

COST Action 017: Built Heritage: Fire Loss to Historical Buildings
WG 1: Data&Statistics

SLOVENIA¹

1. CULTURAL HERITAGE

Legislation

Laws:

- On the Memorial Park Trebče, OJ SRS 1-4/1981, OJ RS² 114/2002
- On the Triglav National Park, OJ SRS, 17/81, OJ RS 25/2001
- On the Stable Lipica, OJ RS 29/1996
- Archives Act, OJ RS20/1997, 24/2003
- Cultural Heritage Protection Act (ZVKD), OJ RS 7/1999
- On Libraryship, OJ RS On the Regional Park Škocjanske jame, OJ RS 7/1999
- Exercising of the Public Interest in Culture Act (ZUJIK), OJ RS 96/2002

Regulations and decrees

- Pravilnik o materialnem varstvu arhivskega in dokumentarnega gradiva), OJ RS 59/1999
- Pravilnik o ravnanju z zasebnim arhivskim gradivom, OJ RS 59/1999
- Pravilnik o strokovni obdelavi in evidencah arhivskega gradiva 59/1999
- Pravilnik o določitvi predmetov kulturne dediščine, OJ RS 73/2000
- Pravilnik o pogojih izvajanja knjižnične dejavnosti, OJ RS 113/2000
- Pravilnik o strokovnih, prostorskih in tehničnih pogojih za izvajanje javne službe na področju varstva kulturne dediščine, OJ RS113/2000
- Regulation on the Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage, OJ RS 25/2002
- Pravilnik o strokovnem izpitu za inšpektorja, OJ RS 75/2004
- Pravilnik o vodenju inventarne knjige premične kulturne dediščine, OJ RS 122/2004
- Program priprave ureditvenega načrta za zavarovano območje Kobilarne Lipica, OJ RS76/2001
- Uredba o vzpostavi muzejske mreže za izvajanje javne službe na področju kulturne dediščine, OJ RS 105/2001

Other documents:

- Resolution on the National Programme for Culture 2004 - 2008 (Re NP K 04070) OJ RS 28/2004

Ratified conventions:

- The World Cultural and Natural Convention, OJ SFRJ 56/76
- Convention on the protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention), OJ SFRJ 4/1991, (notificated) OJ RS 14/1992

¹ Lenka Molek, Undersecretary, Ministry of Culture, Cultural Heritage Directorate, april 2005 - may2006, Nataša Kebe

² Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia

- European Convention on the protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (The Malta Convention), OJ RS - 7/1999
- European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention), OJ RS /2003

General situation

In Slovenia the protection of cultural heritage is regulated by »The Cultural Heritage Protection Act« from 1999. Major institutions related to the protection of cultural heritage in Slovenia are the Ministry of Culture with the Cultural Heritage Directorate, the Archive of the Republic of Slovenia and the Cultural Heritage Inspection. They are governmental bodies which have overall responsibility for protection and cultural policy in Slovenia – for definition of heritage policy, financial planning of state budget regarding conservation activities, the coordination with other ministries. The Cultural Heritage Office carries out administrative procedures in protection of architectural, archaeological and movable cultural heritage, such as keeping the Cultural Heritage Register, supervising national projects, managing and monitoring co-financing of conservation works, awareness raising in the field of heritage, implementing international cooperation in the field of heritage.

Cultural heritage and the public interest for protection are defined on the basis of registering in the Cultural Heritage Register. Monuments are granted their legal status on the basis of the proclamation act, which could be issued by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for those of national importance or the responsible body of the local community for the monument of local importance. All unmovable units of cultural heritage are protected mainly through planning procedures, together with their surrounding. Special regard is given to the cultural heritage of national importance, already proclaimed or proposed. For all categories were prepared very general guidelines for integrated conservation of cultural heritage, including guidelines for protection from natural and other disasters.

Cultural heritage information system

Ministry of Culture started with the development of the the cultural heritage information system in 1991. In 1996 the experimental version was completed. The aim was to improve the administrative procedures of filling, documentation, popularisation, management and the protection activities.

To provide legal support to the system the Regulations for the managing of the register of an unmovable cultural heritage were prepared in 1995 and in 2002. They define unified registration form and procedures for updating the data and introduce obligatory referencing to the Heritage Reference Number for all administrative bodies and conservation services when dealing with heritage unit. The system is in compliance with the Core Data Index recommendations adopted by the Council of Europe in 1992 (architectural heritage) and in 1998 (archaeological heritage). They defines the basic data structure for the description of historic buildings and archaeological sites in order to facilitate the exchange of the data among countries and institutions.

