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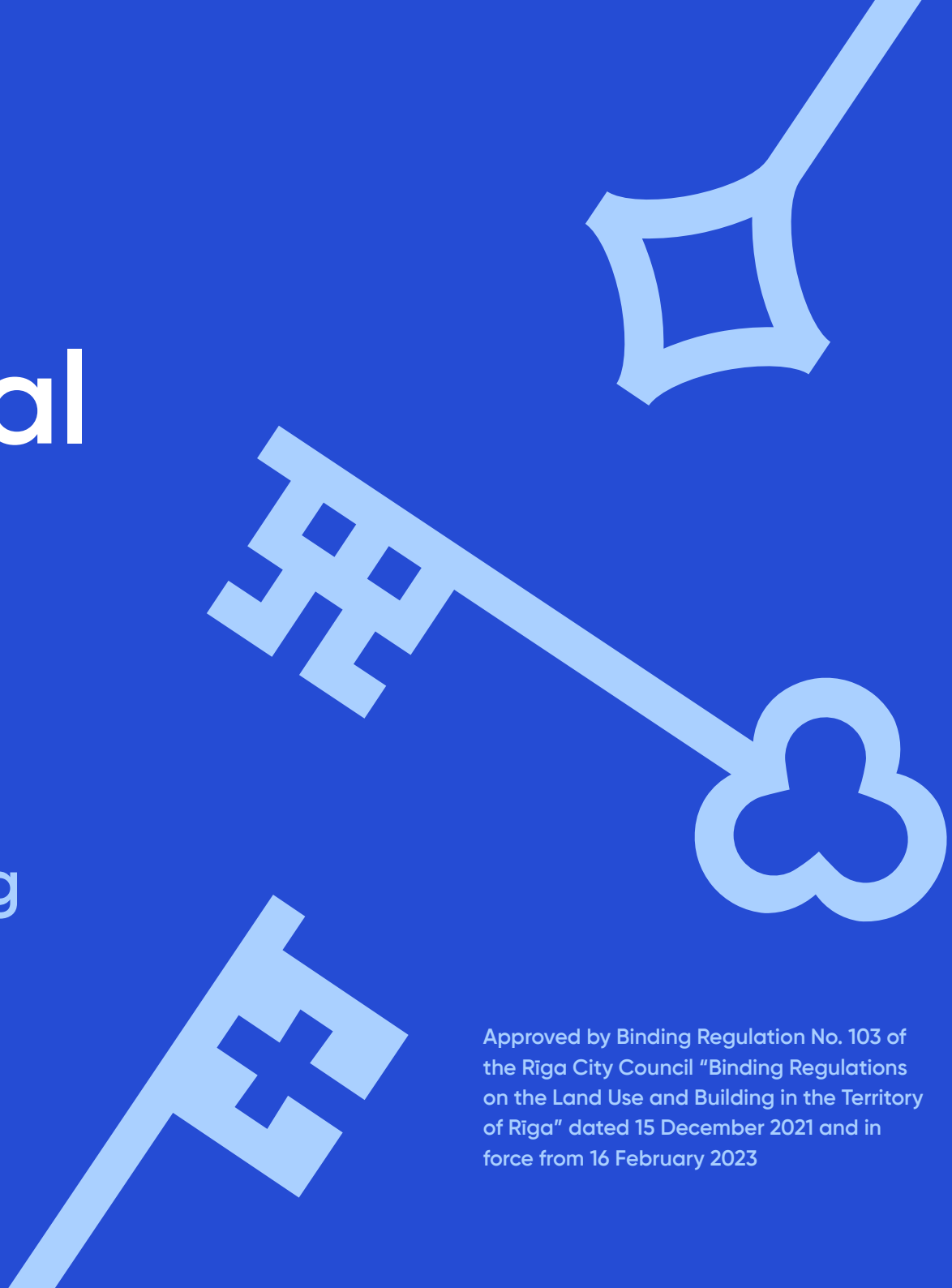
Rīga Spatial Plan

Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory



Approved by Binding Regulation No. 103 of the Rīga City Council "Binding Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga" dated 15 December 2021 and in force from 16 February 2023

Content

1 Application of the regulations and definitions

1.1 Application of the regulations

1 These regulations define the requirements on the land use and building in the territory of Rīga City Council.

2 Within the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area, the Law on Preservation and Protection of the Historic Centre of Rīga and the laws and regulations issued on the basis of the Law shall be observed and the spatial plan of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area and the local plans in force in the respective territory are applied in the land use and building of the territory.

3 Description of the permitted uses in the functional zones in these Regulations is supplemented by codes of uses in accordance with the codes of uses of the land defined in the Cabinet of Ministers General Regulations for the Planning, Use and Building of the Territory.

1.2 Definitions

4 The following terms are used in the Regulations for the Land Use and Building of the Territory (hereinafter – Regulations) that are part of the Rīga Spatial Plan (hereinafter – Plan, RSP):

4.1 Protected habitat – a protected habitat of Community interest, listed in Annex I to Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora;

4.2 Territory of building protection – a territory of building protection identified in the plan without the status of cultural monument, but where the existing historical buildings, scale and character of urban environment have to be preserved in accordance with the joint character of the building, and that is subject to special conditions of use and building;

4.3 Line of building – a line established in the plan, local plan, or detailed plan that determines the minimum distance of building from the border of a land unit (neighbouring land units), driveway border or other territories and objects, except for the red line of street;

4.4 Building scale – system of the size and proportion of scale of building (height, length, width);

4.5 Character of building – scale, form, architecture of building and set of materials used for construction, its position on the land unit, including in relation to street;

4.6 Building territory – land where building is intended in the plan as the key type of use of land;

4.7 Stool bed – an area around trees depending on their species to ensure their full biological, aesthetic, and ecological functions;

4.8 Plantations alongside the street – land strip between the red line of the street and building line, including between the red line and fence, is the fence is set back from the red line. The land strip is intended for plantations, mainly trees;

4.9 Architectonic accent – a compositional element or elements that are important to the architectonic form of the building, its total area does not exceed 5% of the area of the upper storey of the building between the internal surfaces of the external walls and it is outside the main building mass and its silhouette;

4.10 Architectonic and artistic inventory – visual research and photo fixation of the object that is carried out to determine the cultural and historical value and significance of the object and its individual parts;

4.11 Outdoor (open) storage – placement of goods, other objects, bulk cargo, etc. outside the premises, namely, in the yard, square, open space of building, etc.;

4.12 Waste container (bin) storage place – enclosed or open overground or underground structure or its part for the placement of bins or other types of equipment to collect household waste and sorted household waste that provides infrastructure to ensure compliance with the urban quality and sanitary standards;

4.13 Parking place – a place intended and arranged for parking one passenger car;

4.14 Freely standing auxiliary building – a non-residential building intended for auxiliary use that is not technically and structurally connected to the main building and not considered its part. A freely standing auxiliary building can be commissioned and used for its intended purpose before the main building on the land plot is commissioned;

4.15 Open space – part of footpath or pedestrian path (in a park, square, etc.) without any obstacles for pedestrian movement. Open space does not include the area required for installation of public transport stops, road infrastructure, benches, and other elements;

4.16 Hard covering – waterproof and durable pavement with a surface that is resistant to mechanical impact and climatic conditions (asphalt, concrete, road-paving blocks, etc.);

4.17 Establishment of increased danger of Category C – establishments designated as establishments of increased danger of Category C in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations on Procedures for Identifying and Determining Objects of Increased Danger, as well as for the Planning and Implementation of Civil Protection and Disaster Management, except for establishments where work with biological agents of Risk group 2 is carried out, including laboratories where samples may be examined to detect biological agents of Risk group 2;

4.18 Fuel station – land, structure or its part equipped with fuel (petrol, diesel, petroleum gas, natural gas, hydrogen or other fuels intended for operation of internal combustion engines) filling equipment to fill fuel tanks of vehicles and machinery, shipping vessels and yachts and specially designed containers for that purpose;

4.19 Venerable plant – a tree plant transplanted at least 3–4 times in the tree nursery, with symmetrical crown, evenly spaced skeletal branches and one distinct apex, a trunk circumference of at least 16 cm at a height of 1 m from the root, straight trunk, without defects, and well-developed root system;

4.20 Safety distance – distance from an imaginary line around the industrial accident risk establishment or engineering facility that delimits the area within which the municipality imposes restrictions to reduce potential effects of industrial accidents on human health, life and environment;

4.21 Main cornice – the strip on the front wall of a building that separates the wall from the roof and protects the wall from precipitation. If the architecture of the building lacks such an element, the edge of the roof, the top of the parapet or the edge of the interconnected roof is considered the main cornice for the purposes of measuring the height of the building;

4.22 Main building – building intended for the main use or additional use (that is not a free-standing auxiliary building, a building intended for auxiliary use). There can be several main buildings on a land unit;

4.23 Main façade – architecturally distinguished and most representative façade of the building. For public buildings, the primary entrance(s) is typically situated on the street-facing façade. For multi-apartment house buildings, it is usually

the longest street-facing façade, while for buildings with the shortest façade (end façade) facing the street, it is the longest façade with the entrances;

4.24 Allotment garden – territory used by residents for recreation and gardening for cultivating a variety of plants, including roots, berries, and orchards intended for household consumption. Additionally, allotment gardens often feature flower beds. Types of use of allotment gardens:

4.24.1 Temporary allotment garden – allotment garden for temporary use until the main use or additional use of the site is established;

4.24.2 Permanent allotment garden – an allotment garden that is permanently used over entire period of the plan and where single-storey non-residential buildings up to 25 m^2 may be built in accordance with these Regulations;

4.25 Established building – building in a specific territory featuring a joint building character;

4.26 Established building layout principles – composition of the layout of buildings in relation to the street within at least one building block, for example, the layout of all buildings at the same angle in relation to the street, the layout of buildings in alternation with deviations from the street in the same pace, considering the characteristic features of the layout of buildings with different functions (for example, forecourts for public buildings), etc.;

4.27 Inner yard – open space within a land unit bordered by free-standing or merged residential houses intended to provide primary recreational and economic needs of the residents of the residential houses. Recreational needs are provided by quiet and active recreation areas, benches and playgrounds, plantations, pet walking areas, etc. Economic needs are provided by access roads with vehicle parking lots, waste container (bin) storage places, sheds for drying laundry, etc.;

4.28 Street territory – the area of civil engineering structure intended for traffic, the borders of which are defined by red lines, including the area intended for vehicular traffic, pedestrian traffic and other street functions, for example, plantations and engineering communications;

4.29 Footpath – part of street between red lines intended for pedestrians and next to or separated from the carriageway;

4.30 Use – planned or implemented land survey, use and building. Use that complies with the plan is the permitted use;

4.31 Kiosk – small single-storey building with lightweight construction for sale of small goods or provision of services (for example, repairs of small items). Usually only the employee (salesperson) selling the goods to buyers can enter the kiosk;

4.32 Common yard – land unit or units that belong to the municipality and are not linked to multi-apartment houses that can be created and arranged as common recreational area for the residents of several houses (for an entire building block or group of houses, etc.);

4.33 Embankment foot-bridge – a foot-bridge that is parallel to the waterside and equipped with one or more access bridges. It can be an isolated, free-standing structure or an addition to the shore anchoring;

4.34 Foot-bridge – fixed or floating, permanent or temporary structure or construction intended for pedestrians to cross body of water or to access water transport vehicles. A foot-bridge is located in water on stilts or pontoons;

4.35 Marina – a wharf for at least 25 shipping vessels (yachts, recreational vessels and ships, boats, etc.) located in water in designated places, and a set of structures and infrastructure facilities required for the operations of the berth;

4.36 Large-scale residential building territory – a block of flats built

from 1950 to 1990 in accordance with a joint project that is usually a detailed plan, built-up block with standard (series) of multi-apartment houses and that may also contain commercial and non-commercial public facilities – educational institutions, business and service objects, etc.;

4.37 Local sewerage system – decentralised sewerage system for which a permit has been issued or a Category C polluting activity has been registered;

4.38 Pet cemetery – publicly accessible and duly established animal cemetery, where domestic animals (pets) are buried;

4.39 Non-compliant use – use which does not conform to the uses permitted by the plan, but which lawfully existed or was lawfully commenced before the plan came into force;

4.40 Land unit of non-compliant use – land unit where non-compliant use is exercised;

4.41 Non-compliant land unit – land unit that in terms of its area, configuration or characteristics of its building does not comply with the requirements of these Regulations;

4.42 Separating plantations – plantations that reduces the negative impact of noise, odours, dust, visual pollution, etc., on residential or public areas;

4.43 Mandatory building line – designed line where the building's façade shall be located;

4.44 Establishments of increased fire hazard – establishments where coal, peat and other combustible materials and substances are stored, wood processing and timber storage objects and territories, fibre storage objects and territories, agricultural production and storage objects and territories to which specific requirements of fire safety regulations issued by the Cabinet of Ministers apply. This category does not include sites posing industrial accident risk;

4.45 Additional use – any use (including apartment as auxiliary use) or construction of a structure that is subjected to the main use or main use of a particular land unit and that supplements, improves or contributes to the main use or additional use, but that cannot occupy more than 30% of the floor area permitted in the particular functional zone on the respective land unit. Additional use (except an apartment as an additional use) shall not be residential, except if provided otherwise in these Regulations;

4.46 Pavilion – single-storey building with lightweight construction used for commercial, catering, exhibition and similar public functions;

4.47 Underground structure – structure the upper covering of which is located below the ground level or does not rise above the ground level by more than 1.3 m;

4.48 Perimeter building – type of building where the structure covers the entire front side of the land unit from the border with one adjacent land unit to the border with another adjacent land unit (closed perimeter building) or is set back from the border of another adjacent land unit not less than 4.3 m (open perimeter building);

4.49 Access road – a road not bounded by red lines of streets, including house road and commercial road that crosses one or more land units, ensuring access to one or more land units, buildings, other structures or their groups, including within building blocks, and that may be established as a road of way (servitude) for the purposes of the Civil Law. An access road can also be an area intended as a transport infrastructure area in plan, local plan or detailed plan;

4.50 Available industrial accident risk prevention measures – industrial accident risk prevention measures, including feasible engineering methods and, regardless of whether those have been previously used or introduced in the production processes

in Latvia, those can be implemented in certain industry sector, considering its costs and benefits;

4.51 Acceptable risk level – individual risk characterised by the probability of human death caused by industrial accident that does not exceed 1 case in 1,000,000 years (Plet ≤ 1 × 10-6);

4.52 Wharf – fixed or floating hydraulic structure with non-submersible pontoons or its part with necessary equipment on the shore and on surface of water, intended to berth and park water transport vehicles or to place floating structures that are provided with the necessary connections of engineering communications;

4.53 Anti-noise measure – technical or organisational measure that reduces the levels of noise pollution;

4.54 Front yard – area of land plot between the main façade of the building and red line of the street, intended to ensure the visual perception of the main building on the land plot when viewed from the street. The front yard comprises the space delineated by the perpendicular projection of the main building's facade, forming a right angle with the red line of the street;

4.55 Recreation – use of natural and artificial recreational and recovery resources to restore physical, mental, and emotional capacities of people outdoors, for example, in forests, forest parks, parks and beaches, or while using specially designed facilities, for example, sports grounds, stadiums, health resorts, etc. Recreational resources also include recreation-related support infrastructure, for example, cycling paths, pedestrian streets and roads, athletes' hotels, administrative buildings, etc. The main functions of recreation are healing (restoring human health), education (developing mental potential) and sports (developing physical capabilities);

4.56 Strategic noise map of the Rīga agglomeration – a map, approved by the decision of the Rīga City Council, prepared for the territory of the Rīga agglomeration to assess the total noise exposure using various environmental noise sources or to establish a general environmental noise forecast;

4.57 Industrial accident risk establishments – facilities that are subject to the Cabinet of Ministers regulations on industrial accident risk assessment procedures and risk reduction measures and for which industrial accident prevention programme or safety report is developed;

4.58 Industry – production of goods and other products in buildings constructed for that purpose (industrial production buildings) and other structures, using production infrastructure (equipment, structures, engineering facilities, warehouses, etc.);

4.59 Square – facilitated area intended for pedestrian movement, short-term recreation, improvement of environmental and urban landscape quality;

4.60 Plantations – plants that are preserved, planted, sown and cared for;

4.61 Storey height – vertical measurement between the upper surfaces of consecutive floor coverings (basement, ground floor, or first floor, measured from floor level to the upper surface of the respective inter-floor covering);

4.62 Floor area for the purposes of calculation of building parameters – sum of the floor areas of all storeys (except basement and attic) of the buildings on the land plot. The floor area is measured along the external contour of external walls of every floor, including internal walls and loggias, except balconies, terraces and naturally ventilated unheated double façades, external open staircases and architectural ornaments. When calculating the floor area of the attic floor, the measurement is taken at the height of 1.6 m from the floor of the attic floor along the external contour of the external walls (upper floor covering). The floor area does not include the

area under part of the building that is above the ground to the height of at least 3.5 m and does not exceed 30% of the building area of the respective building. For buildings without external walls, the floor area is measured along the external contour of the external separating structure. If the ground plan marking of the building is not horizontal, the basement is the part of the building that is recessed by more than half the height of the storey in comparison to the ground level;

4.63 Technological equipment – engineering unit within the industrial accident risk establishment, above or below ground, where dangerous chemicals or their mixtures are manufactured, used, managed or stored, including a storage facility. The engineering equipment includes all the relevant engineering facilities and appliances, structures, pipelines, machinery, tools, docks, unloading wharfs for servicing the site, jetties, warehouses or similar structures (including floating structures) that are necessary for the operation of the engineering facility, except railway and branch-lines on the site;

4.64 Theme park – recreational, entertaining or educational park, exhibition, decoration (buildings, their design, personnel costumes, stores and goods) and entertainment (attractions, food, drinks) or educational activities that have a joint theme, for example, literary, historical, geographical, science, etc. The category includes, for example, botanical gardens, open-air museums, zoos, etc.;

4.65 Vehicle parking lot – structure intended for parking road, air, or water vehicles:

4.65.1 Parking lot – structure intended for parking passenger cars;

4.65.2 Outdoor parking lot – square built for parking passenger cars that is not a part of building or its part and that can be separated from the rest of the area (including with a fence). The category also includes outdoor parking lots in the area between red lines, but excludes parking lots on the edge of the street carriageways in the area between red lines;

4.65.3 Outdoor vehicle parking lot – square built for parking different vehicles that is not a part of building or its part and that can be separated from the rest of the area (including with a fence). The category also includes outdoor vehicle parking lots in the area between red lines, but excludes streetside parking places in the area between red lines;

4.65.4 Indoor vehicle parking lot – vehicle parking lot that is inside of a building or its part;

4.65.5 Bicycle parking lot – structure equipped for parking bicycles (bicycle racks, bicycle closet, etc.);

4.65.6 Bicycle park-and-ride – safe and covered bicycle parking lot in a park-and-ride facility, where cyclists can leave their bicycles and use public transport or private cars to reach the destination;

4.66 Vehicle parking place – a place designed and arranged for parking one vehicle;

4.67 Transport interchange point – parking or transfer point providing connection between different transport modes and, depending on the type of transport interchange, providing alternative transport modes (including shared vehicles, for example, cars, bicycles, scooters, etc.), thereby reducing the need for private car use;

4.68 Waterside – public or private area on and near the shore of a water body. Waterside area includes the towpath and the area that is functionally related to the use of water that may be land of the swimming site with zones intended for swimming infrastructure (parking lot, changing rooms, toilets, showers,

business and service objects intended for visitors, etc.), the land of the wharf and its infrastructure, the land intended for the infrastructure of floating structures, etc.;

4.69 Guidance system – a variety of contrasting materials strategically placed along footpaths and other elements, serving as tactile cues that facilitate safe navigation for individuals with visual impairments. The guidance system consists of linear brick pavement (guidance) and point pavement (warning surface). The guidance system indicates the route along the footpath and leads to pedestrian crossing with traffic lights or where priority for pedestrians has been determined;

4.70 Multi-level plantations – plantations made up of plants on different heights:

4.70.1 Two-level plantations – plantations with trees as the first level and shrubs, perennials or both as the second level. The first level can also be made up of large shrubs, the second level of low bushes or flowers. Each plantation segment shall be at least 1 m wide;

4.70.2 Three-level plantations – plantations with large trees as the first level, for example, birch or maple trees, large shrubs as the second level, for example, lilacs, mountain pines, and large perennials or small shrubs as the third level, for example, rock-roses, spiraeas, etc. Each plantation segment shall be at least 1 m wide;

4.71 Historical building – set of historical buildings located on the site;

4.72 Historical structure – structure built more than 50 years ago;

4.73 Historical plantations – forest parks, parks, gardens, cemetery plantations, avenues and other landscape architecture and garden art objects created more than 50 years ago and whose original layout, planting and facilities structure has been sufficiently preserved or it is possible and necessary to restore and improve it;

4.74 Local traffic lane – on the street with a predominantly connecting function, a parallel lane along the main carriageway with connections to the main carriageway and, between these connections, junctions with lower category streets or access roads to individual land units;

4.75 Green rainwater management solutions – buildings, structures and biological engineering methods for rainwater management, for its storage, natural treatment and infiltration into the soil that relieve or replace centralised rainwater drainage systems. Solutions can include infiltration cassettes and wells, permeable pavements, saddle, filtering lines, sedimentation or retention ponds, biological filters or rain gardens. Solutions are selected considering the level and volume of water pollution.

2 Requirements for the use of entire territory

2.1 Permitted use in entire territory

5 In accordance with the restrictions provided in the plan and other laws and regulations and the specifics of particular territories, entire territory can be used for placement of buildings and their parts in accordance with the permitted use in the territory, as well as:

5.1 for construction of local streets (Category E), access roads, pedestrian streets and roads and bicycle lanes, as well as for reconstruction of existing streets and roads;

5.2 for the purposes of establishment of plantations and facilitation of the territory, including construction of wharfs and slipways on the shores of water bodies, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations and other laws and regulations;

5.3 for establishment of temporary allotment gardens in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations;

5.4 for construction of engineering supply networks and objects, including:

5.4.1 combustion plants with the rated thermal input of less than 0.2 MW;

5.4.2 combustion plants with the rated thermal input of less than 1 MW, if the combustion plant uses biomass;

5.4.3 combustion plants with the rated thermal input of less than 5 MW, if the combustion plant uses gaseous fuels;

5.4.4 transformer substations, except 330 kV transformer substations;

5.4.5 external areas where centralised wastewater collection systems shall be planned (TIN11) and in the areas where it is not possible to connect to the existing centralised sewerage networks, local sewage treatment plants, with the capacity of less than 20 m^3 per day;

5.5 for auxiliary use;

5.6 for waste management infrastructure – waste container (bin) storage places and separate collection point for household waste, waste management services required for the maintenance and functioning of sites and facilities, for example, collection of empty glass containers, provided that the facilities are not included in the types of operations of building of waste management and recovery undertakings (13005) listed in Appendix 12 to these Regulations;

5.7 for establishment of zero-emission vehicle charging station or point;

5.8 for installation and use of individual alternative energy supply equipment – heat pumps, solar batteries, solar energy collectors and wind power plants with the capacity up to 20 kW, if it does not contradict the respective laws and regulations and if the requirements of these Regulations regarding assessment of the impact of the noise level generated by the equipment and implementation of anti-noise measures are met and the solutions are approved by the institution of the Rīga City Council that carries out the functions of the building authority (hereinafter – building authority);

5.9 construction of erosion risk mitigation, flood protection structures, and drainage systems in accordance with the requirements outlined in the plan for drainage systems, polder infrastructure, natural drainage, and flood-prone areas;

5.10 for placement or establishment of other facilities, as well as for carrying out activities required for public safety, health

protection, cultural monument protection and preservation, or environment protection considerations;

5.11 for provision of publicly accessible drinking water points (drinking water taps);

5.12 for provision of transport interchange points (except for park-and-ride).

2.2 Prohibited use in the entire territory

6 The following uses are prohibited in the entire territory:

6.1 to establish quarries for the extraction of soil and deposits;

6.2 to park, collect or store inoperable or semi-operable vehicles, unless the area used for this purpose is a vehicle graveyard designed and arranged for this purpose or a collection point of company engaged in processing of used vehicles;

6.3 to collect, accumulate or store waste (including scrap metal, used tyres, construction waste and other waste, or contaminated soil), except in areas (squares, sheds, etc.) that are designed or constructed for such purpose in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations;

6.4 to use the shells or parts of vehicles or carriages, hulls or parts of ships, caravans, containers and other similar objects as structures, except if the solution has been approved in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the construction process;

6.5 to place structures to keep livestock intended for acquisition of products of animal origin, except if keeping of such animals is required to maintain and manage grassland, including in specially protected nature territories, and provided all permits specified in the laws and regulations have been received;

6.6 to carry out land filling using untreated industrial and household waste, contaminated soil, slag and similar materials;

6.7 to arbitrarily alter the terrain by lowering or raising the existing ground level by more than 50 cm (except for filling of individual pits), make arbitrary changes to the hydrological regime and modify the natural shoreline of water bodies (for example, by constructing shore anchoring, undertaking excavation works or embankment filling);

6.8 *(removed by the judgment of the Constitutional Court of Latvia dated 4 April 2024 in Case No 2023-27-03)*.

2.3 Non-compliant use and non-compliant land unit

7 The lawfully initiated use on a land unit of non-compliant use may be continued. Non-compliant use is considered to have been lawfully initiated in the following cases:

7.1 structures lawfully constructed are located on the land unit; and there is a valid construction permit;

7.2 permit for the performance of polluting activities or other special permit has been received and is effective for the performance of the activity. In this case, the territory may continue to be used to perform activities for which the permit for the performance of polluting activities or another special permit has been received. Increase of the scope of activities is permitted, if the requirements provided in other laws and regulations are complied with and as a result of the activities, an equivalent or improved level of environmental protection is maintained.

8 Construction in existing non-compliant land unit or existing non-compliant land unit outside the protection areas of urban building monuments and territories of building protection is possible in accordance with the following requirements:

8.1 it is not permitted to increase the total floor area of structures on the land unit by more than 15%, unless specified otherwise in these Regulations. Following the reconstruction referred to

above, no further increase in the total floor area of structures during the reconstruction is permitted;

8.2 if the height of building on a non-compliant land unit or on a land unit of non-compliant use is higher than the maximum building height specified in these Regulations in the respective land unit, it may be rebuilt in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations without increasing its height;

8.3 if reconstruction of the structure is intended on the land unit of non-compliant use, and the type of use of the structure shall be changed, the type of use of the structure may be changed provided that the use of the land unit after reconstruction complies with the plan.

9 An undeveloped land unit registered with the State cadastre information system of immovable property, the area of which at the time these Regulations became effective is less than the minimum land unit area that will be created anew specified in these Regulations or the configuration of which does not comply with the requirements specified in the plan, may be utilised and built in accordance with the plan, if other requirements of these Regulations are complied with.

10 The construction of a new building on the land unit of non-compliant use shall be initiated and implemented in accordance with the current plan.

2.4 Land survey

11 In the decision on the conditions for the development of land survey project the building authority may determine:

11.1 the necessity to specify the restrictions of the immovable property object;

11.2 the necessity to design access options to overground or underground engineering communications;

11.3 additional conditions necessary for the development of the project.

12 The land survey project shall be approved by the following municipal institutions:

12.1 City Development Department of the Rīga City Council;

12.2 Traffic Department of the Rīga City Council, if the borders of the relevant land unit overlap with the red line of the municipal street or square or access to the respective land unit is ensured from the municipal street or square;

12.3 Property Department of the Rīga City Council, if the project solution involves a land unit owned by municipality, land unit that falls under the competence of the municipality, land unit included in the reserve land fund or another land unit the possessor of which is the municipality in accordance with laws and regulations;

12.4 The competent authority of the Rīga City Council for the environmental protection issues, if the land unit is located within the surface water body protection zone, within a strict regime protection area around the water abstraction point, within the forest land territory, within a specially protected nature territory (including protection area of protected trees), micro-reserve, contaminated territory or if a deep well or trees of landscape value are on the land unit.

2.5 Formation of land units

13 As a result of division, merger or border rearrangement of land unit the following cannot be established:

13.1 land unit where in the part free of restrictions (for example, protection zone) building is not feasible (it is not possible to insert a square with the edge length of 9 m), including land unit the front of the street of which is less than 9 m. This provision does not apply to land units to which perimeter building regulations are applicable, land units where terraced houses are built, land units where a driveway connection to the street is provided to the street front, and land units where only outdoor vehicle parking lots, engineering supply networks and objects are located;

13.2 land unit located in several territories with a different permitted use of the territory, except in the following cases:

13.2.1 if part of the land unit is located within the territory of the street between the red lines, within the Nature and Greenery Territory or within the Water Territory;

13.2.2 if, before the land unit division, it is already located in several territories with different type of permitted use of the territory;

13.2.3 if it is intended to combine land units located in different sub-zones of the same functional zone.

14 Minimum area of newly-created land units is as follows:

14.1 minimum area of land units intended for building in all functional zones where building is permitted and no other provisions apply: 400 m^2;

14.2 if the newly-created land unit is not connected to centralised or local water supply and sewerage system, the minimum area of the land unit in all functional zones and unless other provisions apply: 600 m^2;

14.3 within the Private House Building Territory (DzS2), Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM2) and within the territory with increased proportion of greenery (TIN14): 2,000 m^2;

14.4 in the territory of building protection of Vecāķi: 1,200 m^2;

14.5 in the territory of building protection of Teika: 800 m^2;

14.6 if a semi-detached house has been erected on the land unit before the land division or if the local or detailed plan includes a semi-detached house as the only permitted use on the respective land unit: 200 m^2 for one side of semi-detached house, but if the land unit is not connected to a centralised or local sewerage system: 300 m^2 for one side of semi-detached house;

14.7 if a terraced house has been built on the land unit before the land survey or if in local plan or detailed plan the terraced house is intended as the only permitted use: 150 m^2 for one terraced house section (part);

14.8 in Nature and Greenery Territories occupied by forest land: 5,000 m^2;

14.9 land unit for the construction of an industrial building, technical building and transport infrastructure objects: in accordance with the functional necessity;

14.10 in Nature and Greenery Territories outside the forest land: 400 m^2;

14.11 in Water Territories: it has not been determined, except for public waters. Public water territories cannot be divided, if those are not part of immovable properties adjacent to the respective water territory.

15 Additional conditions for formation of land units within the territories of urban building monuments and territories of building protection are provided in Sub-chapter 2.11 of these Regulations.

16 In undeveloped territories, outside the urban building monuments

and territories of building protection where the minimum area of the newly-created land unit has been determined, a derogation of up to 10% of the requirements specified in these Regulations in regard to the minimum area of newly-created land unit may be provided in land survey project or detailed plan where solutions for division of land units are developed.

17 When calculating the minimum area of a land unit, it shall not include the area between the red lines of streets.

2.6 Conditions for the arrangement of inner yards of large-scale residential building territories

18 In the inner yard of large-scale residential building territory, local plan of the territory shall be developed for a new construction intention (permanent use), in which the plan and these Regulations shall be detailed and specified.

19 If a temporary use structure – parking lot whose term of operation has expired – is located in the inner yard of large-scale residential building territory, documentation of construction intention in accordance with the laws and regulations shall be developed for construction of a new temporary parking lot instead of and in the amount of existing structure, without detailed plan and without public discussion on the construction intention.

20 In a land unit not attached to a residential house that does not border the red lines of streets, but to which access is ensured in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations, the installation of plantations and facilitated recreational territory and temporary use structures are permitted: a parking lot and local commercial or service facility with the maximum building area of up to 50 m^2 that is intended for purchase or sale of goods directly to the consumer and the provision of domestic services, but does not include wholesale trade or polluting activities (equipment) for which a permit for the performance of polluting activities or Category C registration is required. The above-mentioned area restriction does not apply to the use and reconstruction of the objects that have been legally constructed before the plan became effective, if the floor area of the object is not increased.

21 It is permitted to use and develop a land unit not connected to a residential house that borders the red lines of streets in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations in the relevant functional zone.

22 The following requirements shall be applied in reviewing the land unit functionally required for a residential house:

22.1 when developing the land unit area and border plan that is functionally necessary for a residential house, the building parameters specified in these Regulations shall be complied with, proportionality in terms of areas and configuration shall be ensured between the land units functionally linked within the borders of one block and the possibilities for establishment of unlinked land units as independent building land units shall be evaluated;

22.2 when developing the land unit area and border plan that is functionally necessary for a residential house, area for parking places and the following elements of improvements in the design of the land unit shall be considered:

22.2.1 plantations;

22.2.2 playgrounds;

22.2.3 calm recreation places;

22.2.4 active recreation zones;

22.3 if the number of parking places previously available for the residents of an existing residential house does not comply with the requirements of the plan, the review of the land unit functionally required for the residential house may exclude the requirements of the plan but should at least ensure that the existing number of parking places is maintained;

22.4 the formation of inter-area of land is permitted where the interarea land is intended for the placement of shared infrastructure, including a vehicle parking lot, but excluding a parking lot for trucks.

2.7 Requirements for access to land units

23 A land unit may be formed, developed or used where access to the land unit is provided. Access to land unit is provided if:

23.1 the land unit is adjacent to a street of Category C, D or E or a pedestrian street with restricted vehicle movement, constructed or provided for in the plan, local or detailed plan (hereinafter – planning documents) or in the construction project;

23.2 the land unit borders a constructed access road or an access road provided in the construction project or planning document linking the land unit with a street of Category C, D or E, a local traffic lane or a pedestrian street with restricted traffic flow;

23.3 the land unit borders a local traffic lane of a street of Category B or C constructed or provided in construction project or planning document that ensures access to the land unit.

24 The road intended to ensure access to a land unit shall be lawfully constructed until the relevant structure is commissioned.

25 By constructing a new street and reconstructing an existing street, except for streets of Category B and C, access is ensured to all land units with which the new street borders.

26 The connection of a new street, driveway and passage to a carriageway of a street of Category C or D shall be developed not closer than 50 m from the intersection, while a connection to a street of Category E – not closer than 20 m from the intersection. The above requirement may not be applied in the territories of urban building monuments and territories of building protection. The connection of a new street, driveway and passage to the street carriageway shall be developed not closer than 30 m from the public transport stop. Considering the configuration and position of the land unit against the intersection, the Traffic Department of the Rīga City Council may allow to reduce the specified connection distances. If it is possible to connect to streets of different categories, the connection can be constructed to a street of lower category.

2.8 Requirements to ensure the environmental accessibility in public outdoor space

27 When designing streets and other public outdoor spaces, special solutions shall be provided to ensure environmental accessibility. The building authority may include additional requirements to ensure the environmental accessibility in the conditions for the design of the construction permit.

28 When designing footpaths and pedestrian roads (roads in parks, squares and other areas of the public outdoor space) the following requirements shall be complied with:

28.1 the minimum width of the open space of a newly-built footpath exceeding 25 m is 1.8 m. However, if this cannot be provided, after every 25 m, considering the location of existing trees or elements of engineering structures, a pull-off site with the minimum width of 1.8 m and length of 2 m is built;

28.2 the transverse grade of a footpath or pedestrian path shall not exceed 3%. A greater transverse grade can be created on footpaths when reconstructing streets in the areas of existing buildings, creating connections with building plinths, foundations, entrance stairs, etc.;

28.3 at the point of road crossing, the footpath is constructed with an incline to the carriageway or the carriageway is elevated to the level of the footpath;

28.4 minimum width of the footpath is 1.5 m. It is permitted to reduce the minimum width of footpath in the following cases:

28.4.1. on the streets where the planned pedestrian flow does not exceed 50 pedestrians per peak hour;

28.4.2. to preserve the historical character of street when constructing footpaths within the territories of urban building monuments and territories of building protection;

28.4.3 when reconstructing streets without footpaths, if it is not possible to construct a 1.5 m wide footpath due to the dimensions of the street;

28.4.4 when building bypasses around impassable obstacles (for example, trees);

28.5 in places with the pedestrian flow exceeding 50 pedestrians per peak hour, near public buildings, public transport stops, service and commercial facilities, etc., the footpath shall be illuminated;

28.6 a guidance system shall be constructed on the footpaths with pedestrian flow exceeding 50 pedestrians per peak hour;

28.7 amenities shall be placed within a single lane outside the open space of footpath;

28.8 functional or decorative elements of environment on footpaths and pedestrian paths shall be placed within a single line outside the open space to avoid hindering pedestrian traffic. It is permitted to place environmental elements in the open space that are secured at a height of not less than 2.5 m from the footpath covering.

29 When designing stairs and ramps, except entrances into buildings, the following requirements shall be observed:

29.1 before the stairs, on the entire stair width, a tactile warning strip, 0.3 m wide, shall be installed at the top and bottom;

29.2 at least one side of the stairs and ramp shall be equipped with contrasting handrails with handles on two heights (at 0.7 m and 0.9 m). The length of handrail is designed to exceed the length of the stairs or ramp by 0.3 m at both ends. Handrails shall be installed in accordance with the contours of the stairs, ensuring directional orientation and safety;

29.3 ramps intended for pedestrians shall be installed with the following inclines:

29.3.1 for ramps with the total height difference up to 0.3 m, incline is not more than 1:8 (12%);

29.3.2 for ramps with the total height difference up to 0.5 m, incline is not more than 1:10 (10%);

29.3.3 for ramps with the total height difference more than 0.5 m, incline is not more than 1:12 (8%);

29.3.4 for ramps exceeding 6 m, horizontal landing is installed with the dimensions of at least 1.5 m x 1.5 m;

29.3.5 if the direction of movement on the ramp changes by more than 90 degrees, before each such turn, a horizontal landing is provided, the dimensions of which are at least 1.5 m x 1.5 m.

30 When designing stairs, ramps and other elements to ensure functions of the object, those are installed outside footpaths and pedestrian paths (in the area between the red lines of streets and outside those), except for cases when footpaths are within a building block there are protruded elements in the pedestrian zone. In such a case, the newly required functional elements must not protrude into the sidewalk or pedestrian path beyond the existing elements within the block's boundaries and their solution shall be designed to retain the minimum width of the footpath provided in these Regulations.

31 On intersections, next to pedestrian crossing and in the open space of footpath, all types of poles (traffic lights, road signs, advertisements,

lighting poles) shall be marked with 10 cm wide white contrasting lines that are located 160 cm, 140 cm and 35 cm high from the footpath surface.

32 On newly-built streets, it is forbidden to place basement hatches and bars. Near basement windows, it is allowed to install lighting shafts that protrude into the footpath by not more than 0.4 m and that are covered with thick glass or metal bars at footpath level. The bars are not installed in parallel to the building, the gaps between the bars shall not exceed 0.02 m. A glass surface incorporated into the footpath shall not be slippery.

33 Before pedestrian crossings, stairs, and other level changes, a white warning stripe is applied across the entire width of the respective area. The warning strip warns and informs people with visual impairments about stairs, other level changes, beginning and end of pedestrian lines, entrance and exit on transport stops.

34 When traffic lights are installed on street intersections, the following requirements shall be complied with:

34.1 traffic light call buttons, signal and tactile sign boxes are installed on the traffic light pole to ensure that the upper edge would be positioned at a height of 1.2 m from the level of footpath;

34.2 traffic lights are equipped with an audible signal that is audible on both sides of the street during road crossing, and it is distinct for each of the traffic light's illuminated signals, with the volume depending on the traffic intensity;

34.3 traffic lights shall be equipped with an audible signal, the signal call button and tactile sign boxes;

34.4 the tactile information box that contains information on the number of lanes and driving directions of vehicles, shall be placed perpendicular to the footpath and parallel to the lane. A tactile arrow that indicates the direction is located on the box for the purposes of crossing the street.

2.9 Plantations and protected habitats

35 When performing construction on a land unit, except for the construction of linear infrastructure in the street territory, the existing trees shall be preserved as much as possible. The distance where it is prohibited to perform construction in the vicinity of a tree to be preserved equals to 20 diameters of the tree trunks that are measured from the tree trunk. The distance can be reduced if the construction intention documentation includes solutions for preservation and further development of the tree that have been approved by a qualified arborist. These requirements apply to stool bed of existing and planned trees that is located in a closed or partially closed covering.

36 When designing a new street, between the red lines, a separate plantation line shall be planned (a land strip with existing or planned plantations that form the landscape of the street, mainly trees where, along with plantations, parking places, recreation places with outdoor furniture and other facilities can be installed), provided the street profile allows it. The building authority may include the types of plantation and layout principles in the conditions for the design of the construction permit. If it is planned to create new plantations on the street with existing plantations, new plantations shall be created considering the character of the existing plantations (type and style).

37 Before reconstruction of a street, considering the layout of engineering communications and technical regulations issued by the competent authorities, new plantations alongside the street or restoration of existing plantations shall be assessed along the entire street or a part thereof, in accordance with the conditions for creation of plantations provided in the construction permit. This assessment can be performed in case of reconstruction of street covering.

