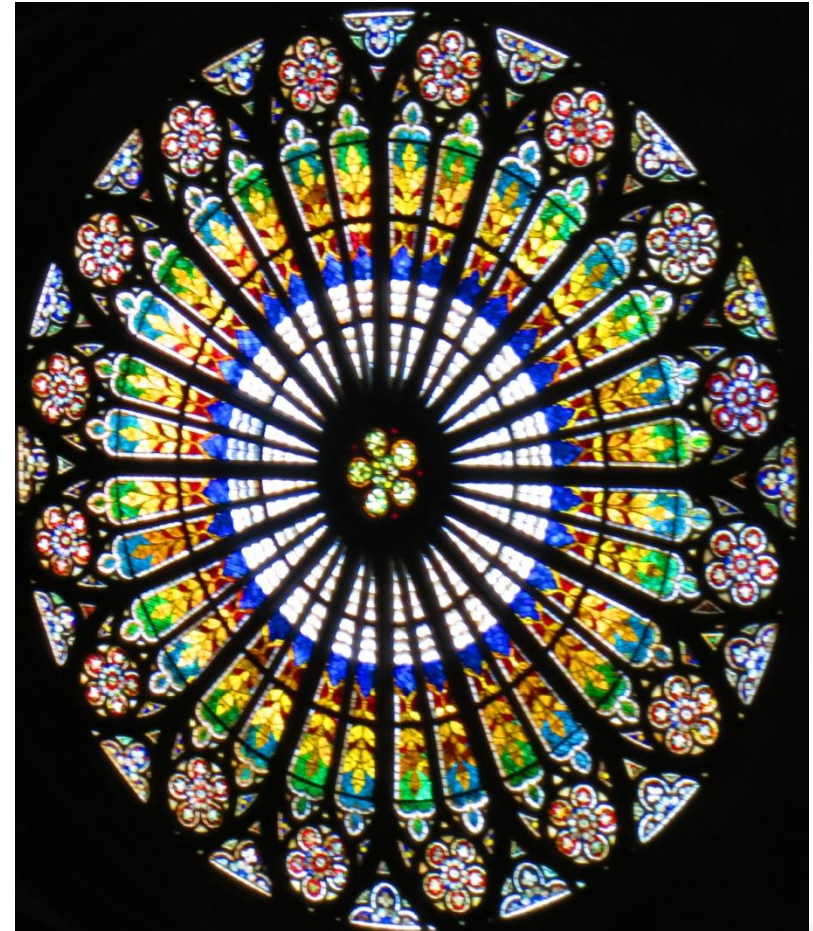
PHYSICAL CRITICALITIES

PC1. Flood.

PC2. Fire due to drought.

PC3. (Wind).

PC4. Heavy rain.



Rank	Type	Flood Vulnerability	Examples	Preventive measures and priorities
F0	Flood-resistant structures and buildings	No structural or material damage apparent during and after flood. Typical impacts: water saturation and high moisture of materials and structures, soiling, infection by microorganisms, unhinged doors and similar.	Robust objects made of water resistant materials (e.g. granite or similar stone, metals, good stone masonry, concrete).	No hard measures necessary - only some recommended preparedness facilitating cleaning and drying after the flood,
F1	Structures made of materials with a high volumetric change due to moisture	Damage associated with volumetric change - usually irreversible - change of shape, cracks, and deflections. Spalling of surface layers. Moisture expansion may cause damage of masonry - origination of cracks or even shifting structural parts. Bowing of wooden floors. No dangerous loss of strength and load carrying capacity reduction.	i) timber structures and elements, ii) combined structures made of materials with different moisture expansion - e.g. combined timber - masonry objects, iii) some soils	Prevention of contact with water - if possible (plastic wrapping, protective coats etc.), creation of dilation gaps between timber and masonry, evacuation of moveable objects.
F2	Structures made of materials that lose their strength to a great extent when subjected to moisture	Materials fast degrading and losing their mechanical characteristics due to high moisture or water saturation which induces significant reduction of load carrying capacity of structural elements or subsoil and may cause fatal failures during flood or after it.	i) dried brick (adobe) masonry, ii) masonry of burnt bricks or some sensitive stones (sandstone) with clay mortars (with a low lime or cement content), iii) decayed timber structures and elements, iv) infill subsoil and fine particle subsoil.	Critical structural elements require assessment of their load carrying capacity by professionals and the structures usually need temporary supports or permanent strengthening before flood situations.
F3	Structures susceptible to partial damage due to flooding	Damage is very sensitive to the condition of such objects. Partial loss of cultural heritage is a consequence of water action.	i) timber parts prone to uplifting and floating away, ii) parts of large bridges, namely parapet walls or piers, iii) pavements	Regular inspection and repair of found deficiencies. Provide temporary strengthening and additional supports; Take measures to decrease loads (dismantle bridge parapet walls, make openings to balance the water pressure); Improve the anchoring of sensitive structural parts into supporting structures; Remove floating objects and "dams" from the stream.
F4	Structures and elements vulnerable to overall collapse or displacement due to flooding	Sudden failure and overall collapse of elements due to the static and/or dynamic actions of water.	i) small bridges and walkways, ii) free-standing walls, iii) light, improperly anchored objects (summer houses, etc.), iv) small dams	



Example- St. Mary's Church (UK)



PROTECH2SAVE DST



Please fill in the record data:

RECORD NAME St. Mary Church	Date inspection: 12/03/2018
Address: Buckinghamshire UK	Name reporter: RC
GPS coordinates:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Moveable asset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Immoveable asset
Description: 14th century church. Redundant in 1970s. Managed by FFC charity.	