Our cultural heritage information system has modular structure, which enables flexibility and connections to other systems, and is designed as a set of separate modules which all refer to unique Heritage Reference Numbers (HRN).

The structure of the cultural heritage information system:

- Central Cultural Heritage Register – CHR, consists of the administrative subsystem (financing of the conservation works, procedures for legal protection as a monument of state or local importance, permissions for archaeological excavations, procedures connected to planning system....) and of the documentation subsystem (bibliography

sources, photo library, map library, document archive; regulations, legal protection data; inventory);

- Cultural Heritage Geographical Information (internal layers – centroids of heritage, areas of heritage...; external layers – land cadastre, orthophoto, topography, territorial units, planning zones,...)

Type, number and importance of units of unmovable heritage (7 September 2004):

<i>heritage type</i>	<i>cultural heritage</i>	<i>cultural monument of local importance</i>	<i>cultural monument of national importance</i>	<i>proposal for cultural monument of national importance</i>
archaeological heritage	2014	1001	12	89
secular architectural heritage	6795	3348	99	361
religious architectural heritage	3673	1824	25	209
memorial heritage	1970	981	8	36
garden architectural heritage	104	46	12	14
settlement heritage	422	211	0	62
cultural landscape	33	16	1	5
memorial landscape	24	12	0	2
other	32	15	2	3
	<i>15067</i>	<i>7454</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>781</i>

Source: Ministry of Culture, Cultural heritage directorate, Cultural Heritage Register – CHR, 7 September 2004

The regional park of Škocjanske jame is proclaimed for the world cultural and natural heritage.

Until 2001 4.281.425 units of movable heritage were evidenced in 30 main slovenian museums (state, regional, cities) and in their dislocated units, 2.266.373 of them were listed as cultural monuments³.

³ Source: Ministry of Culture – annual report 2000, Museums annual reports for 2001).

2. FIRE PROTECTION

Legislation

Laws:

- Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters Act, OJ RS, 64/1994
- Fire Protection Act, OJ RS, 71/1993
- Fire Service Act, OJ RS, 71/1991

Decrees:

- Decree on Protection and Rescue Planning, OJ RS 48/1993
- Decree on Fire Insurance Tax, OJ RS, 22/1994
- Decree on Protection from Fire in a Natural Environment; OJ RS, 62/1995
- Decree on the Organisation and Functioning of the Monitoring, Notification and Alarm System, OJ RS, 45/1997

Regulations:

- Regulation on Testing Hydrant Networks, OJ RS, 22/1995
- Regulation on the Minimum Technical and Other Conditions for Maintaining Manual and Mobile Fire Extinguishers, OJ RS, 22/1995
- Regulation on Training Employees in Fire Prevention and on Training Managerial Staff to Implement Fire Prevention Measures, OJ RS, 64/1995
- Regulation on Determining the Conditions for Carrying Out Fire Prevention, OJ RS, 64/1995
- Regulation on Professional Examinations for Professional Fire-Fighters, OJ RS, 22/1996
- Regulation on the Methodology of Establishing Fire Risk, OJ RS, 70/1996 and 5/1997
- Regulation on Fire Order, OJ RS, 39/1997
- Regulation on the Inspection and Testing of Integrated Active Fire Protection Systems, OJ RS, 73/1997

Instructions:

- Instruction on Determining and Presenting the Defence and Protection Needs in Physical Planning Acts, OJ RS, 23/1994
- Instruction on Preparing Risk Assessments, OJ RS, 39/1995
- Instruction on the Content and Method of Reporting on an Intervention, OJ RS, 54/1997

Pending laws and other regulations

- Act Amending the Fire Protection Act
- Act Amending the Fire Service Act
- Fire Tax Act (being drafted)

General situation

The Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters Act. ensures that protection, rescue and relief are carried out in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law, and with international law and recommendations on the protection of people, animals, environment and cultural heritage (1. article)...In addition, it ensures that all activities are of

humanitarian and non-military nature (as before), and that all the protection, rescue and relief capacities available, can be used in international and humanitarian actions and in the other forms of implementation. It is the responsibility of national bodies, municipalities, professional and scientific research organisations, public rescue services, and humanitarian and other non-governmental organisations, as well as of every single individual. The common objective of all these factors is to prevent disasters, or at least to mitigate their consequences.