38 In outdoor parking lots with 50 and more spaces located in the area between the red lines of streets, plantations shall be installed on several levels – two-level or three-level –, using venerable plants and choosing tree species that comply with climate and environment

conditions and respecting the character of the surrounding landscape, traffic organisation and existing and planned layout of engineering communications.

39 For new tree plantations on the streets, engineering solutions for watering of plantations, soil ventilation and development of root system shall be developed.

40 If the land surface level around an existing tree is changed, the tree preservation solutions shall be implemented in accordance with the construction intention documentation.

41 On the streets where vehicle entrance or parking is permitted or planned, solutions for tree trunk and root protection against mechanical damages is provided, for example, installing specific trunk and root protection devices or vertical stool bed edges and load levelling constructions.

42 When carrying out construction, cargo transportation or other works related to the use of territory, it is prohibited to damage the tree root system, trunk or crown.

43 During construction works, the following measures are taken:

43.1 the tree trunks in the construction territory shall be fenced with shields that are not lower than 2.5 m;

43.2 if the tree roots are exposed as a result of short-term construction works, the uncovered tree roots shall be covered to protect them from drying out;

43.3 land surface around trees, except for street traffic space, shall be covered with large plates, to avoid heavy construction machinery causing soil compression and to prevent root damages. Minimum covered surface complies with the projection of tree crown on the ground;

43.4 after completion of construction, the soil surface and plantations shall be restored.

44 The land strip for plantations alongside a street shall be created based on the following conditions:

44.1 the goal of the land strip for plantations is to create stylistically unified plantations over an entire section or at least within one block to ensure the city's network of green infrastructure, the environment quality required for the human health and communication, and the ecological balance of the city;

44.2 the solution for the land strip for plantations shall be developed within the local plan or detailed plan, if development of these planning documents is required;

44.3 if local plan or detailed plan are not developed, the building authority can include requirements for creation of a land strip for plantations in the design conditions of construction permit, including the minimum width and basic requirements for plantations (for example, requirement to create multi-level plantations, line of trees, plantations of specific style, etc.);

44.4 if the construction intention provides new plantations in the area with existing plantations, those shall be created, considering the character of the existing plantations (type and style).

45 Separating multi-level plantations for improvement of environment quality (protection against noise and air pollution) shall be created as follows:

45.1 when designing a multi-apartment house next to Category B or C street. Plantations shall be installed along the street;

45.2 along the vehicle parking lot, if it is placed on the border of a land unit with an educational institution, except for parking places in the area between the red lines of the street;

45.3 along the vehicle parking lot, if it is placed on the border of a land unit where residential building is allowed, or in the yard of multi-apartment house where it borders a playground, outdoor sports facilities or recreational area for residents;

45.4 along the border of a land unit where industrial company, waste management and processing company, warehouse or object of trade and services is located the floor space of which exceeds 300 m^2, if a residential building or an educational institution is located or, in accordance with these Regulations, is permitted within a radius of 50 m from the respective company or object. The line shall be created along the border that is directed towards the existing or permitted residential building or educational institution. Such line is established with three-level plantations with at least 4 m width.

46 The cultural and historical value of historical plantations or their parts outside the territories of urban building monuments shall be determined by the municipality. When reviewing the construction intention, the building authority is entitled to ask the competent authority to assess the cultural and historical value of historical plantations or its parts and the necessity to include additional conditions for preservation of historical plantations or its parts in the respective construction intention. The building authority can include the obligation to preserve plantations in the construction permit, explanatory note or attestation card.

47 In the area where, according to the information of the nature data management system "Ozols" of the Nature Conservation Agency, at least one type of protected habitat with the total continuous area of at least 1 ha is located in whole or in part, when developing the construction intention documentation, detailed plans or local plans, an opinion of a certified species and habitat conservation expert registered in accordance with the procedure established by the laws and regulations, containing the content provided in the laws and regulations, including the following information, shall be attached to the document:

47.1 evaluation of the distribution and quality of protected habitats within the land unit subject to construction or the area of the plan;

47.2 evaluation of significance of the impact of the planned building on protected habitats, including on the level of the Rīga municipality;

47.3 recommendations for the placement of building on the land unit or within the planning area and other conditions, for example, the layout of facilities, protection of trees during construction, preservation of terrain and ground vegetation, etc.

2.10 Conditions for creation of facilitated public outdoor spaces

2.10.1 Conditions for establishment, reconstruction and use of forest parks

48 The main use of the forest park is a facilitated public outdoor space.

49 Additional uses of the forest park, to ensure the basic functions of the forest park, is as follows:

49.1 building of business or service objects (12002): kiosks, pavilions, stands, cafeterias, restaurants, sports and similar equipment rental points;

49.2 building of cultural institutions (12004): open-air stages, exhibition halls, dance halls;

49.3 sport buildings (12005): outdoor sports facilities, tracks with hard or soft covering.

50 Minimum proportion of forest (forest land) in a forest park constitutes at least 70% of the total area of forest park.

51 Maximum building density: 1.5% of the total area of a forest park; maximum building height: 2 floors (except for viewing towers, Ferris wheels, and other structures whose height is determined by their type of use).

52 The existing and planned forest parks in Rīga:

52.1 Anniņmuižas Forest Park;

52.2 Bābelītes Forest Park;

52.3 Biķernieku Forest Park;

52.4 Bolderājas Forest Park;

52.5 Imantas Forest Park;

52.6 Juglas Forest Park;

52.7 Kleistu Forest Park;

52.8 Culture and recreation park "Mežaparks";

52.9 Šampētera Forest Park;

52.10 Šmerļa Forest Park;

52.11 Ulbrokas Forest Park.

53 Creation and reconstruction of forest park shall be carried out in accordance with the following requirements:

53.1 if no structures are planned for additional uses in the forest park, except for functionally required objects, for example, toilets, changing rooms, showers, sports equipment rental points, other permanent structures with the building area not exceeding 50 m^2, and short-term use structures, construction intention documentation that covers entire territory of the forest park shall be developed for the establishment of the forest park;

53.2 if during the process of creating a new forest park, structures intended for additional use are planned, a local plan of forest park shall be developed. Local plan may not be developed if it is planned to build structures with the building area not exceeding 50 m^2, short-term use structures and functionally required objects, for example, toilets, changing rooms, showers, sports equipment rental points, etc.;

53.3 if during reconstruction of a forest park buildings intended for additional use are planned, a public discussion on the construction intention shall be organised. Public discussion on the construction intention may not be organised, if it is planned to build structures with the building area not exceeding 50 m^2, short-term use structures and functionally required objects, for example, toilets, changing rooms, showers, sports equipment rental points, etc.

54 The location of structures and requirements for a unified design of structures shall be determined in the construction intention documentation or, if necessary, in the local plan.

55 The minimum required amenities in a forest park are benches for short rest, path lighting, waste bins, vehicle parking lots and public toilets near the main entrances, and, if the site has a centralised water supply, a drinking water point. The number and location of these elements shall be determined considering the expected number of visitors and such estimations shall be included in the construction intention documentation for the forest park or in the local plan, if necessary.

2.10.2 Conditions for establishment, reconstruction and use of parks

56 The status of park is granted to an area by a respective decision of the Rīga City Council.

57 The main use of the park is a facilitated public outdoor space.

58 The permitted building (additional use) of the park is intended to ensure the basic functions of the park:

58.1 building of business or service objects (12002): kiosks, pavilions, stands, cafeterias, and restaurants;

58.2 building of cultural institutions (12004): open-air stages, exhibition halls;

58.3 sport buildings (12005): outdoor sports facilities, tracks with hard or soft covering.

59 Minimum area for plantations in a newly-created park is 60% of the total area of the park.

60 Maximum building density: 3% of the total area of a park; maximum building height: 6 m (except for viewing towers, Ferris wheels, and other structures whose height is determined by their type of use).

61 Creation and reconstruction of park shall be carried out in accordance with the following requirements:

61.1 if no buildings for additional use, except for short-term use, are planned in the park, construction intention documentation shall be developed for establishment or reconstruction of park in accordance with the laws and regulations. The building authority shall evaluate the necessity to carry out public discussion on the construction intention;

61.2 if it is planned to place structures for additional use in the park, except for short-term use structures, a detailed plan shall be prepared for establishment or reconstruction of the park.

62 The following studies shall be carried out as part of the preparation of the construction intention or detailed plan for the construction or reconstruction of the park:

62.1 when starting the development of a project or a detailed plan, a functional study (audit) of the park to assess the necessity to develop new functions in the park shall be carried out, including the need for new amenities or the need for reducing the range of functions (pedestrian flows, number of simultaneous visitors, visitor activities, etc.);

62.2 biodiversity study;

62.3 dendrological study;

62.4 study of the cultural heritage.

63 When reconstructing an existing park and developing new functions and facilities, for example, to establish a playground, skating rink, parking lot, the plantations area may be reduced by no more than 10% of the total area of the park, provided that the area of plantations in the park makes up at least 60% of the total area of the park.

64 The minimum required facilities in a newly-created park include benches, pathway lighting, waste bins, at least one public toilet and vehicle parking lot, and, if the site has a centralised water supply, a drinking water point. The location and number of facilities shall be determined in the park's construction intention documentation or detailed plan estimating the expected number of visitors.

65 The elements of facilities shall be manufactured or constructed in accordance with a customised project (design), if necessary, by organising architectural or design competition.

66 Additional requirements for creation and reconstruction of parks outside forest land are as follows:

66.1 newly-created park or its part is considered to be completed, if entire park or its part has been commissioned, but, in case of municipality park, the municipality council has issued park management regulations that include the following provisions:

66.1.1 area of the park (border of territory);

66.1.2 protected values in the park, including the following:

66.1.2.1 the dendrological values of the habitat of the specially protected species (native and non-native wood species that are outstanding specimens of their taxon – species, subspecies, variety, form, clone or cultivar) as provided in the opinion of dendrologist or certified arborist, if it has been obtained;

66.1.2.2 protected habitats;

66.1.2.3 large hollow or biologically old trees, including trees with a circumference of more than 2 m at 1.3 m above the root collar;

66.1.2.4 cultural and historical values.

66.1.3 park management conditions, including:

66.1.3.1 for regular care and restoration of plantations;

66.1.3.2 for regular care and formation of crowns of trees and shrubs;

66.1.3.3 for removing fallen trees and cutting dead trees and tree trunks, if those endanger the safety of people and park structures, recreational elements, small architectural forms and if they conflict with the functions of the park;

66.1.3.4 for cleaning of park area, including waste collection;

66.1.3.5 for maintenance of structures, entertainment elements, small architectural structures that are functionally necessary for the park, to ensure good technical condition and safety and hygiene of their operations or use and their safety for the human health and environment;

66.1.3.6 for optimal hydrological regime of water bodies in the park, and for maintenance and care of drainage systems;

66.1.3.7 for protection of cultural monuments, if the area of the park includes a state protected cultural monument or its protection area;

66.1.3.8 for conservation of natural values, considering the park's construction intention and the best solutions for conservation of specially protected species and protected habitats;

66.1.3.9 for production and placement of informative signs;

66.1.3.10 other conditions for the park management and protection;

66.2 values present in the park shall be protected without endangering the safety of people and in accordance with the park creation principles;

66.3 to ensure preservation of trees with a circumference of more than 2 m at 1.3 m above the root collar, without endangering safety of people, at least once every 10 years the municipality or the park manager, with the assistance of a certified arborist, assesses the condition of such trees.

67 In case of private parks, the park management regulations are prepared and approved by the park owner and included in the park's construction intention documentation or detailed plan.

68 Additional requirements for reconstruction of parks that are older than 50 years outside forest land:

68.1 it is prohibited to split land units;

68.2 for the construction, reconstruction and restoration of a park that is a cultural monument, conditions and permits from the National Cultural Heritage Administration shall be obtained in accordance with the procedure established in the laws and regulations governing the protection of cultural monuments.

2.10.3 Conditions for establishment, reconstruction and use of squares and shared-use yards

69 The status of a square shall be granted by a decision of the Rīga City Council.

70 The main use of a square and the shared-use yard shall be facilitated public outdoor space.

71 The following uses may supplement the main functions of the square and a shared-use yard:

71.1 building of business or service objects (12002): kiosks, pavilions, cafeterias, etc.;

71.2 building of cultural institutions (12004): exhibition stands, pavilions, open-air stages for concerts and plays, etc.;

71.3 sport buildings (12005): outdoor sports facilities, active recreation grounds.

72 Maximum building density in a square: 3% of the total area of the territory, maximum building height: 6 m.

73 The areas of municipality-owned squares, the only permitted use of which is facilitated public outdoor space, are listed in Appendix 17 to these Regulations. The municipality shall update this information on its website.

74 Squares shall be developed and reconstructed considering the following requirements:

74.1 if only amenities and plantations are planned in the square, construction intention documentation for creation or reconstruction of the area shall be prepared in accordance with the laws and regulations;

74.2 if it is planned to place structures for additional use in the square, except for short-term use structures, a detailed plan shall be prepared for establishment or reconstruction of the square.

75 The facilities of a square and a shared-use yard are selected based on the urban conditions and functions (for quiet recreation and pedestrian movement; for playgrounds and active recreation areas, etc.).

76 The proportion, type, composition and variety of plantations shall be provided in the construction intention documentation or in the detailed plan, if required by the laws and regulations.

77 The minimum required facilities in the square and a shared-use yard include benches, waste bins, lighting, pedestrian paths or pedestrian zones, in squares with permanent facilities such as public toilets and bicycle parking lots, but if the site has a centralised water supply, a drinking water point, in a shared-use yard — access roads shall be ensured.

78 Parking lots for residents, visitors and emergency vehicles, as well as bicycle parking lots, are allowed in the shared-use yard.

2.10.4 Conditions for establishment, reconstruction and use of theme parks and amusement parks

79 Theme parks and permanent amusement parks can be established provided they do not cause significant disturbances to the residents of the surrounding area.

80 A local plan shall be prepared for a theme park and a permanent amusement park. The terms of reference of a local plan shall include the content and level of detail of a local plan, including the relevant studies to justify the establishment of a theme park or an amusement park, including the following:

80.1 the forecast number of visitors and the vehicle parking lots required for the visitors, including an analysis of the existing and future traffic flows;

80.2 the impact on the living conditions of residents (noise levels, possible disturbances caused by night-time lighting, etc.);

80.3 the existing natural values, the quality of plantations;

80.4 the existing cultural and historical values and their protection.

2.10.5 Conditions for establishment and use of facilitated watersides

81 The amenities alongside watersides, their quantity and placement shall be determined when preparing the construction intention documentation for a facilitated waterside, considering the size of

the waterside to be facilitated, the characteristics of water body, the character of the adjacent buildings and facilities, the nature values and the planned intensity of use.

82 Minimum facilities: waste collection bins and portable toilet cabins, parking lots in the vicinity of the area, bicycle parking lots, drinking water point if the site has connection to centralised water supply.

83 A facilitated waterside shall be easily accessible by pedestrians and cyclists, integrating it into the network of bicycle lanes, if possible, and accessibility by public transport shall be ensured.

84 Well-facilitated watersides shall be equipped with waste bins and public toilets, and they shall be easily accessible by bicycle creating facilitated areas in the immediate vicinity of bicycle lanes or integrating the area into the network of bicycle lanes, and a parking lot shall be provided in the vicinity of the facilitated area. If the area is located along the shore of a water body that is longer than 1 km, parking lots shall be provided in several locations that are at least 1 km apart; and accessibility by public transport shall be ensured.

85 Appendix 9 to these Regulations lists watersides where public access shall be provided regardless of the ownership.

2.10.6 Conditions for allotment gardens

86 Temporary allotment gardens are a temporary (time-limited) form of use. When establishing a temporary allotment garden, it is allowed to place a temporary structure in the garden intended to store garden equipment with the maximum building area of 5 m^2.

87 Permanent allotment gardens serve the purpose of the establishment and maintenance of permanent gardens. Before establishment of permanent allotment gardens, a local plan shall be prepared for the respective area. In a permanent allotment garden (part of a land unit), it is allowed to build a one-storey non-residential building with the area of up to 25 m^2.

88 Within the area of permanent allotment gardens, on a separate land unit, a one-storey kiosk, shop, meeting place (premises), common showers, toilets, etc. can be built. The maximum building area of such a building is 60 m^2; in flood zones, in accordance with the requirements of the Protection Zone Law. A solution shall be developed within the local plan of the allotment garden area.

89 A unified local plan shall be developed for the permanent allotment garden area that includes:

89.1 division of the area into allotment gardens (parts of land units);

89.2 solution for streets (access roads);

89.3 waste container (bin) storage places, including for separate collection of household waste and green waste (biodegradable waste);

89.4 water supply, sewerage and lighting solutions;

89.5 in flood zones, drainage solutions to ensure that water is not polluted in case of flooding;

89.6 requirements for fences;

89.7 may include construction solutions of standard buildings and requirements for their use in the build-up area;

89.8 requirements for implementation of local plan, including the condition that the construction of buildings can be started after the construction of streets (access roads), engineering communications and other necessary infrastructure;

89.9 requirements for management, including waste management conditions, etc.;

90 It is prohibited to establish allotment gardens within polluted and potentially polluted territories and specially protected nature territories.

2.10.7 Conditions for establishment and use of swimming areas

91 The total area of a swimming site shall be determined by summing up the dry land area and the designated water area for swimming. Classification of swimming area:

91.1 small swimming sites with the total area not exceeding 0.2 ha;

91.2 medium-sized swimming sites with the total area of 0.2 to 2 ha;

91.3 large swimming sites with the total area exceeding 2 ha.

92 The area of servicing facilities and infrastructure objects of the swimming site cannot exceed 10% of the total area of the swimming site.

93 At least the following infrastructure objects shall be provided in a small swimming site:

93.1 changing room to allow simultaneous and secluded use by two visitors, considering the environmental accessibility requirements;

93.2 toilet;

93.3 waste bin;

93.4 bicycle parking lot with at least 10 bicycle parking places.

94 For medium-sized and large swimming sites, construction intention documentation covering entire swimming site shall be prepared. As for the separate active, water sports and calm (quiet) areas, the plan shall specify the location and number of the necessary services, amenities, bicycle parking lots and vehicle parking lots, considering the expected maximum number of simultaneous visitors of the swimming site.

95 At least 5 m^2 of the dry land area of the swimming site shall be provided for one visitor, excluding the area occupied by service and infrastructure facilities.

96 To protect the coastal vegetation, pedestrian paths shall be constructed to control the flow of visitors coming to the swimming site.

2.10.8 Conditions for establishment of cemeteries

97 A local plan shall be prepared to establish a new cemetery outside the Nature and Greenery Territory (DA3) justifying the solutions and introducing the necessary amendments to the functional zoning provided in the plan.

98 The local plan shall include the following solutions:

98.1 the internal functional and spatial organisation of the cemetery, including division of publicly accessible and management areas, the internal network of paths and squares, the location and volume of structures (including religious buildings) necessary for functions and management of the cemetery;

98.2 solutions to ensure access to the cemetery, solutions for vehicle parking lots;

98.3 solutions of facilities, including the waste container (bin) storage places, including for separate collection of household waste and green waste (biodegradable waste);

98.4 solutions and conditions to create plantations (arrangement, restoration or preservation of existing nature and plantation elements);

98.5 water supply, sewerage and electricity supply, including lighting solutions;

98.6 requirements for cemetery fences and functional or decorative fences in the cemetery;

98.7 requirements for the architecture of constructions;

98.8 requirements for management, including regulations for waste management;

98.9 other solutions in accordance with terms of reference.

2.10.9 Conditions for establishment of pet cemeteries

99 A local plan shall be prepared to establish a new pet cemetery, justifying the solutions and, if necessary, introducing the necessary amendments to the functional zoning provided in the plan.

100 The local plan shall include the following solutions:

100.1 the internal functional and spatial organisation of the pet cemetery, including division of publicly accessible and management areas, the internal network of paths and squares, the location and volume of structures necessary for functions and management of the pet cemetery;

100.2 solutions to ensure access to the cemetery, solutions for vehicle parking lots;

100.3 solutions of facilities, including the waste container (bin) storage places, including for separate collection of household waste and green waste (biodegradable waste);

100.4 solutions and conditions to create plantations (arrangement, restoration or preservation of existing nature and plantation elements);

100.5 water supply, sewerage and electricity supply, including lighting solutions;

100.6 requirements for cemetery fences and functional or decorative fences in the cemetery;

100.7 requirements for the architecture of constructions;

100.8 requirements for management, including regulations for waste management;

100.9 other solutions in accordance with terms of reference.

2.11 Requirements for preservation of cultural heritage

2.11.1 Objects of cultural heritage

101 The requirements for the preservation of cultural heritage are applied as specific requirements. These apply to the following areas and structures:

101.1 areas of state protected cultural monuments and protection zones around them;

101.2 territories of building protection, protected groups of building, structures and areas with a certain level of cultural and historical value as defined in Appendix 1 to these Regulations.

102 The following areas and objects are indicated in the plan "Main Protection Zones and Other Restrictions on the Land Use":

102.1 cultural monuments and protection zones around them;

102.2 UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area;

102.3 territories of building protection.

2.11.2 Cultural monuments and territories of building protection

103 The key protected urban construction elements in the cultural monuments and territories of building protection are the following:

103.1 the structure of the plan, character of building, system of layout principles, link of the built-up environment with the natural environment;

103.2 morphology of urban environment, spatial form, mass and nature of structures, mutual positioning of buildings;

103.3 urban panorama, silhouette, viewing perspectives, and skyline;

103.4 historical structures, certain unique structures, including sculptures, individual construction elements, interiors;

103.5 historical fortification systems or historical industrial objects and engineering structures that impart a distinctive character to the city or its part;

103.6 characteristic traditional construction materials, forms and techniques of the territory;

103.7 archaeological cultural layer;

103.8 green areas, parks, squares, plantations, historical water bodies and embankments;

103.9 spatial organisation of land units and facilitated public outdoor space;

103.10 inner yards of building blocks, courtyards in the historical building;

103.11 objects and centres of spiritual/religious and intellectual life (churches, community centres, museums, theatres, concerts halls, etc.);

103.12 various urban (local) life phenomena and traditions (traditional crafts, markets, trading sites, walking paths, places of historical events, etc.);

103.13 unique and specific objects that shape the identity and value of the urban environment;

103.14 authenticity of building elements, historical patina, atmosphere created by historic values.

104 The following categories of protected cultural values (set) have been determined in the territories of building protection:

104.1 territory of building protection as an entirety;

104.2 protected group of building;

104.3 objects with cultural and historical value (culturally and historically valuable structures and structures with a small cultural and historical value).

105 The following conditions shall be considered when constructing and carrying out economic operations within the territories of urban building monuments and territories of building protection:

105.1 if these Regulations do not provide otherwise, the existing street network, the form of streets, including the brick pavement and the existing street profile, plantations, fences and their arrangement, amenities and their elements; the scale and character of the existing historical buildings and their layout in relation to the public outdoor space shall be preserved as a cultural heritage value. Changes to the profile and surface of streets shall be permitted upon a proportionate assessment of the justification for the need of change in relation to the interests of preservation of heritage values;

105.2 land units shall be shaped in accordance with the historical structure and configuration of the layout of land plots in the respective building block or street, based on the analysis carried out by the initiator of land survey or building authority, and considering the dominating size of the land unit, if these Regulations do not provide a specific minimum area of the newly-created land unit within the respective territory of building protection or urban building monument;

105.3 creating new and recreating the existing plantations, the historical form (front gardens, yard greenery, tree avenues, etc.) and character (layout and composition principles) of the plantations in the area shall be preserved;

105.4 in construction, the layout by the building line shall be observed, as provided in Appendix 1 to these Regulations;

105.5 when reconstructing existing structures and designing new structures, their inclusion in the surrounding building landscape

shall be ensured, considering the environment scale, structure, principles of composition, visual links in the space of streets and squares and regularities of the structural evolution of the respective place. To support the design of a new building, urban analysis of the surrounding environment at the scale of the building blocks comprising the street space shall be prepared within the project;

105.6 new building may be constructed on undeveloped or partially built-up land units, if permitted by the density, intensity and vacant green territory ratio of the respective functional zone;

105.7 maximum number of storeys shall be determined in accordance with Appendix 1 to these Regulations. In addition, in certain situations the following special provisions shall be applied:

105.7.1 on the street front, the maximum building height cannot exceed the distance between the red lines of street, if the maximum building height (number of storeys) provided in Appendix 1 to these Regulations is higher;

105.7.2 the maximum height of structures placed in the depth of the land unit shall be determined in accordance with the permitted number of storeys provided in Appendix 1 to these Regulations, ensuring compliance with other building parameters, insolation requirements and other requirements of these Regulations.

105.8 when restoring or reconstructing wooden building façades, it is prohibited to eliminate or simplify finishing elements, use plastic windows, use façade plastering, except where an existing lime plastering is restored, ensuring sufficient air permeability;

105.9 within urban building monuments, complex cultural monuments consisting of several land units, and in the territories of building protection, in addition, the following conditions shall be observed:

105.9.1 local plan, encompassing the study of the entire specific territory, is prepared for changes in building parameters;

105.9.2 borders of the territory of building protection shall be assessed and amended by developing a local plan for the entire territory of building protection. The terms of reference of the local plan shall include only those requirements that have to be fulfilled to justify amendments.

106 When performing construction works and economic operations in the protected group of building, the following conditions shall be complied with:

106.1 preserve and improve the external form, finish of historical building, amenities and organisation of the area, plantations and public outdoor space solutions, i. e., fences, footpaths and other elements;

106.2 preserve the height of existing historical building;

106.3 when creating new building, its height shall be coordinated with the historical building. The height of the new building cannot exceed the maximum height of the historical building within the protected group of building. Other building indices shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of functional zoning considering the existing (actual) height of building;

106.4 during border rearrangement of land units, the land unit shall be established in accordance with the characteristic configuration and area, observing the general division principles of the land units of the group of building.

107 In case of potentially valuable historical buildings that are not cultural monuments or components of cultural monuments, specified in Appendix 1 to these Regulations, the cultural and historical value of buildings and their individual elements shall be determined by the municipality based on the municipality's binding regulations

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on determining the cultural and historical value of structures and plantations and in accordance with the following conditions:

107.1 determining the cultural and historical value of the structure, the municipality shall also introduce requirements for preservation and reconstruction of the structure, etc.;

107.2 for structures that are not cultural monuments or parts of cultural monuments, the following levels of cultural and historical values shall be applied:

107.2.1 structures with cultural and historical value;

107.2.2 structures with small cultural and historical value;

107.2.3 structures without any cultural and historical value;

107.2.4 structures degrading the cultural heritage environment.

108 A list of structures that have been classified based on the level of cultural and historical value shall be published on the municipality's website.

109 Requirements for culturally and historically valuable structures:

109.1 culturally and historically valuable structure shall be preserved as much as possible by performing appropriate maintenance and restoration;

109.2 when restoring culturally and historically valuable structure, its constructive system, roof form, facade elements and finish shall be retained;

109.3 before reconstruction of culturally and historically valuable structure, its architectonic and artistic inventory shall be carried out, and its files shall be attached to the construction intention documentation;

109.4 when reconstructing or restoring culturally and historically valuable structures, the elements creating its historic value shall be preserved, for example, proportions, style, characteristic construction details, facade decoration, functional and decorative elements, etc. Simplification of the facade decoration and replacement of original windows with plastic windows or simplified and asymmetrical windows the external appearance of which does not comply with the character, proportions and division of facade is not permitted. If the original windows and doors are lost or are in poor condition rendering their restoration not feasible, their historical analogues or stylistically suitable elements shall be created;

109.5 expansion of the volume of a culturally and historically valuable structure is permitted, if it preserves the historical structure, the modifications do not reduce the cultural and historical value and architectural quality of the building, the functionality of the building and quality of the urban environment is improved. Such reconstruction within urban building monuments can be carried out upon the approval of the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

109.6 if the building parameters (building density or intensity) of culturally and historically valuable structure exceed the maximum permitted building parameters in the respective area, the building volume in the respective land unit may be increased by no more than 20% of the actual floor area, if a historical structure and the cultural and historical values found therein are preserved, the modifications do not reduce the cultural and historical value and architectural quality of the building, the functionality of the building and urban environment quality are improved. Such reconstruction within urban building monuments can be carried out upon the approval of the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

109.7 increase of the number of storeys of a culturally and historically valuable structure in the form of constructing a mansard storey is permitted, provided that the changes preserve the original roof form in relation to the public outdoor space and do not increase the actual height of the building in metres. Such reconstruction

within urban building monuments can be carried out upon the approval of the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

109.8 a culturally and historically valuable structure may be relocated within borders of an existing land unit, after assessment of the impact of relocation on the cultural and historical environment, in accordance with the relocation project (construction intention documentation). The relocation project includes measurements/survey of the structure, photos, dismantling–marking documentation, plan showing the specific location for the new erection of the structure and other parts of the project required for relocation of the structure;

109.9 a culturally and historically valuable building can be demolished only if its preservation, in accordance with the conclusion of a construction expert, considering the structure's poor technical condition, is not feasible or the structure has been destroyed. Instead of a demolished structure, a new structure shall be built, retaining the scale and proportions of the original structure and selecting construction and facade finish material used for the original structure.

110 Requirements for structures with small cultural and historical value:

110.1 it is allowed to reconstruct a structure with small cultural and historical value, improving its architectural quality and functionality. If the building parameters (building density or intensity) of a structure with small cultural and historical value exceed the maximum permitted building parameters in the respective area, the building volume in the respective land unit may be increased by no more than 20% of the actual floor area, if a historical structure and the cultural and historical values found therein are preserved, and the modifications improve the urban environment quality. Such reconstruction within urban building monuments can be carried out upon the approval of the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

110.2 increasing of the number of storeys of a structure with small cultural and historical value constructing a mansard storey is permitted, provided that the reconstruction stylistically complies with the architecture of the building, and the increase of height of the building does not exceed 10% of the actual height of the building. Such reconstruction within urban building monuments can be carried out upon the approval of the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

110.3 when reconstructing structures of industrial heritage with small cultural and historical value, the characteristic architectural composition style features shall be retained;

110.4 it is allowed to demolish structure with small cultural and historical value, assessing the impact of destruction on the area's cultural and historical environment, and building new objects instead of the structure that fit in the environment;

110.5 if the building authority makes a decision to permit to demolish a structure with small cultural and historical value, it is allowed to build a new structure instead of this structure in accordance with the requirements of Subchapter 2.11.2 and Appendix 1 to these Regulations.

111 It is allowed to reconstruct, renovate and demolish structures without any cultural and historical value, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations.

112 It is prohibited to expand structures degrading the cultural and historical environment. It is allowed to demolish these structures without any additional survey.

113 It is prohibited to establish fuel stations and outdoor car washes in the territories of building protection, cultural monuments and protection zones (protection areas) around them.

114 Besides, the following conditions shall be observed within the territories of immovable cultural monuments and protection zones (protection areas) around them:

114.1 types of use and building parameters specified in the respective functional zone shall be permitted in the territory of the cultural monument and protection zone around it that do not diminish the value of the cultural monument. If necessary, opinion of the National Cultural Heritage Administration shall be obtained on the impact of the planned type of use and building parameters on the value of the respective cultural monument;

114.2 if the cultural monument is located within the Transport Infrastructure Territory, including territory between the red lines of streets, when developing the construction project of the transport infrastructure object, the project shall include solutions ensuring preservation of cultural monument, preventing or reducing the loss of its value, as well as these solutions shall be coordinated with the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

114.3 additional requirements for the territories of urban building monuments have been provided in Subchapter 5.1.5 and Appendix 1 to these Regulations.

2.11.3 Construction in historical building

115 Before submission of construction intention application to the building authority for restoration, reconstruction, renovation or demolition of a historical structure that is not a cultural monument and that is not located within the territory of building protection or urban building monument, the construction initiator shall take photographs of the object and assess the need for an architectonic and artistic inventory. Photographs and architectonic and artistic inventory, or the reasons why those are not required in the particular case, shall be attached to the construction intention documentation. The building authority shall assess the information received and, if necessary, include a requirement for an architectonic and artistic inventory in the design conditions of construction permit.

116 The architectonic and artistic inventory can be conducted for an area, part of an area, the whole or part of structure, or only for individual parts of structure.

117 The architectonic and artistic inventory shall include:

117.1 textual description with introduction, historical information, analysis of the materials found in the inventory, conclusions and recommendations for the cultural and historical value in accordance with these Regulations and the permitted actions;

117.2 copies of the designs, plans and other historical images related to the area referred to in the historical review;

117.3 plans, facades and sections of the object in the extent required to explain the findings of the inventory and to demonstrate information on the architectural and artistic value of the area, and locations of photographs;

117.4 technical drawings with measurements or simple templates of certain essential details;

117.5 photographs of the object to the extent necessary to support the details referred to in the text and to provide a complete overview of the object;

117.6 conclusion on the cultural, historical, architectural or artistic value of the structure and its parts.

118 Certified architects and art historians competent in restoration or study of historical buildings, and design studies with at least one qualifying expert are entitled to conduct architectonic and artistic inventory.

119 Architectural and artistic details of cultural, historical, architectural or artistic value discovered during the architectonic and artistic inventory of buildings and during the construction works shall be preserved. The owner or contractor of the object shall report any discoveries to the

building authority and the National Cultural Heritage Administration. The conservation methods and the need to display the discoveries is determined by the above authorities by issuing specific instructions. The competent institutions in charge of the protection of cultural monuments are entitled to suggest inclusion of an object or its part in the list of cultural monuments, temporarily restricting certain works in accordance with the laws and regulations governing protection of cultural monuments.

120 If the architectonic and artistic inventory of a historic building reveals cultural and historical values, the requirements of these Regulations shall apply to activities in such a building in case of buildings with cultural and historical value or buildings with small cultural and historical value, considering the assessment of the municipality based on the binding regulations of the municipality on the determination of cultural and historical value of structures within urban building monuments and territories of building protection that are not cultural monuments or parts of cultural monuments.

121 The following conditions shall be complied with when constructing and performing other economic operations in the territory of the manors included in Appendix 4 to these Regulations:

121.1 only such types of uses are permitted in the territory that do not reduce the cultural and historical value of the object;

121.2 before reconstruction of the building, architectonic and artistic inventory of the building is conducted. Based on the inventory, the building authority determines requirements for reconstruction, including for preservation of the cultural and historical values;

121.3 before launching new construction within the territory of a historical manor, an architectonic and artistic inventory of the site and building complexes shall be conducted, recording the values to be preserved. The location, building parameters and other characteristics of new buildings shall be determined by the building authority based on the results of the architectonic and artistic inventory.

2.12 Requirements for wharfs, placement and other use of floating structures on embankment, waterside or within water territory

122 The building authority determines the requirements for improvement of the surface water body protection zone in the design conditions of construction permit, considering the permitted use of the specific territory and the statutory requirements, as well as the natural values and characteristics of the respective water body.

123 The land-based wharf structures shall be constructed in the embankment area, by dredging the water basin, if necessary.

124 An access road or a street that ends at the wharf shall be constructed with a turnaround place. Such street or road shall be constructed before the wharf is put into operation.

125 Requirements for foot-bridges:

125.1 freestanding foot-bridges perpendicular to the shore shall have a maximum width of 3 m and the length shall be determined to avoid hindering the pass and not extend beyond the specified borderline of the pier;

125.2 access bridges shall be constructed with a minimum separation of 50 m from each other and a width not exceeding 3 m, unless a different width is specified in the detailed plan.

126 The use of tyres as wharf fenders is prohibited.

127 Construction of a new wharf outside the territory of the Freeport of Rīga and the territory of a marina is permitted if a detailed plan is developed, unless otherwise specified in these Regulations.

128 A detailed plan may not be developed:

128.1 for a wharf with the capacity of up to five small-sized water transport vehicles on a land unit where a private house is located or the construction of private houses is permitted in

accordance with the plan, if the wharf does not exceed the width of the land unit front;

128.2 if the wharf is constructed by a person who owns the land required for the functioning of the wharf (the land is in its possession), it is located outside the flood zone and directly borders with the water territory, and the width of the aquatorium necessary for the wharf does not exceed the front of the adjacent land unit.

129 The location of a marina outside the territory of the Freeport of Rīga is permitted by developing a local plan that includes the part of the land area necessary for the marina in accordance with the planned function thereof. The following is determined in the local plan:

129.1 part of the aquatorium necessary for the marina that is delimited by the designed borderline of piers and shore line and that cannot be smaller than 3,000 m^2, as well as division of the area in wharfs, passes, etc.;

129.2 area for public short-term berths for water transport vehicles;

129.3 required part of land area of the marina;

129.4 required number of vehicle parking lots and their layout;

129.5 building parameters for the structures of permitted use;

129.6 required engineering supply.

130 A local plan can provide that in the aquatorium of a marina it is allowed to place the following floating structures:

130.1 floating structures with public functions as additional use;

130.2 designated wharfs with equipment for servicing shipping vessels (for fuel filling, bilge water, toilet water and waste acceptance, etc.);

130.3 footpaths, bridges, auxiliary buildings, covered wharfs, docks, "dry wharfs" with boat lifts.

131 Local plan may provide that the construction and use of such structures is permitted in the area of the marina:

131.1 yacht clubs and premises, joint cabins, training centres, and museums of other establishments related to other maritime affairs;

131.2 commercial objects of maritime affairs: objects related to sales of goods related to shipping, their exhibitions and similar objects;

131.3 yacht and boat maintenance and repairs workshops;

131.4 slipways, boathouses, marine warehouses, auxiliary buildings, service and maintenance facilities (fire and rescue station, etc.);

131.5 squares for trailers and scrubbers (support structure for a yacht taken out from water);

131.6 sports buildings, business and service objects and tourism establishments (accommodation for the guests of a marina) are permitted as additional uses.

132 Within the water territory of the marina, placement of floating structures and shipping vessels with a public function (hotel on a shipping vessel, cultural object, catering and commercial object, sports object directly related to the use of water, scientific research institution and laboratory, river passenger station) is permitted.

133 Local plan shall be prepared for placement of floating structures outside marinas.

134 Requirements for the placement of floating structures:

134.1 the design of floating structures, depending on the intended use of a floating structure, shall comply with the requirements of these Regulations provided for a land structure with the same type of use, as far as this is technically feasible for a floating structure;

134.2 the construction intention documentation shall describe the visual condition of all planned activities within the water

territory during summer and winter seasons. Conditions shall be included in the operating regulations of the respective object:

134.3 if the structure is intended for seasonal use, the construction intention documentation shall include the impact caused by flooding in spring and wind surge in summer/autumn (increased current velocity, water level fluctuations, etc.) and indicate the locations of seasonal infrastructure.

135 The maximum height of the floating structure is 8 m above the water at average draught. The maximum total length of the projection of the front of a floating structure perpendicular to the river bank shall be 50% of the length of the river bank line within the zone where floating structures are permitted.

136 The floating structure shall be constructed on a non-sinking floating system. If a hollow shell is used for the floating system, it shall be equipped with bilge pumps and registered with Latvian Ship Register, if it is required in the laws and regulations.

137 The distance from the depth of draught of a floating system with the maximum load to the bottom of the water body shall be at least 60 cm at the lowest recorded water level.

138 Each floating structure shall be individually fixed to piles, proper shore supports or bottom. The minimum length of piles shall be 60 cm above the 1% flood risk water level mark.

139 The foot-bridge near which the floating structure is placed shall be made of non-slippery material and it shall have the total width of at least 2.4 m and the width of at least 1.8 m that is free of equipment.

140 The maximum front projection perpendicular to the shore of a single floating structure, including its infrastructure, shall be 15 m.

141 The minimum distance between any two parts of floating structure shall be 6 m.

142 Access to a foot-bridge, bridge or shore shall be provided along at least full length of two facades of a floating structure.

143 For each floating structure, a parking lot is designated, considering the parking requirements suitable for the respective land-based structure (type of use).

144 A minimum of two boat berths shall be provided for each floating structure.

145 The building authority shall assess the impact of floating structures and shipping vessels with public functions on the quality of public outdoor space.

2.13 Amelioration systems, polder infrastructure, natural drainage and flood-prone areas

146 Appendix 16 to these Regulations contains information about amelioration confluence basins, network of amelioration ditches of state and municipal interest, areas to be drained (areas with the groundwater level of 0 m to 1 m from the land surface), water bodies to be renaturalised and sections of water bodies to be restored.

147 Structures of amelioration system shall be constructed and reconstructed to ensure rainwater runoff, considering the confluence basin and planned building provided in the plan.

148 Surface water bodies within the entire territory shall be preserved as valuable environment elements. When developing a territory, solutions are provided in the construction intention documentation or detailed plan to incorporate such elements within a joint system of amenities and plantations of the area, including for restoration of sections of renaturalisable water bodies and for their inclusion within the joint rainwater drainage system.

