

# REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE TO FLOODS

The 2007 EU Floods Directive explicitly aims at reducing the negative impacts linked to floods on cultural heritage, by setting out a framework for evaluating and managing flood risks. This led to the identification of highly flood prone territories.

At the beginning of the 2000s, in relation with the regional administration in charge of cultural affairs (DRAC Centre), the Loire River Basin Authority compiled an inventory of the floodable cultural heritage of the central part of the river basin. Carrying on from this work, in 2015 it continued the initiative by extending it to the entire basin (Loire river and its tributaries), also by targeting highly flood prone territories (HFPT).

## INTEGRATION IN LOCAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS

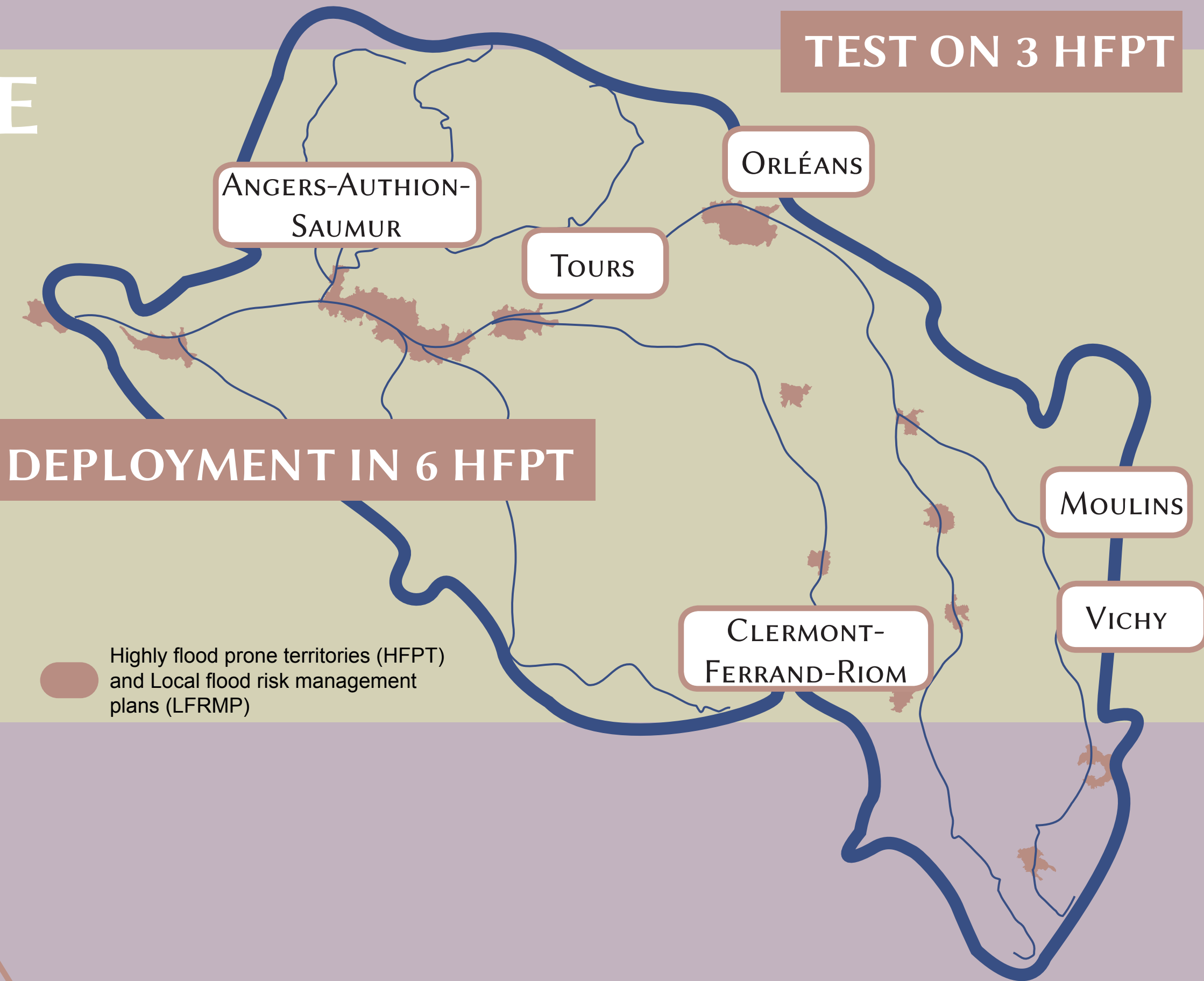
The work carried out is intended to be incorporated in local flood risk management plans (LFRMP). The latter must develop a section on crisis management, dealing in particular with the vulnerability of cultural and historic heritage in floodable areas, and the measures to be taken.