Fires in buildings and fires in natural environment are parts of numerous types of several natural and man-made disasters that can occur in Slovenia (earthquakes, landslides, subsidence, rockfalls, storms, drought, frost, sleet, hail, heavy snowfall, avalanches, floods, erosion, epidemics, epizootics, accidents involving hazardous substances, nuclear accidents, traffic accidents, mining accidents, the unexpected migration of people, war, terrorism and other forms of mass violence). The price that Slovenia has to pay every year for summer storms, heavy floods, sleet, landslides and other natural disasters amounts, on average, to more than 2% of GDP. There have been years when the damage caused by disasters has been significantly greater (earthquake, flood damage, landslides, ...).

The system of protection against natural and other disasters is based on analyses of risk and of threats to safety. Past experience gained from accidents, natural and other conditions, protection, rescue and relief services and means available, and international assistance are also taken into account.

The main goals of protection include:

- Analysis and monitoring of a threat;
- Prevention, notification, warning and alerting;
- Direct technical and physical protection, rescue and relief;
- Prevention of secondary effects;
- Provision of basic conditions for life;
- Restoration of the previous situation.

Protection measures:

- Construction and other technical protection measures
- Planning and execution of evacuation
- Accommodation and care for people without homes and other people at risk
- Radiological, chemical and biological protection
- Construction and use of shelters
- Cultural heritage protection
- Protection from explosive ordnance disposal

Rescue and relief:

- Extinguishing of fires
- Post-explosion rescue
- Rescue from rubble and landslides
- Rescue on and from water
- Mountain rescue
- Rescue from caves and mines
- Post-traffic accident rescue
- First medical aid
- First veterinary aid

- Humanitarian aid in the event of a mass disaster

Responsibilities- the following are primarily the responsibility of the state:

- Legislation
- Planning of research and development work
- Setting-up of monitoring, notification and alarm systems
- Organising a system of links
- Organising and preparing state forces for protection, rescue and relief and
- Preparation of education and training programmes
- Assistance to local communities in the event of a disaster

The following tasks are primarily the responsibility of local communities:

- Monitoring of threats, and the notification and warning of danger
- Organisation and preparation of protection, rescue and relief services
- Protection, rescue and relief efforts during a disaster
- Organisation of the personal and mutual protection of citizens.

Commercial companies and other organisations must ensure the conditions and possibilities for carrying out the personal and mutual protection of their workers, and must implement the prescribed protective measures. Commercial companies, institutions and other organisations whose work process involves use, production, transportation or storage of hazardous substances, petroleum and petroleum derivatives and energy gases, and which perform activities or are in charge of resources of work which pose a risk of the occurrence of an accident or disaster, must also draw up risk assessment and protection and rescue plan, organise their own protection, rescue and relief forces, provide information and alarm systems for the workers and local population in the event of danger, and co-finance a part of the municipal preparations in whose area they operate, in proportion to the extent and level of the risk caused by their activity.

The operational command of Civil Protection and other protection, rescue and relief forces is organised and functions as a uniform system for the entire country. It is carried out by Civil Protection commanders and headquarters, and heads of intervention and rescue units.

The municipalities are independent in the implementation and management of the system of protection against natural and other disasters covering the areas which fall within their jurisdiction. Professional protection, rescue and relief tasks are carried out by municipal professional services.

Indicators of preparedness:

- Research and development work
- Information system
- Public warning system
- Telecommunications system
- Protection and rescue plans
- Shelters
- Protection from explosive ordnance disposal
- Personal and mutual protection
- Protection, rescue and relief forces

- Education and training
- Protection from accidents
- International cooperation
- Material reserves
- Funding
- National protection and rescue plans: for floods, earthquakes, fire in natural environment, nuclear accidents...

Reports

Every year the Administration prepares an annual report "Natural and other accidents in Slovenia " for previous year, which includes:

- Natural disasters - chronological overview
- Disasters with dangerous materials
- Accidents in the mountains (interventions)
- Fires
- Fires in natural environment
- Fires on objects
- Fires on traffic vehicles
- Other fires
- Explosions
- Cistern supplement with drinking water
- Technical and other help of fire brigades

Source of data for preparation of reports:

- Local fire associations and professional fire brigades
- Ministry for internal affairs
- Mountain association of Slovenia
- Administration
- Ministry of defence.