149 Requirements for preservation of the existing ditches, water drain and drainage wastewater collection systems are as follows:

149.1 it is prohibited to replace municipal shared amelioration system ditches with pipes. If this is necessary due to layout of

developments or other reasons, it is allowed to rearrange them in accordance with the construction intention documentation;

149.2 if the newly-designed street or access road crosses an open ditch, the culvert shall be constructed in accordance with the height marking of the designed longitudinal profile of the ditch;

149.3 if the planned developments are hindered by constructed drainage systems, their rearrangement solution shall be developed in the construction project.

150 On land units bordering the street, it is prohibited to fill the ground above the street level or take any other measures that may cause flooding of the street. On land units bordering the street where there are structures for the collection and drainage of surface water (ditches, collectors, rainwater drainage, or other solutions), rainwater from the land units and building roofs shall be collected and directed into the same land unit or into structures designated for surface water collection and drainage located on the street.

151 Artificial water body of an area less than 0.1 ha shall be established not closer than 4 m from the border of the adjacent land unit. This distance may be reduced if the owner of the adjacent land unit has agreed to such changes.

152 Developments in polder areas shall comply with the following requirements:

152.1 reconstruction of existing or construction of new flood protection structures shall be carried out in accordance with statutory requirements, considering the planned use of such polder territories;

152.2 structures shall be placed not to disturb and not to impact the soil water conditions of the adjacent territory. The capacity of polder pumping station shall be aligned with the planned developments (the capacity of polder pumping station shall be calculated considering the volume of the existing and future developments);

152.3 construction of isolated local polders is permitted in the polder territory. When building a new polder, it cannot affect the operation of the existing polder;

152.4 when developing a detailed plan or a local plan for the territory of a polder located in several municipalities, conditions for the development of a detailed plan or a local plan are required from all municipalities where the polder is located.

153 In the territory with 10% flooding probability, where the existing building has to be protected against flooding, until certain measures have been taken in the respective territory that have been included in the applicable flood risk management plan or similar measures, it is allowed to undertake only the activities provided in the Protection Zone Law in regard to flood zones.

154 In land units or parts thereof that have been identified as flood zones in the graphic part of the plan "Main Protection Zones and Other Restrictions on the Land Use" construction is allowed in accordance with the plan in the following cases:

154.1 the border of flood zone has been specified in the local plan, detailed plan or construction project; and in such case the structure shall be located outside the flood zone considering the permitted use;

154.2 the land unit is located in the area where building is allowed in accordance with the requirements of the effective detailed plan; and in such case construction intention documentation shall specify the border of flood zone and the structure shall be placed outside the flood zone.

155 The following requirements shall be complied with in the areas to be drained as referred to in Appendix 16 to these Regulations:

155.1 new building is permitted if amelioration measures are provided to drain the land in accordance with the amelioration construction project;

155.2 the existing buildings shall be protected and the probability of flooding of the area outside the protection zones shall be reduced taking the following flood protection measures:

155.2.1 construction of new delimiting engineering and hydraulic structures with pumping stations or level control structures for drainage of rainwater and water from melting snow, as well as for protection against wind surges;

155.2.2 installation of sluices, pumping stations or level control structures for diverting rainwater and water from melting snow into existing delimiting structures;

155.2.3 local measures to protect structures against flood, provided that they do not impair the hydrological regime of adjacent areas.

156 The borders of the areas to be drained shall be clarified by hydrogeological surveys. The areas to be drained are building territories and natural areas where building is permitted and where the average groundwater level is between 0 m and 1 m below the land surface.

2.14 Protection of terrain and soil surface

157 When doing construction works on a land unit or facilitating such land unit, the natural terrain shall be preserved.

158 Requirements for preservation of terrain and soil surface are included in the design conditions of construction permit, but in cases when it is required to develop a detailed plan – in the detailed plan.

2.15 Protection zones and other restrictions on the land use

159 The restricted territories, including the restricted territories under the competence of the municipality, the protection zones and other restrictions on the land use are established in accordance with the laws and regulations are provided in the plan "Main Protection Zones and Other Restrictions on the Land Use" in accordance with the scale of the plan.

160 Protection zones and other restrictions on the land use included in the plan shall be specified by developing local plan or detailed plan, if development of these planning documents is required in accordance with the laws and regulations, or are included in the land survey project with scale 1:500, using an updated topographic plan template or updating the restriction plan of a land unit.

161 Protection zones, permitted land use and other conditions for the land use in flood zones after implementation of flood protection measures shall be depicted or included in the local plan.

162 The following widths are provided for the protection zones of environmental and natural resources:

162.1 minimum widths of surface water body protection zones:

162.1.1 20 m for lakes: Jugla and Ķīšezers;

162.1.2 10 m for the river Daugava;

162.1.3 20 m for islands: Buļļusala, Kundziņsala, Zaķusala, Ķīpsala, Lucavsala, Kazas sēklis, Krūmiņsala, Sudrabsaliņa, Sniķera sala, Mīlestības saliņa, Jumpravsala;

162.1.4 20 m for peninsulas: Mangaļu pussala, Vecdaugavas pussala, Krievu sala, Zvirgzdusalas pussala, Grāpju pussala, Liepusalas pussala, Juglas upes pussala in the southern part of lake Juglas ezers, peninsulas on the left bank of the outlet of the river Audupe; peninsulas to the south from Degvielas iela between the river Sarkandaugava and Tvaika iela;

162.1.5 For the river Hapaka grāvis in the section from lake Babīte to the railway line Torņakalns–Bolderāja – 10 m; in the section from the railway line Torņakalns–Bolderāja up to the river Daugava – 20 m;

162.1.6 10 m for other water bodies in the graphic part of the plan "Main Protection Zones and Other Restriction on the Land Use", except for artificial water bodies that, in accordance with the amelioration construction project, are intended for water run-off from the adjacent territory;

162.2 for the protection zone around the Medema marsh: 20 m;

162.3 for the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Rīga coastal protection zone, in accordance with the map of the graphic part "Main Protection Zones and Other Restriction on the Land Use";

162.4 for the forest protection zone around the city in accordance with the map of the graphic part "Main Protection Zones and Other Restriction on the Land Use";

162.5 for the chemical protection zone around underground water abstraction point in accordance with the map of the graphic part "Main Protection Zones and Other Restriction on the Land Use"; other protection zones around water abstraction points registered under section "Status of Drilling" on the register of mineral deposits of State limited liability company (SLLC) Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre are determined in accordance with the laws and regulations;

162.6 protection zones (protection area) around cultural monuments:

162.6.1 if a cultural monument is located within an urban building monument, individual protection zone complies with the border of this cultural monument;

162.6.2 if a cultural monument located outside an urban building monument does not have an individual protection zone, the width of the protection zone is 100 m;

162.6.3 for urban building monument: 100 m;

162.6.4 if an immovable art monument is part of a cultural monument structure or part of its territory, its individual protection zone shall comply with the border of the cultural monument;

162.6.5 protection area of an immovable art monument that is located in the structure or is part of a structure outside the territory of a cultural monument or its protection area is determined on the perimeter of such structure or the part of such structure.

163 Exploitation protection zones along railway territories are determined in accordance with the map of the graphic part "Main Protection Zones and Other Restriction on the Land Use".

164 Red lines are determined in accordance with the map of the graphic part "Main Protection Zones and Other Restriction on the Land Use". In areas between red lines, the following requirements have been provided for the land use and building:

164.1 in Transport Infrastructure Territories (TR1) – in accordance with the requirements provided for this functional zone;

164.2 in Territories of Long-term Development of Main City Roads (TIN28) – in accordance with the requirements provided for this territory;

164.3 in other territories, the permitted use and building provided in Subchapter 2.1 of these Regulations is allowed, unless restricted by statutory requirements.

165 The sanitary protection zones are provided the following widths:

165.1 the protection zone around the wastewater treatment plant of Daugavgrīva with open wastewater processing and closed sludge fields is 100 m;

165.2 the protection zones around existing cemeteries (graveyards) in accordance with the graphic part plan "Main Protection Zones and Other Restrictions on the Land Use"; the protection zone around the planned cemeteries (graveyards) is determined based on the placement of cemetery in accordance with the specific border of cemetery and statutory requirements;

165.3 the protection zone around the closed landfill site on Augusta Deglava iela and landfill site of Kleisti is 100 m.

166 Safety protection zone along railways on which oil, oil products, and hazardous chemical substances and products are carried and their volumes exceed 10 tanks or carriages per one railway rolling stock is determined in accordance with the map of the graphic part "Main Protection Zones and Other Restriction on the Land Use".

167 The restrictions around the elements of amelioration system included in the plan are as follows:

167.1 the width of protection zone of joint amelioration system ditches of municipal importance and other joint amelioration ditches is 3 m measured from the upper edge of the ditch;

167.2 the width of protection zone of polder pumping stations, storage basins and sluices is 20 m measured from the outer edge of the structure;

167.3 in the protection zones around the elements of amelioration system, it is prohibited to plant and leave growing shrubs and trees, place buildings and other structures that hinder the performance of operations and maintenance work of amelioration systems and hydrotechnical structures, as well as construction work for restoration or reconstruction.

168 The following restricted areas are determined around airports or airfields:

168.1 within a radius of 15 km from the reference points of the aerodrome "Rīga", "Spilve", "Ādaži", "Ikšķile" where permission is required from the State Agency "Civil Aviation Agency" for activities that facilitate or may facilitate the mass presence of birds (permanent feeding sources and nesting places);

168.2 within a radius of 5 km from the reference points of the aerodrome "Rīga" and "Spilve" where the permission of the State Agency " Civil Aviation Agency" is required, where the absolute height of objects exceeds the absolute height of the aerodrome reference point by 30 m or more (40 m above the sea level around the reference point of the aerodrome "Rīga" and 30 m above sea level around the reference point of the aerodrome "Spilve") are constructed, installed or placed or that reach or exceed any aerodrome obstacle restriction surface;

168.3 within 5–15 km (measured from the reference point of the Rīga International Airport) of the wider airport influence area that ensures the flight safety of civil aviation aircraft, where the construction of objects exceeding 67 m above the sea level is subject to receiving a permit from the State Agency "Civil Aviation Agency";

168.4 take-off and landing sector of the Rīga International Airport and its increased noise level area:

168.4.1 an approval from the State Agency "Civil Aviation Agency" is necessary for any type of construction and planting of trees at a distance of two kilometres from the take-off and landing sectors of the Rīga International Airport (from the nearest runway threshold);

168.4.2 when building new, renovating, or reconstructing the existing residential buildings and public buildings within the Level 3 territory of increased noise, ensure that the external construction of these buildings has an airborne sound insulation index Rw of at least 45 dB (A) and is equipped with ventilation or air-conditioning devices that can maintain permanent insulation from ambient noise;

168.4.3 when building new, renovating, or reconstructing the existing residential buildings and public buildings within the Level 2 territory of increased noise, ensure that the external construction of these buildings has an airborne sound insulation index Rw of at least 40 dB

(A) and is equipped with ventilation or air-conditioning devices that can maintain permanent insulation from ambient noise;

168.4.4 when building new, renovating, or reconstructing the existing residential buildings and public buildings within the Level 1 territory of increased noise, ensure that the external construction of these buildings has an airborne sound insulation index Rw of at least 35 dB (A);

168.4.5 if the territory of increased noise partially affects the residential or public building or if it is part of territories of two different levels, the strictest requirements shall be applied.

169 The following protection areas are determined around the Latvian TV Tower:

169.1 complete safety zone – the zone around the TV tower with a radius of 350 m from the tower where, during regular management and maintenance work, it is possible to ensure the safety of persons outside it and avoid damage to material values and that ensures the safety of objects outside of it in cases of natural disasters or other emergencies that might cause the destruction of tower structures;

169.2 daily exploitation zone – the area with the radius of two thirds of the height of the TV tower, but at least 200 m. Precaution must be exercised in the area and, if necessary, the presence in the area may be temporarily restricted.

170 Geodetic markers and their protection zones shall be represented in local plans and detailed plans.

171 The protection zones in the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area included in the UNESCO World Heritage List are specified in the Spatial Plan of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

2.16 Requirements for fuel stations and vehicle maintenance structures

172 Fuel stations shall be covered with roof (canopy).

173 It has to be ensured that spilled fuel at the fuel station is collected. To protect soil and groundwater from fuel leaks, water and fuel anti-infiltration cover shall be installed in the operation area of the object and water shall be drained from the area covered by the anti-infiltration cover to the oil product treatment plants.

174 Sewage networks of fuel stations and vehicle service structures, including oil purification plants, shall be connected to a centralised or local sewage system in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations. If a centralised rainwater drainage system is not available, rainwater may be run off in the environment after purification, ensuring compliance with the statutory requirements, including binding regulations of the municipality.

175 It is permitted to place fuel stations with overground tanks only in Industrial Building Territories (R).

176 The Traffic Department of the Rīga City Council may specify requirements in the territories of self-service car washes and other vehicle maintenance facilities, including for the layout of car parking places, to prevent queueing for services in the adjacent streets, squares, and other territories.

2.17 Special regime zone

177 There is a special regime zone within the municipality of Rīga where (in its entirety or its parts) the municipality, in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers as to how municipalities may impose municipal fees by issuing respective binding regulations, is entitled to impose fees upon persons whose vehicles enter the special regime zone.

178 The border of the special regime zone is provided in Appendix 18 to these Regulations.

3 General requirements for the land use and building

3.1 Requirements for transport infrastructure

3.1.1 Requirements for the number and location of vehicle parking lots

179 The minimum number of parking places and bicycle parking lots within the building of different functions and the public outdoor space are determined in accordance with the conditions provided in Appendix 2 to these Regulations. The minimum number of parking places may be reduced by 30%, if the solution is justified in the local plan that details and clarifies the layout and these Regulations, in accordance with the site development proposal.

180 In the case of reconstruction or change in the functions of the object, the requirements of Appendix 2 to these Regulations shall apply to the part of the site to be reconstructed.

181 Within Mixed Centre Building Territories (JC6), the minimum number of parking places is 70%, and in perimeter building areas, as defined in Appendix 14 to these Regulations, – 30% of the minimum vehicle parking places as provided in Appendix 2 to these Regulations.

182 In case of reconstruction of structures with the status of a cultural monument, a smaller number of parking places may be provided as specified in Appendix 2 to these Regulations, but not less than 30% of the minimum number of parking places for vehicles specified in Appendix 2 to these Regulations.

183 A traffic flow analysis, if such is required within the framework of development of detailed plan or local plan, shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 15 to these Regulations.

184 A pictogram shall be displayed in the vehicle parking lot in a public outdoor space or in front of public structures near parking places intended for persons with special needs to ensure that the pictogram is visible from a distance, and on the surface of the respective parking lot.

185 Parking places for disabled persons and for emergency services that are delineated by distinctive markings (signs) shall be provided near multi-apartment houses in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to the buildings. The minimum number of such additional parking places is as follows:

185.1 buildings with up to 12 storeys, per two staircases – one parking place for disabled persons and one parking place for emergency services;

185.2 buildings higher than 12 storeys, per each staircase – two parking places for disabled persons and one parking place for emergency services.

186 Temporary parking places shall be provided on the side of the carriageway of streets adjacent to educational, scientific, health protection, cultural institutions and hotels, if those cannot be placed within the territory of such object, as well as parking places for emergency services. Parking places for emergency services are delineated by distinctive markings (signs).

187 When calculating the number of parking places required for visitors of cultural establishments, the existence of the publicly available parking places within 500 m radius from the respective object shall be considered.

188 When calculating the number of parking places required to ensure operations of forest parks, recreational or sports buildings, the existence of the publicly available parking places within 1,000 m radius from the respective object shall be considered.

189 A parking lot (parking lots) for visitors to the swimming site will be established within a maximum distance of 500 m from the swimming site.

190 The designated vehicle parking lot for a specific building or object is exclusive to that entity, unless there is alignment in the usage time of vehicle parking lots for both buildings or objects, taking into account their respective uses and specifics.

191 If a land unit includes more than one type of land use or the structure is simultaneously used for different functions and each of them have a different number of required vehicle parking places, the total number of required vehicle parking places is determined in accordance with the proportion of the type of use or function and those are summed up.

3.1.2 Requirements for vehicle parking lots

192 A structure is commissioned concurrently with the provision of the requisite number of vehicle parking places. As a structure is gradually commissioned through each construction stage, the corresponding parking places required for the effective operation of the entire structure or its components are brought into use.

193 In accordance with the requirements specified in Appendix 2, a vehicle parking lot shall be situated on the land unit where the object is located for the functioning of which it is required. The vehicle parking lot may be situated outside the land unit where the object is located for the functioning of which it is required, and in such case the solution shall be justified in the detailed plan, unless other laws and regulations provide otherwise. This requirement does not apply to vehicle parking lots intended for railway stations and bus stations.

194 In the residential buildings with more than 10 parking places, at least one electrical vehicle charging point shall be provided per 10 parking places. The requirements shall also apply to the design of parking places functionally related to a residential building which are located outside the building.

195 When designing a vehicle parking lot for buses and trucks, the size of vehicles and the intended operations in the parking lot have to be considered.

196 If the entrance to the vehicle parking lot is obstructed by a barrier or other obstacle, a designated area on the street side, preceding the barrier, must be provided for vehicles to stop without impeding other vehicles and pedestrians.

197 An outdoor parking lot shall have a hard surface, except for a parking lot constructed for temporary use on a land plot where the number of parking places does not exceed 49. Permeable surface (gravel, crushed stone or ecological road-paving blocks) can be used in such parking lots. The term of operation of a parking lot for temporary use cannot be extended and it shall be demolished or reconstructed at the end of the period in accordance with the requirements for construction of outdoor parking lots.

198 A parking lot with 50 or more parking places is required to incorporate rainwater collection and purification systems, such as gullies and filters (oil product traps), directing the purified rainwater either into the wastewater system or utilising environmentally friendly green rainwater management solutions.

199 A parking lot with 50 or more parking places is required to feature a waste container (bin) storage place that is sufficient to accommodate one waste container for every 50 vehicles. This requirement does not apply to the parking lots of multi-apartment houses.

200 Large capacity parking lot (for more than 200 vehicles) and parking lot for tourist buses shall have public toilets and waste container (bin) storage place for separate collection and sorting of waste.

201 When constructing and arranging a vehicle parking lot, it shall ensure that the headlights from vehicles do not disturb residents, patients of medical institutions, guests of hotels and other tourist and recreation facilities, and the minimum distances from the vehicle parking lot to the windows of buildings on the adjacent land units, as specified in Appendix 3 to these Regulations, shall be ensured.

202 When constructing an underground vehicle parking lot or an indoor multi-storey parking lot, forced ventilation shall be installed.

203 When constructing an outdoor vehicle parking lot with 50 or more parking places, it shall have multi-level plantations with at least one tree per every five parking places. The minimum area of plantations shall account for 10% of the total area of the vehicle parking places.

204 Regulations for park-and-ride facilities:

204.1 if a land unit is used for park-and-ride, up to 50% of the land unit area can be used for the permitted additional types of use for the Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR3), if the planned demand for park-and-ride places is ensured and its functionality is not hindered;

204.2 a place for bicycle parking lot and a space for a rental point of bicycles and similar means of transport shall be provided in a park-and-ride facility.

3.1.3 Requirements for streets and access roads

205 Streets of Category B, C and D are schematically shown in Appendix 5 to these Regulations.

206 Connections to streets of different categories can be constructed if the categories of streets differ from each other by not more than one level, except if the local traffic lanes are constructed along the street of Category B or if the intersection of a street of Category C and Category E is equipped with traffic lights.

207 The access road track (the area required for construction) may be designated as a Transport Infrastructure Territory in accordance with the procedure provided in these Regulations, if the track is not included in such a functional zone in the spatial plan.

208 The following regulations shall be complied with in regard to the cross-profiles of a street and an access road:

208.1 minimum newly-built street widths between red lines are determined in accordance with Appendix 13 of these Regulations;

208.2 minimum width of the access road track is 4.5 m;

208.3 minimum width of each lane of an access road leading to a large parking lot (designed for more than 200 vehicles) is 3 m;

208.4 cross-profile of the street is adjusted or determined depending on the street category in the construction intention documentation or detailed plan of the respective object, leaving room for pedestrian and vehicle traffic, as well as the layout of engineering supply networks and objects in accordance with the development schemes of municipal transport and engineering communications, the conditions and technical regulations issued by the competent institutions, requirements for the design of transport structures and engineering communications. When determining the cross-profile of the street, the envisaged plantation solution between red lines of the streets and the rainwater drainage solutions (rainwater drainage structures, green rainwater management solutions or a combined system of the two types of rainwater drainage) shall be specified;

208.5 widths of lanes range from 2.75 m to 3.75 m, excluding the road safety area;

208.6 if the planned average traffic intensity per day does not exceed 70 vehicles, construction of street or access road with one lane with the minimum width of 3.5 m is permitted, considering that 6 m wide and 15 m long pull-outs (parking bays) that are not more than 75 m apart from each other are ensured for such single-lane streets;

208.7 on the streets and access roads with the existing or planned average traffic intensity per day exceeding 70 vehicles, a carriageway with at least two lanes shall be planned.

209 Deviations from the regulations on the requirements for cross-profiles of streets and access roads are permitted in the territories of building protection and urban building monuments, considering the historical planning, surface materials and facilities of the respective street.

210 Footpath shall be built in accordance with the following requirements:

210.1 in general, footpaths shall be built on both sides of the street. Based on the pedestrian flow analysis in the street section where the planned pedestrian flow does not exceed 50 pedestrians per hour, a footpath can be built only on one side of a street;

210.2 footpaths may not be built for newly-built or reconstructed streets, and pedestrian paths may not be built for access roads, if the existing or planned average traffic intensity does not exceed 70 vehicles per day and appropriate traffic organisation is provided;

210.3 in general, the height of the street edging is from 10 cm to 15 cm. Subject to appropriate traffic organisation, this can be reduced and installed at a height of 4–8 cm on streets of Category D and E and on an access road;

210.4 footpaths on pedestrian crossings and bicycle crossings shall be built with an incline to the level of the carriageway or the carriageway is elevated up to the level of footpath and bicycle lane. Where technically feasible, bicycle lane descents should be constructed without any curb or street edging.

211 Turnaround places shall be constructed in accordance with the following requirements:

211.1 the types of turnaround places are provided in Appendix 6. In exceptional cases, due to lack of area, the dimensions of turnaround places can be reduced to 12 m x 12 m;

211.2 a turnaround place shall be constructed at the end of a newly-built access road, if the length of blind passage exceeds 50 m;

211.3 a turnaround place for public passenger transport shall have the inner diameter of at least 20 m;

211.4 a turnaround place cannot be used as a parking lot.

212 The width of a bicycle lane and bicycle path and road safety area is chosen considering the traffic intensity and the type of bicycle infrastructure (bicycle lane or bicycle path, one-way or two-way traffic).

213 In regard to curvature radius of a carriageway, the following requirements shall be complied with:

213.1 the curvature radius of the street carriageway shall be at least 8 m on the crossing or connection with a controlled traffic street and street of Category C, and at least 12 m in transport squares;

213.2 if the street is reconstructed, and if on the intersections and connections of streets of Category E it is permitted to reduce the curvature radiuses of the carriageway on the crossing or connection with a controlled traffic street and street of Category C to 5 m and 8 m respectively. On the streets of Category D and E, the curvature radiuses of carriageway may be reduced to 3 m to reduce the traffic speed and give priority to pedestrians, and such solution shall be approved by the Traffic Department of the Rīga City Council;

213.3 the curvature radius of carriageway shall be determined in accordance with the planned composition of vehicles.

214 In regard to the coverage of street and access road the following requirements shall be complied with:

214.1 street carriageways, footpaths, access road carriageways, and pedestrian paths shall have hard coverage;

214.2 for the street of Category E and access road, different types of loose mineral coverings and structures that comply with the traffic intensity can be used, ensuring vehicular traffic in all climatic conditions until all engineering communications planned for street carriageway have been constructed, or if the planned average traffic intensity for the newly-built street of Category E and access road does not exceed 70 vehicles per day;

214.3 when constructing engineering communications or repairing street covering outside urban building monuments and territories of building protection, the possibility to preserve the existing chiselled and unchiselled road-paving block coverage shall be assessed. When assessing the traffic flow, the necessity for the preservation of historical building elements and noise pollution, the building authority may permit replacement of the chiselled and unchiselled road-paving block coverage on the streets of Category B, C or D with another coverage;

214.4 when installing or reconstructing footpaths and pedestrian paths in Nature and Greenery territories and other territories where the planned intensity of pedestrian traffic does not exceed 50 pedestrians per peak hour of the day, different types of coverage are permitted.

215 Pedestrian streets, pedestrian paths, footpaths, bicycle lanes and bicycle paths shall be constructed with such covering and covering construction that complies with the traffic load created by the emergency and infrastructure maintenance vehicles.

3.2 Requirements for the engineering supply networks and objects

216 Without connection to local or centralised water supply and sewerage system it is prohibited to construct a complex of private houses or a group of terraced houses, multi-apartment houses, public structure, industrial company, waste management company, except if the amount of wastewater necessary for functioning of the site does not exceed 5 m^3 per day and it is not possible to connect to the existing engineering communications on the adjacent street.

217 Engineering communications and other engineering structures shall be built rationally by maximising the territory, energy and natural resources, providing easy and secure access and network servicing facilities, as well as integrating them into the urban environment and landscape.

218 Before designing engineering communications or other objects (including elements of amenities, environmental advertising stands, etc.) in the territory between the red lines of streets, the building authority shall issue the instructions of engineering communications track considering the cross-profiles of streets and the following procedures:

218.1 the construction initiator shall submit an application to the building authority to receive the instructions of engineering communications tracks after the construction initiator has received technical regulations from the owner of engineering communications (if the owner does not exist – from the possessor);

218.2 the construction initiator shall submit an application to receive the instructions of engineering communications tracks even if it is not required to receive technical regulations from the owner of engineering communications (if the owner does not exist – from the possessor), but engineering communications and other objects in the territory of streets between the red lines are designed;

218.3 the building authority shall reply to the application, attaching to its reply the plan for the engineering communications tracks that is valid for two years.

219 In the areas where fences are placed along the established fence line located in the street area between red lines, it is also permitted to place engineering communications inside the land unit, in the land slip between the fence and the red line.

220 During the installation and reconstruction of technical solutions of engineering communications, it is ensured that the underground space of the street is maximised, by indicating in the construction intention documentation all the existing and planned engineering communications and cross-profiles of streets.

221 Along with the reconstruction of streets, a comprehensive reconstruction of existing engineering supply networks and objects shall be performed, if it is technically necessary.

222 When reconstructing street carriageways with utility networks underneath, the networks shall be relocated under footpaths and central reserves, if this is feasible or them being left under the carriageway is not permitted due to operation conditions of the utility networks. Retaining the existing engineering communications and construction of new engineering communications in channels and tunnels under carriageways is permitted, if it is justified, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations and other laws and regulations.

223 If construction of such objects with the requested power capacity is 5–15 MVA or more is included in the local plan or detailed plan, the planning document shall provide the territory for the construction of a new 330 kV or 110 kV substation or distribution point.

224 The transformer substation shall be located in the basement of the structure or on the first floor with a separate entrance from outside or a compact transformer substation shall be installed.

225 The size of a free-standing transformer substation shall be designed considering the respective spatial condition of the city and the characteristics of the surrounding build-up area, to ensure that the substation is architecturally incorporated within the urban landscape.

226 New 110 kV and 330 kV transformer substations are built as closed substations. The minimum distance from an existing residential building, educational institution, health care institution or social care institution shall be 30 m. The minimum distance of a residential building, educational institution, health care institution or social care institution from an existing open 110 kV or 330 kV transformer substation shall be 100 m. The distance may be reduced, if the statutory permitted noise level is not exceeded.

227 During renovation, reconstruction or installation of new electricity networks and electronic communications networks, those shall be placed in the underground cable lines, except for the reconstruction of 110 kV and 330 kV lines and when underground cable lines cannot be constructed due to the location of the existing engineering communications. These requirements do not apply to installation of overhead contact system for electric-powered public transportation.

3.3 Requirements for building

3.3.1 Building parameters

228 For construction, building parameters that comply with the type of use of the respective territory shall be observed.

229 The building parameters are determined in accordance with the maximum building height specified for the functional zone.

230 When constructing perimeter building, the building parameters specified in the perimeter building regulations shall be complied with.

231 The vacant green territory (B) is defined as follows: B=Z–L1–L2–L3+L4xK, where: Z – land unit area (m^2); L1 – sum of building premises of all structures (m^2); L2 – area occupied by access roads (m^2); L3 – area occupied by parking places (m^2); L4 – area that can partially be deemed vacant, applying the coefficients provided in these Regulations; K – coefficient applicable to the area that, in accordance with these Regulations, can partially be deemed vacant.

232 By applying the provided coefficient, the vacant green territory includes the elements of green infrastructure referred to in Appendix 7 to these Regulations.

233 When developing a local plan that provides details and clarifies the plan and these Regulations, the calculation of the vacant green territory can include also other elements of green infrastructure referred to in Appendix 7 to these Regulations. Moreover, the local plan provides the procedure for establishment and maintenance of the elements of green infrastructure.

234 If a building is located on a land unit part of which is used for residential function or there are several structures one of which is a residential house, the vacant green territory index for a land unit is calculated as the sum of multiplications obtained as follows:

234.1 multiplying the proportion of residential function (in per cent out of all built-up area and total area of structures) by the index of free area provided in the residential building area;

234.2 multiplying the proportion of the remaining function (in per cent out of all built-up area and total area of structures) by the index of free area provided in the respective building area.

235 If part of land unit is in the area of transport infrastructure between the red lines, then in the calculations of building parameters it is not counted in the land unit area.

236 If several objects are located on one land unit, that have different building parameters in these Regulations, the building parameters shall be calculated for each object separately, excluding the part of the land unit from the calculations of building parameters that is functionally necessary for the other objects and is determined considering the building parameters of these objects. The calculation of the building parameters shall be attached to the documentation of the construction intention.

237 In certain cases, if it is in accordance with the principles of spatial planning and if the proposed facility improves the architectural image and landscape of the city and serves as an additional contribution to the building that is interesting to all residents of Rīga, the building authority may permit deviations from the following building parameters: (1) increase the maximum building intensity by no more than 20% of the maximum building intensity permitted by these Regulations; (2) reduce the minimum vacant green territory index by no more than 5% of the minimum vacant green territory index permitted by these Regulations. Such permission may be granted by the building authority if a relevant justification of the construction initiator has been received and it includes the public benefits and objective circumstances due to which a deviation from the established building parameters is required, as well as if a consent to such deviations is provided in a decision by the Rīga City Council.

238 If a part of the land unit belongs to the Nature and Greenery Territory, the maximum floor area may be increased by the value that corresponds with the building intensity determined for the respective building area (functional zone) in the area equal to the area of the undeveloped Nature and Greenery Territory of the land unit.

3.3.2 Building height and number of storeys

239 The height of a structure is measured as follows:

239.1. up to the upper edge of the main cornice where the roof slope is 45 degrees or less, or where the portion of the construction volume above the main cornice is designed with a deviation and fits within a 45-degree angle space measured from the main cornice, and if the height of indoor space above the top of the upper storey does not exceed 2.4 m, and if the height of the indoor space above the top of the upper storey exceeds 2.4 m, it shall be measured to the ridge of the roof or the upper edge of the parapet of the respective construction volume;

239.2 up to the ridge of the roof or the upper edge of the parapet of the respective construction volume, if the roof slope is more than 45 degrees or if the part of the construction volume above the main cornice is designed with a deviation and exceeds the space designed with the 45-degree angle, measured from the main cornice.

240 The height of the building is determined without taking into account the architectonic accent and technical structures of the building.

241 Construction in the vicinity of airports is subject to receiving an approval from the competent authority – State Agency "Civil Aviation Agency":

241.1 for objects located within a 5 km zone around the reference points of the aerodrome "Rīga" and "Spilve", if the altitude of

the object exceeds 30 m above the sea level in the zone around the reference point of the aerodrome "Spilve" and 40 m above the sea level in the zone around the reference point of the aerodrome "Rīga";

241.2 objects located within 5–15 km of the wider airport influence area from the aeronautical facilities of the airfield "Rīga" with their absolute height of 67 m above the sea level.

242 If these Regulations do not provide otherwise, the building height is determined assuming that the height of one storey is 3.5 m. The permitted maximum building height is determined, by multiplying the maximum number of storeys determined in the functional zone with 3.5 m and adding 1.5 m to the result, except for private house building.

243 Regardless of the permitted use of the territory, the maximum building height of private house building is 12 m, except for the territories of building protection.

244 The number of storeys of a structure can be higher than the maximum number of storeys provided in these Regulations, if its height complies with the permitted maximum height in meters and the building parameters provided for the maximum building height (expressed as the number of storeys) are observed. These conditions do not apply to the newly erected buildings within the territories of building protection and urban building monuments.

245 The highest point of the architectonic accent cannot protrude above the roof of the structure by more than 20% of the building height, except for buildings of religious character and buildings of community interest (cultural, educational, medical and sports buildings).

246 The permitted building height within Private House Building Territory (DzS3), Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM3), Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM4), Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzD2), Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC6), Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC7), and Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR3) within the territories of building protection and urban building monuments outside the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area has been provided in Appendix 1 to these Regulations.

247 Within a 30 m wide zone from the border of land unit with the land unit where a private house or semi-detached house has been lawfully constructed, or with a land unit located within the Private House Building Territory (functional zone) the building height shall not exceed 4 storeys.

248 In general, within the Private House Building Territories, the maximum height of a new or reconstructed structure at any point is equal to one and a half distance between the projection of this point on the ground and the border with the neighbouring land unit. The height is determined using the following formula: H = 1.5 xL, where H is the height (m) of the structure; L is the distance from the border of the land unit to the reference point (m) where the height of the structure is measured. It is permitted to increase the height by receiving a consent from the owner of the neighbouring land unit in accordance with the procedures provided in the laws and regulations governing the construction process.

249 Regardless of the permitted use of the territory, the maximum building height for production buildings and engineering (infrastructure) structures shall be determined in accordance with the specifics of the structure included in the design conditions of the construction permit.

250 The maximum building height within building territories, except for the territories of urban building monuments and territories of building protection, has been determined with the following steps (amplitude): 3 storeys, 6 storeys, 9 storeys, and 12 storeys. The maximum building height in the Mixed Centre Building Territory and Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzD1) can be increased as follows:

250.1 outside the territories of building protection and urban cultural monuments, the maximum building height may be increased by one storey without changing other building parameters, developing and justifying the solution in the construction

project. The construction project shall include the surrounding building structures and visual impact assessment. The building authority is entitled to determine the scope of analysis and evaluation criteria. The building height can be increased, if:

250.1.1 the solution improves the surrounding urban structure and the quality of urban landscape;

250.1.2 it does not affect the cultural and historical environment and cultural monuments;

250.1.3 if the design provides retaining existing historical building and it includes cultural and historical values, if such building has been provided in the territory of the design;

250.2 the maximum building height outside the territories of building protection and cultural monuments can be incremented by one step (by no more than 3 storeys and up to a maximum of 12 storeys), justifying the solution in the detailed plan;

250.3 the maximum building height can be incremented by more than one step (by more than 3 storeys and up to a maximum of 12 storeys), justifying the solution in the local plan, where plan and these Regulations shall be elaborated and specified in accordance with the spatial development proposal;

250.4 the maximum building height can be determined higher than 12 storeys justifying the development proposal in the local plan that is developed as amendments to the plan. In such case, the steps for incrementing the building height are not set. A building higher than 12 storeys con be built if it does not impair the visibility of the Historic Centre of Rīga from any viewing angle or if the existing building already obscures the Historic Centre of Rīga and new building will not obscure street views of the Historic Centre of Rīga.

251 If in the course of developing the detailed plan the maximum building height is incremented by one step (by no more than three storeys), the maximum building intensity and the minimum vacant green territory index shall be determined in accordance with the following conditions:

251.1 if the maximum building height specified in the detailed plan is 6 storeys, the maximum building intensity may be determined up to 220%, but the minimum index of vacant green territory is 35%;

251.2 if the maximum building height specified in the detailed plan exceeds 6 storeys, the maximum building intensity may be determined up to 320%, but the minimum index of vacant green territory is 30%.

252 Building height in perimeter building territories shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of Subchapter 3.3.7 of these Regulations.

253 In certain cases, with a decision by the building authority, building height restrictions may not be applied to sports buildings and public buildings of significant community interest: cultural, educational, public (non-commercial) and medical institutions. In this case, the building parameters are determined in the decision by the building authority.

3.3.3 Placement of structures in a land unit and layout of structures

254 When determining the minimum distance between buildings, the minimum distance of buildings from the border of land unit and the distance of structures to residential premises, the insolation requirements, fire safety regulations, building standards, requirements of these Regulations, Civil Law and other laws and regulations shall be complied with.

Open explanation (Ctrl + click)

255 The minimum distance between buildings, at least one of which is a multi-apartment house, except for established perimeter building territories, is as follows:

255.1 15 m – between the longest facades of 2–3-storey buildings, including if the longest facades of buildings form an angle of 45 degrees or less;

255.2 20 m – between longest facades of building of 4 and more storeys and between longest facades of buildings that are of varying height, including if the longest facades of buildings form an angle of 45 degrees or less;

255.3 10 m – between the shortest (end) facades of buildings that have residential room windows and between the longest facade of one building and the shortest (end) facade of the other building on the opposite, including if the facades of buildings form an angle of 45 degrees or less between each other.

256 If it cannot be determined whether the facade of the respective multi-apartment house is the shortest (end) facade or the longest facade, the minimum distance between these buildings shall be determined in accordance with the insolation requirements and fire safety regulations.

257 New multi-storey building shall be constructed within the distance from the border of land unit specified in these Regulations and other laws and regulations, leaving room for future developments on the outer perimeter of land unit on the adjacent land units of a structure that complies with the building of the respective territory and its planning situation, considering the minimum distances between the structures and fire safety requirements. In such case, the construction project shall include a cross-section of the territory to be developed along with a schematic representation of the potential structure on the adjacent land unit, in accordance with the maximum building height specified in these Regulations.

258 Subject to public discussion, it is permitted to position the structure in a way to ensure that the insolation in an existing residential house is reduced more than twice (but not less than the minimum statutory insolation requirements); however, such reduction of insolation is permitted in a private house, if a consent is received from the owner of the private house in accordance with the procedure provided in the laws and regulations.

259 The placement of a new structure shall be chosen to ensure that the conditions of insolation of an existing structure comply with at least the minimum statutory threshold values or would not deteriorate, if previously the insolation has been less than the minimum statutory value.

260 The minimum distance from the outer rail to a residential house or public structure is 50 m. If it is possible to ensure that the statutory permitted noise level is not exceeded with technical means and reduce the possible negative impact on people and structures in the case of an accident, the distance may be reduced, but it cannot be less than 25 m from the outer rail to a residential house or public structure.

261 The minimum distance from the outer rail of a public railway infrastructure facility listed as an establishment of increased danger to a new residential house or public building, except buildings for traffic and communication facilities, is 100 m. If risk assessment has been carried out for a public service railway infrastructure facility and the risk analysis results in an acceptable level of risk ($P_{let} \leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$), the minimum distance shall be reduced to the area with this risk level, but it cannot be less than 50 m from a public railway infrastructure facility to the residential house or public building.

262 Within territories with established perimeter building, the structure shall be placed with its facade on the established building line in accordance with the principles of closed or open perimeter building.

263 Requirements for the placement of a building alongside an access road:

263.1 line of building alongside an access road is 3 m measured from the border of an access road or the border of a functional zone of Transport Infrastructure Territory;

263.2 if line of building has been established alongside an access road (frontal line made up of existing building, if at least 50% of

buildings located alongside an access road are on this line), the structure shall be placed on the established line of building;

263.3 whenever a local plan or detailed plan shall be developed, lines of building alongside access roads are included in these planning documents, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations.

264 The distance values provided in these Regulations can be reduced, if it permitted by other laws and regulations; however, if buildings between which distance will be reduced are on different land units, a consent from the owner of the adjacent land unit is required in accordance with the procedure set out in the laws and regulations.

3.3.4 Building lines

265 If a building line has been established within a building block, the facade of structure shall be placed on the building line, except:

265.1 if mandatory building line is provided in these Regulations, local plan or detailed plan;

265.2 if the established building line is in the street territory between red lines (this exception does not apply to the Territories of Long-term Development of Main City Roads (TIN28)).

266 Within the building block without established building line or where the established building line is within the street territory between red line (except for Territories of Long-term Development of Main City Roads (TIN28)), the minimum distance from the red line to the facade of the building (building line) depending on the category of the street is as follows:

266.1 on the street of Category E: 3 m from the red line;

266.2 on the street of Category D and on a constructed street or a street of Category B provided for in the construction project on a local traffic lane: 6 m from the red line;

266.3 on the street of Category C: 9 m from the red line;

266.4 on the street of Category B: 15 m from the red line.

