



# 'Mitigation Instruments' in Tallinn

Thematic Seminar Gabrovo June 2011





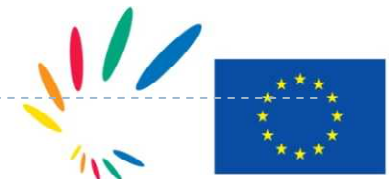
# 1. Past experiences with mitigation instruments

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## Fire Security in North Tallinn

### Presentation for the Case Study

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## Current situation (1)

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96 abandoned buildings in North Tallinn:

Demolished: 23

With defects: 12 (open openings)

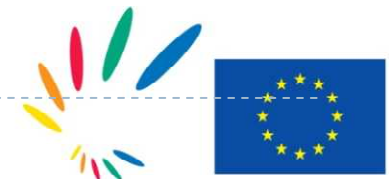
Without defects: 31 (closed

openings)

Renovated: 3

Taken to use: 14

Not in use: 13 (stone boxes with open openings, not dangerous though)





## Current situation (2)

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From 96 abandoned buildings 38 belong to Tallinn city:

Demolished: 10

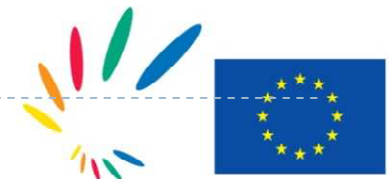
With defects: 6

Without defects: 12

Taken to use: 6

□.

Not in use: 4



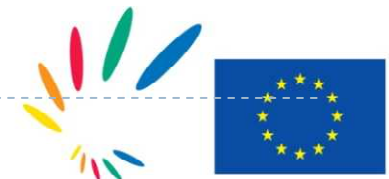


## Characteristics of the risks

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There were 21 fires in those 96 abandoned buildings in North Tallinn in 2010.

In North Tallin there were all together 542 fire emergency calls from what real fires were: 96 buildings, 8 cars, 33 dry grass (not in Natura 2000), 113 dust-pins





## Main risk factors

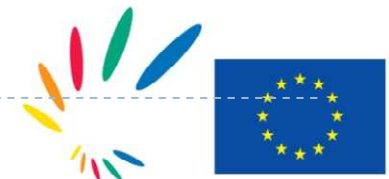
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Abandoned buildings

Dry grass in abandoned green areas, also at  
Natura 2000 area

Dust-pins too close to buildings and without  
separate ash-pins

17 inspectors for Tallinn, should be 30-35



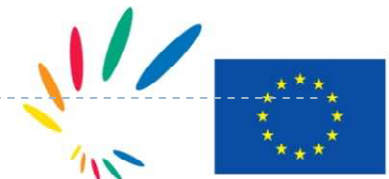


## Additional risk factors

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Additional problems are:

1. Wooden houses built too close to each other
2. Rebuilding projects of stoves, fire-places do not need approval from Fire Security Department
3. Stoves and fire-places are not in proper conditions in wooden houses





## Mitigation Instruments for Case Study

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1. Reuse or demolition of abandoned buildings
2. Cutting the dry grass (expensive and difficult at natura 2000 area)
3. Dust-pins with compulsory ash-pins
4. Increase the number of inspectors (government level decision – costly)
5. Fire walls between wooden houses
6. Change in legislation – projects to be improved by Fire Security Department
7. Compulsory control of stoves, fire-places