3. FIRE STATISTICS FOR A PERIOD OF 2000 – 2004⁴

Background

Report includes fire data for a period of 2000 – 2004, data for 2005 are not included in this report. They are in preparation and they will be published in second half of the year 2006 by Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ARSCPDR).

⁴ Source of data for preparation of report:

Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ARSCPDR)

Every year ARSCPDR publishes an annual report »Natural and other accidents in Slovenia«. Main source of data are professional and volunteer fire units. Some data comes from municipalities, Mountain association of Slovenia and Cave association of Slovenia. Therefore in this statistics are no data on events or disaster where fire and other units in civil protection and disaster relief system didn't send their reports. Moreover there are no data on the same events from competent inspection service, police and Ministry which could be very helpful in some cases, for instance data of fire causes from police. Data collecting on fires is based upon Intervention on fire or explosion report.

From these reports it is impossible to specify fires on cultural heritage buildings. There is no such categorisation as fire in cultural heritage building or area, so these kind of fires are usually classified as fires in resident house, other fires in educational, health, church and cultural buildings or other categorisation. Through this we can conclude that there are more fires in cultural heritage buildings as it seems at first sight.

New Information System for Reporting Interventions and Accidents (SRIA)

There were several difficulties at collecting and combining data, therefore ARSCPDR in cooperation with Fire Association of Slovenia, professional firemen, Mountain rescue service, Cave rescue service and institution for forests of Slovenia developed a new uniform computer database on interventions which is based upon computer application SRIA (System for Reporting Interventions and Accidents). For this purpose they also prepared a new reporting form – Intervention Report.

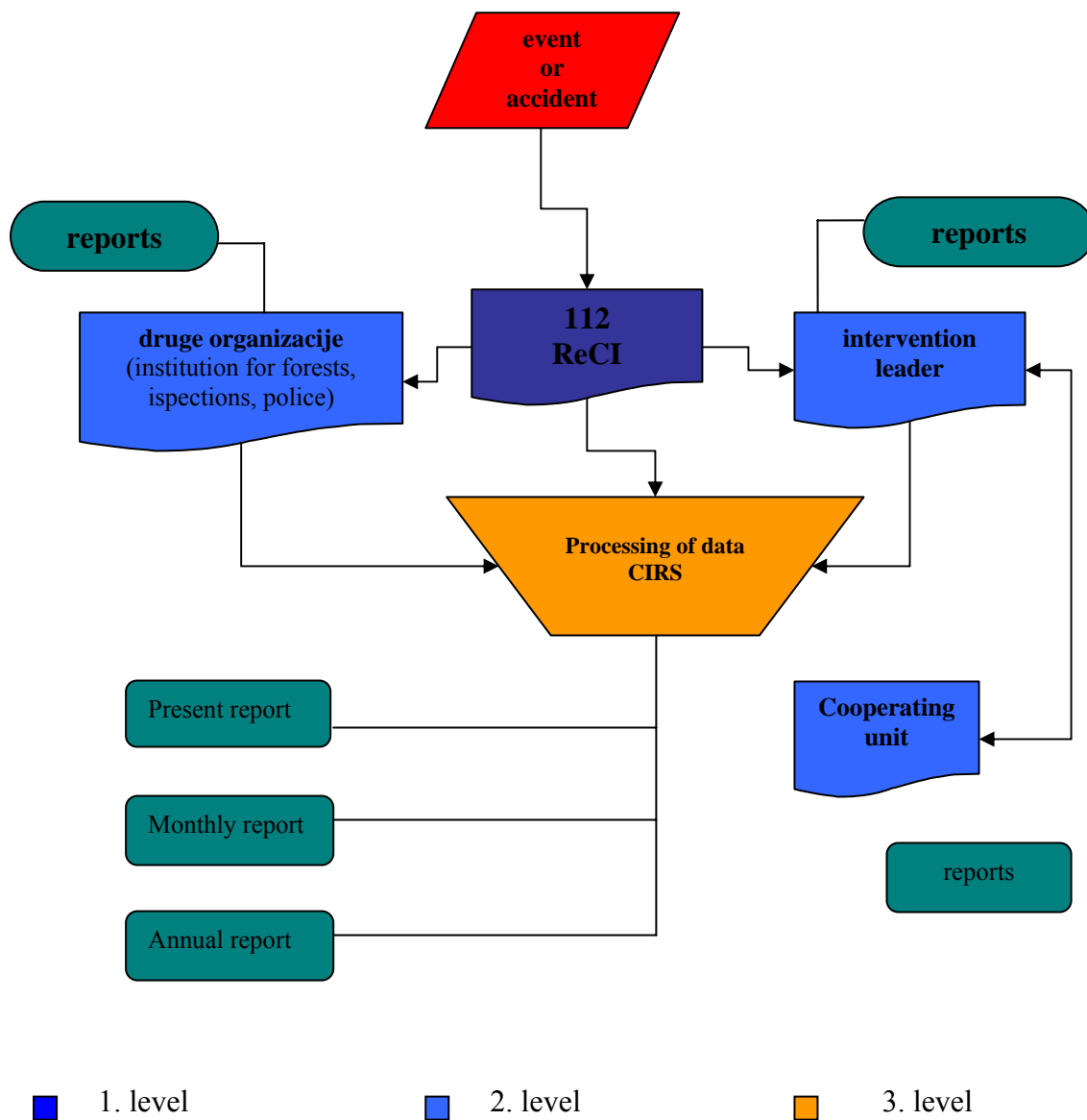
Information system SRIA is in use from the beginning of 2005 and is designed for users at all levels which fill in various reports or they complement data on accidents.