267 Within Territories of Long-term Development of Main City Roads (TIN28), the minimum building line is not applied, but building cannot be located within the traffic area and it cannot be divided by red line.

268 On a land unit without established building line, a structure is placed in accordance with the following conditions:

268.1 within a building block with established building layout principles (composition), a structure is placed in accordance with these principles, retaining the joint composition of building layout within a building block;

268.2 within a building block without established principles of building layout (composition), buildings can be placed along the facade on the building line and with a deviation from it;

268.3 if within the borders of a building block, red line has been broken several times, the building line is set in construction project in accordance with the distances provided in these Regulations and calculating average distance.

269 If building lines have not been established within the territory and in local plan or detailed plan, the location (building line) of building is justified by the analysis of building placement on the street front at least within the building block in connection with the structure of the surrounding urban construction. The materials of analysis shall be attached to construction intention. Building line shall be determined in the construction intention documentation, based on the materials of analysis (conclusions).

270 Conditions for building lines within the territories of building protection are provided in Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

271 Except, if the structure is located with a derogation from the established or mandatory building line, for example, to preserve a dendrologically and ecologically valuable tree, venerable tree or prominent tree from the point of view of landscape, to form a public front yard that is required to supplement the urban green network system, etc.

3.3.5 Visibility triangles

272 It is prohibited to place a structure near the street and an at-grade crossing of railway so that visibility is restricted within the distances set out in the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations on establishment, equipping, servicing and closing of railway crossings and passages.

273 Visibility triangles where visibility is provided in accordance with the statutory requirements are provided in Appendix 8 of these Regulations. Visibility shall be ensured at least at a height ranging from 0.8 m to 2.5 m from the ground (surface of street covering).

274 If the existing building does not allow to create the necessary visibility triangle, safety of pedestrian and transport movement shall be ensured using technical means of road traffic organisation.

3.3.6 Requirements for front yards

275 A front yard shall be established for a built-up land unit bordering the red line of a street or square or red lines of several streets, except for the following cases:

275.1 if the building is on the red line;

275.2 in large-scale residential building territories where building has been established without regard to borders of land units;

275.3 in Industrial Building Territories (R).

276 A front yard is designated for each land unit. If there are several main buildings on a land unit, one front yard is established for each building separately.

277 When a land unit borders several streets, a front yard is established in accordance with the following principles:

277.1 if organisation of front yard layout has been established within the building block, front yard on a land unit is established in accordance with such organisation;

277.2 if there is no established organisation of layout of front yards within the building block, when the front yard is designed, the urban planning conditions (the layout of existing building and the layout of potential buildings, their layout in relation to the public outdoor space, insolation, plantations shaping the street, etc.) on the respective street section within one block and the architecture of the building shall be assessed;

277.3 if organisation of front yard layout has not been established within the building block and no clear parameters based on the urban construction principles for front yard layout exist, front yard is established opposite of the street or square from which access to land unit and building is ensured to the land unit;

277.4 if there are several main buildings on a land unit, front yard and its configuration is established in accordance with the above principles.

278 If on a built-up land unit, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations, it is possible to build several main buildings, a new main building, in accordance with the building line, can be built in the front yard.

279 It is allowed to arrange plantations and amenities in the front yard, including pedestrian paths and driveways to entrances of buildings. In front yards, outside the territories of urban building monuments and territories of building protection, it is allowed to accommodate parking places in accordance with the following conditions:

279.1 in general, the maximum number of parking places is 30% of the necessary number of parking places provided in Appendix 2 for the object;

279.2 parking places on land units with terraced house building shall be established occupying not more than a half of the street front; in the remaining part of the front yard, plantations are established;

279.3 it is allowed to accommodate the necessary parking places in the front yard of the Private House Building Territory;

279.4 it is prohibited to place parking places in the land strip for plantations alongside the street as set by the planning document or construction project.

280 The front yard may not be used for open outdoor storage and auxiliary buildings can be built there, except if the possibility to build an auxiliary building elsewhere on the land unit is limited, for example, due to the configuration of the land unit, existing building or insolation.

281 A yard or part of a yard of one land unit shall not be considered a yard or part of a yard of another land unit, except as provided in these Regulations or if a common yard is established.

282 In perimeter building territories, the requirements for yards provided for these territories shall be complied with.

283 The requirements for front yards provided in these Regulations shall also apply to land units that are not directly adjacent to a red line (there is a vacant land unit (inter-area) between the border of land unit and the red line or part of land unit is located in the street area between the red lines).

3.3.7 Perimeter building regulations

284 This chapter contains special provisions that, in addition to the general provisions of these Regulations, apply to the perimeter building territories.

285 Perimeter building territories are shown in Appendix 1 and Appendix 14 to these Regulations. New perimeter building territories or perimeter building territories to be restored may be established by developing a local plan. The local plan shall include the analysis of location of buildings on the street at least within one building block.

286 Within perimeter building territories, the main buildings shall be located on the external perimeter of the building block with their facade on the red line or established building line, except the cases when the building may be set back from the building line:

286.1 if historical building has been placed with a deviation from building line;

286.2 a garden displayed in a street space, trees and their foliage are retained.

287 If a building is not placed on a building line, it may be built only within the distance from the red line of the street that ensures the possibility to construct a building on the outer perimeter of the building block that is specific to the building and planning situation of the respective block, considering the necessary distances between buildings and the requirements for insolation. In this case, the construction project shall include a cross-section of the building of the land plot with a schematic representation of the potential building, assuming the maximum building height conditions permitted in the particular building situation.

288 The height of the main cornice of a structure cannot exceed the width of the street between the red lines at the location of the potential structure and the maximum building height specified in these Regulations. If a structure is placed with a deviation from the red line, the height of the structure cannot exceed the distance between the red line on the opposite side of the street and the building line of that structure, and 24 m.

289 If the street between the red lines along the land unit to be built is not of the same width, the height of the structure is determined by the width of the street in relation to the middle point of the front of the land unit.

290 On the street corners, the building height permitted along the widest street shall also be permitted for the part of the building along the narrowest street, but only at a distance from the corner of the widest street that does not exceed twice the width of the narrowest street.

291 The maximum width perpendicular to the street (depth) of the main building or its part on the street front shall be 12.5 m. If a building with firewall is located on the side border of land plot, the length of the firewall may exceed 12.5 m only if there is an existing building with a longer firewall on the neighbouring land plot.

292 Protrusions (bays, balconies, etc.) of building facades on the street front cannot be lower than 4 m above the level of the footpath and may protrude in the street space by not more than 50% of the width of the footpath, but not more than by 1.5 m.

293 In a free-standing building of the inner building block, the area of the yards is determined in accordance with the requirements of insolation and fire safety.

294 The building parameters apply only to the part of the land unit that does not have perimeter building – a building or part of its volume with a street facade. The area of this part of the land unit and the areas of the buildings is used to calculate the building parameters in accordance with the general rules for calculating the relevant index.

3.3.8 Waste container (bin) storage places, points for separate collection of household waste and other waste management facilities

295 When designing a structure, except a private house or semi-detached house, the management of household waste, in accordance with the household waste management regulations and the requirements of these Regulations, shall be planned on the land unit and the waste container (bin) storage places for separate collection of household waste considering the estimated amount of waste shall be planned. The waste container (bin) storage places or a separate collection point for household waste shall be ensured near the structure before it is put into operation.

296 When designing a structure or performing a reconstruction of a structure, waste container (bin) storage places or separate collection point of household waste shall not be placed in the front yard.

297 A covered or underground waste container (bin) storage place or a separate collection point for household waste that complies with the aesthetic and sanitary hygienic requirements of the public outdoor space shall be established near multi-apartment houses, educational institutions, health care institutions, and other public buildings.

298 Covered household waste and sorted waste container (bin) storage places can be located outside the building, inside the buildings and in vehicle parking lots.

299 A separate collection point for household waste shall be placed near public buildings, fuel stations, trade and service facilities with an area exceeding 2,000 m^2 and near public transport terminals.

300 The area for collection of sorted waste, waste sorting and reloading centre or station, collection point for certain types of hazardous waste or industrial waste, collection point for certain types of hazardous waste in medical healthcare institutions, collection point for waste of goods harmful for the environment and composting point for biodegradable waste shall be ensured along with rainwater treatment equipment connected to the centralised rainwater sewerage system. If centralised rainwater sewerage system is not available, collection and purification of rainwater has to be ensured in accordance with statutory requirements, including the binding regulations of the Rīga City Council on the use and maintenance of the hydrographic network of the Rīga city.

3.3.9 Fencing

301 Fencing on the street side shall be located along the red line, except for the Territory of Long-term Development of Main City Roads (TIN28). For Territories of Long-term Development of Main City Roads (TIN28), in general, fencing shall be located along the border of the Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR1), however, if such territory does not exist, the location of fencing shall be agreed upon with the building authority, ensuring accessibility and complying with other requirements of these Regulations. Within the territories of building protection and within the areas of cultural monuments, the location of the fencing shall be coordinated with the building authority considering the historical situation, if such information is available.

302 Fencing shall be built or established in accordance with the following provisions:

302.1 a land unit can be fenced off with a fence, hedge or a combination of these types of fencing. Hedge cannot be in the area of street traffic and disturb the traffic;

302.2 the type, design and colour of fencing shall be stylistically coordinated with the architecture of buildings on the land unit and the fencing of the adjacent land units. Within a block, fencing shall be the same height;

302.3 weather-resistant and durable paint shall be used for painting the fence to protect it from both environmental elements and mechanical damage. Natural stone, ceramics and stucco in the fence shall not be painted;

302.4 the maximum height of the fence alongside the street is 1.8 m and its transparency is at least 30%, if the laws and regulations do not provide otherwise and if the fence does not serve as a noise barrier. The height of the fence shall be measured from the level of the street (footpath). If the difference of terrain between the street and land unit is more than 1.3 m, the building authority shall assess the situation and determine the height of the fence towards the street;

302.5 it is allowed to build an impenetrable fence in the territories of heavy industry and pre-processing companies, waste management and processing companies, warehouses, energy supply companies, defence and security institution building.

303 It is prohibited to use barbed wire in fences, unless stipulated by the laws and regulations.

304 It is prohibited to fence off and divide territories of public outdoor space with a fence, except for parks and squares.

305 In all territories, it is allowed to fence off children's playground with a transparent fence that is not higher than 1.2 m.

306 It is prohibited to fence off a separate land unit in large-scale residential building areas, except if the entire block of multi-apartment houses or land unit with private house building is fenced off or these Regulations or other laws and regulations provide otherwise.

307 It is allowed to fence off vehicle parking lots, if the height of the fence does not exceed 1.50 m and it is combined with a hedge.

3.3.10 Paint and elements of facades

308 Facade paint solution shall be approved by the building authority. The proposal for the paint solution shall include an analysis of the consistency of the paint solution with the building on the land unit and the adjacent land unit.

309 The proposal for the paint solution of the building shall be developed in a visually perceptible area (street section, square, park, etc.) to preserve the urban building value of this area as consistent group of building.

310 The structure shall be painted considering the architectural style and historical traditions.

311 In the perimeter building area, the facade of the building shall have a harmonious, tonally balanced paint scheme. Facades of adjacent buildings should not deviate significantly with contrasting, out-of-context, or monochromatic colour choices.

312 The paint and finishes of the structure parts shall be created within the architectural partitions of the structure (plinth, ground (mezzanine) floor, firewall, etc.). Varying paint and decoration of individual parts of the facade of a structure are prohibited, except if it is provided as a means of architectural expression in the documentation of the construction intention.

313 It is prohibited to insulate the facade and create sound insulation (double facade) from the outside in culturally and historically valuable structures and structures of small cultural and historical value, as well as in structures with characteristic features and architectural details typical of a certain period of time. These requirements do not apply to

prefab buildings and buildings with prefab parts built in accordance with the standard projects.

314 When renovating or reconstructing a historical structure:

314.1 paints that comply or are equal with the original paint solution;

314.2 it is prohibited to use glossy paint of facade;

314.3 it is prohibited to paint natural stone, ceramics, finishing bricks and stucco in the facade finish;

314.4 it is allowed to use gilding and bright shades only in details and in accordance with the data obtained in the cultural and historical survey;

314.5 it is prohibited to simplify the facade finish.

315 When renovating or reconstructing a historical structure or a structure belonging to established building, material equal to the original facade finish materials shall be used.

316 It is prohibited to place engineering facilities or auxiliary means (satellite antennas, ventilation systems and other similar equipment or means) on the street facade of a structure, except if such elements bear architectural value, do not worsen the architectural form of the structure and are provided in the approved construction intention documentation.

317 Loggias of multi-apartment houses shall be glazed in accordance with the following conditions:

317.1 the samples provided in Appendix 20 to these Regulations shall be applied to glazing of loggias of standard multi-apartment houses. The selected standard solution is considered a sketch of the glazing of the respective facade loggia in accordance with the building regulations;

317.2 glazing solution for loggias of other residential buildings shall be developed using glazing without frame or in accordance with the solution approved in the construction intention documentation.

3.3.11 Underground structures and underground storeys

318 Before designing an underground structure or underground storeys, a hydrogeological study shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided in the laws and regulations and an opinion of a qualified arborist shall be obtained to determine the potential impact of the underground structure or underground storeys on the environment and on trees to be preserved on the site and in the surrounding areas.

319 The construction project of an underground structure or a structure with underground storeys shall include engineering solutions to ensure the maintenance of the hydrological regime required to preserve plantations during construction and during the subsequent operation period of the structure.

320 An underground structure or its part that is located in vacant green territory may not cover more than 30% of the minimum required area of the vacant green territory on a land unit.

3.3.12 Recovery after disasters

321 The owner is entitled to reconstruct a structure destroyed or partially destroyed by fire or natural disasters within its previous principal dimensions and shape and on the same site in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations and upon approval of the construction in accordance with the procedure established in the laws and regulations, except:

321.1 if the destroyed structure was located on a non-compliant land unit or on a land unit of non-compliant use;

321.2 if the destroyed structure was located between the red lines of streets.

322 A structure on a non-compliant land unit or on a land unit of non-compliant use shall be reconstructed to ensure the structure complies with the plan.

323 Plantations in the public outdoor space shall be restored in all areas where it is planned in accordance with the planning documents or the construction project.

3.4 Requirements for facilitation of the territory

3.4.1 Procedure for placement of amenities, other outdoor elements and short-term use structures

324 Amenities shall be placed on the land unit where the facility is located for the functioning of which the respective infrastructure is necessary. Existing amenities shall not be removed, unless they are moved to another land unit, ensuring that its function and scale are retained. It is allowed to place the amenities on another land unit outside the land unit where the object is located for the functioning of which it is necessary, and the solution shall be justified in the detailed plan, unless other laws and regulations provide otherwise.

325 Short-term use structures are subject to the same requirements as permanent structures, except for the type of plantations.

326 The requirements for the arrangement of street vending points and public events are stipulated in the municipal binding regulations.

327 Sculptural objects of commemorative or memorial significance shall be erected upon receipt of a positive opinion of the Monuments Board of the Rīga City Council.

328 Within a single section of a streetscape (comprising at least one block length, square, park, etc.), only one type (design) or stylistically-related functionally necessary outdoor element (waste bins, bicycle parking lots, benches, etc.) with an approved sample model from the building authority may be installed.

329 The placement of awnings is subject to approval by the building authority and shall be placed in accordance with the following requirements:

329.1 awnings may be installed above the ground floor store windows, the projection of which on the ground is not closer than 0.5 m to the carriageway and the lower edge of which is at least 2.2 m above the level of the footpath, provided that the architectural solution of the building and the urban situation permit it;

329.2 for multi-apartment houses with a public function on its ground floor, awnings of a uniform style and size shall be installed on the ground floor;

329.3 it is prohibited to place the awnings higher than the ground floor, if they are installed only by one or a few windows;

329.4 it is allowed to install awnings in multi-apartment houses higher than the ground floor only if a complex solution has been developed and simultaneous implementation of the solution is ensured for the entire building.

3.4.2 Lighting and lighting fixtures

330 The minimum lighting of an area when placing lighting fixtures outdoors is as follows:

330.1 for outdoor vehicle parking lots and yards of multi-apartment houses: 5–10 lx;

330.2 near structures of public interest: 30–40 lx;

330.3 in parks and squares: 5–15 lx;

330.4 on the streets of Category C: 1–2 cd/m^2;

330.5 on the streets of Category D: 0.75–1 cd/m²;

330.6 on the access roads and streets of Category E: 0.75 cd/m².

331 Lighting of entrance nodes that are functionally required shall be provided for all public buildings.

332 Requirements for decorative lighting of buildings and areas for everyday and during festive periods:

332.1 simultaneous design and installation of lighting of the structure for everyday and festive periods is allowed;

332.2 light shades from cold white to warm yellow are used for lighting of structures;

332.3 the lighting design of a structure is developed in harmony with its architecture, creating a unified lighting composition that accentuates the most architecturally significant elements and details;

332.4 if the structure is close to a publicly and architecturally significant structure (for example, church, museum, theatre, architectural monument or other spatial structure) that is a dominant feature in the surrounding urban environment, it shall be illuminated to ensure that the illumination forms a background to the dominant feature;

332.5 if the structure holds architectural prominence, such as a church, and features corner highlights or other spatial accents, it shall be illuminated to emphasise its dominance within the surroundings;

332.6 the following types and effects of lighting are prohibited:

332.6.1 effects of stroboscopes;

332.6.2 lighting that distorts the architectural integrity of the building's facade;

332.6.3 illuminating only a separate detail that does not contribute to the composition of the overall image;

332.6.4 contrasting lighting that disrupts the architectural composition of the building's facade;

332.6.5 such positioning of lighting fixtures where the light sources shed minimal light on the facade and are directed towards the sky;

332.6.6 lighting that is directed so that the light shines in the windows of residential buildings.

332.7 the conditions for facade lighting of a structure that is a cultural monument shall be determined by an architectonic and artistic inventory of the structure or in a cultural and historical survey;

332.8 festive lighting that is installed for a period not exceeding one month can use colourful lights and decorative art projections.

333 Installation of electrical wiring from an adjacent room thereby providing lighting of the entrance node or other functionally necessary lighting, as well as short-term art performances without damage to the facade and light projections on the facade (for a period not exceeding 3 months) shall be coordinated with the building authority.

334 Street lighting is provided by lighting fixtures above the streets or fixed to poles. Architecturally harmonious lighting fixtures shall be employed in a visually contiguous perceptible street section or block.

335 On the streets or access roads the width of which does not exceed 10 m, lighting fixtures installed on the building facades can be used.

336 To illuminate squares, lighting fixtures installed on poles are used, ensuring that the height of the poles and the type of lighting fixtures is coordinated within the borders of the square.

337 When constructing and reconstructing main pedestrian paths in parks, forest parks, cemeteries and other public outdoor spaces, infrastructure of street lighting fixtures is built there and lighting is provided during the dark hours of the day.

338 Lighting fixtures shall be connected to the mains via underground cables or cables embedded in the walls of buildings. Cables cannot be visible on building facades.

339 Overhead cables for electric transport contact lines, traffic control equipment, etc., may be attached to the building facade obtaining a prior consent of the owner of the building.

3.4.3 Amenities of multi-apartment houses and their areas

340 At least the following common areas or structures shall be provided in or adjacent to a new multi-apartment house:

340.1 a pram storage room / designated area;

340.2 a locked bicycle parking lot.

341 Within the territories of new multi-apartment houses, amenities shall be constructed (installed) in accordance with the following requirements:

341.1 minimum area of plantations: 5 m^2 per one apartment;

341.2 playground calculation space: 0.5 m^2 per one apartment (or total calculation space, if there are several playgrounds);

341.3 minimum area of playground: 25 m^2;

341.4 in yard or building (on a terrace, roof garden, etc.), a common-use peaceful recreation place for adults is constructed;

341.5 if in the close proximity (500 m) public municipal sports or recreation ground is not available, active recreation zone is constructed in the yard.

342 Dog walking and training areas can be arranged not closer than 40 m from the windows of residential buildings.

3.5 Requirements for mitigating environmental risks

3.5.1 Building in polluted and potentially polluted areas

343 If the polluted or potentially polluted area that has been registered with the Registry of Polluted and Potentially Polluted Sites of the State limited liability company (SLLC) Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre in accordance with the procedure provided in the laws and regulations, and the survey of the soil, ground and underground water pollution and the pollution level assessment has not been conducted, construction is prohibited in the area. This restriction does not apply to the structures of short-term use the placement of which is required for monitoring or remediation of the area and to construction of vehicle parking lots and warehouses, if such use is permitted in the functional zone where the polluted place is located where underground water pollution has been identified.

344 To assess the level of pollution of a polluted or potentially polluted area, the area shall be studied or information from the study carried out in accordance with the procedure provided in the laws and regulations shall be used.

345 If statutory requirements provide for this, soil or groundwater remediation or monitoring shall be carried out before construction considering the pollution level of soil, ground and groundwater in the polluted or potentially polluted area, and such activities are done in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations.

346 If groundwater pollution is identified in the area, remediation will be initiated or a remediation programme will be developed and implemented. If it is not possible to identify the area of pollution or remediation of the area is not started, only construction of vehicle parking lots and warehouses is allowed on the site until remediation is started, if such use is permitted in the functional zone where the polluted area with groundwater pollution is located.

347 Construction may be carried out simultaneously with the remediation activities if the remediation conditions are included in the construction project or remediation programme.

3.5.2 Requirements for air quality improvement

348 It is prohibited to install new combustion plants that use coal, lignite, peat and other solid fuels, except solid biomass, as the fuel for energy production, unless the binding regulations of the Rīga City Council on spatial zoning of air pollution and choice of the type of heating provide otherwise.

349 In the area where, in accordance with the binding regulations of the Rīga City Council on spatial zoning of air pollution and choice of the type of heating, special requirements for the choice of different types of combustion equipment are established, when constructing new buildings, reconstructing existing buildings or changing the local heating equipment, heating equipment that complies with the laws and regulations regarding eco-design requirements for energy-related goods (products) shall be installed, a solution without fuel combustion shall be chosen or a solution of connection to the centralised city heating networks shall be developed and implemented.

350 When developing detailed and local plans for the area where, in accordance with the binding regulations of the Rīga City Council on spatial zoning of air pollution and choice of the type of heating, special requirements for the choice of different types of combustion equipment are established, one or more measures to reduce emissions of the pollutant for which the respective air pollution zone has been established shall be provided in accordance with the specific conditions of the particular area, for example, restricting traffic, reducing the number of parking lots, increasing access to public transport, increasing the area of plantations, etc.

351 The owner of the object or the person performing the polluting activity shall ensure monitoring of air quality on the border of the respective object in the direction of residential building or at the source of emissions:

351.1 if unpackaged dusty materials are stored, handled, or crushed on the premises and the scope of activities with such materials specified in the permit for performance of polluting activities issued according to the laws and regulations exceeds 100,000 tonnes per year, and closed storage and handling techniques that comply with the best industry techniques are not used, continuous monitoring of PM_{10} and $PM_{2,5}$ in the environment shall be carried out;

351.2 if petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products are stored in storage facilities with the total capacity of 20,000 tonnes or more and the emission limit has been set for benzene, continuous monitoring of benzene in the environment shall be carried out;

351.3 if the aggregate concentration of the respective pollutant in the area of the closest residential building area exceeds the annual pollution assessment threshold provided in the laws and regulations and the emission limit of the respective pollutant set for the operator at one emission source is 5 tonnes or more per year, continuous monitoring of the respective pollutant (PM_{10}, $PM_{2,5}$, benzene or others) at the emission source shall be carried out, except for the cases specified in Subclause 351.1 and 351.2 of these Regulations;

351.4 if the aggregate concentration of the respective pollutant in the area of the closest residential building area exceeds the annual pollution assessment threshold provided in the laws and regulations and the total emission limit of the respective pollutant set for the operator is more than 1 tonne per year, continuous monitoring of PM_{10}, $PM_{2,5}$, benzene or other pollutants shall be carried out upon the request of the municipality on the border of the site in the direction of residential building or at the source of emissions, except for the cases specified in Subclause 351.1 and 351.2 of these Regulations.

352 Air quality and pollutant emission monitoring shall be carried out using measurement methods that ensure that the obtained monitoring data are interpretable and comparable with the periods for setting air quality standards and emission limits established in the laws and regulations on environmental quality.

353 The construction, reconstruction or substantial modification of new structures or facilities related to the storage and handling of unpackaged dusty materials, if the activity exceeds 500,000 tonnes per year, shall use the best available techniques and comply with the emission levels associated with these techniques.

354 In the territory of the Free Port of Rīga, within a range of 100 m from the functional zone with the function of residential building and public building:

354.1 it is prohibited to install new equipment for cargo storage, start loading or unloading operations and introduce such changes in the operations of equipment related to changes in the types of cargo, if those are hazardous and polluting cargo in accordance with the laws and regulations on the circulation and control of hazardous and polluting cargo in the ports;

354.2 it is prohibited to place new equipment for storage of dusty bulk cargo, start loading or unloading operations of dusty bulk cargo and introduce such changes in the operations of equipment related to changes in the types of cargo, unless closed storing and handling methods for the cargo are planned.

355 The owner of the site or the operator performing the polluting activity shall ensure continuous odour monitoring on the border of the site in the direction of residential building area, if petroleum products and dangerous chemicals and mixtures with Reid vapour pressure of 27.6 kPa or more or fuel oil, crude oil or benzene are handled in the area and if the total turnover of such products, substances and mixtures in the port area owned or used by the operator is 200,000 tonnes per year or more as specified in the permit for the performance of polluting activities. The operator shall implement internal policies to monitor and control the spread of odours resulting from the polluting activity based on the monitoring results, including measures to prevent the spread of nuisance odours (for example, restriction of certain types of cargo operations, reduction of handling intensity, etc.).

356 The site owner or the operator performing the polluting activity shall ensure continuous online access to environmental monitoring results for supervisory authorities and the municipality, where the monitoring method permits such access.

3.5.3 Noise protection

357 To ensure compliance with the noise threshold values for premises specified in the laws and regulations, in case of construction of new buildings and reconstruction of existing buildings, solutions for anti-noise measures shall be included in the construction intention documentation:

357.1 if in the areas of terraced houses and multi-apartment houses, health protection institutions, social care institutions, hotels or similar tourism and recreation institutions the noise level during the night is 55 dB(A) or higher;

357.2 if in the areas of terraced houses and multi-apartment houses, office buildings, culture buildings, educational and scientific institutions, health protection institutions, social care institutions, hotels or similar tourism and recreation establishments the noise level during the day or evening is 60 dB(A) or higher.

358 The noise level typical for the building area shall be determined in accordance with up-to-date information available in the strategic noise map of the Rīga agglomeration.

359 Anti-noise measures shall not reduce the cultural and historical value of cultural monuments and buildings of such value.

360 Before commencing commercial activities or installing equipment outdoors where the sound power level (LWA) of the planned activity or installation exceeds 80 dB(A), the noise generated by the activities and the operation of the equipment shall be calculated and its impact assessed if it is planned to perform the activities or install the equipment less than 100 m from the territories of residential, educational, health care and social care building. If the calculated noise level exceeds the statutory thresholds, the person carrying out the activity or installing the equipment shall design and implement anti-noise measures.

361 When designing new or reconstructing streets of Category B, statutory anti-noise measures shall be implemented. Anti-noise measures shall be specified in the construction project considering the location of the construction site in the city, assessing the necessity and feasibility of implementing such anti-noise measures. Anti-noise measures shall be specified by modelling the acoustic situation.

362 In the planning and designing of anti-noise measures the following principles shall be complied with:

362.1 if anti-noise measures are planned and designed by the holder of the source of noise, it shall primarily focus on implementing noise reduction measures at the source of noise;

362.2 to protect large building territories against noise barriers, walls and linear plantations shall be planned and designed;

362.3 if it is not possible to construct noise barriers, walls and linear plantations in the territory due to lack space limitations or other objective factors, alternative noise-reduction structures shall be built near the noise source, which are exempt from statutory noise thresholds;

362.4 if it is not possible to construct noise barriers, walls or plantations and if it is not possible to build alternative noise-reduction structures near the noise source which are exempt from statutory noise thresholds, customised anti-noise measures shall be planned and designed to improve the sound insulation of the external constructions of the structure.

3.5.4 Dangerous objects

363 Around the industrial accident risk establishment or an engineering facility a safety distance is established that is equal to the distance of the potential harmful effects of the accident, as determined by the industrial accident prevention programme or safety report subject to the criteria specified in these Regulations, and it cannot be less than the protection zone for the site or engineering facility as provided in the Protection Zone Law. If, applying the criteria included in these regulations, the calculated distance of the spread of the potential harmful effect of accidents exceeds 500 m, safety distance is 500 m. If risk assessment has been performed and as a result of risk analysis, acceptable risk level has been determined ($P_{let} \leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$), the safety distance of the site is reduced down to the area with such risk level but it cannot be less than the minimum safety distance provided for a site or engineering facility in the Protection Zone Law.

364 Construction of a new industrial accident risk establishment or reconstruction of an existing site into an industrial accident risk establishment is only permitted in industrial and technical development areas of the plan. In other areas these activities are allowed if an object is required to ensure operations of transport and engineering infrastructure objects that are essential for the municipality of Rīga or the object has been granted the status of an object of national interest and if the decision or opinion of the State Office for Environmental Supervision has been received allowing the operations of such object.

365 The permissibility and compliance with the criteria provided in these Regulations for the construction of a new industrial accident risk establishment, reconstruction of an existing industrial accident risk establishment or changes in the operations that may significantly increase the hazard or risk of industrial accidents, as well as compliance with acceptable level of risk, if necessary, shall be assessed in the application requesting to receive technical environmental protection regulations or preliminary impact assessment, environmental impact assessment report, industrial accident prevention programme or

safety review of the industrial accident risk establishment for the planned activity. If it is planned that the safety distance occupies new land areas, the owner or holder of the object shall coordinate the changes with the owner or legal holder of the land whose property will be affected by the safety distance, providing that the safety distance does not affect the areas where residential development is permitted in the plan.

366 To assess the possible accident risk of the planned operations, the following criteria are applied:

366.1 concentration of substance in the air that, if exposed to for 30 minutes, could pose life-threatening risk to health or cause death for general public, including sensitive individuals;

366.2 level of heat radiation intensity of 8 kW/m^2;

366.3 overpressure level of 0.1 bar due to a blast wave.

367 In industrial and technical building areas, a new industrial accident risk establishment shall be designed and constructed or an existing site shall be reconstructed into an industrial accident risk establishment, considering such requirements for fire safety, safety of technological processes and durability of structures, machinery and equipment of the site that the restrictions imposed by these Regulations, resulting from construction or reconstruction of an existing site do not significantly burden and restrict the development of other functional zoning areas in accordance with the type of land use specified in the planning documents. The level of risk created by the object in functional zones where residential or public building and land use are the main types of use shall not exceed the acceptable level of risk ($P_{let} \leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$). If the industrial accident risk establishment is required to provide engineering and transport infrastructure of the municipality of Rīga or the site has been granted the status of an object of national interest and a decision or opinion of the State Office for Environmental Supervision has been received allowing the operations of the site, these requirements may not be applied.

368 Within the zone of safety distance it is prohibited:

368.1 to construct a new residential or public building or to reconstruct an existing building into a residential or public building, to increase the construction volume of an existing residential or public building or the number of visitors, except for public buildings, including office buildings, that are intended for the purposes of facilities in the safety distance area;

368.2 to build a public wharf for passenger ships or yachts, a public outdoor space facility (sports ground, playground, outdoors swimming site, etc. recreational facility where people gather), a public transport stop;

368.3 to construct a new facility or to reconstruct an existing facility into an industrial accident risk establishment, to construct a new industrial accident risk establishment of Category C and an establishment of increased fire hazard, if such an site has not been assessed in accordance with the criteria set in these Regulations, a decision or opinion of the State Environmental Service or State Office for Environmental Supervision permitting the operation of the site has not been obtained and the operator of the existing industrial accident risk establishment within the safety distance of which the new site is to be constructed has not agreed in writing to the construction of such an site. The restrictions imposed by these Regulations as a result of construction shall not substantially encumber or restrict the development of other functional zoning districts in accordance with the type of land use established in the planning documents. If necessary, the level of risk created by a group of objects shall be assessed and in functional zones where residential or public building and land use are the main types of use shall not exceed the acceptable level of risk ($P_{let} \leq 1 \times 10^{-6}$). If the State Office for Environmental Supervision identifies that objects or groups of objects might have unwanted impact on each other (domino effect) and significantly increase the risk of industrial accidents

or the consequences of such accidents could become more severe, industrial accident prevention programmes or safety reports have to be drawn up or supplemented before the new object is put into operation, if necessary, determining a new safety distance of the new object, the civil protection plans for the object and the safety management systems, considering the overall hazard and risk of potential industrial accidents and the overall severity and extent of the consequences of such an industrial accident;

368.4 to construct main street of Category B, traffic overpass and public railway infrastructure object, except if the local plan of the respective territory has been developed to support the construction intention and the decision or opinion of the State Environmental Service or the State Office for Environmental Supervision has been received on the plan allowing construction of the object.

369 Reconstruction or changes in the scope or manner of operations of establishment of increased danger of Category C or establishment of increased fire hazard within the safety distance zone from the industrial accident risk establishment shall be permitted:

369.1 if it is consistent with the types of use permitted in the functional zone;

369.2 if the restrictions imposed by the reconstruction that have been determined in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations do not significantly impede or restrict the development of other functional zoning areas in accordance with the type of land use specified in the planning documents, considering also the adjacent objects.

370 If the area of potential consequences of accidents at an existing or planned industrial accident risk establishment exceeds the maximum width of the relevant safety protection zone established for the site or engineering facility by the Protection Zone Law or the level of risk outside the respective maximum safety protection zone established for the site or engineering facility by the Protection Zone Law is higher than the acceptable level of risk, the owner or holder of the site is obliged to gradually eliminate this discrepancy by introducing changes to the safety management system or other available measures to reduce the risk of an industrial accident.

371 Information on the industrial accident risk establishments and their safety distances is included in the explanatory note of the plan. The municipality shall publish up-to-date information on its website regarding existing industrial accident risk establishments and the safety distances and minimum distances specified for such sites up to a new residential building or public building from public railway infrastructure objects that are included in the list of establishments of increased danger. The municipality shall publish information regarding the industrial accident risk establishment and their safety distances specified after receipt of a notification from the person responsible for commencing or discontinuing operations of the industrial accident risk establishment or regarding changes in the site or facility that may significantly increase the hazard or risk of industrial accidents, or regarding changes in the site that may significantly reduce the risk of industrial accidents, as well as after receipt of a notification from the owner or legal holder of the public railway infrastructure object included in the list of establishments of increased danger regarding the results of the risk assessment.

3.6 Requirements for social infrastructure

372 Analysis of the estimated number of residents in the area of local plan or detailed plan and the necessary social infrastructure shall be carried out based on the following calculations:

372.1 per every 15 residents: one place for a child at a primary education institution;

372.2 per every 10 residents: one place for a child at any other general educational institution;

372.3 per every 1,000 residents: one social work specialist;

372.4 per every 1,800 residents: one family doctor.

4 Requirements for the land use and building parameters in every functional zone

If the main and additional types of use of an area a description of the type of use has not been included, it is applied in accordance with Annex 3 "Classifier of the Types of Land Use" to the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 240 General Regulations for the Planning, Use and Building of the Territory dated 30 April 2013.

4.1 Private House Building Territory

4.1.1 Private House Building Territory (DzS1)

4.1.1.1 General information

373 Private House Building Territory (DzS1) is a functional zone determined to ensure housing function for a private lifestyle, providing appropriate infrastructure and whose main type of use is private house building.

4.1.1.2 Main types of land use

374 Private house building (11001).

4.1.1.3 Additional types of land use

375 Garden house building (11003).

376 Building of business or service objects (12002): objects with the floor area not exceeding 150 m^2, except fuel stations, car washes and dry cleaners with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. If the land unit has access (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B, the permitted floor area of the premises may be increased to 300 m^2.

377 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): boarding houses.

378 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007): pre-school educational institutions.

379 Building of health protection institutions (12008): medical practices.

380 Building of social care institutions (12009).

381 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

382 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.1.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
383	Private house building	6	30	1		up to 3	1
384	Garden house building	6	3	1		up to 1	1
385	Building of business or service objects	6	30	1		up to 3	1
386	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	6	30	1		up to 3	1
387	Building of educational and scientific institutions	6	1	up to 40		up to 3	5
388	Building of health protection institutions	6	30	1		up to 3	1
389	Building of social care institutions	6	30	1		up to 3	1
390	Facilitated public outdoor space	6	4	1		2	1
391	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	6	1	1		1	1

1 Not determined.

2 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

3 Not determined, maximum building area up to 40 m^2.

4 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

5 Equal to the area of storeys.

6 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.1.1.5 Miscellaneous

392 Minimum area of greenery on a land plot is 10% of the total area of the land plot. Plantations are primarily made in the section between the red line and building line.

393 On one land unit, several private houses can be built, if, calculating per every house, the land unit area is not less than the specified minimum land unit area for every house, building complies with the building parameters and it is possible to divide the land unit rationally in actual parts.

394 In the areas of private houses with an established character of building, with private houses and multi-apartment houses, renovation and reconstruction of the existing multi-apartment houses is permitted without altering the building area by more than 10%. This expansion is allowed once.

4.1.2 Private House Building Territory (DzS2)

4.1.2.1 General information

395 Private House Building Territory (DzS2) is a functional zone determined to ensure housing function for a private lifestyle, providing appropriate infrastructure and whose main type of use is spaced private house building.

4.1.2.2 Main types of land use

396 Private house building (11001).

4.1.2.3 Additional types of land use

397 Garden house building (11003).

398 Building of business or service objects (12002): objects with the floor area not exceeding 150 m^2, except fuel stations, car washes and dry cleaners with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1000 kg per day. If the land unit has access (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B, the permitted floor area of the premises may be increased to 300 m^2.

399 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): boarding houses.

400 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007): pre-school educational institutions.

401 Building of health protection institutions (12008): medical practices.

402 Building of social care institutions (12009).

403 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

404 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.1.2.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
405	Private house building	13	20	7		up to 3	11
406	Garden house building	13	9	7		up to 1	11
407	Building of business or service objects	13	20	7		up to 3	11
408	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	13	20	7		up to 3	11
409	Building of educational and scientific institutions	13	7	up to 40		up to 3	12
410	Building of health protection institutions	13	20	7		up to 3	11
411	Building of social care institutions	13	20	7		up to 3	11
412	Facilitated public outdoor space	13	10	7		7	7
413	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	13	7	7		8	11

7 Not determined.

8 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

9 Not determined, maximum building area up to 40 m^2.

10 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

11 Not determined. Terrain, ground vegetation and trees shall be retained on a land unit as much as possible.

12 Equal to the area of storeys.

13 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.1.2.5 Miscellaneous

414 Minimum area of greenery on a land plot is 20% of the total area of the land plot.

415 On one land unit, several private houses can be built, if, calculating per every house, the land unit area is not less than the specified minimum land unit area for every house, building complies with the building parameters and it is possible to divide the land unit rationally in actual parts.

416 In the areas of private houses with an established character of building, with private houses and multi-apartment houses, renovation and reconstruction of the existing multi-apartment houses is permitted without altering the building area by more than 10%. This expansion is allowed once.

4.1.3 Private House Building Territory (DzS3)

4.1.3.1 General information

417 Private House Building Territory (DzS3) is a functional zone in the territories of building protection determined to ensure housing function for a private lifestyle, providing appropriate infrastructure, retaining the cultural and historical value of these territories and whose main type of use is private house building.

4.1.3.2 Main types of land use

418 Private house building (11001).

4.1.3.3 Additional types of land use

419 Building of business or service objects (12002): objects with the floor area not exceeding 150 m^2, except fuel stations, car washes and dry cleaners with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. If the land unit has access (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B, it is permitted to increase the floor area of the premises up to 300 m^2.

420 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): boarding houses.

421 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007): pre-school educational institutions.

422 Building of health protection institutions (12008): medical practices.

423 Building of social care institutions (12009).

424 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

425 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.1.3.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
426	Private house building	19	30	14		16	14
427	Building of business or service objects	19	30	14		16	14
428	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	19	30	14		16	14
429	Building of educational and scientific institutions	19	14	up to 40		16	18
430	Building of health protection institutions	19	30	14		16	14
431	Building of social care institutions	19	30	14		16	14
432	Facilitated public outdoor space	19	17	14		15	14
433	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	19	14	14		14	14

14 Not determined.

15 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

16 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

17 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

18 Equal to the area of storeys.

19 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.1.3.5 Miscellaneous

434 Minimum area of greenery on a land plot is 10% of the total area of the land plot.

435 Other requirements are provided in Subchapter 2.11, Subchapter 5.1.5, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

4.2 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory

4.2.1 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM1)

4.2.1.1 General information

436 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM1) is a functional zone determined to ensure the residential function, providing appropriate infrastructure.