## PERFORMING THE METHODOLOGICAL PHASE

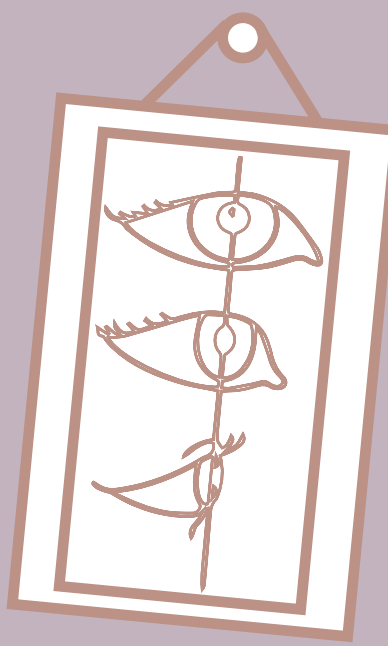
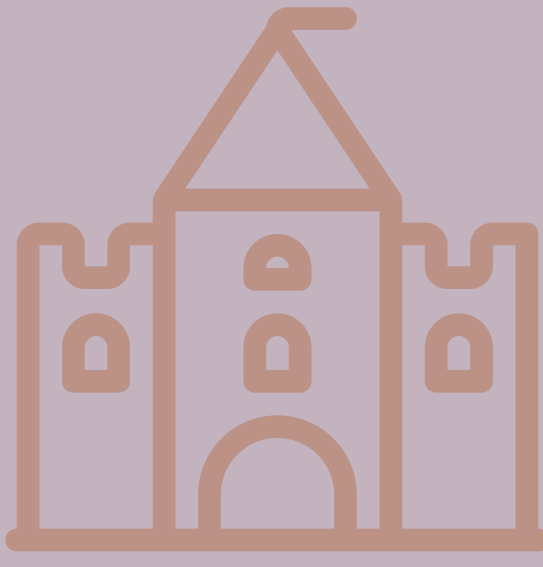
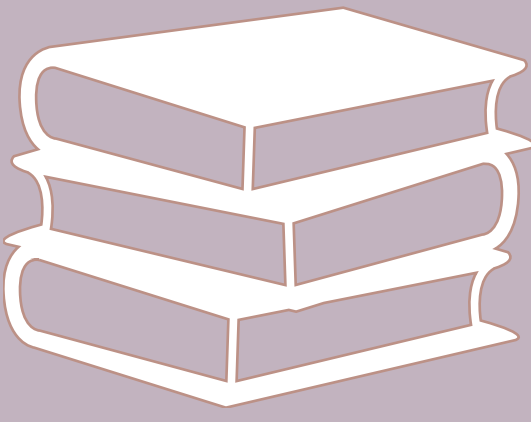
### 2 OBJECTIVES

Implement a method for inventorying heritage exposed to flood risks.

Make a vulnerability self-diagnostic tool available to managers



## THE HERITAGE PROTECTED



## COMPILING INVENTORIES

Systematising the inventory and evaluating risks: making available to the HFPT all the work prior to carrying out vulnerability self-assessments.

The difficulty resides in cross-matching data and qualifying the “heritage” base. Although it has been identified and the inventory remains to be compiled, this section of the LFRMP does not always have priority. Therefore work to build a database that remains “complicated” to undertake may not be carried out. It was therefore decided to perform it in-house in order to deliver it to certain HFPTs as early as 2016.

## PERFORMING VULNERABILITY SELF-ASSESSMENTS

Difficulties solved beforehand, with:

- self-assessments easy to use for the managers,
- a test on a sufficiently representative panel of property/sites.

## INVENTORY OF THE HERITAGE: (ATLAS OF HERITAGE, DATABASES, TOPO, ETC.)

## COLLECTION OF DATA ON FLOOD RISKS: (PPR, AZI, HFPT, LOCAL STUDIES, ETC...)

## Risk EVALUATION (DEFINITION OF A LEVEL OF EXPOSURE, RISK MAP)

## 3 STEPS

## VULNERABILITY SELF-ASSESSMENTS (DRAWING UP FLOOD SCENARIOS, IDENTIFYING MEASURES)

## PARTNERSHIP

In addition to the specific partnership with Mission Val de Loire – UNESCO World Heritage Sites, a steering committee associates the Blue Schield French Committee, the Ministries of Ecology and Culture, the territorial administrations of Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret and Maine-et-Loire, the regional administration in charge of cultural affairs, the Heritage and Inventory Department of the Centre-Val de Loire Region and the Urban Planning Agencies of Orleans, Tours and Angers. Furthermore, several entities are regularly informed of the operation’s progress: OECD, UNISDR Europe, UNEP Tourism, European Commission and ICOMOS France.

Total cost of the operation in 2015-2016: around €100,000