With new report they made a step further because among questions we can also find a new question: *Is the fire in cultural heritage building?*

However it is important to stress out that fire unit on a field replies on this specific question although they have no information whether the building is registered as cultural heritage or not. In this way question is left to the intervention leader who is not educated for this kind of reporting.

In sum SRIA is not compatible with Cultural Heritage Register although SRIA is open system in which is possible to integrate other databases and improve it.

Graph 1.1.: Graphic scheme of data flow



Fire statistics

First graph shows general flow of fires between 2000 – 2004 where we can notice large number of fires in 2003, mostly because of fires in the nature.

Because in statistics does not exist category fire on cultural heritage buildings we can not specify those kind of fires. Therefore we can assum that cultural heritage is more affected as it seems.

Graph 2.1.: Fire incidents from 2000 - 2004

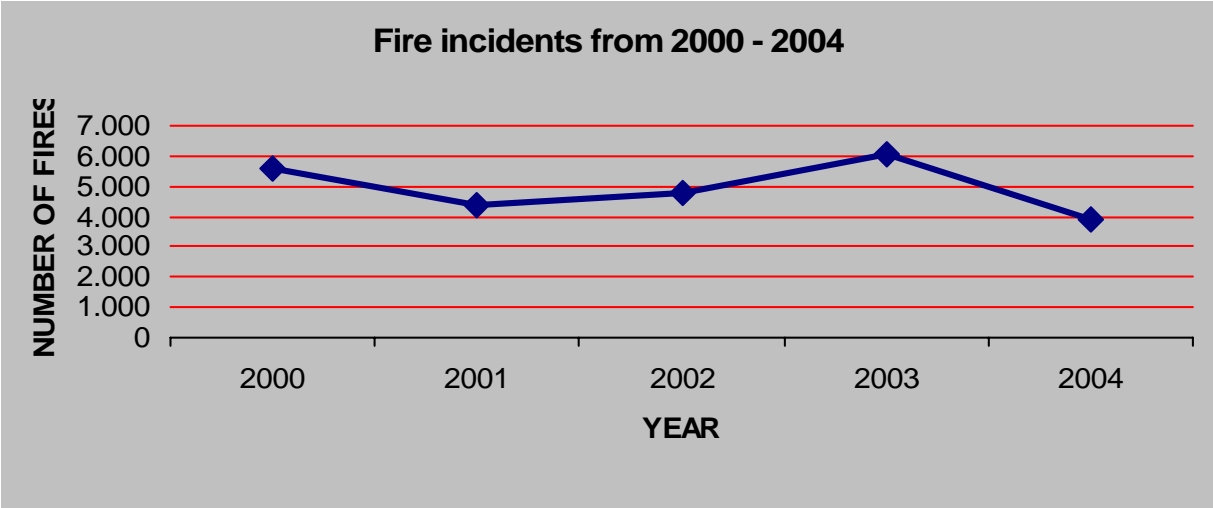
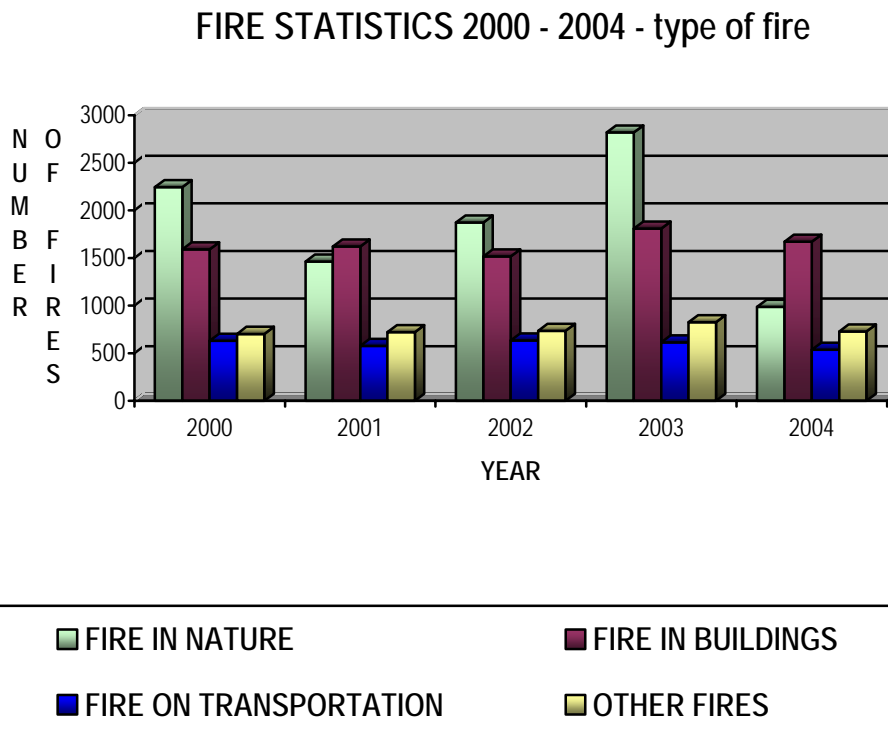