4.2.1.2 Main types of land use

437 Private house building (11001).

438 Terraced house building (11005).

439 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

4.2.1.3 Additional types of land use

440 Office buildings (12001): office buildings with the floor area up to 500 m^2, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

441 Building of business or service objects (12002): objects, except fuel stations, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners, with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. The maximum storey area of the object is 2,000 m^2, objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2 are allowed to be located near the street of Category E.

442 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): boarding houses. Hotels, dorms and guest houses with the capacity up to 30 rooms, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

443 Building of cultural institutions (12004): building of cultural institutions, subject to public discussion on the construction intention, except for libraries, museums and exhibition halls.

444 Sport buildings (12005): building for sports activities without spectators, building for sports activities and sports events with spectators, if the building is required to perform the functions of educational institution. Building for activities and sports events with spectators' seating for up to 300 people, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

445 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

446 Building of health protection institutions (12008): medical practices, health centres and other facilities intended for outpatient medical treatment, and required infrastructure.

447 Building of social care institutions (12009).

448 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices.

449 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

450 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

451 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.2.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
452	Private house building	24	30	up to 100		up to 3	20
453	Terraced house building	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
454	Multi-apartment house building	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
455	Office buildings	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
456	Building of business or service objects	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
457	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
458	Building of cultural institutions	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40

20 Not determined.

21 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

22 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

23 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

24 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
459	Sport buildings	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
460	Building of educational and scientific institutions	24	20	up to 100 [22]		up to 3	40 [23]
461	Building of health protection institutions	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
462	Building of social care institutions	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
463	Building of animal care institutions	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
464	Buildings of religious organisations	24	20	up to 100		up to 3	40
465	Facilitated public outdoor space	24	20	20		21	20
466	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	24	20	20		20	20

20 Not determined.

21 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

22 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

23 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

24 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.2.1.5 Miscellaneous

467 If a private or semi-detached house exists or is designed on a land unit, requirements of these Regulations for Private house building (DzS1) are applied in respect of that building.

468 Parking lot and bicycle parking lot can also be provided as the only use(-s) on a separate land plot as the servicing infrastructure for the main or additional use(-s) specified in the Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM1).

4.2.2 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM2)

4.2.2.1 General information

469 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM2) is a functional zone determined to ensure the residential function, providing appropriate infrastructure.

4.2.2.2 Main types of land use

470 Private house building (11001).

471 Terraced house building (11005).

472 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

4.2.2.3 Additional types of land use

473 Office buildings (12001): office buildings with the floor area up to 500 m^2, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

474 Building of business or service objects (12002): objects, except fuel stations, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners, with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. The maximum storey area of the object is 2,000 m^2, objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2 are allowed to be located near the street of Category E.

475 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): boarding houses. Hotels, dorms and guest houses with the capacity up to 30 rooms, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

476 Building of cultural institutions (12004): building of cultural institutions, subject to public discussion on the construction intention, except for libraries, museums and exhibition halls.

477 Sport buildings (12005): building for sports activities without spectators, building for sports activities and sports events with spectators, if the building is required to perform the functions of educational institution. Building for activities and sports events with spectators' seating for up to 300 people, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

478 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

479 Building of health protection institutions (12008): medical practices, health centres and other facilities intended for outpatient medical treatment, and required infrastructure.

480 Building of social care institutions (12009).

481 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices.

482 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

483 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

484 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.2.2.4 Building parametersi

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
485	Private house building	29	20	up to 60		up to 3	60
486	Terraced house building	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
487	Multi-apartment house building	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
488	Office buildings	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
489	Building of business or service objects	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
490	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
491	Building of cultural institutions	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
492	Sport buildings	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60

25 Not determined.

26 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

27 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

28 Equal to the area of storeys.

29 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
493	Building of educational and scientific institutions	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	28
494	Building of health protection institutions	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
495	Building of social care institutions	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
496	Building of animal care institutions	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
497	Buildings of religious organisations	29	25	up to 60		up to 3	60
498	Facilitated public outdoor space	29	27	25		26	25
499	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	29	25	25		25	25

25 Not determined.

26 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

27 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

28 Equal to the area of storeys.

29 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.2.2.5 Miscellaneous

500 If a private or semi-detached house exists or is designed on a land unit, requirements of these Regulations for Private house building (DzS2) are applied in respect of that building.

501 Parking lot and bicycle parking lot can also be provided as the only use(-s) on a separate land plot as the servicing infrastructure for the main or additional use(-s) specified in the Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM2).

4.2.3 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM3))

4.2.3.1 General information

502 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM3) is a functional zone within territories of building protection and urban building monuments: within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Kalnciema ielas koka apbūve" (Wooden building of Kalnciema iela) and within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Pārdaugavas apbūves fragments" (Fragment of Pārdaugava building) determined to ensure housing function, providing appropriate infrastructure, retaining and protecting their cultural and historical value.

4.2.3.2 Main types of land use

503 Private house building (11001).

504 Terraced house building (11005).

505 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

4.2.3.3 Additional types of land use

506 Office buildings (12001): office buildings with the floor area up to 500 m^2. Office buildings with the floor area up to 500 m^2, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

507 Building of business or service objects (12002): objects, except fuel stations, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners, with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. The maximum storey area of the object is 2,000 m^2, objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2 are allowed to be located near the street of Category E.

508 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): boarding houses. Hotels, dorms and guest houses with the capacity up to 30 rooms, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

509 Building of cultural institutions (12004): building of cultural institutions, subject to public discussion on the construction intention, except for libraries, museums and exhibition halls.

510 Sport buildings (12005): building for sports activities without spectators, building for sports activities and sports events with spectators, if the building is required to perform the functions of educational institution. Building for activities and sports events with spectators' seating for up to 300 people, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

511 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

512 Building of health protection institutions (12008): medical practices, health centres and other facilities intended for outpatient medical treatment, and required infrastructure.

513 Building of social care institutions (12009).

514 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices.

515 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

516 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

517 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.2.3.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
518	Private house building	35	30			30	40
519	Terraced house building	35	30			30	40
520	Multi-apartment house building	35	30			30	40
521	Office buildings	35	30			30	40
522	Building of business or service objects	35	30			30	40
523	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	35	30			30	40
524	Building of cultural institutions	35	30			30	40
525	Sport buildings	35	30			30	40

30 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

31 Not determined.

32 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

33 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

34 Equal to the area of storeys.

35 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
526	Building of educational and scientific institutions	35	30			30	34
527	Building of health protection institutions	35	30			30	40
528	Building of social care institutions	35	30			30	40
529	Building of animal care institutions	35	30			30	40
530	Buildings of religious organisations	35	30			30	40
531	Facilitated public outdoor space	35	33			32	31
532	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	35	30			31	31

30 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

31 Not determined.

32 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

33 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

34 Equal to the area of storeys.

35 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.2.3.5 Miscellaneous

533 If a private or semi-detached house exists or is designed on a land unit, requirements of these Regulations for Private house building (DzS3) are applied in respect of that building.

534 Parking lot and bicycle parking lot can also be provided as the only use(-s) on a separate land plot as the servicing infrastructure for the main or additional use(-s) specified in the Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM3).

535 Other requirements are provided in Subchapter 2.11, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

4.2.4 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM4)

4.2.4.1 General information

536 Low-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzM4) is a functional zone within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Mežaparks" determined to ensure the housing function, providing appropriate infrastructure, retaining and protecting the cultural and historical value of the area.

4.2.4.2 Main types of land use

537 Private house building (11001).

538 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

4.2.4.3 Additional types of land use

539 Office buildings (12001): objects with the floor area up to 300 m^2, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

540 Building of business or service objects (12002): objects, except fuel stations, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners, with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. The maximum storey area of the object is 2,000 m^2, objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2 are allowed to be located near the street of Category E.

541 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): boarding houses. Hotels, dorms and guest houses with the capacity up to 30 rooms, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

542 Building of cultural institutions (12004): subject to public discussion on the construction intention, except for libraries, museums and exhibition halls.

543 Sport buildings (12005): building for sports activities without spectators, building for sports activities and sports events with spectators, if the building is required to perform the functions of educational institution. Building for activities and sports events with spectators' seating for up to 300 people, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

544 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

545 Building of health protection institutions (12008): medical practices, health centres and other facilities intended for outpatient medical treatment, and required infrastructure.

546 Building of social care institutions (12009): social care and rehabilitation institutions without accommodation; old people's homes, social houses, children care institutions and similar social care facilities and rehabilitation services objects providing accommodation.

547 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices, if access (direct connection) is available from the land unit to a street of Category D.

548 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

549 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

550 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.2.4.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
551	Private house building	42	39			36	45
552	Multi-apartment house building	42	39			36	45
553	Office buildings	42	39			36	45
554	Building of business or service objects	42	39			36	45
555	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	42	39			36	45
556	Building of cultural institutions	42	39			36	45
557	Sport buildings	42	39			36	45

36 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

37 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

38 Not determined.

39 In accordance with the land unit area.

40 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

41 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

42 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
558	Building of educational and scientific institutions	42	39			36	45 41
559	Building of health protection institutions	42	39			36	45
560	Building of social care institutions	42	39			36	45
561	Building of animal care institutions	42	39			36	45
562	Buildings of religious organisations	42	39			36	45
563	Facilitated public outdoor space	42	40			37	38
564	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	42	39			38	38

36 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

37 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

38 Not determined.

39 In accordance with the land unit area.

40 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

41 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

42 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.2.4.5 Miscellaneous

565 New low-storey residential building is permitted if the historically established character of private houses in the area is preserved: a house has one entrance and not more than 4 apartments.

566 On land plots with an area of up to 1,400 m^2, maximum building density is 30%; on land plots with an area ranging from 1,400 m^2 to 2,000 m^2, maximum building density is 20%; on land plots with an area ranging from 2,000 m^2 to 3,000 m^2, the maximum building density is 15%; on land plots with an area of 3,000 m^2 or more, the maximum building density is 10%.

567 Other requirements are provided in Subchapter 2.11, Subchapter 5.1.5 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

4.3 Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory

4.3.1 Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzD1)

4.3.1.1 General information

568 Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzD1) is a functional zone determined to ensure the residential function, providing appropriate infrastructure.

4.3.1.2 Main types of land use

569 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

4.3.1.3 Additional types of land use

570 Terraced house building (11005).

571 Office buildings (12001): office buildings near the streets of Category C and D and near the local traffic lane of a street of Category B. Near the street of Category E, it is permitted to build objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2.

572 Building of business or service objects (12002): building of trade and services facilities, except fuel stations, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. Near the street of Category E, it is permitted to build objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2.

573 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): hotels, dorms, boarding houses, guest houses. Only dorms, boarding houses and guest houses can be built near the street of Category E.

574 Building of cultural institutions (12004): if a land unit has access (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B, building that consists of cultural institutions with the simultaneous number of visitors up to 300 people.

575 Sport buildings (12005): building for sports activities without spectators, building for sports activities and sports events with spectators, if the building is required to perform the functions of educational institution. Building for activities and sports events with spectators' seating for up to 300 people, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

576 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

577 Building of health protection institution (12008).

578 Building of social care institutions (12009).

579 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices, if there is access from the land unit (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B.

580 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

581 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

582 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.3.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
583	Multi-apartment house building	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	40
584	Terraced house building	48	43	up to 100		up to 3	40
585	Office buildings	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
586	Building of business or service objects	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
587	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
588	Building of cultural institutions	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
589	Sport buildings	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10

43 Not determined.

44 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

45 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

46 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

47 Equal to the area of storeys.

48 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
590	Building of educational and scientific institutions	48	43	up to 160 46		up to 6	47
591	Building of health protection institutions	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
592	Building of social care institutions	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
593	Building of animal care institutions	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
594	Buildings of religious organisations	48	43	up to 160		up to 6	10
595	Facilitated public outdoor space	48	45	43		44	43
596	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	48	43	43		43	43

43 Not determined.

44 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

45 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

46 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

47 Equal to the area of storeys.

48 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.3.1.5 Miscellaneous

597 Parking lot and bicycle parking lot can also be provided as the only use(-s) on a separate land plot as the servicing infrastructure for the main or additional use(-s) specified in the functional zone DzD.

598 If a private or semi-detached house exists on a land unit, requirements of these Regulations for Private house building (DzS1) are applied in respect of that building.

599 A separate entrance is provided (constructed) for the additional uses in the multi-apartment house.

4.3.2 Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzD2)

4.3.2.1 General information

600 Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory (DzD2) is a functional zone in the territories of building protection determined to ensure housing function, providing appropriate infrastructure and retaining and protecting the cultural and historical value of these territories.

4.3.2.2 Main types of land use

601 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

4.3.2.3 Additional types of land use

602 Terraced house building (11005).

603 Office buildings (12001): office buildings near the streets of Category C and D and near the local traffic lane of a street of Category B. Near the street of Category E, it is permitted to build objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2.

604 Building of business or service objects (12002): building of trade and services facilities, except fuel stations, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day. Near the street of Category E, it is permitted to build objects with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2.

605 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): hotels, dorms, boarding houses, guest houses. Only dorms, boarding houses and guest houses can be built near the street of Category E.

606 Building of cultural institutions (12004): if a land unit has access (direct connection) to a local traffic lane of a street of Category C or Category B, building that consists of cultural institutions with the simultaneous number of visitors up to 300 people.

607 Sport building (12005): building for sports activities without spectators, building for sports activities and sports events with spectators, if the building is required to perform the functions of educational institution. Building for activities and sports events with spectators' seating for up to 300 people, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

608 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

609 Building of health protection institution (12008).

610 Building of social care institutions (12009).

611 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices.

612 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

613 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

614 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.3.2.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
615	Multi-apartment house building	55	50	up to 160		49	40
616	Terraced house building	55	50	up to 100		49	40
617	Office buildings	55	50	up to 160		49	10
618	Building of business or service objects	55	50	up to 160		49	10
619	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	55	50	up to 160		49	10
620	Building of cultural institutions	55	50	up to 160		49	10
621	Sport buildings	55	50	up to 160		49	10
622	Building of educational and scientific institutions	55	50	up to 160 [53]		49	40 [54]

49 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

50 Not determined.

51 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

52 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

53 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

54 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

55 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
623	Building of health protection institutions	55	50	up to 160		49	10
624	Building of social care institutions	55	50	up to 160		49	40
625	Building of animal care institutions	55	50	up to 160		49	10
626	Buildings of religious organisations	55	50	up to 160		49	10
627	Facilitated public outdoor space	55	52	50		51	50
628	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	55	50	50		50	50

49 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

50 Not determined.

51 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

52 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

53 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

54 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

55 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.3.2.5 Miscellaneous

629 Parking lot and bicycle parking lot can also be provided as the only use(-s) on a separate land plot as the servicing infrastructure for the main or additional use(-s) specified in the functional zone DzD.

630 If a private or semi-detached house exists on a land unit, requirements of these Regulations for Private house building (DzS3) are applied in respect of that building.

631 Other requirements are provided in Subchapter 2.11, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

632 A separate entrance is provided (constructed) for the additional uses in the multi-apartment house.

4.4 Public building territory

Not determined.

4.5 Mixed Centre Building Territory

4.5.1 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC1)

4.5.1.1 General information

633 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC1) is a functional zone that is determined for a territory where a wide range of mixed uses are planned or it is used or it is planned to be developed as the neighbourhood centre. These territories primarily provide the urban quality needed for housing and public functions. Manufacturing functions are limited.

4.5.1.2 Main types of land use

634 Private house building (11001).

635 Terraced house building (11005).

636 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

637 Office buildings (12001).

638 Building of business or service objects (12002): business or service objects, except open self-service car washes. Fuel stations and vehicle maintenance companies are permitted on land units with access (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B.

639 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003).

640 Building of cultural institutions (12004).

641 Sport buildings (12005).

642 Building of defence and security institutions (12006): building of defence and security institutions. Detention institutions, defence barracks and other buildings and structures required for defence and security of the state and to fulfil their functions, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

643 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

644 Building of health protection institution (12008).

645 Building of social care institutions (12009).

646 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices; other animal care facilities, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

647 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

648 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.5.1.3 Additional types of land use

649 Building of light industry undertakings (13001): building related to the light industrial manufacturing undertakings: Undertakings of Category 1 engaged in light industrial manufacturing in accordance with the types of activities listed in Table 1 of Appendix 10 to these Regulations, warehouse building, except warehouses listed in Table 2 of Appendix 10 and Appendix 11 to these Regulations. Prohibited facilities that comply with the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of qualifying quantities of stored substances.

650 Transport service infrastructure (14003): park-and-ride and passenger terminals are permitted if there is access from the land unit (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B. Vehicle maintenance facilities, park-and-ride and terminals are permitted subject to public discussion on the construction intention and within 25 m of the existing residential building.

4.5.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
651	Private house building	62	30	58		up to 3	58
652	Terraced house building	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	40
653	Multi-apartment house building	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	40
654	Office buildings	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
655	Building of business or service objects	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
656	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
657	Building of cultural institutions	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
658	Sport buildings	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
659	Building of defence and security institutions	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10

56 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

57 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

58 Not determined.

59 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

60 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

61 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

62 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
660	Building of educational and scientific institutions	62	58	up to 120 [60]		up to 3	10 [61]
661	Building of health protection institutions	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
662	Building of social care institutions	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
663	Building of animal care institutions	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
664	Buildings of religious organisations	62	58	up to 120		up to 3	10
665	Facilitated public outdoor space	62	59	58		56	58
666	Building of light industry undertakings	62	58	up to 200		up to 3 [57]	10
667	Transport service infrastructure	62	58	up to 200		up to 3	10

56 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

57 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

58 Not determined.

59 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

60 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

61 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

62 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.1.5 Miscellaneous

668 In a mixed centre building territory, reconstruction or expansion of operations of the existing light industry undertakings, the activities of which comply with the activities listed in Table 2 of Appendix 10 to these Regulations, and the existing companies engaged in heavy industry may be permitted if:

668.1 stationary production equipment that causes pollution is located indoors or enclosed techniques are used that prevent diffusive emission of pollution;

668.2 the best available techniques are intended to be used to prevent or limit pollution, ensuring that the activity does not exceed the emission levels associated with these techniques;

668.3 the site is provided with centralised rainwater drainage networks, rainwater treatment facilities are installed providing discharge to the environment, or sustainable rainwater management measures are used for rainwater discharges;

668.4 all roadways, squares within the site, and other areas outside the green vacant territory shall be paved with asphalt concrete or other waterproof hard surface;

668.5 the noise level caused by operations outside the company site does not exceed the noise threshold values, and the noise level in adjacent residential and public territories, where the existing residual noise level (background noise) exceeds the noise threshold values, is not increased;

668.6 in the adjacent residential and public areas, where existing background air pollution levels exceed air quality standards, the air pollution level is not increased;

668.7 as a result of expansion of operations the site does not become an establishment of increased danger;

668.8 the noise level caused by operational activities outside the company site is assessed and it shall not exceed the noise threshold values on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 100 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential development, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted;

668.9 the air pollution level caused by operational activities outside the company site is assessed and it shall not exceed the air quality norms on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 500 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential development, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted.

669 If a residential house exists or is designed on a land unit, the requirements of these Regulations shall apply to that land unit in accordance with the respective use.

670 A public discussion is organised in regard to building a new facility of light industrial manufacturing companies.

671 For the land units in the Dārzciems neighbourhood with cadastre No. 01000710377 and No. 01000712419 special requirements have been stipulated:

671.1 permitted use is facilitated public outdoor space (24001), except cemeteries and pet cemeteries, office buildings (12001) and building of business or service objects (12002), except fuel stations, self-service car washes, dry cleaners with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day;

671.2 the permitted number of storeys is 3 and it is prohibited to increase the number. It is prohibited to place overground structures closer than 8 m from the border with the land unit with private house

building. Alongside the border of land unit with another land unit with private house building, a limiting multi-level plantation line shall be arranged that is at least 4 m wide;

671.3 access to land units shall be organised from Dārzciema iela. A parking lot can be placed between the planned building and Dārzciema iela.

4.5.2 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC2)

4.5.2.1 General information

672 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC2) is a functional zone that is determined for a territory where a wide range of mixed uses are planned or it is used or it is planned to be developed as the neighbourhood centre. These territories primarily provide the urban quality needed for housing and public functions. Manufacturing functions are limited.

4.5.2.2 Main types of land use

673 Private house building (11001).

674 Terraced house building (11005).

675 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

676 Office buildings (12001).

677 Building of business or service objects (12002): business or service objects, except open self-service car washes. Fuel stations and vehicle maintenance companies are permitted on land units with access (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B.

678 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003).

679 Building of cultural institutions (12004).

680 Sport buildings (12005).

681 Building of defence and security institutions (12006): building of defence and security institutions. Detention institutions, defence barracks and other buildings and structures required for defence and security of the state and to fulfil their functions, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

682 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

683 Building of health protection institution (12008).

684 Building of social care institutions (12009).

685 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices; other animal care facilities, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

686 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

687 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.5.2.3 Additional types of land use

688 Building of light industry undertakings (13001): building related to the light industrial manufacturing undertakings: Undertakings of Category 1 engaged in light industrial manufacturing in accordance with the types of activities listed in Table 1 of Appendix 10 to these Regulations, warehouse building, except warehouses listed in Table 2 of Appendix 10 and Appendix 11 to these Regulations. Prohibited facilities that comply with the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of qualifying quantities of stored substances.

689 Transport service infrastructure (14003): park-and-ride and terminals if there is access from the land unit (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B. Vehicle maintenance facilities, park-and-ride and terminals are permitted subject to public discussion on the construction intention and within 25 m of the existing residential building.

4.5.2.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
690	Private house building	69	30	65		up to 3	65
691	Terraced house building	69	65	up to 220		up to 3	40
692	Multi-apartment house building	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	40
693	Office buildings	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
694	Building of business or service objects	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
695	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
696	Building of cultural institutions	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
697	Sport buildings	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
698	Building of defence and security institutions	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10

63 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

64 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

65 Not determined.

66 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

67 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

68 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

69 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
699	Building of educational and scientific institutions	69	65	up to 220 [67]		up to 6	10 [68]
700	Building of health protection institutions	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
701	Building of social care institutions	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
702	Building of animal care institutions	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
703	Buildings of religious organisations	69	65	up to 220		up to 6	10
704	Facilitated public outdoor space	69	66	65		64	65
705	Building of light industry undertakings	69	65	up to 280		up to 6 [63]	10
706	Transport service infrastructure	69	65	up to 280		up to 6	10

63 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

64 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

65 Not determined.

66 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

67 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

68 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

69 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.2.5 Miscellaneous

707 On the border with land unit, where the building with at least 4 floors is located, on a 30 m wide line from an existing building the minimum height of residential building is 4 floors.

708 In a mixed centre building territory, reconstruction or expansion of operations of the existing light industry undertakings, the activities of which comply with the activities listed in Table 2 of Appendix 10 to these Regulations, and the existing companies engaged in heavy industry may be permitted if:

708.1 stationary production equipment that causes pollution is located indoors or enclosed techniques are used that prevent diffusive emission of pollution;

708.2 the best available techniques are intended to be used to prevent or limit pollution, ensuring that the activity does not exceed the emission levels associated with these techniques;

708.3 the site is provided with centralised rainwater drainage networks, rainwater treatment facilities are installed providing discharge to the environment, or sustainable rainwater management measures are used for rainwater discharges;

708.4 all roadways, squares within the site, and other areas outside the green vacant territory shall be paved with asphalt concrete or other waterproof hard surface;

708.5 the noise level caused by operations outside the company site does not exceed the noise threshold values, and the noise level in adjacent residential and public territories, where the existing residual noise level (background noise) exceeds the noise threshold values, is not increased;

708.6 in the adjacent residential and public areas, where existing background air pollution levels exceed air quality standards, the air pollution level is not increased;

708.7 as a result of expansion of operations the site does not become an establishment of increased danger;

708.8 the noise level caused by operational activities outside the company site is assessed and it shall not exceed the noise threshold values on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 100 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted;

708.9 the air pollution level caused by operational activities outside the company site is assessed and it shall not exceed the air quality norms on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 500 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted.

709 If a residential house exists or is designed on a land unit, the requirements of these Regulations shall apply to that land unit in accordance with the respective use.

710 A public discussion is organised in regard to building a new facility of light industrial manufacturing companies.

711 Terminals are permitted in the mixed centre building territory, except for facilities that meet the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of the qualifying quantities of substances stored, and facilities that accommodate warehouses included in Table 2 of Appendix 10 and Appendix 11 to these Regulations, and facilities that are planned to handle and distribute cargo requiring a permit for the performance of polluting activities or Category C registration.

4.5.3 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC3)

4.5.3.1 General information

712 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC3) is a functional zone that is determined for a territory where a wide range of mixed uses are planned or it is used or it is planned to be developed as the neighbourhood centre. These territories primarily provide the urban quality needed for housing and public functions.

4.5.3.2 Main types of land use

713 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

714 Office buildings (12001).

715 Building of business or service objects (12002): business or service objects, except open self-service car washes. Fuel stations and vehicle maintenance companies are permitted on land units with access (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B.

716 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003).

717 Building of cultural institutions (12004).

718 Sport buildings (12005).

719 Building of defence and security institutions (12006): defence and security building, except detention institutions and defence barracks.

720 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

721 Building of health protection institution (12008).

722 Building of social care institutions (12009).

723 Building of animal care institutions (12010): building consisting of veterinary practice facilities for animal care; subject to public discussion on the construction intention: animal hotel.

724 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

725 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.5.3.3 Additional types of land use

726 Transport service infrastructure (14003): transport servicing infrastructure, except terminals. Park and ride and vehicle maintenance objects – services, designated car washes, etc. – are allowed subject to public discussion on the construction intention and placing the object not closer than 25 m of an existing residential building.

4.5.3.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
727	Multi-apartment house building	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
728	Office buildings	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
729	Building of business or service objects	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
730	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
731	Building of cultural institutions	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
732	Sport buildings	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
733	Building of defence and security institutions	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10

70 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

71 Not determined.

72 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

73 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

74 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
734	Building of educational and scientific institutions	74	71	up to 320 [73]		up to 12	10
735	Building of health protection institutions	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
736	Building of social care institutions	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
737	Building of animal care institutions	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
738	Buildings of religious organisations	74	71	up to 320		up to 12	10
739	Facilitated public outdoor space	74	72	71		70	71
740	Transport service infrastructure	74	71	up to 280		up to 6	10

70 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

71 Not determined.

72 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

73 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

74 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.3.5 Miscellaneousi

741 On the border with land unit, where the building with at least 4 floors is located, on a 30 m wide line from an existing building the minimum height of residential building is 4 floors.

742 If a residential house exists or is designed on a land unit, the requirements of these Regulations shall apply to that land unit in accordance with the respective use.

4.5.4 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC4)

4.5.4.1 General information

743 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC4) is a functional zone that is determined for a territory where historically large and mixed range of uses with significant proportion of public and industrial building has established. In these territories, along with the public building, types of land use related to light industry are permitted as additional use.

4.5.4.2 Main types of land use

744 Office buildings (12001).

745 Building of business or service objects (12002).

746 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003).

747 Building of cultural institutions (12004).

748 Sport buildings (12005).

749 Building of defence and security institutions (12006).

750 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007): building of vocational educational and scientific institutions.

751 Building of social care institutions (12009).

752 Building of animal care institutions (12010): veterinary practices; other animal care facilities, subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

753 Religious organisations building (12011).

754 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.5.4.3 Additional types of land use

755 Building of light industry undertakings (13001): building related to the light industrial manufacturing undertakings: Undertakings of Category 1 and 2 engaged in light industrial manufacturing in accordance with the types of activities listed in Appendix 10 to these Regulations, warehouse building, except warehouses listed in Appendix 11 to these Regulations. Combustion plants with the rated thermal input of: 1–5 MW, if the combustion equipment uses biomass; 0.2–1 MW, if the combustion equipment uses liquid fuels except fuel oil (mazut) and coal. Prohibited facilities that comply with the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of qualifying quantities of stored substances.

756 Transport service infrastructure (14003): building related to transport servicing infrastructure: structures to ensure traffic, including railway passenger stations, bus stations, garages, separately arranged outdoor parking places, multi-storey parking places. Park-and-ride and terminals are permitted if there is access from the land unit (direct connection) to a street of Category C or D or a local traffic lane of a street of Category B. Near the border of functional zone where residential building is permitted, it is permitted to build park-and-ride and vehicle maintenance objects – services, designated car washes, etc. – subject to public discussion on the construction intention and placing the object not closer than 25 m of an existing residential building.

4.5.4.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
757	Office buildings	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
758	Building of business or service objects	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
759	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
760	Building of cultural institutions	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
761	Sport buildings	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
762	Building of defence and security institutions	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
763	Building of educational and scientific institutions	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10

75 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

76 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

77 Not determined.

78 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

79 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
764	Building of social care institutions	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
765	Building of animal care institutions	79	77	up to 220		up to 6	10
766	Buildings of religious organisations	79	78	up to 220		up to 6	10
767	Facilitated public outdoor space	79	77	77		76	77
768	Building of light industry undertakings	79	77	up to 280		up to 6 [75]	10
769	Transport service infrastructure	79	77	up to 280		up to 6	10

75 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

76 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

77 Not determined.

78 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

79 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.4.5 Miscellaneous

770 Expansion (reconstruction) of existing residential building is permitted:

770.1 if measures to reduces noise are taken to ensure that the noise threshold values are met inside the premises;

770.2 if forced ventilation is provided in residential houses.

771 If in the existing light industry companies building it is planned to carry out activities that comply with those listed in Table 2 of Appendix 10 to these Regulations (by reconstructing light industry company that did not carry out such operations before) or reconstruction of existing heavy industry company is planned, such construction of reconstruction, of expansion of operating activities can be permitted:

771.1 if stationary production equipment that causes pollution is located indoors or enclosed techniques are used that prevent diffusive emission of pollution, if structures are closer than 100 m from residential building or private house building, low-storey residential building area or multi-storey residential building area;

771.2 if it is planned to use the best available technical methods to prevent or limit pollution and, as a result of operation, the permitted levels of emissions stipulated in the laws and regulations are not exceeded as a result of operations, if the company's territory is located up to 100 m from the border with Private House Building Territory, Low-Storey Residential Building Territory or Multi-Storey Residential Building Territory;

771.3 the site is provided with centralised rainwater drainage networks; rainwater treatment facilities are installed providing discharge to the environment or sustainable rainwater management measures are used for rainwater discharges;

771.4 all roadways, squares within the site, and other areas outside the green vacant territory shall be paved with asphalt concrete or other waterproof hard surface;

771.5 if the noise level caused by operations outside the company site does not exceed the noise threshold values, and the noise level in adjacent residential and public territories, where the existing residual noise level (background noise) exceeds the noise threshold values, is not increased;

771.6 if the level of air pollution caused by the operations outside the company's territory does not exceed the air quality standards and in the adjacent residential and public areas, where existing background air pollution levels exceed air quality standards, the air pollution level is not increased;

771.7 if, as a result of expansion of operations the site does not become an establishment of increased danger.

772 When planning new or reconstructing existing production company, the compliance with the noise environment quality standards shall be assessed and ensured on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 100 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted.

773 When planning new or reconstructing existing production company, the compliance with the noise environment quality standards shall be assessed and ensured on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 500 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted.

774 Terminals are permitted in the mixed centre building territory, except for facilities that meet the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of the qualifying quantities of substances stored, and facilities that accommodate warehouses included in Appendix 11 to these Regulations, and facilities that are planned to handle and distribute cargo requiring a permit for the performance of polluting activities or Category C registration.

4.5.5 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC5)

4.5.5.1 General information

7775 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC5) is a functional zone in the territory of the Freeport of Rīga with a mixed range of uses that includes public building, restricted residential building and types of use related to light industry companies as additional use.

4.5.5.2 Main types of land use

776 Private house building (11001).

777 Office buildings (12001).

778 Building of business or service objects (12002).

779 Building of cultural institutions (12004).

780 Sport buildings (12005).

781 Building of defence and security institutions (12006).

782 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.5.5.3 Additional types of land use

783 Building of light industry undertakings (13001): building related to the light industrial manufacturing undertakings: Undertakings of Category 1 and 2 engaged in light industrial manufacturing in accordance with the types of activities listed in Appendix 10 to these Regulations, warehouse building, except warehouses listed in Appendix 11 to these Regulations. Combustion plants with the rated thermal input of: 1–5 MW, if the combustion equipment uses biomass; 0.2–1 MW, if the combustion equipment uses liquid fuels except fuel oil (mazut) and coal. Prohibited facilities that comply with the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of qualifying quantities of stored substances.

784 Transport service infrastructure (14003).

4.5.5.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
785	Private house building	83	30	81		up to 3	81
786	Office buildings	83	81	up to 280		up to 6	10
787	Building of business or service objects	83	81	up to 280		up to 6	10
788	Building of cultural institutions	83	81	up to 280		up to 6	10
789	Sport buildings	83	81	up to 280		up to 6	10
790	Building of defence and security institutions	83	81	up to 280		up to 6	10
791	Facilitated public outdoor space	83	82	81		80	81

80 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

81 Not determined.

82 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

83 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
792	Building of light industry undertakings	83	81	up to 280		up to 6	10
793	Transport service infrastructure	83	81	up to 280		up to 6	10

80 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

81 Not determined.

82 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

83 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.5.5 Miscellaneous

794 Expansion (reconstruction) of existing private house building and development of new private house building is permitted:

794.1 if measures to reduces noise are taken to ensure that the noise threshold values are met inside the premises;

794.2 if forced ventilation is provided in residential houses.

795 When constructing or reconstructing private houses, the requirements for private house building provided for Private House Building Territory (DzS1) shall be complied with.

796 When constructing or reconstructing industrial company, centralised sewage and rainwater drainage networks shall be constructed in the site and all roadways, squares within the site, and other areas outside the green vacant territory shall be paved with asphalt concrete or a similar waterproof hard surface.

797 Terminals are permitted in the mixed centre building territory, except for facilities that meet the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of the qualifying quantities of substances stored, and facilities that accommodate warehouses included in Table 2 of Appendix 10 and Appendix 11 to these Regulations, and facilities that are planned to handle and distribute cargo requiring a permit for the performance of polluting activities or Category C registration.

4.5.6 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC6)

4.5.6.1 General information

798 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC6) is a functional zone with wide mixed range of uses in the territories of building protection and urban building monuments: within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Kalnciema ielas koka apbūve (Wooden building of Kalnciema iela)" and within the territory of urban building monument

of national significance "Pārdaugavas apbūves fragments (Fragment of Pārdaugava building)". These territories primarily provide the urban quality needed for housing and public functions, retaining and protecting their cultural and historical value. Manufacturing functions are limited.

4.5.6.2 Main types of land use

799 Private house building (11001).

800 Terraced house building (11005).

801 Multi-apartment house building (11006).

802 Office buildings (12001).

803 Building of business or service objects (12002): building of business or service objects, except fuel station, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners, with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day.

804 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003).

805 Building of cultural institutions (12004).

806 Sport buildings (12005).

807 Building of defence and security institutions (12006): building that includes defence services, police, fire fighting and rescue services and fire stations; subject to public discussion of construction intention, it is allowed to include detention institutions, defence barracks and other buildings and structures required for defence and security of the state and to fulfil their functions.

808 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

809 Building of health protection institution (12008).

810 Building of social care institutions (12009).

811 Building of animal care institutions (12010): building consisting of veterinary practice facilities for animal care; subject to public discussion on the construction intention: animal hotel.

812 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

813 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.5.6.3 Additional types of land use

814 Building of light industry undertakings (13001): building related to the light industrial manufacturing undertakings: Undertakings of Category 1 engaged in light industrial manufacturing in accordance with the types of activities listed in Table 1 of Appendix 10 to these Regulations, warehouse building, except warehouses listed in Table 2 of Appendix 10 and Appendix 11 to these Regulations. Prohibited facilities that comply with the criteria of establishment of increased danger in terms of qualifying quantities of stored substances.

815 Transport service infrastructure (14003): building related to transport service infrastructure, except terminals. Vehicle maintenance objects and park-and-ride can be placed on land units with access (direct connection) to Category B, C or D street, upon public discussion on the construction intention and placing the object not closer than 25 m from an existing residential building.

4.5.6.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
816	Private house building	90	30	87		84	87
817	Terraced house building	90	30	87		84	30
818	Multi-apartment house building	90	30	87		84	30
819	Office buildings	90	30	87		84	10
820	Building of business or service objects	90	30	87		84	10
821	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	90	30	87		84	10
822	Building of cultural institutions	90	30	87		84	10
823	Sport buildings	90	30	87		84	10
824	Building of defence and security institutions	90	30	87		84	10

84 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

85 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

86 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

87 Not determined.

88 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

89 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

90 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
825	Building of educational and scientific institutions	90	30	88		84	10 89
826	Building of health protection institutions	90	30	87		84	10
827	Building of social care institutions	90	30	87		84	10
828	Building of animal care institutions	90	30	87		84	10
829	Buildings of religious organisations	90	30	87		84	10
830	Facilitated public outdoor space	90	86	87		85	87
831	Building of light industry undertakings	90	50	87		84	10
832	Transport service infrastructure	90	50	87		84	10

84 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

85 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

86 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

87 Not determined.

88 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: 70%.

89 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

90 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.6.5 Miscellaneous

833 Within the respective territory of building protection and the territory of urban building monument, the types of use of Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC6) are allowed that do not decrease the cultural and historical value of this territory of building protection or urban building monument.

834 Requirements for layout and volume of building are provided in Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

835 On the border with land unit, where the building with at least 4 floors is located, on a 30 m wide line from the existing building the minimum height of residential building is 4 floors.

836 In a mixed centre building territory, reconstruction or expansion of operations of the existing light industry undertakings, the activities of which comply with the activities listed in Table 2 of Appendix 10 to these Regulations, and the existing companies engaged in heavy industry may be permitted if the reconstruction does not reduce the cultural and historical value of the territory and in accordance with the following conditions:

836.1 stationary production equipment that causes pollution is located indoors or enclosed techniques are used that prevent diffusive emission of pollution;

836.2 the best available techniques are intended to be used to prevent or limit pollution, ensuring that the activity does not exceed the emission levels associated with these techniques;

836.3 the site is provided with centralised rainwater drainage networks, a local rainwater drainage system with pretreatment and discharge to the environment is installed or sustainable rainwater management measures are used to manage rainwater;

836.4 all roadways, squares within the site, and other areas outside the green vacant territory shall be paved with asphalt concrete or other waterproof hard surface;

836.5 the noise level caused by operations outside the company site does not exceed the noise threshold values, and the noise level in adjacent residential and public territories, where the existing residual noise level (background noise) exceeds the noise threshold values, is not increased;

836.6 in the adjacent residential and public areas, where existing background air pollution levels exceed air quality standards, the air pollution level is not increased;

836.7 as a result of expansion of operations the site does not become an establishment of increased danger;

836.8 the noise level caused by operational activities outside the company site is assessed and it shall not exceed the noise threshold values on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 100 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted;

836.9 the air pollution level caused by operational activities outside the company site is assessed and it shall not exceed the air quality norms on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building is located within a radius of 500 m around the company or if private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or general educational institution is permitted.

837 If a residential house exists or is designed on a land unit, the requirements of these Regulations shall apply to that land unit in accordance with the respective use.

4.5.7 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC7)

4.5.7.1 General information

838 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC7) is a functional zone with a wide range of use within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Mežaparks". This territory primarily provides the urban quality needed for housing and public functions, retaining and protecting its cultural and historical value.

4.5.7.2 Main types of land use

839 Private house building (11001).

840 Terraced house building (11005).

841 Multi-apartment house building (11006): multi-apartment house building with up to 3 storeys.

842 Office buildings (12001).

843 Building of business or service objects (12002): building of business or service objects, except fuel stations, open self-service car washes, dry cleaners, with the capacity exceeding 500 kg per day and launderettes with the capacity exceeding 1,000 kg per day.

844 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003).

845 Building of cultural institutions (12004).

846 Sport buildings (12005).

847 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007).

848 Building of health protection institution (12008).

849 Building of social care institutions (12009).

850 Building of animal care institutions (12010): building consisting of veterinary practice facilities for animal care.

851 Buildings of religious organisations (12011): buildings of religious organisations; subject to public discussion on the construction intention.

852 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): landscaped outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.5.7.3 Additional types of land use

853 Transport service infrastructure (14003): garages, designated outdoor parking lots, subject to a local plan – building that consists of land-based infrastructure of marinas and wharfs.