Please insert pictures below (if available):

PICS:



SUMMARY OF REPORTED CRITICALITIES

DO NOT FILL IN this field

This field is automatically filled in following the selection of managerial and physical criticalities

MANAGERIAL CRITICALITIES

MC1. Information concerning CH object:

Select information rank

MC2. Funding availability and accessibility:

Select funding rank

MC3. Knowledge and awareness:

Select knowledge and awareness rank

MC4. CH protection planning:

Select protection planning rank

MC5. Policy and regulation:

Select policy and regulation rank

PHYSICAL CRITICALITIES

PC1. Flood:

Select flood rank

PC2. Fire due to drought:

Select fire rank

PC3. Wind:

Select wind rank

PC.4 Heavy rain:

Select heavy rain rank





PROTECH2SAVE DST



Please fill in the managerial criticalities reported:

MC1. Information concerning CH object

Click the cell below to activate dropdown menu

INF2- Only partial, not up-to-date or incomplete information exist

Select information rank

INF0- Complete description of CH asset exists and is available to all stakeholders involved

INF1- Partial or complete data existing but not available to stakeholders

INF2- Only partial, not up-to-date or incomplete information exist

INF3- No information about cultural heritage assets (all or one of the following: location, conditions, contents)

Suggested measures and priorities: Perform survey and assessment of damage. Monitoring to be planned for structural damage such as cracks

Rank	Type	Vulnerability	Examples	Preventive measures and priorities
Inf0	Complete description of CH asset exists and is available to all stakeholders involved	No major vulnerability issues. Comprehensive risk management plans can be developed and appropriately shared	Data concerning CH assets are complete (maps, condition assessment of objects and records of contents), accessible to all relevant stakeholders and up-to-date	Regular inspection of assets is required on periodic basis to keep risk management plan up-to-date; Regular maintenance is also necessary to ensure conditions of the asset
Inf1	Partial or complete data existing but not available to stakeholders	Loss might be expected particularly during rescue activities when handling, transportation and storage requirements are not accessible	Examples include information concerning moveable heritage such as collections and artefacts in a museum are not available to rescue units	Records of moveable heritage stored in buildings with data on their location and collection for evacuation purposes; Digitalization of CH related data; Integration of existing databases
Inf2	Only partial, not up-to-date or incomplete information exist	Damage is expected to the CH object and its contents. Failure of structural components and loss of moveable objects can occur due to incorrect, missing or not valid information	Maps and databases related to CH assets present in a specific area exist however significant information is missing or invalid due to changes in time of asset vulnerability or hazard level	Regular inspection identifying and marking stock at risk through mapping; Damage assessment and evaluation; Records of moveable heritage stored in buildings
Inf3	No information about cultural heritage assets (all or one of the following: location, conditions, contents)	Different levels of damage from minor to collapse can occur even in the case of actions of minor intensity. Lack of information can seriously affect the proper determination of safety against natural disaster or weather effects (e.g. in case of weather induced degradation of mechanical properties of material load bearing capacity might be overestimated)	No mapping of CH assets present in a risk-prone area is available. Unknown structural and material conditions of assets. No data concerning valuable contents of buildings are known.	Regular inspection and repair of found deficiencies; Identifying and marking stock at risk through mapping; Damage assessment and evaluation; Records of moveable heritage stored in buildings; Digitalization of CH related data; Integration of existing databases

MC2. Funding availability and accessibility

Rank	Type	Vulnerability	Examples	Preventive measures and priorities
Fun0	Funds available and accessible	No major vulnerability issues. Proper measures are financed.	Necessary funds are allocated for the risk management of CH assets including	Regular inspection and maintenance for up-dating priorities and optimising

RECORD DATA | MANAGERIAL CRITICALITIES | PHYSICAL CRITICALITIES





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PICS:



SUMMARY OF REPORTED CRITICALITIES

DO NOT FILL IN this field

This field is automatically filled in following the selection of managerial and physical criticalities

MANAGERIAL CRITICALITIES

MC1. Information concerning CH object:

INF2- Only partial, not up-to-date or incomplete information exist

MC2. Funding availability and accessibility:

FUN3- No funds available

MC3. Knowledge and awareness:

KA0- Knowledge and awareness are ensured

MC4. CH protection planning:

PP3- No resilience and risk management plan

MC5. Policy and regulation:

Reg2- Problems with responsibilities

PHYSICAL CRITICALITIES

PC1. Flood:

Select flood rank

PC2. Fire due to drought:

Select fire rank

PC3. Wind:

W1- Vibration prone elements and structures

PC.4 Heavy rain:

R2- Structures and elements exposed to rain and/or heavy rainwater runoff





WARNINGS

- Tool for reference only (traffic light-like).



- Preliminary assessment of criticalities.
Professional support is required for accurate assessment and detailed design of measures.
- It does not consider synergies of multiple actions.
Sum of effects of combined action is always larger!



- Guide for stakeholders in preliminary vulnerability assessment.
- Central Europe specific criticalities.
- Central Europe specific hazards.
- Resilience building approach.
- Specific measures and technical guidelines will be developed in ProteCHt2SAVE project.



THANK YOU

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