Table 2.1.: Fire statistics 2000 – 2004 according to type of fire

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Fire in nature	2.246	1.464	1.874	2.820	986
Fire in buildings	1.591	1.621	1.518	1.808	1.671
Fire on transportations	631	576	634	613	536
Other fires	703	721	736	824	728
Total	5.171	4.382	4.762	6.065	3.921

Graph 2.2.: Fire statistics 2000 – 2004 – type of fire



Categorization of fire in nature

1. Fire in coniferous wood	6. Fire in gardens, fields
2. Fire in deciduous wood	7. Fire in fruit gardens, vineyards, hop gardens
3. Fire in mixed wood	8. Fire on grassland, pastureland
4. Fire on bush area	9. Fire on garbage dumps
5. Fire in parks	10. Other fires in nature

Categorisation of fire in buildings

Fire in termoelectric or hydroelectric station	Fire in hotel, motel	Fire in residential-buissines buildings
Fire in transformer station	Fire in mountain cottages	Fire in summer houses
Fire in industrial plant	Fire in other commercial, turistical buildings	Fire in other residential buildings
Fire in storehouse	Fire in kindergarden	Fire in barns, stables
Fire in auxiliary industrial plant	Fire in schools	Fire on »kozolec«
Fire in industrial silos	Fire at higher schools	Fire in vineyard cottage
Fire in craft shop	Fire in dispensary and helt institutions	Fire on rural buildings
Fire in other electroenergetic, industrial buildings	Fire in hospitals	Fire on military buildings
Fire in bussines buildings	Fire in religious buildings	Fire in prisons, reeducation institutions
Fire in administration buildings	Fire in cinema, museums, theatre...	Fire in recreational buildings
Fire in commercial buildings	Other fires in educational, helth, church and cultural buildings	Fire in individual garages
Fire in department stores	Fire in residential houses	Fire in public garages
Fire in kiosk	Fire in skytoewrs, blocks	Fire in bus, railway station
Fire in restaurants	Fires in residential-rural buildings	Fire in underground passage
		Other fires

Questionnaire

The old questionnaire was in use until the end of 2004. That is why statistics in this report relies on it.

Intervention on fire or explosion Report:

1. Data on fire or explosion	8. Cooperating units in civil protection and disaster relief and intervention expenditure
2. Description of fire or explosion (cause, course of events, other indications)	9. Resources used in intervention
3. Consequences at people	10. Cooperation of helicopters and planes
4. Consequences at livestock and other animals	11. Duration
5. Material damage on property and environment	12. Description of intervention
6. Safety precautions	13. Comment
7. Information flow to fire units about fire or explosion	14. Fulfiller 15. Tactical sketch of event