4.5.7.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
854	Private house building	97	93			91	95
855	Terraced house building	97	93			91	45
856	Multi-apartment house building	97	93			91	45
857	Office buildings	97	93			91	45
858	Building of business or service objects	97	93			91	45
859	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	97	93			91	45
860	Building of cultural institutions	97	93			91	45

91 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

92 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

93 In accordance with the land unit area.

94 In forest parks: 1.5%, in parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

95 Not determined.

96 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

97 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
861	Sport buildings	97	93			91	45
862	Building of educational and scientific institutions	97	93			91	45 96
863	Building of health protection institutions	97	93			91	45
864	Building of social care institutions	97	93			91	45
865	Building of animal care institutions	97	93			91	45
866	Buildings of religious organisations	97	93			91	45
867	Facilitated public outdoor space	97	94			92	95
868	Transport service infrastructure	97	93			91	45

91 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2, Subchapter 5.1.5 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

92 In parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

93 In accordance with the land unit area.

94 In forest parks: 1.5%, in parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

95 Not determined.

96 In the building of pre-school educational institutions: equal to the area of storeys.

97 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.5.7.5 Miscellaneous

869 New low-storey residential building is permitted if the historically established character of private houses in the area is preserved: a house has one entrance and not more than 4 apartments.

870 On land plots with an area of up to 1,400 m^2, maximum building density is 30%; on land plots with an area ranging from 1,400 m^2 to 2,000 m^2, maximum building density is 20%; on land plots with an area ranging from 2,000 m^2 to 3,000 m^2, the maximum building density is 15%; on land plots with an area of 3,000 m^2 or more, the maximum building density is 10%.

871 Other requirements are provided in Subchapter 2.11, Subchapter 5.1.5 and Appendix 1 of these Regulations.

4.5.8 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC8)

4.5.8.1 General information

872 Mixed Centre Building Territory (JC8) is a functional zone in the area of Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area where wide range of mixed use is planned and where the requirements for the land use and building are provided in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.5.8.2 Main types of land use

873 Private house building (11001): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

874 Terraced house building (11005): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

875 Multi-apartment house building (11006): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

876 Office buildings (12001): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

877 Building of business or service objects (12002): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

878 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

879 Building of cultural institutions (12004): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

880 Sport buildings (12005): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

881 Building of defence and security institutions (12006): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

882 Building of educational and scientific institutions (12007): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

883 Building of health protection institutions (12008): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

884 Building of social care institutions (12009): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

885 Building of animal care institutions (12010): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

886 Building of buildings of religious organisations building (12011): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

887 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.5.8.3 Additional types of land use

888 Building of light industry undertakings (13001): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

889 Transport service infrastructure (14003): in the territories where this type of use is permitted in the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.5.8.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
890		98	98	98		98	98

98 In accordance with the planning documents of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.5.8.5 Miscellaneous

891 The requirements provided in the planning documents developed for the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area are complied with in the territory.

4.6 Industrial Building Territory

4.6.1 Industrial Building Territory (R)

4.6.1.1 General information

892 Industrial Building Territory (R) is a functional zone determined to ensure organisation of territory, engineering supply and transport infrastructure necessary for the operations and development of industrial companies.

4.6.1.2 Main types of land use

893 Building of light industry undertakings (13001): industrial building, including the types of activities listed in Appendix 10 to these Regulations.

894 Building of heavy industry and primary processing undertakings (13002): industrial building, including the types of activities listed in Appendix 11 to these Regulations.

895 Building of agricultural production undertakings (13003).

896 Building of waste management and recovery undertakings (13005): building of waste management and recovery undertakings in accordance with the types of activities listed in Appendix 12 to these Regulations.

897 Engineering infrastructure (14001).

898 Linear transport infrastructure (14002).

899 Transport service infrastructure (14003).

900 Building of warehouses (14004): building of warehouses, including warehouses in accordance with the types of activities listed in Appendix 11 to these Regulations.

901 Building of airports and ports (14005).

902 Building of energy supply undertakings (14006).

4.6.1.3 Additional types of land use

903 Office buildings (12001).

904 Building of business or service objects (12002).

905 Building of defence and security institutions (12006).

4.6.1.4. Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
906	Building of light industry undertakings	102		up to 280	up to 24 100		10
907	Building of heavy industry and primary processing undertakings	102		up to 280	up to 24 100		10
908	Building of agricultural production undertakings	102		up to 280	up to 24 100		10
909	Building of waste management and recovery undertakings	102		up to 280	up to 24 100		10
910	Engineering infrastructure	102		99	99		101
911	Linear transport infrastructure	102		99	99		101
912	Transport service infrastructure	102		up to 280	up to 24		10
913	Building of warehouses	102		up to 280	up to 24		10

99 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

100 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

101 Not determined.

102 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
914	Building of airports and ports	102		up to 280	99		10
915	Building of energy supply undertakings	102		up to 280	99		10
916	Office buildings	102		up to 280	up to 24		10
917	Building of business or service objects	102		up to 280	up to 24		10
918	Building of defence and security institutions	102		up to 280	up to 24		10

99 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

100 For industrial structures, warehouses and similar facilities, considering their unique technological requirements and specifications.

101 Not determined.

102 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.6.1.5 Miscellaneous

919 The minimum distance of new objects of heavy industry company (territories or buildings where production is carried out or where there is traffic of servicing vehicles) and new waste management and recycling companies from the existing residential house is 30 m.

920 A new object of industrial company where polluting activities of Category A are planned can be located not closer than 300 m from the areas where residential building is one of the permitted uses of the territory.

921 A hazardous waste recycling company and scrap metal recycling company can be located not closer than 100 m from the areas where residential building is one of the permitted uses of the territory.

922 Reconstruction of industrial companies in the Industrial Building Territory is permitted:

922.1 if the noise level caused by operations outside the company site does not exceed the noise threshold values, and the noise level in adjacent residential and public territories, where the existing residual noise level (background noise) exceeds the noise threshold values, is not increased;

922.2 if the level of air pollution caused by the operations outside the company's territory does not exceed the air quality standards and in the adjacent residential and public areas, where existing background air pollution levels exceed air quality standards, the air pollution level is not increased.

923 When constructing or reconstructing industrial company, waste management and processing company, energy supply company or warehouse, carriageways and squares outside the vacant green territory have to be covered with asphalt concrete or another waterproof hard surface. Heavy industry company and waste management and recycling company is provided with centralised wastewater and rainwater drainage networks.

924 When planning new or reconstructing existing industrial companies, the compliance with the environment noise standards shall be assessed on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building or private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or mixed centre building territories JC1, JC2, JC3, JC6, JC7, JC8 are located within a radius of 100 m around the respective company.

925 When planning new or reconstructing existing industrial companies, the compliance with the environment noise standards shall be assessed on different relative heights that comply with the permitted height of residential building, if residential building or private house building, low-storey residential building, multi-storey residential building or mixed centre building territories JC1, JC2, JC3, JC6, JC7, JC8 are located within a radius of 500 m around the respective company.

926 In the territory of the Freeport of Rīga, it is permitted to place temporary soil deposit sites (hereinafter – soil deposits) in accordance with the following conditions:

926.1 soil deposits shall be placed not closer than 100 m from the existing residential building territories;

926.2 it is prohibited to place polluted soil or ground in soil deposits;

926.3 soil deposits shall not be placed in territories where, in accordance with the data management system "Ozols" of the Nature Conservation Agency, protected habitats or habitats of specially protected species are located;

926.4 establishment of a soil deposit cannot change the hydrological mode of the adjacent territories;

926.5 establishment of a soil deposit cannot have a negative impact on the protected habitat, habitats of specially protected species, as well as the condition of cultural monuments;

926.6 establishment of a soil deposit shall be coordinated with the municipality. At least the following information shall be attached to the application to the municipality:

926.6.1 placement plan of the soil deposit with scale 1:500;

926.6.2 information on the planned area of the soil deposit and the maximum planned amount of the soil to be deposited;

926.6.3 opinion of the hydrologist on the impact of the planned soil deposit on the hydrological conditions in the adjacent territories;

926.6.4 opinion of a certified expert registered in accordance with the procedure established by the laws and regulations on the impact of the planned soil deposit on protected habitats and habitats of specially protected species, if protected habitats or habitats of specially protected species are located in the areas adjacent to the site of the planned soil deposit, in accordance with the information available in the data management system "Ozols" of the Nature Conservation Agency;

926.6.5 a permit from National Cultural Heritage Administration, if the necessity of such permit arises from the laws and regulations.

4.7 Transport Infrastructure Territory

4.7.1 Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR1)

4.7.1.1 General information

927 Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR1) is a functional zone determined to provide the street for traffic, including public transport, bicycle and pedestrian traffic, the necessary infrastructure and territory organisation required for development, and engineering supply (including public transport stops, public transport terminal structures, electrical vehicle charging stations, etc.).

4.7.1.2 Main types of land use

928 Engineering infrastructure (14001).

929 Linear transport infrastructure (14002): linear transport infrastructure, except railway linear infrastructure.

930 Transport service infrastructure (14003): structures designed to facilitate land-based traffic. Vehicle servicing objects are allowed outside the street traffic space, if within the next five years street construction or reconstruction is not planned in the respective location.

4.7.1.3 Additional types of land use

931 Building of business or service objects (12002): outside the street traffic space, if construction or reconstruction of street is not planned in the respective location in the next five years, building consisting of short-term use structures – trade and service objects (kiosks and covered sales stands), fuel stations and minimum transport service objects are permitted.

4.7.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
932	Engineering infrastructure	106		103		103	
933	Linear transport infrastructure	106		104		104	
934	Transport service infrastructure	106		105		103	
935	Building of business or service objects	106		105		up to 1	

103 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

104 Not determined.

105 To be provided in the construction intention documentation.

106 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.7.1.5 Miscellaneous

936 Building parameters for the structures of business and service objects and transport service infrastructure shall be provided in the construction intention documentation.

937 In the territories outside the traffic space, if construction or reconstruction of the street is not planned in the respective location within the next five years, considering the location of existing engineering supply networks and objects or solutions for the construction or reconstruction of a street, it is permitted to arrange territories for outdoor sports and active recreational activities.

938 In the territory between the red lines, renovation of existing structures is allowed in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations in regard to the structures of non-compliant use. When expanding an existing structure that is partly located between the red lines, only the part located outside the area between red lines may be expanded, except for residential houses that require significant functional improvements (for example, anterooms, toilet, etc.).

939 When constructing a new building within the red lines, it must be entirely contained within the designated area and not encroach outside of them.

940 In the area between the red lines delimiting the area required for the tunnel construction, construction is allowed only after the tunnel has been built, if the technical construction of the tunnel and the tunnel construction plan permit it.

941 Transport infrastructure elements, pedestrian bridges, platforms, and other elements can be placed in the space between the red lines if it does not interfere with the functioning of the existing building and the operation and servicing of the existing engineering supply networks and objects.

942 When designing, reconstructing and constructing new streets, access shall be provided to all land units that the new street borders, if necessary. This condition may not apply if the land unit already has an access from another street or access can be provided from another street of a lower category.

943 Public transport in the city is planned and organised mainly on the streets of Category C or D.

944 When planning the development of a territory, new red lines for the streets of Category E shall be designed if the planned situation meets at least two of the following conditions:

944.1 the planned street is provided as part of public infrastructure;

944.2 it is planned that in the area accessible via the road, there will be an occupancy of 1,000 or more people at any given time;

944.3 the planned traffic intensity exceeds 250 vehicles per any hour of the day;

944.4 it is planned to establish underground engineering communications on the street where such networks require continuous access for servicing.

945 Parking lots and bicycle parking lots located between the red lines shall not be included in the number of parking places and bicycle parking places required for other objects.

946 The requirements for the use and building of the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area are provided in the planning documents developed for this territory.

947 On the streets and squares, rainwater collection and runoff in the sewage system shall be ensured, using green rainwater management solutions or combine both methods.

4.7.2 Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR2)

4.7.2.1. General information

948 Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR2) is a functional zone determined to provide infrastructure required for railway traffic, as well as to ensure operations of railway companies and organisation and engineering supply required for the development of the companies.

4.7.2.2 Main types of land use

949 Engineering infrastructure (14001).

950 Linear transport infrastructure (14002): railway and other complex transport engineering structures, including bridges, overpasses, tunnels and similar structures that form linear railway traffic infrastructure.

951 Transport service infrastructure (14003): structures to ensure railway traffic services, including railway passenger stations, depots, terminals, garages, separately arranged outdoor parking places, multi-storey parking places, etc.

4.7.2.3 Additional types of land use

952 Office buildings (12001).

953 Building of business or service objects (12002).

954 Building of warehouses (14004).

4.7.2.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
955	Engineering infrastructure	109		108		108	
956	Linear transport infrastructure	109		107		107	
957	Transport service infrastructure	109		107		up to 6	
958	Office buildings	109		107		up to 6	
959	Building of business or service objects	109		107		up to 6	
960	Building of warehouses	109		107		up to 6	

107 Not determined.

108 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

109 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.7.2.5 Miscellaneous

961 The requirements for the land use and building of the in the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area are specified in the planning documents developed for the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.7.3 Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR3)

4.7.3.1 General information

962 Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR3) is a functional zone determined to provide operations of airports, park-and-ride companies and other transport service infrastructure facilities and organisation of the territory and engineering services required for their development.

4.7.3.2 Main types of land use

963 Engineering infrastructure (14001).

964 Linear transport infrastructure (14002).

965 Transport service infrastructure (14003): buildings for road and air traffic services, including railway passenger stations, airports, garages, designated outdoor parking lots, park-and-ride, multi-storey parking places, transport interchange points, etc.

966 Building of airports and ports (14005): building that includes airport terminals and related infrastructure, including navigation devices and equipment in the airport.

4.7.3.3 Additional types of land use

967 Office buildings (12001).

968 Building of business or service objects (12002): building, except fuel stations.

969 Building of defence and security institutions (12006): building that includes police, fire fighting and rescue services and fire stations and other state defence and security institutions and buildings and structures necessary to ensure their functions.

4.7.3.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
971	Engineering infrastructure	112		110		110	111
972	Linear transport infrastructure	112		111		111	111
973	Transport service infrastructure	112		up to 280		up to 6	10
974	Building of airports and ports	112		110		110	111
975	Office buildings	112		up to 280		up to 6	10
976	Building of business or service objects	112		up to 280		up to 6	10
977	Building of defence and security institutions	112		up to 280		up to 6	10
978	Building of warehouses	112		up to 280		up to 6	10

110 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

111 Not determined.

112 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.7.3.5 Miscellaneous

Not determined.

4.8 Technical Building Territory

4.8.1 Technical Building Territory (TA1))

4.8.1.1 General information

979 Technical Building Territory (TA1) is a functional zone that is determined to ensure the spatial organisation and transport infrastructure that is required for construction, maintenance, functioning and development of engineering supply networks and objects.

4.8.1.2 Main types of land use

980 Engineering infrastructure (14001).

981 Linear transport infrastructure (14002).

982 Transport service infrastructure (14003).

983 Building of warehouses (14004): building, except warehouses listed in Appendix 11 to these Regulations that comply with the criteria of an establishment of increased danger in terms of qualifying quantities of substances stored.

984 Building of energy supply undertakings (14006).

4.8.1.3 Additional types of land use

985 Office buildings (12001).

986 Building of business or service objects (12002).

987 Building of defence and security institutions (12006).

4.8.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
988	Engineering infrastructure	115		113		113	114
989	Linear transport infrastructure	115		114		114	114
990	Transport service infrastructure	115		up to 280		up to 6	10
991	Building of warehouses	115		up to 280		up to 6	10
992	Building of energy supply undertakings	115		113		113	114
993	Office buildings	115		up to 280		up to 6	10
994	Building of business or service objects	115		up to 280		up to 6	10
995	Building of defence and security institutions	115		up to 280		up to 6	10

113 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

114 Not determined.

115 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.8.1.5 Miscellaneous

996 In the territory of the Freeport of Rīga, it is allowed to establish temporary soil deposit sites in accordance with the requirements specified in Subchapter 4.6.1 of these Regulations.

4.8.2 Technical Building Territory (TA2)

4.8.2.1 General information

997 Technical Building Territory (TA2) is a functional zone that is determined to ensure construction of engineering supply networks and objects to provide operations of companies related to port operations and the spatial organisation and transport infrastructure required for the construction, maintenance, functioning and development of engineering supply networks.

4.8.2.2 Main types of land use

998 Engineering infrastructure (14001).

999 Linear transport infrastructure (14002).

1000 Transport service infrastructure (14003).

1001 Building of warehouses (14004).

1002 Building of airports and ports (14005): building that includes port terminals and the related infrastructure, hydro-technical structures, navigation equipment and devices in the port, river boat wharfs.

1003 Building of energy supply undertakings (14006): building of energy generating and energy supply companies, placing combustion devices whose input heating capacity is up to 5 MW, if the combustion equipment uses biomass (including timber) or gaseous fuel, except linear engineering infrastructure.

4.8.2.3 Additional types of land use

1004 Office buildings (12001).

1005 Building of business or service objects (12002).

4.8.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1006	Engineering infrastructure	118		up to 280	up to 24 117		
1007	Linear transport infrastructure	118		up to 280	116		
1008	Transport service infrastructure	118		up to 280	up to 24 117		
1009	Building of warehouses	118		up to 280	up to 24 117		
1010	Building of airports and ports	118		up to 280	up to 24 117		
1011	Building of energy supply undertakings	118		up to 280	up to 24 117		
1012	Office buildings	118		up to 280	up to 24		
1013	Building of business or service objects	118		up to 280	up to 24		

116 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

117 For structures with height determined by technological requirements.

118 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.8.2.5 Miscellaneous

1014 In the undeveloped part of the territory, it is allowed to establish temporary soil deposit sites in accordance with the requirements specified in Subchapter 4.6.1 of these Regulations.

1015 In accordance with the restrictions provided in the laws and regulations, Category B and C polluting activities are allowed in the territory.

4.9 Nature and Greenery Territory

4.9.1 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA1)

4.9.1.1 General information

1016 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA1) is a functional zone determined to provide recreation, sports, tourism, quality nature and cultural environment and similar functions in nature or partially modified nature territories. A limited range of recreational uses is allowed in the territory and it provides minimal facilities with the main objective to preserve natural values. This functional zone includes specific nature areas, for example, specially protected nature territories and watersides.

4.9.1.2 Main types of land use

1017 Forest in specially protected nature territories (21002).

1018 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): facilitated territories that encourage recreational activities, nature exploration, and overall environmental enhancement while preserving natural values.

1019 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.9.1.3 Additional types of land use

Not determined.

4.9.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1020		119					

119 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.9.1.5 Miscellaneous

1021 Permitted facilities outside specially protected nature territories:

1021.1 foot-bridges, pedestrian or bicycle lanes;

1021.2 stairs, bridges and paths, viewing platforms and viewing towers, viewing places;

1021.3 benches and other outdoor furniture, waste bins;

1021.4 public toilets;

1021.5 active recreation and sports structures;

1021.6 signs, informative signs and stands;

1021.7 access roads, vehicle parking places for visitors;

1021.8 other facilities, including structures that encourage recreational activities, nature exploration, and overall environmental enhancement while preserving natural values.

1022 On the watersides, outside specially protected nature territories, it is allowed to construct wharfs and slipways in accordance with the following conditions, unless it contradicts the requirements of other laws and regulations:

1022.1 the construction of wharfs intended for up to five vessels (boats, yachts, etc.) are subject to a berth construction plan;

1022.2 wharfs intended for six to 24 vessels (boats, yachts, etc.) are permitted to be constructed outside the flood zone by preparing a construction plan for the berth, however, if the wharf is intended for the flood zone, the solution shall be justified in the detailed plan;

1022.3 wharfs intended for more than 24 vessels may be constructed, and the solution shall be included in the local plan.

1023 In specially protected nature territories, facilities shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of nature protection laws and regulations and nature protection plans.

4.9.2 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA2)

4.9.2.1 General information

1024 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA2) is a functional zone determined to provide recreation, sports, tourism, quality nature and cultural environment and similar functions in nature or partially modified nature territories including buildings and engineering structures related to the respective function. Wide range of recreational use is permitted in the territory. It includes existing forest parks, parks, other facilitated and non-facilitated nature and greenery territories that are suitable for the establishment of new forest parks, parks, squares and other facilitated areas.

4.9.2.2 Main types of land use

1025 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001).

1026 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002).

4.9.2.3 Additional types of land use

1027 Building of business or service objects (12002): kiosks, pavilions, stands, stores, cafeterias, restaurants with the maximum floor area of 500 m^2, unless provided otherwise by these Regulations considering the particular type of use of the area (park, forest park, etc.).

1028 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): hotels, guest houses, boarding houses, camping sites, unless provided otherwise by these Regulations considering the respective type of use (park, forest park, etc.).

1029 Building of cultural institutions (12004): summer stages with roof, exhibition halls, concert halls, museums, libraries, unless provided otherwise by these Regulations considering the respective type of use (park, forest park, etc.).

1030 Sport buildings (12005): open and covered sports facilities, tracks with hard or soft covering, sports halls, unless provided otherwise by these Regulations considering the respective type of use (park, forest park, etc.).

4.9.2.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1031	Facilitated public outdoor space	123	122			120	
1032	Public outdoor space (without facilities)	123	121			121	
1033	Building of business or service objects	123	122			120	
1034	Building of tourism and recreational establishments	123	122			120	
1035	Building of cultural institutions	123	122			120	
1036	Sport buildings	123	122			120	

120 In parks and nature park "Piejūra": 2 storeys, in parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 6 m (except observation towers and similar structures).

121 Not determined.

122 In forest parks: 1.5%, in parks, squares and other facilitated areas: 3%.

123 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.9.2.5 Miscellaneous

1037 The layout of structures, including parking lots and bicycle parking lots, necessary for additional use and auxiliary use of the facilitated nature and greenery territories, is determined based on the survey of protected habitats and performing dendrological survey. Structures shall be positioned to maximize the preservation of natural values, greenery and native vegetation. Layout of streets, access roads and driveways shall be designed to minimise the space they occupy.

1038 Parking lot and bicycle parking lot can also be provided as the only use(-s) on a separate land plot as the servicing infrastructure for the main or additional use(-s) specified in the Nature and Greenery Territory (DA2).

1039 It is allowed to construct wharfs on watersides in accordance with the following conditions:

1039.1 the construction of wharfs intended for up to five vessels (boats, yachts, etc.) are subject to a berth construction plan;

1039.2 wharfs intended for six to 24 vessels (boats, yachts, etc.) are permitted to be constructed outside the flood zone by preparing a construction plan for the berth, however, if the berth is intended for the flood zone, the solution shall be justified in the detailed plan;

1039.3 wharfs intended for more than 24 vessels may be constructed, and the solution shall be included in the local plan.

1040 New construction and reconstruction solutions for the existing buildings in the nature park "Piejūra" shall be developed based on the results of the survey of protected habitats. Land use types, building layout, and parameters must adhere to the prescribed legal procedures and regulations.

1041 Additional requirements for territories of building protection and cultural monuments are provided in Subchapter 2.11, Subchapter 5.1.5, Subchapter 5.4.1 and Appendix 1 to these Regulations.

1042 In the land unit with the designation of the cadastre 01001200688, located in the nature park "Piejūra", the following types of use are allowed:

1042.1 building of business or service objects (12002): building that consists of stores, pharmacies, public catering companies, seasonal business or service objects (kiosks and covered sales stands), restaurants, bars, cafeterias;

1042.2 building of cultural institutions (12004);

1042.3 sport buildings (12005);

1042.4 facilitated public outdoor space (24001): facilitated outdoor space, except cemeteries and pet cemeteries.

4.9.3 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA3)

4.9.3.1 General informationa

1043 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA3) is a functional zone provided for cemeteries and their maintenance. The territory can be used for burials, related facilities, amenities and structures.

4.9.3.2 Main types of land use

1044 Facilitated public outdoor space (24001): cemetery (including chapels, crematoria, columbariums and functionally similar structures).

4.9.3.3 Additional types of land use

1045 Building of business or service objects (12002): sales kiosks, pavilions, stands, stores; service objects required to ensure functions of cemeteries.

4.9.3.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly- created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1046	Facilitated public outdoor space	126	125	125		124	
1047	Building of business or service objects	126	125	125		up to 3 124	

124 Not determined if the building height is restricted by functional requirements.

125 Building parameters are stipulated in construction project.

126 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.9.3.5 Miscellaneous

1048 Minimum facilities and technical infrastructure of cemetery:

1048.1 parking places near main entrances;

1048.2 public toilets;

1048.3 waste container (bin) storage places, including for separate collection of household waste and green waste (biodegradable waste);

1048.4 lighting of main roads;

1048.5 benches;

1048.6 water abstraction points (water supply).

1049 A joint construction intention documentation shall be developed for expansion of cemetery in accordance with the laws and regulations.

1050 The requirements for the land use and building of the in the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area are specified in the planning documents developed for the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.9.4 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA4)

4.9.4.1 General information

1051 Nature and Greenery Territory (DA4) is a functional zone determined to provide recreation, sports, tourism, quality nature and cultural environment and similar functions in the area of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area in nature or partially modified nature territories including buildings and engineering structures related to the respective function. Wide range of recreational use is permitted in the territory. The existing and planned parks, squares and other facilitated and non-facilitated nature and greenery territories. The requirements for the land use and building of this territory are specified in the planning documents developed for the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.9.4.2 Main types of land use

1052 Facilitated outdoor space (24001): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1053 Public outdoor space (without facilities) (24002): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.9.4.3. Additional types of land use

1054 Building of business or service objects (12002): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1055 Building of tourism and recreational establishments (12003): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1056 Building of cultural institutions (12004): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1057 Sport buildings (12005): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.9.4.4. Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1058		127	127	127		127	127

127 In accordance with the planning documents of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.9.4.5 Miscellaneous

1059 The requirements provided in the planning documents developed for the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area are complied with in the territory.

4.10 Forest Territory

Not determined.

4.11 Agricultural Territory

Not determined.

4.12 Water Territory

4.12.1 Water Territory (Ū1)

4.12.1.1. General information

1060 Water Territory (Ū1) is a functional zone determined in watercourses and water bodies to plan and ensure rational and sustainable use of water resources for economic activities, transport, recreation and environmental protection, including in specially protected nature territories.

4.12.1.2 Main types of land use

1061 Engineering infrastructure (14001): shoreline anchoring for water bodies, pile planking, piles, jetties, plank-ways, piers, slips, navigation structures, seasonal breakwaters to protect wharf aquatoria, and hydraulic structures to provide wharf and marina functions — wharfs (including special-purpose wharfs with facilities for servicing vessels — refuelling, bilge water, toilet water and waste acceptance, boat storage).

1062 Linear transport infrastructure (14002): bridges, pedestrian bridges.

1063 Water management use (23001).

1064 Public use of water space (24003): infrastructure and structures required for public purposes and events, (services, recreation, sports) and their provision, with a local plan — floating structures.

4.12.1.3 Additional types of land use

1065 Extraction of mineral resources (13004): extraction of mineral resources as a result of dredging work.

4.12.1.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1066	Engineering infrastructure	131		128		130	
1067	Linear transport infrastructure	131		128		128	
1068	Water management use	131		128		128	
1069	Public use of water space	131		128		129	
1070	Extraction of mineral resources	131		128		128	

128 Not determined.

129 Height of floating constructions: up to 8 m.

130 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

131 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.12.1.5 Miscellaneous

Not determined.

4.12.2 Water Territory (Ū2)

4.12.2.1 General information

1071 Water Territory (Ū2) is a port water aquatorium territory in the Freeport of Rīga where the main type of use is provision of traffic of large and small shipping vessels and operations and use of territory for construction of structures related to port activities.

4.12.2.2 Main types of land use

1072 Engineering infrastructure (14001): engineering infrastructure related to port activities.

1073 Linear transport infrastructure (14002): bridges, pedestrian bridges, tunnels.

1074 Transport service infrastructure (14003): port, marina, terminal.

1075 Water management use (23001).

1076 Public use of water space (24003): if it does not contradict the laws and regulations governing port activities.

4.12.2.3 Additional types of land use

Not determined.

4.12.2.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1077	Engineering infrastructure	135		134		134	
1078	Linear transport infrastructure	135		132		132	
1079	Transport service infrastructure	135		134		134	
1080	Water management use	135		132		132	
1081	Public use of water space	135		132		133	

132 Not determined.

133 Height of floating constructions: up to 8 m.

134 In accordance with the technological requirements and specifications.

135 Determined in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2.5 of these Regulations.

4.12.2.5 Miscellaneous

1082 When constructing new or reconstructing the existing marinas, power supply points shall be provided for vessels.

1083 In the territory of the Freeport of Rīga, it is allowed to establish temporary soil deposit sites in accordance with the requirements specified in Subchapter 4.6.1 of these Regulations.

4.12.3 Water Territory (Ū3)

4.12.3.1 General information

1084 Water Territory (Ū3) is a functional zone within the water bodies of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area determined to plan and ensure rational and sustainable use of water resources for economic operations, transport, recreation and environment protection. The requirements for the land use and building of this territory are specified in the planning documents developed for the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.12.3.2 Main types of land use

1085 Engineering infrastructure (14001): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1086 Linear transport infrastructure (14002): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1087 Transport service infrastructure (14003): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1088 Energy supply undertakings (14006): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1089 Water management use (23001): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

1090 Public use of water space (24003): in accordance with the planning documents developed for the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.12.3.3 Additional types of land use

Not determined.

4.12.3.4 Building parameters

No.	Type of land use	Minimum area of newly-created land plot	Maximum building density (%)	Building intensity (%)	Building height (m)	Building height (number of storeys)	Minimum index of vacant green territory (%)
1091		136	136	136		136	136

136 In accordance with the planning documents of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area.

4.12.3.5 Miscellaneous

1092 The requirements provided in the planning documents developed for the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area are complied with in the territory.

5 Territories with special regulations

5.1 Other territories with other regulations

5.1.1 Territories where centralised wastewater collection systems shall be planned (TIN11)

5.1.1.1 General information

Not determined.

5.1.1.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.1.1.3 Miscellaneous

1093 Newly built and reconstructed structures shall be connected to a centralised sewerage system. This requirement applies to structures on land units bordering street or access road where centralised sewerage system has been built along the border of the land unit.

5.1.2 Territories where centralised water supply solutions shall be planned (TIN12)

5.1.2.1 General information

Not determined.

5.1.2.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.1.2.3 Miscellaneous

1094 Newly built and reconstructed structures shall be connected to a centralised water supply system. This requirement applies to structures on land units bordering street or access road where centralised water supply system has been built along the border of the land unit.

5.1.3 Facilitated beach (TIN13)

5.1.3.1 General information

1095 On a facilitated beach, buildings that consist of lightweight structures for short-term use and seasonal structures for commercial and catering undertakings, structures for rental of beach equipment and other facilities for the service of visitors are permitted.

5.1.3.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.1.3.3 Miscellaneous

1096 The space occupied by beach service and infrastructure facilities shall not exceed 10% of the total area of the facilitated beach.

1097 When facilitating beach, it is assumed that one visitor requires at least 5 m^2 of beach area, except the area occupied by beach service and infrastructure objects.

1098 Toilets shall be connected to centralised or local sewerage system, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations, or portable toilet cabins shall be used.

1099 The number of changing rooms, toilets (including those adapted for disabled people), shower facilities and waste containers required on the beach depends on how busy the beach is. To protect the coastal vegetation, pedestrian paths and foot-bridges shall be constructed to control the visitor flow.

1100 Parking lots for beach visitors shall be provided in areas adjacent to the beach.

1101 In a facilitated beach, the following facilities are permitted:

1101.1 changing rooms, benches and other outdoor furniture, bicycle racks and waste bins;

1101.2 beach sports and playground structures;

1101.3 foot-bridges;

1101.4 showers, toilets;

1101.5 signs, informative signs and stands;

1101.6. gazebos, canopies, terraces, lightweight structures for culture and entertainment;

1101.7 if there is connection to centralised water supply system: a drinking water abstraction point.

5.1.4 Territory with increased proportion of greenery (TIN14)

5.1.4.1 General information

1102 Building areas with an increased proportion of nature elements where their existing nature values shall be preserved as much as possible, including trees and their plantations, ground vegetation, water bodies and terrain, and it shall provide an increased amount of plantation.

5.1.4.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.1.4.3 Miscellaneous

1103 Building shall be placed on a land unit considering the existing plantation structure and cultural and historical value, incorporating the structure and new plantation, if possible, into the existing plantation structure. The building authority may impose additional requirements in the building permit in relation to the placement of building.

1104 Minimum area of newly-created land unit is 2,000 m^2.

1105 The minimum index of vacant green territory has been set to at least 50% and it is applicable to all permitted uses in this territory. Vegetation (plantation) in natural soil has to take up at least 70% of the vacant green territory.

5.1.5 Territory of urban building monument (TIN15)

5.1.5.1 General information

Not determined.

5.1.5.2 2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.1.5.3 Miscellaneous

1106 When performing construction works and other economic activities within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Kalnciema ielas koka apbūve (Wooden building of Kalnciema iela)", the following requirements shall be complied with:

1106.1 on land units with 2-storey wooden residential houses on the street front, the maximum height of newly-erected buildings is 3 storeys;

1106.2 the main cultural and historical values shall be preserved that consist of the structure of the land units and their greenery created in the second half of the 19th century, the system of building layout, where the buildings are located along the street on an established building line or further in the land plot, compact, well-preserved building, dominated by 2-storey late Classicism buildings with harmonious facade composition and rich facade decoration, the street landscape in its entirety;

1106.3 when reconstructing separate buildings, restoration of facade stylistics and outer wall décor elements in accordance with the historically original building period;

1106.4 newly-erected buildings shall be constructed in the scale of the building of the respective area, considering the height of the existing building, proportions of building volumes, roof forms, characteristic of finish;

1106.5 wooden residential houses cannot be torn down;

1106.6 when constructing new constructions and buildings, the building density, building intensity characteristic of Kalnciema iela shall be complied with, historical front gardens and other values of greenery system shall be preserved.

1107 When performing construction works and other economic activities within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Pārdaugavas apbūves fragments (Fragment of Pārdaugava building)", the following requirements shall be complied with:

1107.1 the main cultural and historical values shall be preserved that consist of the public outdoor structure of the 18th–19th centuries with narrow and in some places still unpaved and winding street network, small land plots with inner gardens and picturesque low-storey residential building where the varied stylistics represent the evolution of the neighbourhood and the chronological succession of styles (Art Nouveau, Art Deco, functionalism, etc.), compositional and functional accents – historical public objects;

1107.2 the scale and character of the existing building shall be preserved;

1107.3 the existing historical network of streets shall be preserved;

1107.4 it is prohibited to build 4-storey or higher buildings, except on the streets next to the monument;

1107.5 a permit to tear down or relocate a wooden building is provided after an architectonic and artistic inventory of the building has been carried out, no negative impact of the demolition on the cultural and historical environment of the area has been identified, the technical condition of the load-bearing structures has been identified in the expert opinion by a construction specialist and an opinion on the permissibility of the demolition has been received from the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

1107.6 the volume of a new building shall comply with the scale of the building in the area, considering its characteristic building features: the height of timber or stone building, the proportions of building volumes, roof forms, rhythm of facades and dominant materials of finish. Construction of such new buildings that spatially, compositionally or in terms of materials contradict with the historical building is not allowed.

1108 When performing construction works and other economic activities within the territory of urban building monument of national significance "Mežaparks", the following requirements shall be complied with:

1108.1 preserve the main cultural and historical values that include a well-preserved historical plan structure, including the structure of land units, that consists of large, sparsely built and green land units (from 1,200 to 3,500 m^2), construction principles, where a residential house (private house) and a few small household structures are located, retaining the original urban garden principles, scale, volumes and architecture of the historical buildings that reflect the forms of the respective time, from Art Nouveau to functionalism, and the forms of buildings constructed in accordance with the national architecture

principles before the Second World War;

1108.2 maximum number of storeys is 3 storeys and the maximum building height is 12 meters;

1108.3 the historical scale and character of the existing building shall be preserved;

1108.4 the existing historic network of streets shall be preserved;

1108.5 if the existing actual building parameters of a block or group of buildings have been exceeded, these historically established building parameters may be retained;

1108.6 it is prohibited to place the building on the red lines of streets, except if the established building line complies with the red line;

1108.7 one residential house and one building for auxiliary use may be located on a land unit.

5.2 Territory for which a local plan has to be developed

5.2.1 Spaced Private House Building Territory in Mangaļsala (TIN21)

5.2.1.1 General information

Not determined.

5.2.1.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.1.3 Miscellaneous

1109 For the territory of Mangaļsala spaced private house building area a joint local plan is developed, and its goal is to provide an assessment of the natural values existing in the area, including the protected habitat "Mežainās piejūras kāpas" (Wooden coastal dunes), and requirements for their preservation and protection, to determine the areas where it is possible to construct buildings, to provide solutions for the engineering preparation of the building areas and transport and utilities infrastructure provision. Local plan is not required in the following cases:

1109.1 if reconstruction of existing buildings or other structures is planned and to implement the plan, forest land deforestation is not necessary;

1109.2 if construction is planned in the Transport Infrastructure Territory (TR1);

1109.3 if land unit border rearrangement (except dividing) or merging of land units is planned;

1109.4 when creating facilities in a public outdoor space or arranging waste management field.

5.2.2 Territory between Gustava Zemgala gatve, Ķīšezera iela, Kokneses prospekts and Historical building of Mežaparks neighbourhood (TIN22)

5.2.2.1 General information

1110 Local plan is applicable in the territory.

5.2.2.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.2.3 Miscellaneous

1111 If the existing local plan is revoked in whole or in part, a new local plan is prepared for entire area, and if an amendment to the existing local plan is proposed, the borders of the local plan area are defined in the terms of reference for the amendment to the local plan. The goal of the new local plan or amendments to the existing local plan is to specify the conditions for the land use, provide preservation and protection of nature values in the area, harmonious inclusion in the historical building structure of Mežaparks, as well as successful integration of the planned traffic flow into the joint traffic flow of the urban street network.

5.2.3 Territory in Suži (TIN23)

5.2.3.1 General information

1112 Local plan is applicable in the territory.

5.2.3.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.3.3 Miscellaneous

1113 If the existing local plan is revoked in whole or in part, a new local plan is prepared for entire area, and if an amendment to the existing local plan is proposed, the borders of the local plan area are defined in the terms of reference for the amendment to the local plan. The goal of the new local plan or amendments to the existing local plan is to provide solutions for optimal development of the area, ensuring preservation and protection of the existing natural values, specifying in detail the requirements for the types and location of planned buildings, engineering preparation of the area, provision of transport and engineering infrastructure.

5.2.4 Eksportosta and its adjacent territory (TIN24)

5.2.4.1 General information

1114 Local plan is applicable in the territory.

5.2.4.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.4.3 Miscellaneous

1115 If the existing local plan is revoked in whole or in part, a new local plan is prepared for entire area, and if an amendment to the existing local plan is proposed, the borders of the local plan area are defined in the terms of reference for the amendment to the local plan. The objective of the new local plan or amendments to the existing local plan is to assess the impact of the solutions on the territory of the Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area, ensuring compliance of air and noise levels with the standards, elimination of risks of envisaged activities, while providing solutions for linear transport infrastructure, their connections, traffic organisation and provision of engineering infrastructure.

5.2.5 Territory in Zaķusala (TIN25)

5.2.5.1 General information

1116 Local plan is applicable in the territory.

5.2.5.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.5.3 Miscellaneous

1117 If the existing local plan is revoked in whole or in part, a new local plan is prepared for entire area, and if an amendment to the existing local plan is proposed, the borders of the local plan area are defined in the terms of reference for the amendment to the local plan. The objective of the new local plan or amendments to the existing local plan is to specify the conditions of land use, providing requirements for the layout and height of the planned building, performing analysis of the visual impact of the planned changes on the Latvian TV Tower and Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area to preserve the values of cultural monuments and reduce the potential impact of the planned building thereon.

5.2.6 Territory on Tumes iela 25 (TIN26)

5.2.6.1 General information

1118 Local plan is being developed for the territory.

5.2.6.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.6.3 Miscellaneous

1119 The objective of the new local plan or amendments to the existing local plan is to specify the conditions of land use, providing inclusion of the planned building in the existing building landscape, providing the requirements for the types, location and height of buildings, and ensuring that the transport infrastructure complies with the requirements of the residential area, respecting the nearby private house building, the proximity of the cemetery of Ziepniekkalns and Brethren Cemetery.

5.2.7 Territory in Mežaparks (TIN27)

5.2.7.1 General information

1120 Local plan is applicable in the territory.

5.2.7.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.7.3 Miscellaneous

1121 The goal of the local plan is to determine the requirements for the use and development of the Culture and recreation park "Mežaparks", an architectural monument of local significance, respecting the character of the cultural and historical environment, plan structure, variety of species and spatial architectural elements of the landscape, providing quality leisure, educational, entertainment, sports and recreational opportunities for the residents.

5.2.8 Territory of Long-term Development of Main City Roads (TIN28)

5.2.8.1 General information

1122 The area for which a local plan is developed to define and specify the requirements for the construction of the main connection necessary for Rīga's transport system – transport infrastructure facility.

5.2.8.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.2.8.3 Miscellaneous

1123 A local plan can be developed for the entire territory of long-term development of city main roads or for its functionally linked part.

1124 In the terms of reference of the local plan, the borders of a local plan are determined and the following specific additional requirements are included:

1124.1 to specify the solution of the planned transport infrastructure object;

1124.2 to develop technical drawings and cross-profiles of traffic infrastructure routes, providing connection solutions with the crossing streets and providing access to the adjacent properties;

1124.3 to prepare the necessary plan for engineering communications;

1124.4 to adjust red lines in accordance with the transport infrastructure object solution, routes and layout of engineering communications;

1124.5 to assess and, if necessary, amend the functional zoning (permitted use) in the areas where, in accordance with the solution provided in the local plan, the restriction of red line is removed.

1125 Until a decision on commencement of development of the local plan is made, the use and building of the area defined in the respective functional zone is permitted in the land units or parts of land units located in the territory of long-term development of city main roads, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations. During development of local plan, construction of new buildings is not allowed and full or partial reconstruction of existing buildings between red lines expanding their volume is not allowed.

1126 It is prohibited to place the structures (including new parts of structures to be reconstructed) that are constructed until a decision on development of the local plan is made so that part of a structure is located in the area between the red lines.

5.3 Territory for which a detailed plan has to be developed

Not determined.

5.4 Cultural and historical and nature territory of local significance

5.4.1 Territory of building protection (TIN41)

5.4.1.1 General information

Not determined.

5.4.1.2 Building parameters

Not determined.

5.4.1.3 Miscellaneous

1127 In the territory of building protection of Āgenskalns, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improving territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1127.1 in the building blocks with clear building formation period;

1127.1.1 the character of low-storey residential houses and luxurious private villas built in the beginning of the 20th century in the section from Mazā Nometņu iela towards Kristapa iela between Margrietas iela and Sabiles iela;

1127.1.2 the character of 1–3-storey private houses and low-storey residential houses built in the first part of the 20th century in the following areas:

1127.1.2.1 section of Mazā Nometņu iela from Kokles iela to Ojāra Vācieša iela, Ojāra Vācieša iela (odd-numbered), Mārupes iela up to Liepājas iela (even-numbered);

1127.1.2.2 section of Mazā Nometņu iela from Meteora iela to Mērsraga iela (even-numbered), building on both sides of Mērsraga iela, Kolkasraga iela, building on both sides of Pārslas iela;

1127.1.2.3 section of Āgenskalna iela from Vīlipa iela to Baložu iela;

1127.1.3 the character of building of multi-storey stone rental buildings built in the first part of the 20th century near main streets: Kalnciema iela, Slokas iela, Nometņu iela, Lapu iela, Mārupes iela, Bāriņu iela and Mazā Nometņu iela;

1127.1.4 the building composition and character and composition of the outdoor space organisation of the first standard multi-apartment house complex in Rīga, the residential building "Āgenskalna priedes" built from 1958 to 1962;

1127.2 the historical wooden building;

1127.3 the characteristic volumes of the historical industrial heritage buildings, technical, architectural and construction solutions, especially the parts of these buildings directed towards the public outdoor space;

1127.4 layout principles of historical building, in accordance with Appendix 1 to these Regulations;

1127.5 the historical network of streets, red lines of streets and cross-profiles of streets with the round granite road-paving blocks on carriageway on Ērģeļu iela, Meteora iela, Zeļļu iela, Ļermontova iela, Daugavgrīvas iela between Krišjāņa Valdemāra and Kalnciema iela, as well as chiselled road-paving block on Liepājas iela between Atpūtas iela and Pilsoņu iela;

1127.6 yard greenery and gardens, large foliage trees (the height of a mature tree is at least 10 m).

1128 In the territory of building protection of Bolderāja, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1128.1 the structure of historical building plan: the historical network of streets, layout of building and established building lines;

1128.2 the historical wooden building and character;

1128.3 the historical facade finish characteristic of wooden buildings;

1128.4 cross-profiles of streets with the round granite road-paving blocks on the carriageway on Gundegas iela between Ādama iela and Stūrmaņu iela, Lielā iela between Piestātnes iela and Kapteiņu iela;

1128.5 yards and gardens with greenery.

1129 In the territory of building protection of Čiekurkalns, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1129.1 the structure of historical building plan: regular network of streets, division principles of land units towards the streets that is allowed to be divided in land units retaining the building character towards the street front;

1129.2 the partially open and open perimeter building subjected to the structure of land units, layout of building on the established building line;

1129.3 cross-profiles of streets with the round granite road-paving blocks on the carriageway on Čiekurkalna 3., 6., 7. and 9. šķērslīnija, Čiekurkalna 8. šķērslīnija between Stienes iela and Čiekurkalna 2. garā līnija;

1129.4 the structure and character of historical building that consists of 1–3-storey wooden and stone private houses and low-storey residential houses mainly built from the end of the 19th century to 1940, their scale dominance in the landscape of the street on Čiekurkalna 1. līnija, Čiekurkalna 1. šķērslīnija, Čiekurkalna 2. līnija in the section between Čiekurkalna 2. and 4. šķērslīnija, the groups of building on Čiekurkalna 3., 4. and 5. šķērslīnija, Čiekurkalna 6. and 8. šķērslīnija;

1129.5 plantations;

1129.6 environment quality, for which new buildings, increasing the overall building density in the block, may only be constructed by connecting them to centralised water supply and sewerage networks;

1129.7 the principles of building layout with the building layout with the long facades in parallel to the street.

1130 In the territory of building protection of Dzegužkalns–Nordeķi, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1130.1 the historical network of streets;

1130.2 the elements of historical brick pavement on Slokas iela, Dagmāras iela and Lilijas iela;

1130.3 the structure and character of historical building that consists of 1-storey and 2-storey wooden and stone buildings in the part of the area between Dzegužu iela, Dagmāras iela and Lilijas iela and industrial and residential stone houses along with small wooden groups of buildings alongside Slokas iela;

1130.4 the landscape of Slokas iela that is determined by industrial building on one side of the street and low-storey residential building on the other side of the street; greenery in the section after Durbes iela; free-standing or partially free-standing building principles in the section to Dagmāras iela with characteristic layout of buildings with end facades on the building line;

1130.5 the layout of building on the established building line.

1131 In the territory of building protection of Jaunmīlgrāvis (Ezera iela), considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1131.1 the historical network of streets;

1131.2 the historical building, its character that consists of industrial brick buildings and 2-storey wooden buildings built in the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, and multi-storey stone buildings built from 1940 to 1960;

1131.3 the principles of building layout that is determined by the perimeter building of wooden buildings on Ezera iela, south-east from Lēdurgas iela; multi-storey stone buildings and low-storey wooden buildings near Ezera iela, Lēdurgas iela and Ostas iela.

1132 In the territory of building protection of Maskavas priekšpilsēta considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating

greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1132.1 the typological, construction period and scale variety of the historical building within a block;

1132.2 the historical network of streets, cross-profiles of streets with the round granite road-paving blocks on carriageway on Maskavas iela, Šaurā iela, Jersikas iela, Tējas iela, Līksnas iela, Sarkanā iela, Žaņa Lipkes iela, Mazā Kalna iela between Maskavas iela and Jersikas iela, on the street between Maskavas iela and Līksnas iela, Kalupes iela between Katoļu iela and Daugavpils iela and Jēkabpils iela between Daugavpils iela and Žaņa Lipkes iela;

1132.3 the layout of building on the established building lines;

1132.4 the historical wooden buildings;

1132.5 greenery that includes historical parks, cemeteries, yard greenery and gardens.

1133 In the territory of building protection of Pleskodāle, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1133.1 the historical network of streets, cross-profiles of streets with the granite road-paving blocks on carriageway on Zalves iela in the section from Zasulauka iela to Irlavas iela, Smārdes iela and in the beginning of Šampētera iela;

1133.2 the principles of division of land units in relation to the street front, for the preservation of which it is allowed to divide land units while maintaining the character of the building in relation to the street front;

1133.3 the scale of building: 2-storey apartment houses and 1-storey and 2-storey private houses;

1133.4 layout of building on the established building lines;

1133.5 facade decoration and details characteristic of the period of construction of the historical wooden buildings;

1133.6 the proportion of historical wooden buildings;

1133.7 greenery that consists of tree-lined avenues, yard greenery and gardens;

1133.8 environment quality, for which new buildings, increasing the building density, may only be constructed by connecting them to centralised water supply and sewerage networks.

1134 In the territory of building protection of Sarkandaugava, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1134.1 scale of building, in accordance with Appendix 1 to these Regulations;

1134.2 the layout of building on the established building line;

1134.3 facade decoration and details characteristic of the period of construction of the historical wooden buildings;

1134.4 the elements characterising the urban environment: historical stone fences and gates, layout of fences on the borders of land units.

1135 Within the territory of building protection of Teika, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1135.1 the historical network of streets;

1135.2 human building scale that consists of 1–3-storey private and apartment houses, 3–5-storey multi-apartment houses alongside Brīvības iela;

1135.3 the character of building that consists of building of residential houses designed in functionalism;

1135.4 yard greenery and gardens;

1135.5 the division of land units for the preservation of which the minimum area of newly-created land unit is set to 800 m^2.

1136 In the territory of building protection of Torņakalns, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1136.1 the historical network of streets, cross-profiles of streets with the granite road-paving blocks on carriageway on Tipogrāfijas iela, Ludviķa iela, Gustava iela and Altonavas iela, in the section of Āpšu iela between Koku iela and Telts iela, Vienības gatve as well as on other streets with asphalt covering;

1136.2 the scale of building that consists of low-storey residential building; 3–5-storey multi-apartment houses near Jelgavas iela, Vienības gatve and historical industrial building;

1136.3 facade decoration and details characteristic of the period of construction of the historical wooden buildings;

1136.4. the characteristic volumes of the historical industrial heritage buildings, technical, architectural and construction solutions, especially the parts of these buildings directed towards the public outdoor space;

1136.5 the historical stone fences and gates;

1136.6 the layout of fences on the borders of land units on Vēja iela, Konrāda iela and Āpšu iela.

1137 In the territory of building protection of Vecāķi, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1137.1 the historical network of streets;

1137.2 the scale and character of building that consists of low-storey residential building with the architectural elements characteristic of seaside resort: verandas, terraces, balconies, towers;

1137.3 mutually proportional volumes and layout of building, in accordance with the following building density depending on the size of the land unit:

1137.3.1 on land units up to 1,199 m^2, the maximum building density is 30%;

1137.3.2 on land units ranging from 1,200 m^2 to 1,599 m^2, the maximum building density is 25%;

1137.3.3 on land units ranging from 1,600 to 1,999 m^2, the maximum building density is 20%;

1137.3.4 on land units ranging from 2,000 m^2 or more, the maximum building density is 15%;

1137.4 the characteristic division and size of land units for the preservation of which the minimum area of newly-created land unit is 1,200 m^2;

1137.5 the historical fences and gates;

1137.6 the layout of building in accordance with the principles established in the area, without specific building line, considering the orientation of facades towards the streets and retaining the valuable trees and natural ground vegetation as much as possible;

1137.7 the landscape of pine forest and natural ground vegetation.

1138 In the territory of building protection of Vecdaugava (Airu iela), considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations,

when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1138.1 the character of the building created in the 1950s–1960s defined by two standard projects: plastered wooden construction 1-storey building with a ridged roof, and 2-storey stone building with a four-sided roof that is comparatively flat, glazed stairway resembling functionalism;

1138.2 the volume proportions of the historical buildings and roof form.

1139 In the territory of building protection of Vecmīlgrāvis (Emmas iela), considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following cultural and historical values shall be retained:

1139.1 symmetrical layout, typical building;

1139.2 the character of building that consists of 3-storey dormitory houses near Emmas iela and 2-storey standard apartment houses near Anitas iela;

1139.3 layout principles of building, facilities and other elements in inner yards.

1140 In the territory of building protection of Bolderāja, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the following requirements for retaining cultural and historical values of the territory:

1140.1 retain the structure of building plan with the brick architecture industrial group of buildings built in the 19th and 20th century and inner yard organisation with a park in the central part of the block;

1140.2 create new character of greenery expanding the existing greenery;

1140.3 retain the existing urban construction accents (structures dominating in the urban environment with the height and volume differing from the established building, its part or group of structures);

1140.4 retain the historical industrial heritage buildings with the characteristic volumes and technical, architectural and construction solutions, especially the parts of these buildings directed towards the public outdoor space;

1140.5 for architectural monuments and buildings that should be granted the status of architectural monument, and for buildings that may be reconstructed or renovated, the replacement of original windows with simplified and asymmetrical plastic windows is prohibited. The historical window division shall be retained, using high-quality and as authentic material as possible when reconstructing the authentic parts;

1140.6 construction of new buildings and reconstruction of the existing buildings shall be carried out to integrate those in the environment of the former industrial site, considering the scale of the environment, the principles of composition, architectural detailing, rhythm of facades, predominant finishing materials and details, and the visual relationship with the adjacent urban environment;

1140.7 maximum building density is 50%;

1140.8 minimum index of vacant green territory is 10%.

1141 In the territory of building protection of the cultural and historical complex territory of building protection Ziemeļblāzma, considering the provisions of Subchapter 2.11.2 of these Regulations, when constructing, including reconstruction of existing buildings, streets and other structures, as well as improvement of territories and creating greenery, the cultural and historic significance of the complex, building and character of public outdoor space shall be retained.

5.5 Valuable landscape territories

Not determined.

5.6 Agricultural territories of local significance

Not determined.

5.7 Infrastructure development territories of national and local significance

Not determined.

5.8 Degraded territory

Not determined.

6 Procedures for implementation of the spatial plan

6.1 Requirements for local plans

1142 In addition to the requirements provided in the laws and regulations, the terms of reference of the local plan shall generally include the following requirements:

1142.1 requirement to receive conditions and opinion from the institution of the Rīga City Council responsible for the compliance with the architectural quality principles in the local plans developed to justify increase of maximum building height;

1142.2 content of local plan;

1142.3 requirements for building and outdoor space planning;

1142.4 requirements for transport and traffic infrastructure planning;

1142.5 studies and surveys to be conducted within the framework of the local plan;

1142.6 requirements to ensure public participation and public discussion of the local plan;

1142.7 requirements for preparation of local plan documentation;

1142.8 other requirements in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations and other laws and regulations, and the specifics of the local plan, including the requirement to include the conditions (procedure) for implementation of the local plan in the regulations for the land use and building of the local plan territory.

1143 Requirements for local plans that include analysis of traffic flows justifying the need for building transport infrastructure:

1143.1 the local plan shall include general or detailed transport development plan depending on the territory of the local plan, the accuracy of the selected scale and key objectives of the local plan;

1143.2 in a detailed transport development plan, the types of transport and key transport infrastructure elements are assessed considering the objects that have a significant impact on the municipal transport infrastructure (for example, roads, railways, railway stations, bus stations and transport nodes, overpasses, ports, airports) and includes the following:

1143.2.1 the existing and planned roads or streets;

1143.2.2 schematic connections of access roads to the network of streets;

1143.2.3 public transport scheme including public transport routes with stops and servicing zones, as well as areas where the availability of public transport shall be improved;

1143.2.4 other objects of transport infrastructure and logistics (including bus stations, railway stations, cargo stations, airfields, ports, etc.);

1143.2.5 bicycle and pedestrian movement organisation, including pedestrian streets, and streets where priority is given to pedestrians and bicycles;

1143.3 Considering the results of the traffic flow analysis, the procedure for implementation of the object and transport infrastructure shall be included in the regulations for the land use and building of the local plan territory.

1144 In a complex local plan for water planning territory the following issues shall be addressed:

1144.1 specify the permitted uses and building on embankment, providing building with public function or public outdoor space;

1144.2 if it is planned to place floating structures for seasonal use, the sites of infrastructure placement shall be specified considering the impact of the flooding in spring and summer–autumn wind surge (increased current velocity, water level fluctuations, etc.);

1144.3 specify the requirements for the engineering preparation of the area, if necessary, specifying the requirements for the construction of flood protection structures, drainage or embankment of the area, if this does not contradict the statutory requirements;

1144.4 plan the network of streets and roads, providing corridors of red lines or places for pedestrian paths and access to the waterside;

1144.5 plan the waterways and wharfs for water vehicles;

1144.6 determine the main engineering supply solutions of the territory: water supply, sewerage, electricity supply;

1144.7 determine requirements for facilities of public outdoor spaces, including for the establishment of unified facilities on the watersides;

1144.8 specify the land use and building regulations.

1145 Requirements for local plan developed to justify building with the height above 12 storeys:

1145.1 within the framework of the local plan, a study of the urban and spatial composition of the building, and analysis of the impact of the existing and planned building (viewpoint analysis) in the area that encompasses the visual impact zone of the planned building is conducted;

1145.2 the local plan shall include the impact assessment on the Historic Centre of Rīga;

1145.3 maximum height, placement and architecturally spatial solution of specific structures is determined as a result of architecture competition. The local plan shall include conditions for the architecture competition (regulations, programme, special requirements for justification of building composition, etc.).

1146 The local plan that is aimed to develop new residential building shall include analysis of social infrastructure that is conducted in accordance with the requirements of Subchapter 3.6 of these Regulations.

1147 The local plan that determines new perimeter building territories or such territories for restoration shall include analysis of building layout on the street front at least within the block, assessing the urban construction situation and urban construction structure in the surrounding areas.

1148 Local plan for building that complies with the criteria provided in Paragraph 1 of Appendix 15 to these Regulations shall include traffic flow analysis in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 15.

1149 Territories for which local plans have to be developed are shown in the map of graphic part "Functional zoning".

6.2 Requirements for detailed plans

1150 In addition to the requirements provided in the laws and regulations, the terms of reference of the detailed plan shall include the following requirements considering the specifics of a detailed plan:

1150.1 requirements for the development process and documentation of the detailed plan:

1150.1.1 list of initial working materials, documents and laws and regulations for development of a detailed plan;

1150.1.2 composition of a detailed plan;

1150.1.3 requirements for submission of the detailed plan to the building authority before submission to public discussion and requirements for submission of the draft detailed plan to the building authority for approval;

1150.1.4 requirements for preparation of summary on the development process of a detailed plan;

1150.1.5 requirements for formatting the draft detailed plan.

1150.2 Additional requirements for development of a detailed plan related to the specifics of the territory and its further development (if applicable):

1150.2.1 requirements for planning the land use;

1150.2.2 requirements for engineering preparation of the area;

1150.2.3 requirements for planning of transport and traffic;

1150.2.4 requirements for planning of vehicle parking lots;

1150.2.5 equirements for planning of public outdoor space;

1150.2.6 requirements for engineering planning of the area;

1150.2.7 requirements for preservation of cultural heritage;

1150.2.8 requirements for planning building composition, including the determination of lines of building;

1150.2.9 requirements for preservation of nature and landscape values;

1150.2.10 requirements for relevant surveys and studies;

1150.2.11 other requirements related to the specifics of the area.

1151 The terms of reference of the detailed plan provided for development of a park or its reconstruction solutions shall include at least the following requirements for the planned building:

1151.1 to develop the architectural and spatial composition solution for the area considering the planned building;

1151.2 to develop solution for the layout of all the possible buildings and particular sites;

1151.3 to determine the requirements for the permitted uses, specifying the type of use for every structure;

1151.4 to specify the building parameters;

1151.5 to determine requirements or develop specific solutions for volumes and visual shape;

1151.6 to provide requirements and solutions for the internal servicing transport, if it is planned;

1151.7. to determine requirements and develop solutions for parking lots, if additional parking lots are necessary;

1151.8 to determine the requirements for the implementation of building: construction phases, deadlines, etc.;

1151.9 to develop solutions and provide requirements for arrangement of park greenery system or modifications due to the planned building.

1152 The terms of reference of the detailed plan provided for development of a square or its reconstruction solutions shall include at least the following requirements for the planned building:

1152.1 to develop the architectural and spatial composition solution for the area considering the planned building;

1152.2 to develop a solution for the layout of all the possible buildings and specific placement;

1152.3 to determine the requirements for the permitted uses, specifying the type of use for every structure;

1152.4 to specify the building parameters;

1152.5 to determine requirements or develop specific solutions for volumes and visual shape;

1152.6 to determine the requirements for the implementation of building: construction phases, deadlines, etc.;

1152.7 to develop solutions and provide requirements for arrangement of greenery system or modifications due to the planned building.

1153 The detail plan that is aimed to develop new residential building shall include analysis of social infrastructure that is conducted in accordance with the requirements of Subchapter 3.6 of these Regulations.

1154 Detailed plan for building that complies with the criteria provided in Paragraph 1 of Appendix 15 to these Regulations shall include traffic flow analysis in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 15.

7 Other conditions / requirements

1155 Fulfilment of these Regulations is controlled by the building authority and in cases specified by laws and regulations, also by other institutions. The building authority is entitled to make a decision to prevent the consequences of failure to comply with these Regulations.

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1156 Until the municipality's binding regulations on the determination of cultural and historical value of structures and plantations referred to in these Regulations become effective, actions with buildings in the territories of urban building monument and territories of building protection is permitted, considering division of buildings into potentially valuable historical buildings and buildings without any determined cultural and historical value, as specified in Appendix 1 to these Regulations, and in accordance with the following requirements:

1156.1 prior to reconstruction or renovation of a potentially valuable historical structure specified in Appendix 1 to these Regulations, which is not a cultural monument or a part thereof, architectonic and artistic inventory of the structure shall be carried out, and its files shall be attached to the documentation of the construction intention. Solutions for the construction intentions shall be developed based on the results of the architectonic and artistic inventory, considering the set of cultural and historical values identified during the inventory;

1156.2 receive information from the National Cultural Heritage Administration to determine whether a potentially valuable historical structure identified in Appendix 1 to these Regulations and located within the area of cultural monument is part of the relevant cultural monument;

1156.3 the building authority, when assessing the construction intention for reconstruction or restoration of a potentially valuable historical structure specified in Appendix 1 to these Regulations, may impose additional conditions to improve the construction intention;

1156.4 when reconstructing and restoring a potentially valuable historical structure identified in Appendix 1 to these Regulations, the following conditions shall be complied with in accordance with the set of cultural and historical values identified in the architectonic and artistic inventory:

1156.4.1 retain the potentially valuable historical structure and elements forming its historic value, for example, proportions of volume, stylistics, characteristic construction details, facade finishes, functional and decorative elements, including the original windows and doors, etc.;

1156.4.2 it is prohibited to simplify the facade finishes and replace original windows with plastic windows or with simplified and asymmetrical windows the external appearance of which does not comply with the character, proportions and division of facade;

1156.4.3 when reconstructing a potentially valuable historical structure, as defined in Appendix 1 to these Regulations, if its actual building parameters exceed the maximum permitted parameters (building density or building intensity) in the respective functional zone, the floor area may be increased by up to 20% of the existing floor area of the structure, if the historical structure and the cultural and historical values found in the structure are preserved, the functionality of the building and the quality of the urban environment is improved. Such reconstruction within urban building monuments can be carried out upon the approval of the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

1156.5 a potentially valuable historical structure listed in Appendix 1 to these Regulations shall be preserved. If, based on the opinion of a construction specialist, its preservation is not feasible due to the poor technical condition of the structure, its elements of cultural and historical value have been lost or the structure has perished, it may be demolished. In accordance with the set of cultural and historical values of the demolished structure, the building authority may instruct building a new structure, retaining the scale and proportions of the original structure and selecting facade finish material used in the original structure;

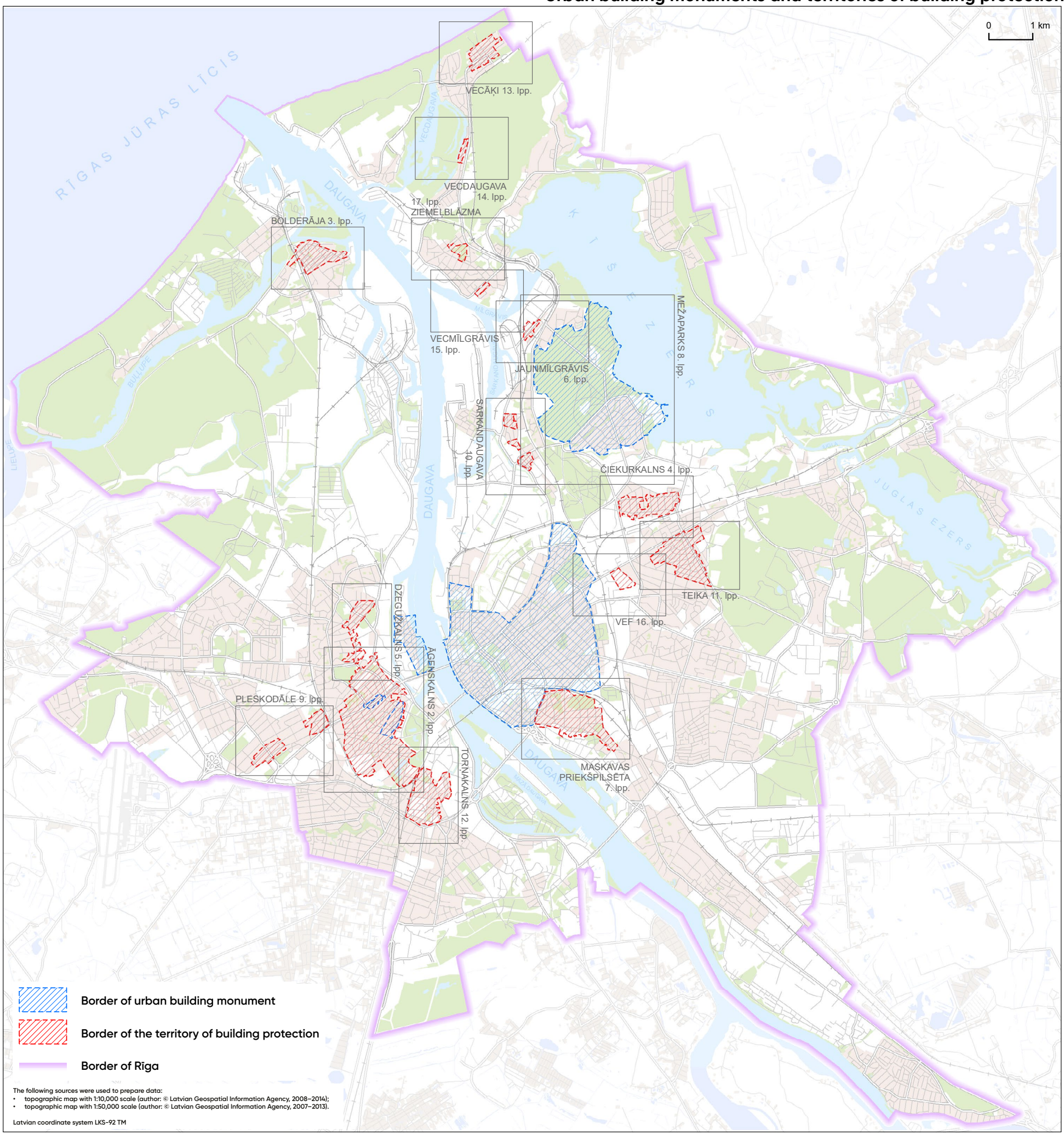
1156.6 it is allowed to renovate, reconstruct or demolish a structure listed in Appendix 1 of these Regulations without specific cultural and historical value in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations and other laws and regulations;

1156.7 when reconstructing a structure listed in Appendix 1 of these Regulations without specific cultural and historical value whose building parameters do not comply with those provided for the respective territory, it is allowed to increase the total floor space in the respective land unit by not more than 10% of the existing actual building intensity. This increase is allowed once. After the above reconstruction, no further increase of total floor area is allowed in the land unit as a result of reconstruction. Such reconstruction within urban building monuments can be carried out upon the approval of the National Cultural Heritage Administration;

1156.8 until the municipality's binding regulations on the determination of cultural and historical value of structures and greenery referred to in these Regulations become effective, the decision on the compliance of a historical structure that is not a cultural monument and that is not located within the territory of building protection and urban building monument, and where cultural and historical values have been discovered during the architectonic and artistic inventory, with a potentially valuable historical structure or with a structure without any established cultural and historical value shall be taken by the building authority and it determines the permitted actions with the structure in accordance with the provisions of this Subchapter;

1156.9 until the municipality's binding regulations on the determination of cultural and historical value of structures and greenery referred to in these Regulations become effective, the building authority shall determine the permitted actions with historical greenery or its parts with cultural and historical value outside the territories of urban building monuments.

Urban building monuments and territories of building protection



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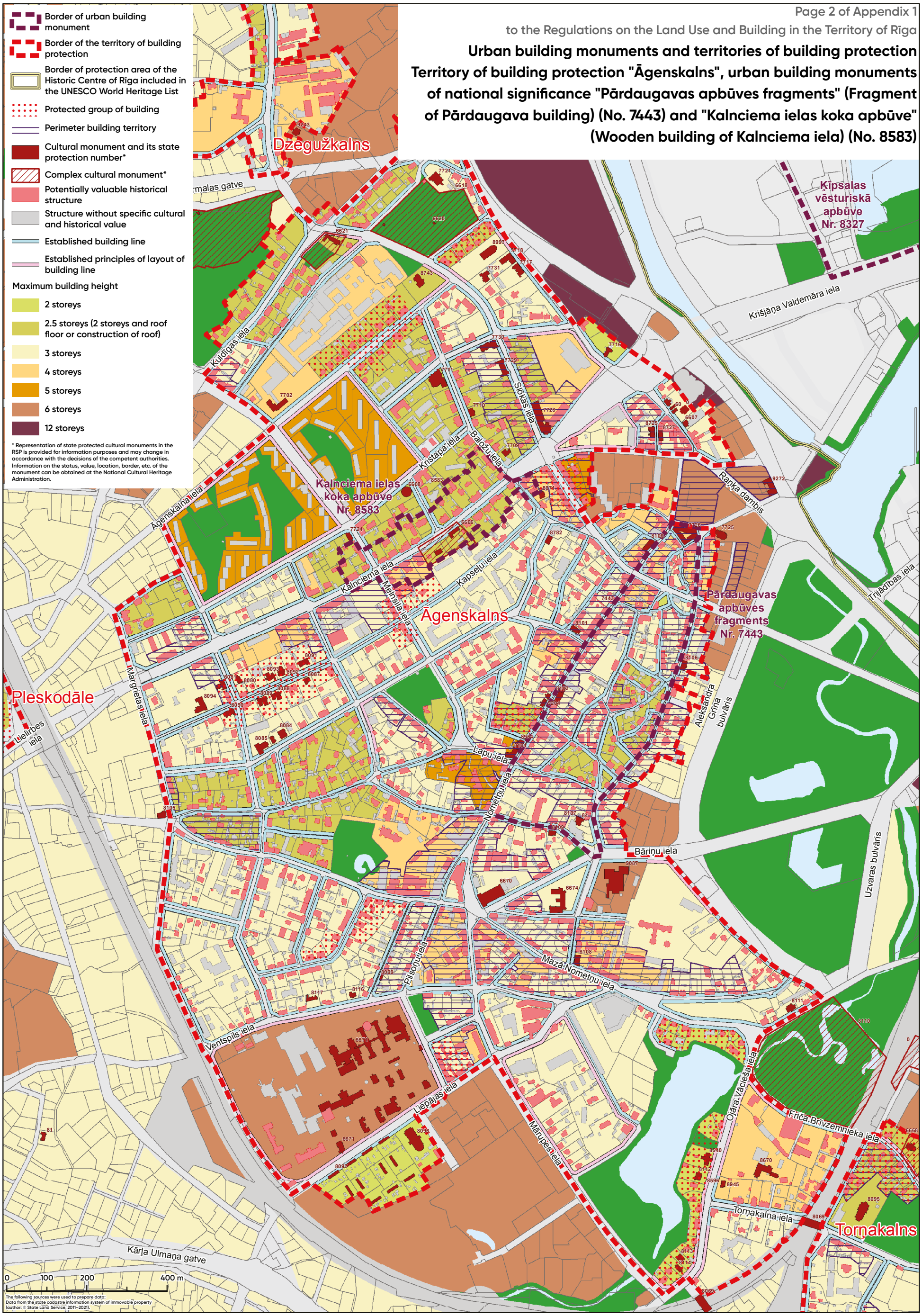
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection Territory of building protection "Āgenskalns", urban building monuments of national significance "Pārdaugavas apbūves fragments" (Fragment of Pārdaugava building) (No. 7443) and "Kalnciema ielas koka apbūve" (Wooden building of Kalnciema iela) (No. 8583)



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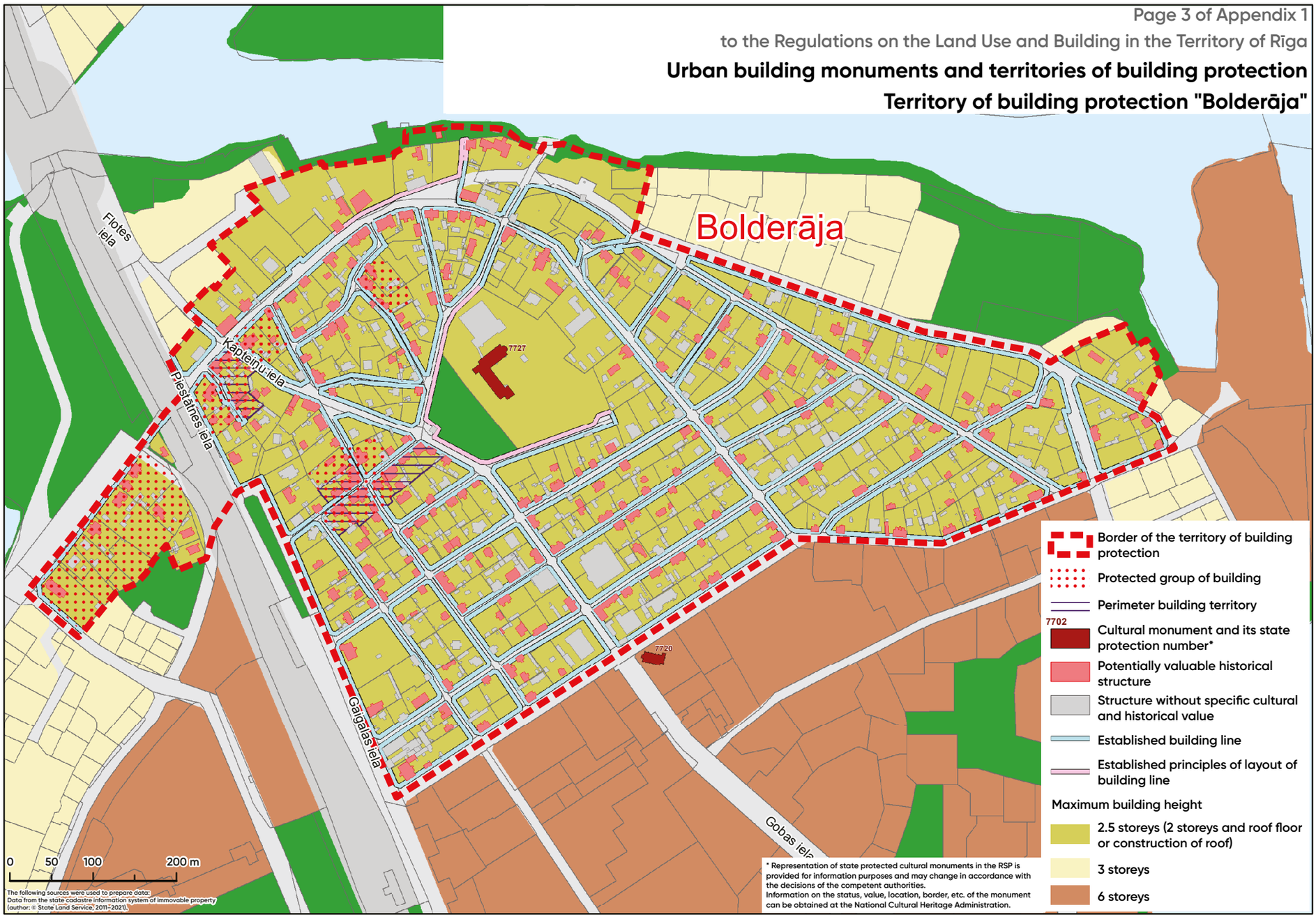
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection

Territory of building protection "Bolderāja"



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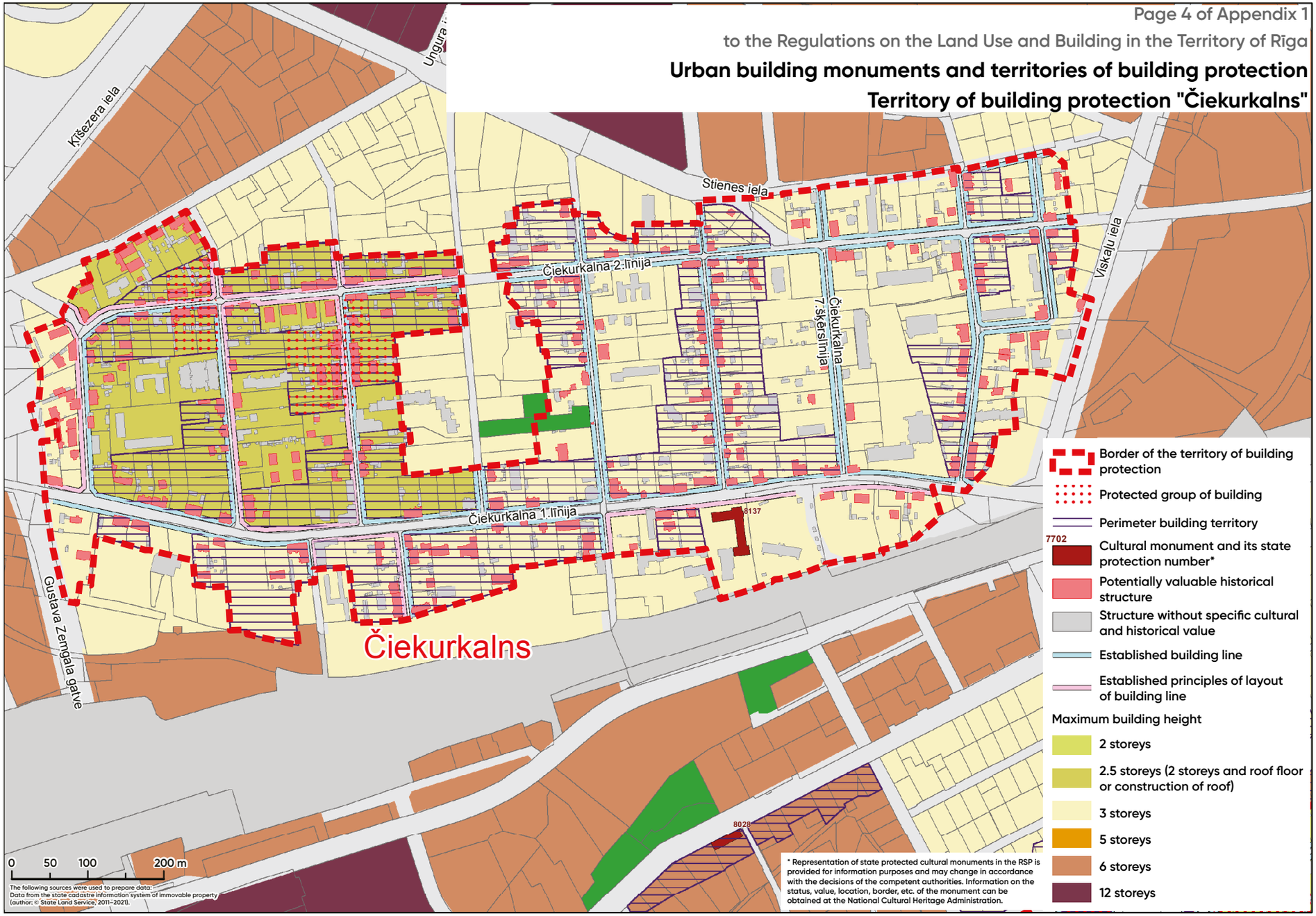
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection

Territory of building protection "Čiekurkalns"



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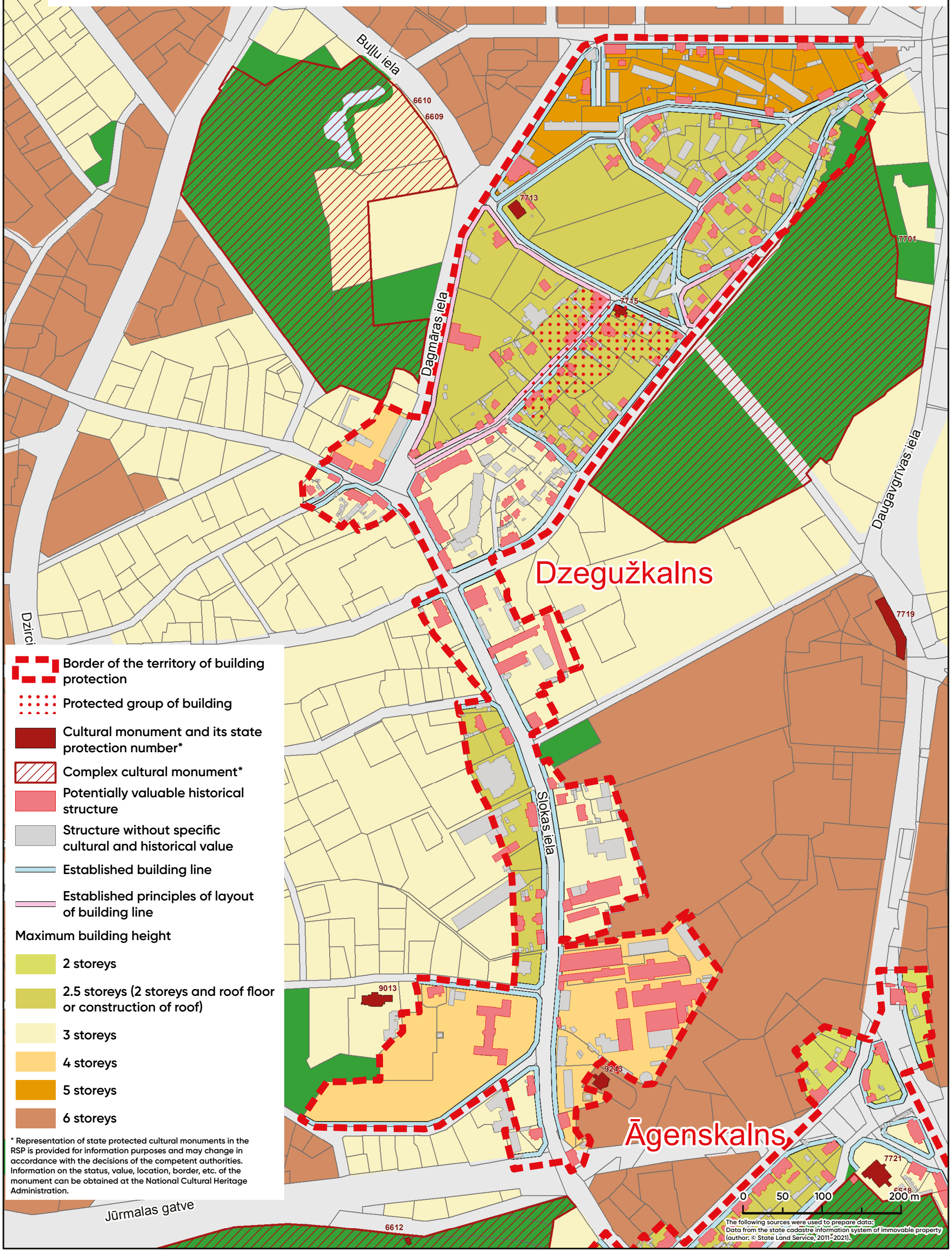
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection

Territory of building protection "Dzegužkalns"



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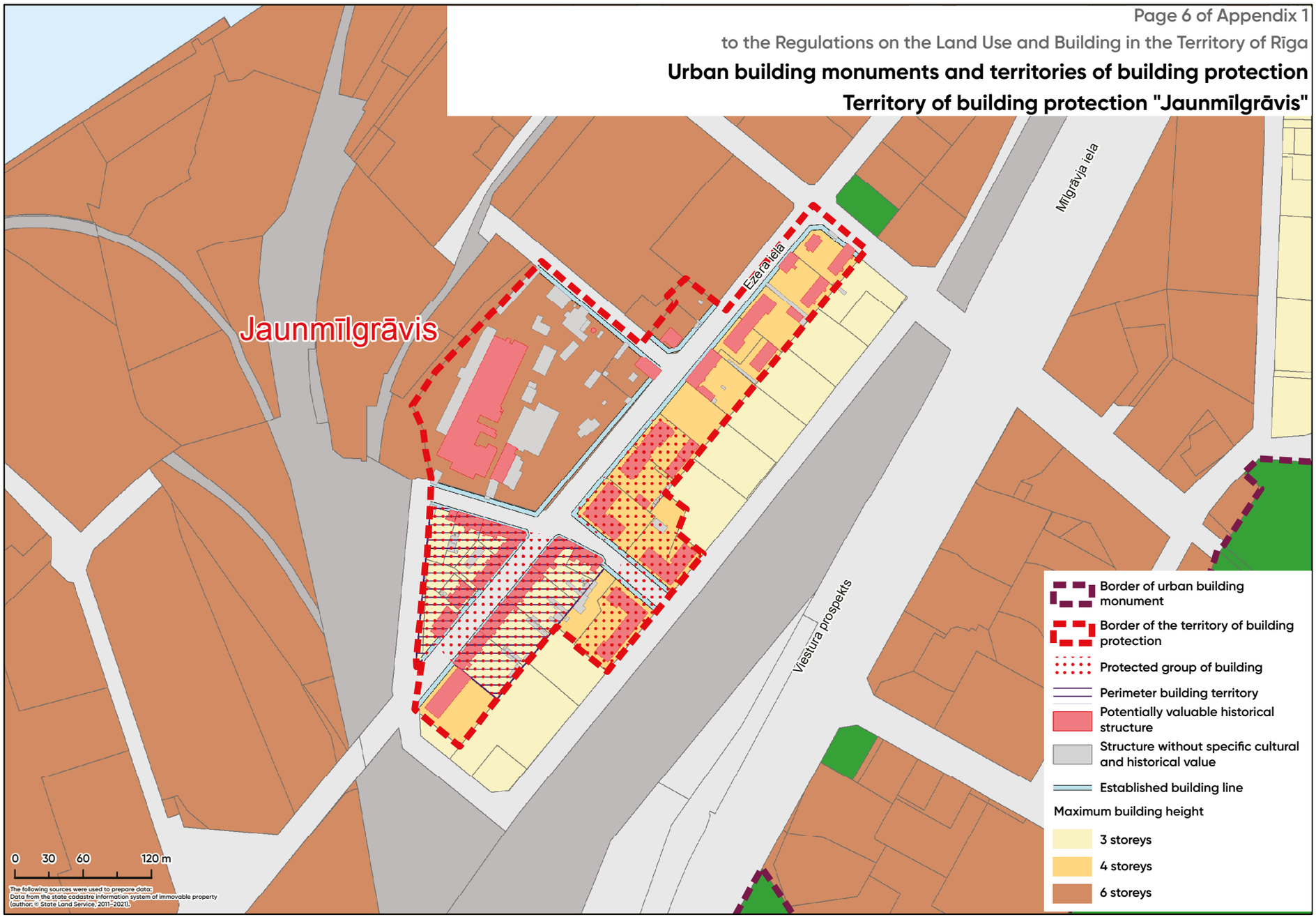
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection

Territory of building protection "Jaunmīlgrāvis"



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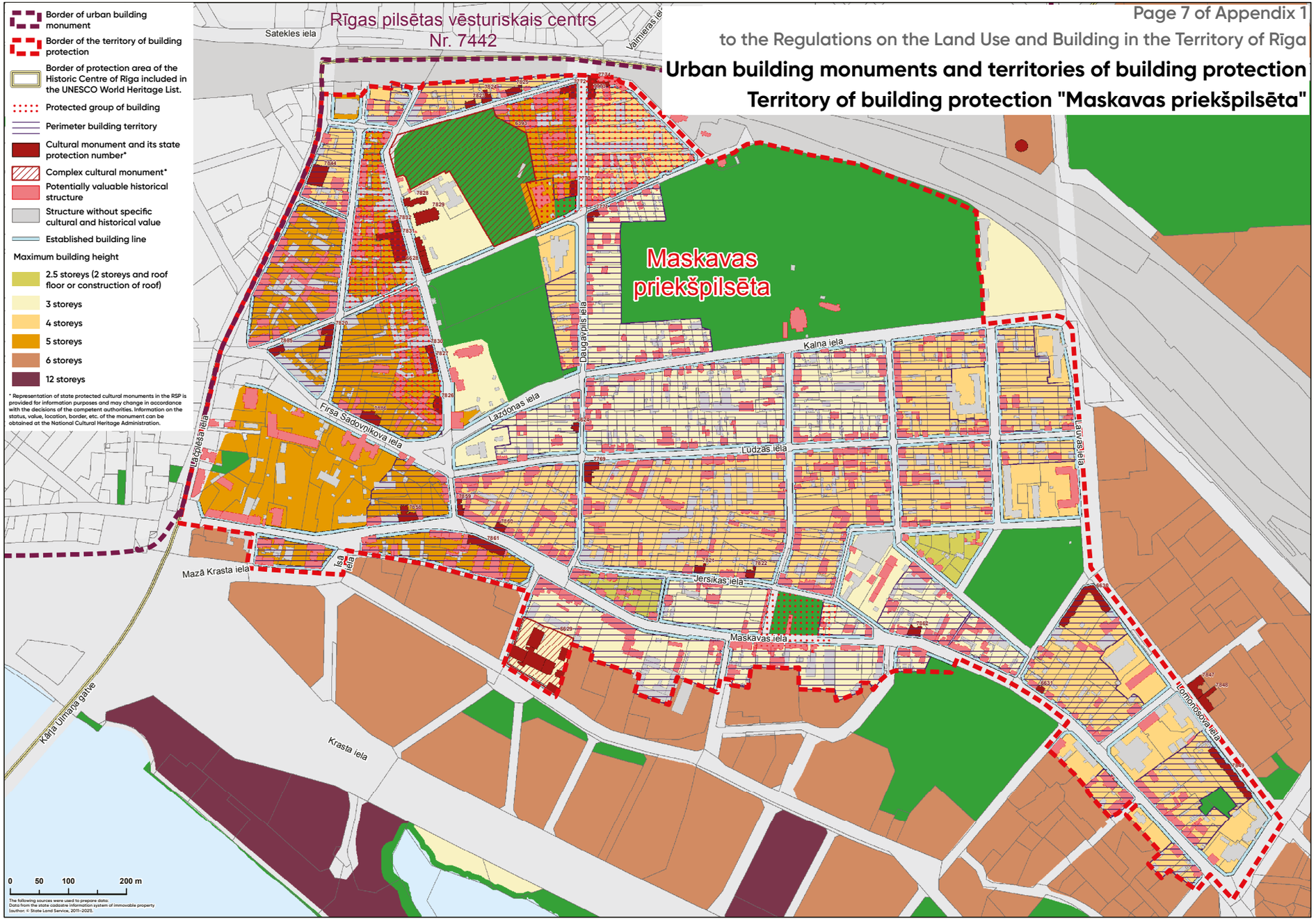
Territory of building protection "Maskavas priekšpilsēta"



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Urban building monument of national significance "Mežaparks" (No. 7444)

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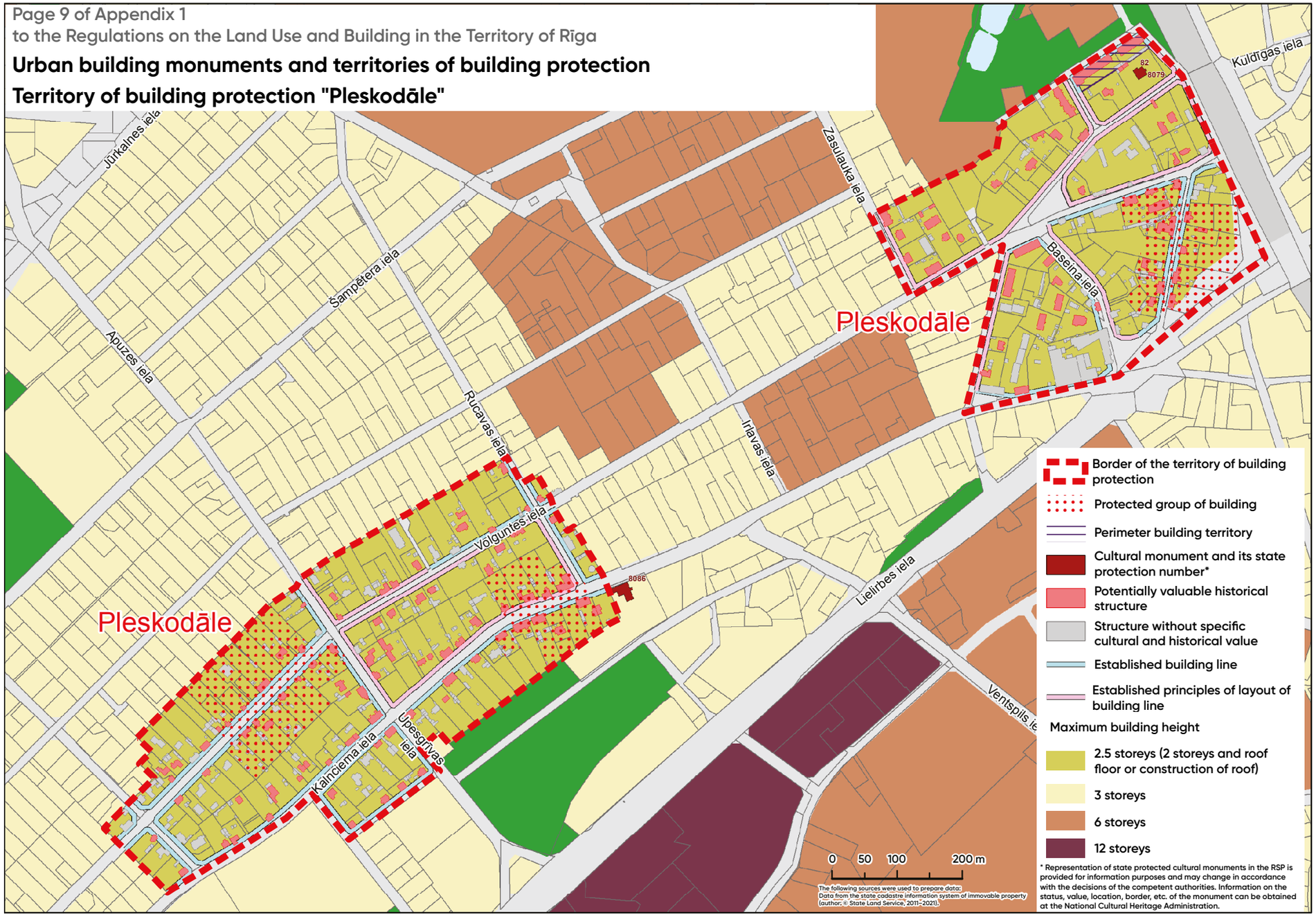
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection

Territory of building protection "Pleskodāle"



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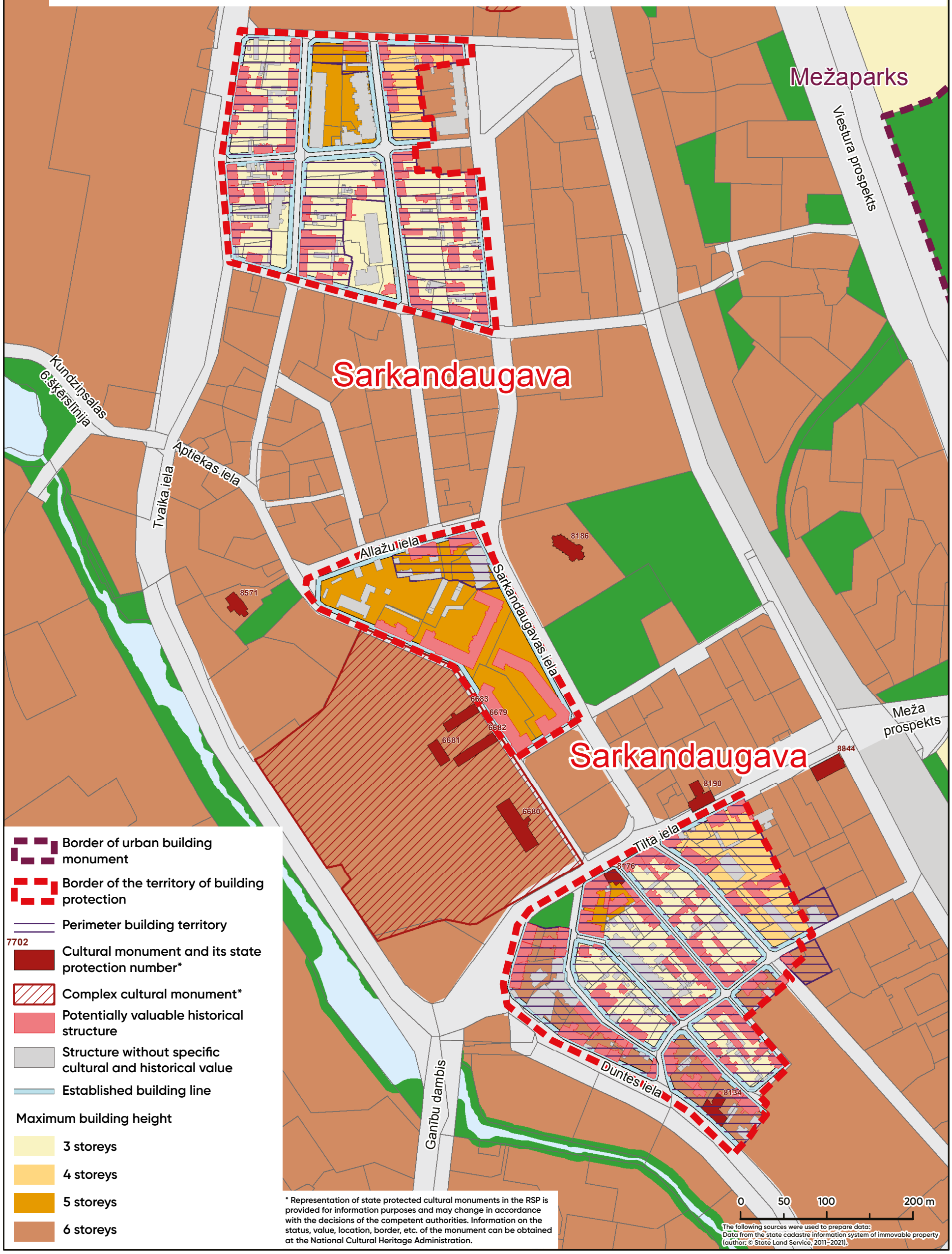
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection
Territory of building protection "Sarkandaugava"



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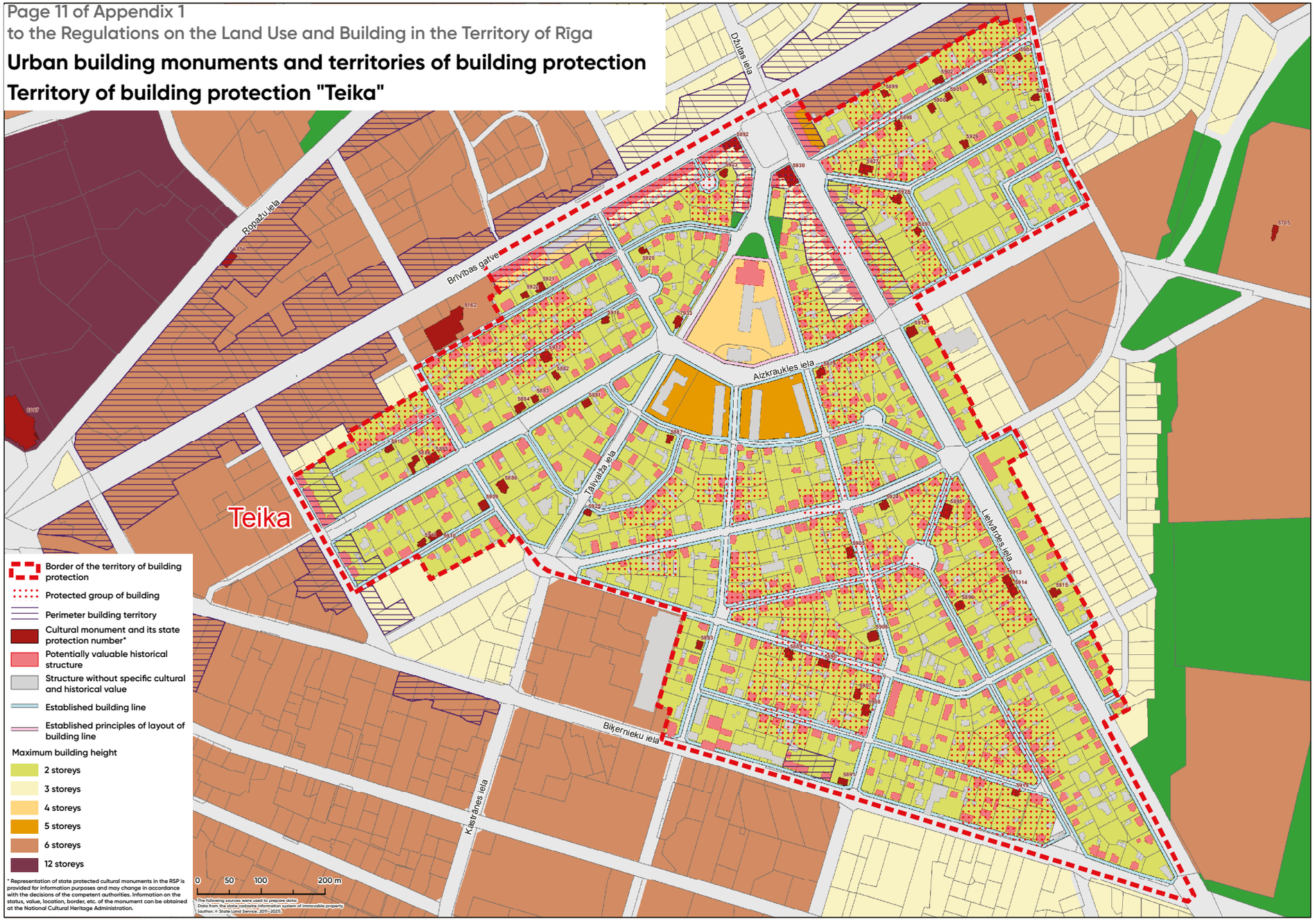
Territory of building protection "Teika"



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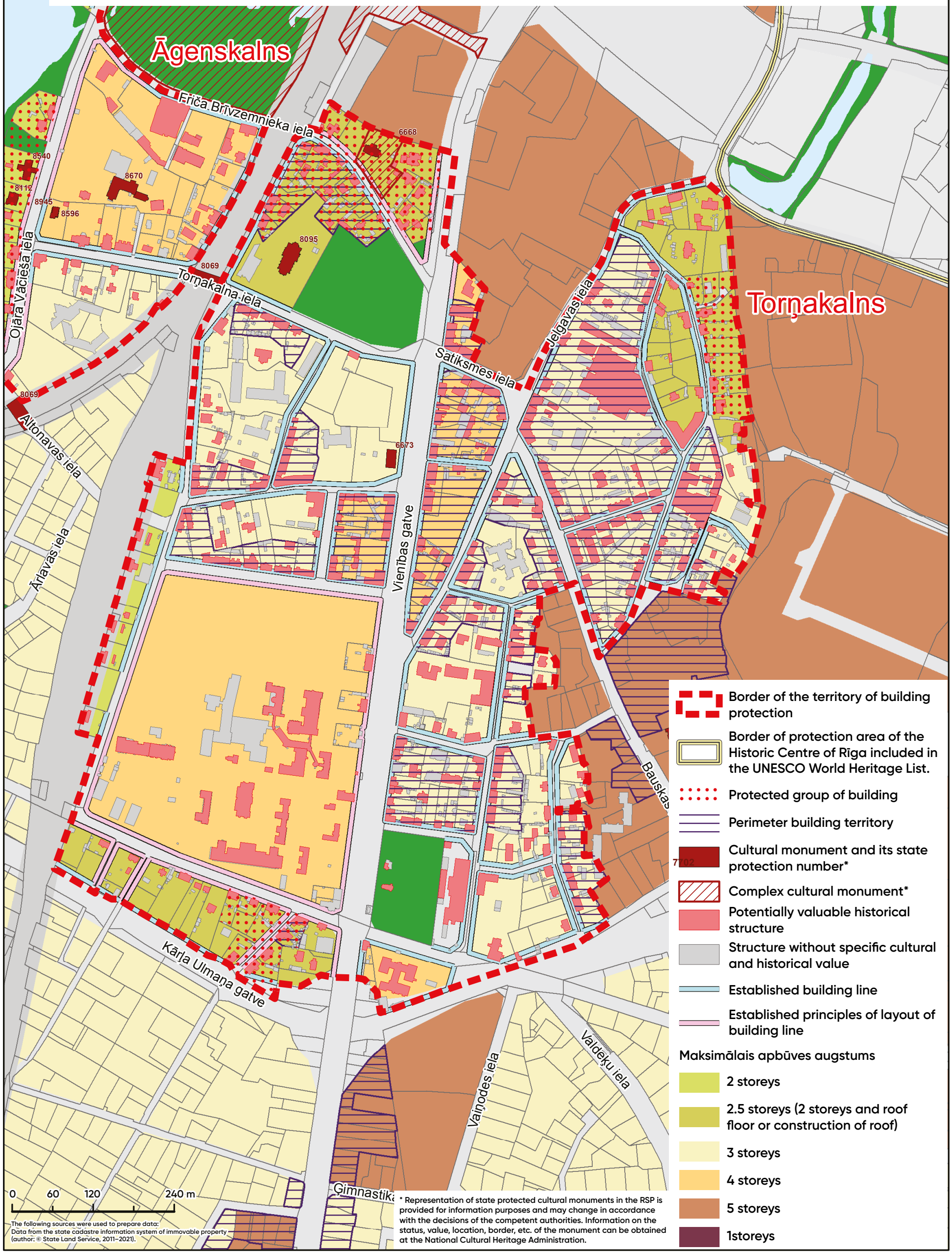
Territory of building protection "Torņakalns"



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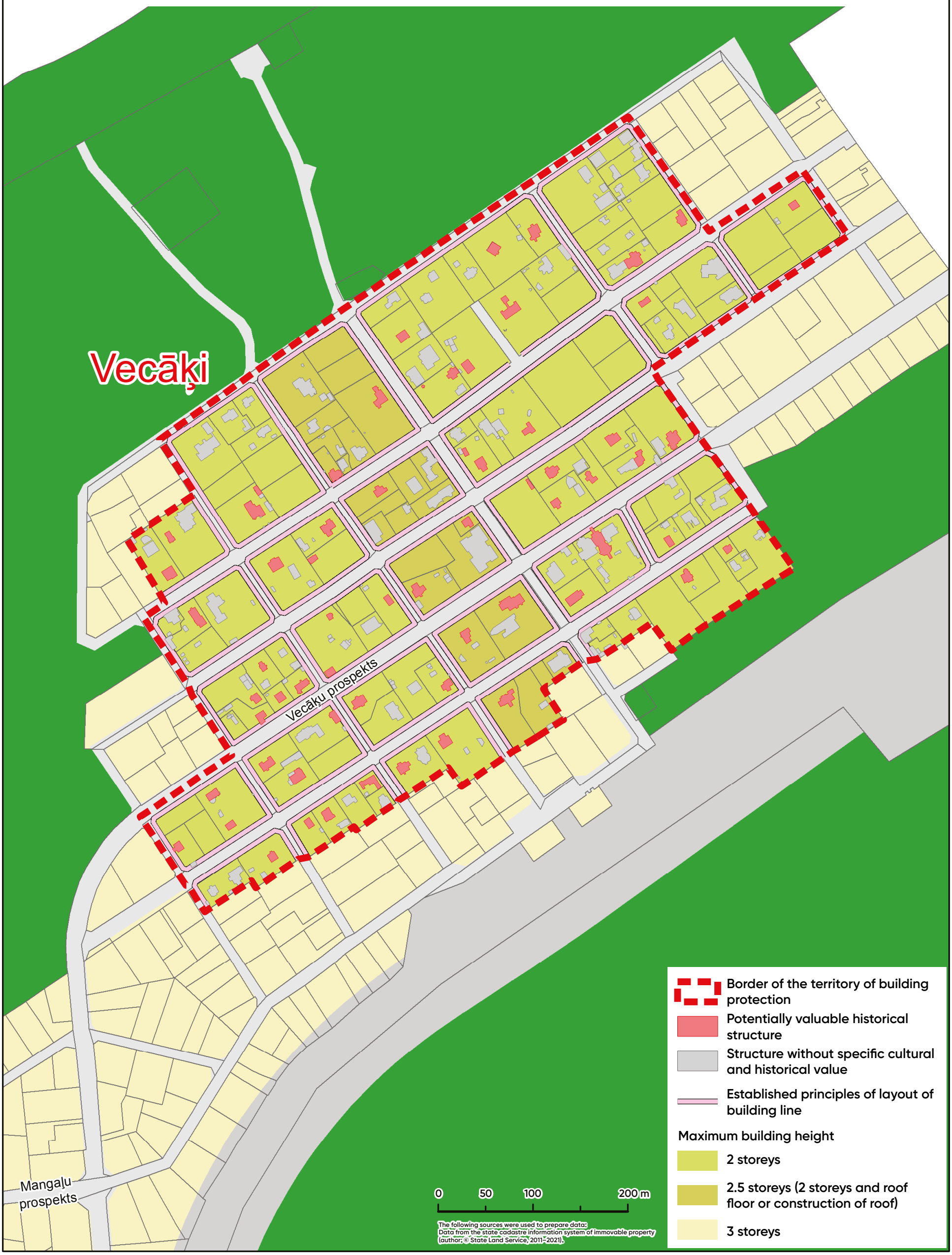
Territory of building protection "Vecāķi"



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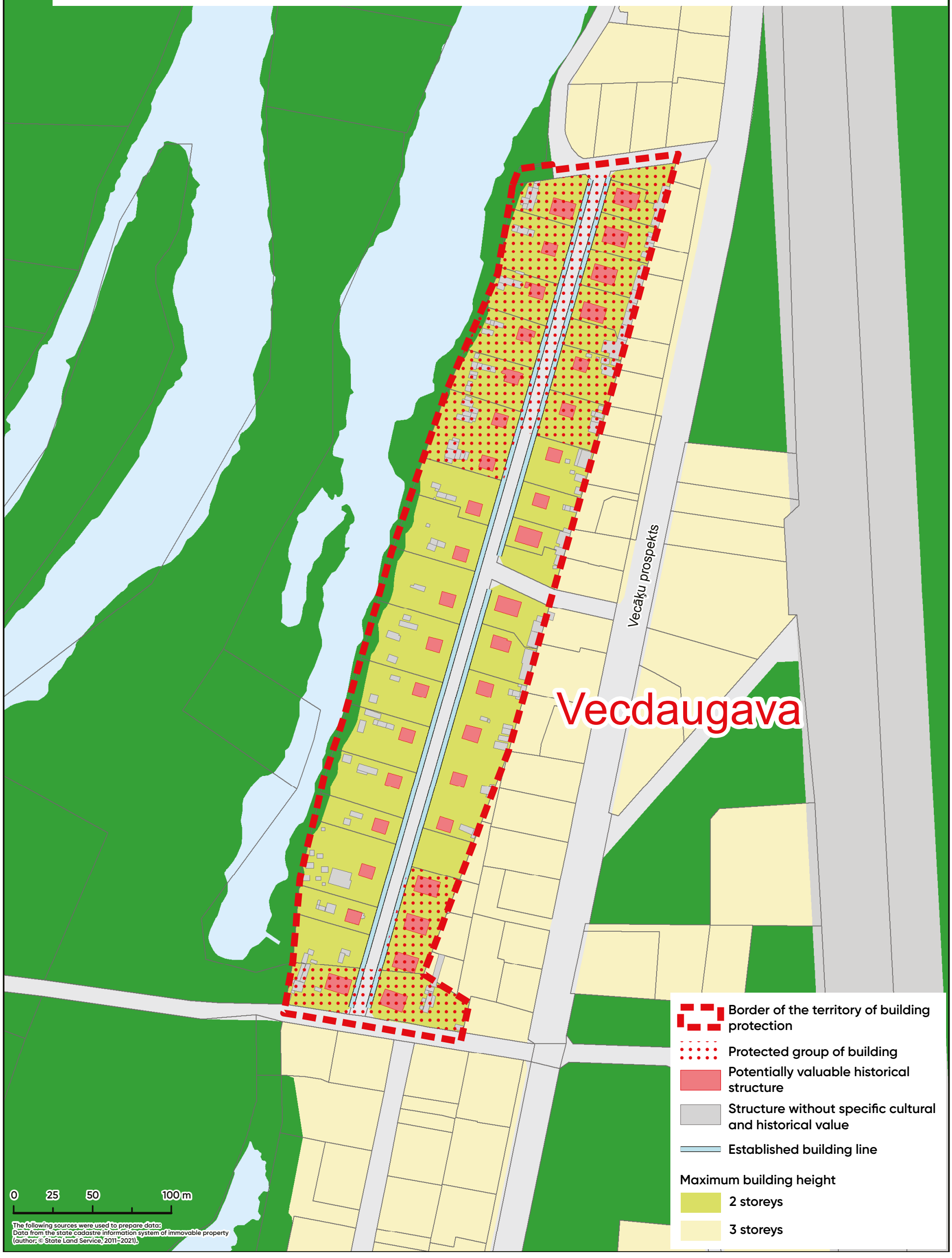
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection

Territory of building protection "Vecdaugava"



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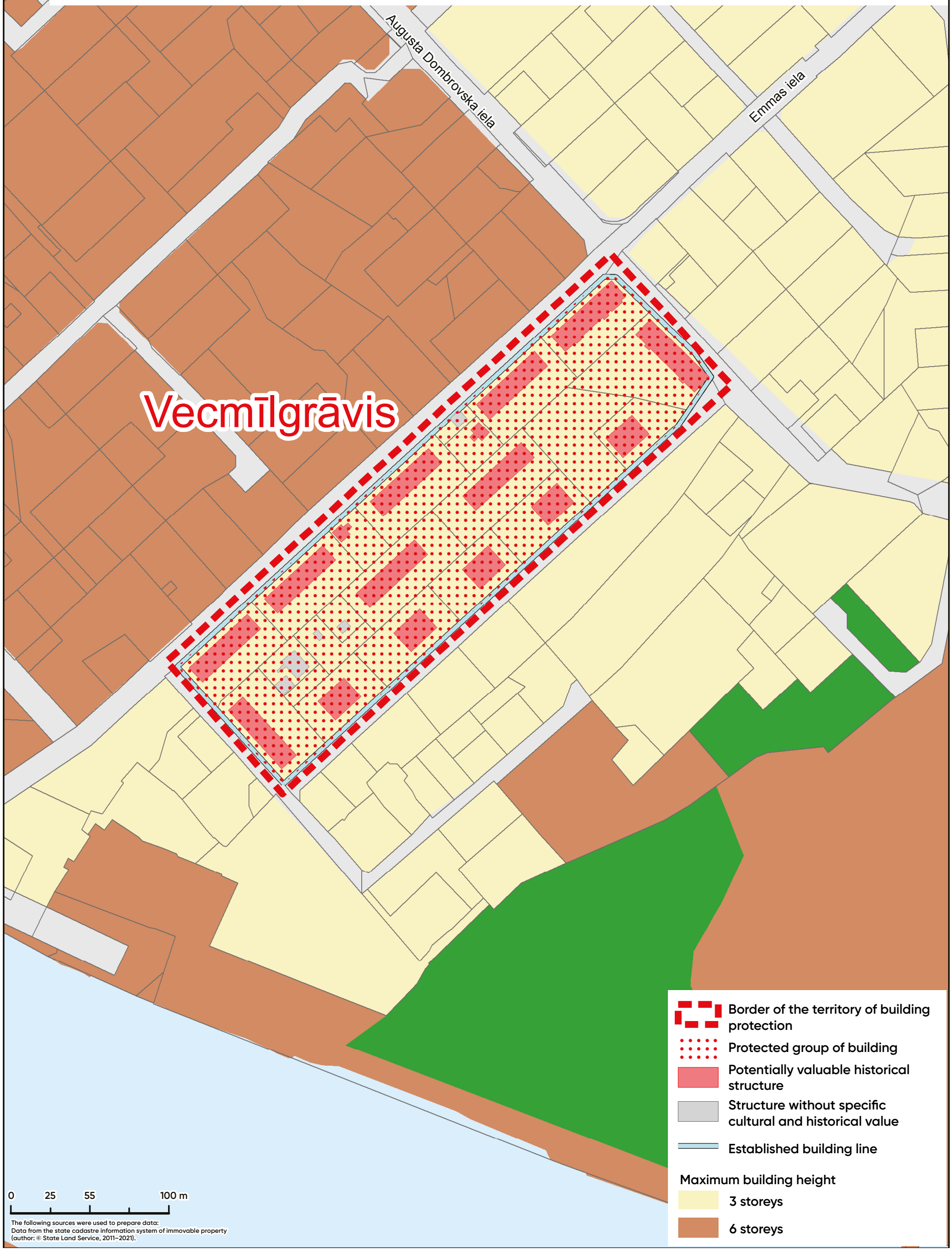
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection
Territory of building protection "Vecmīlgrāvis"



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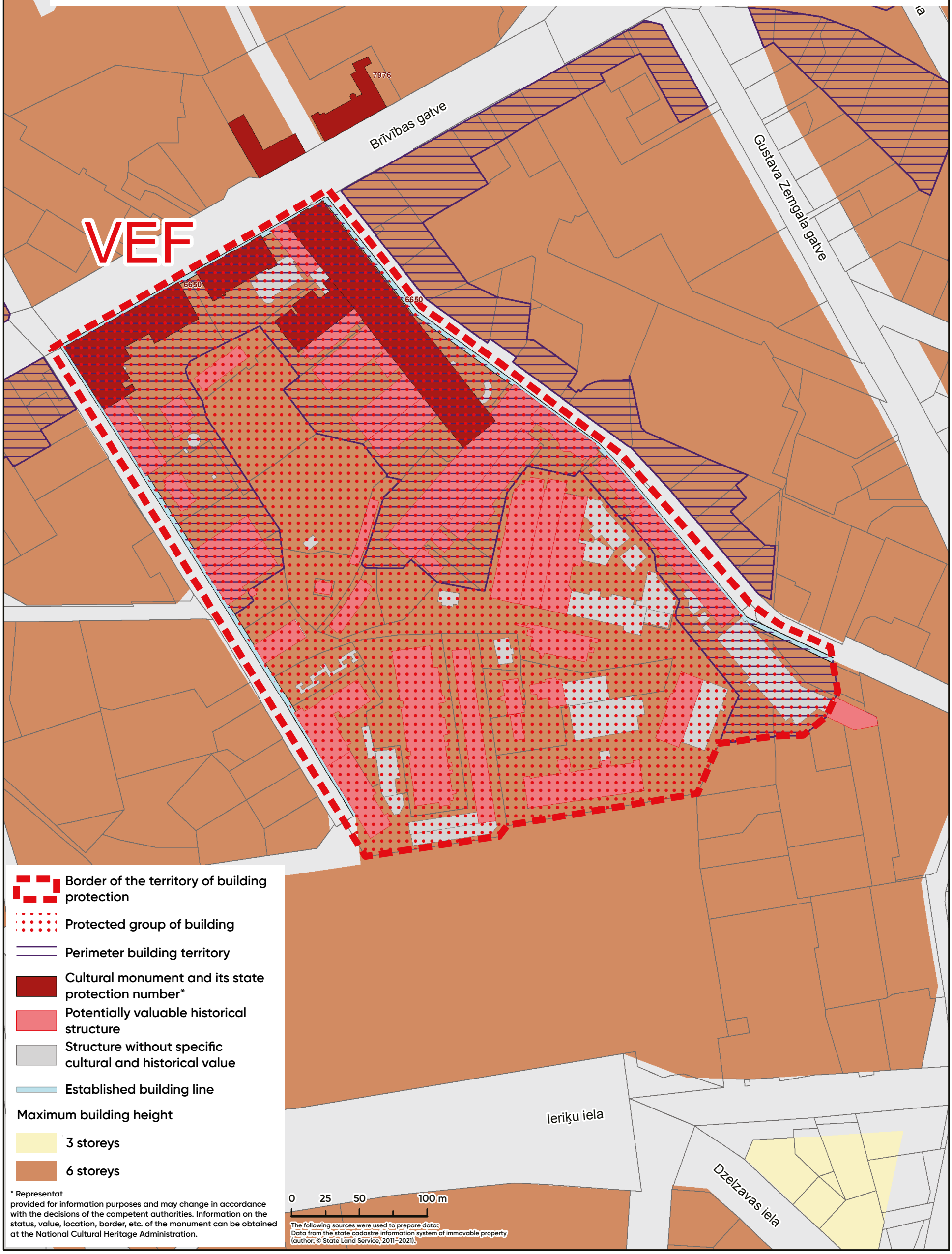
Territory of building protection "VEF"



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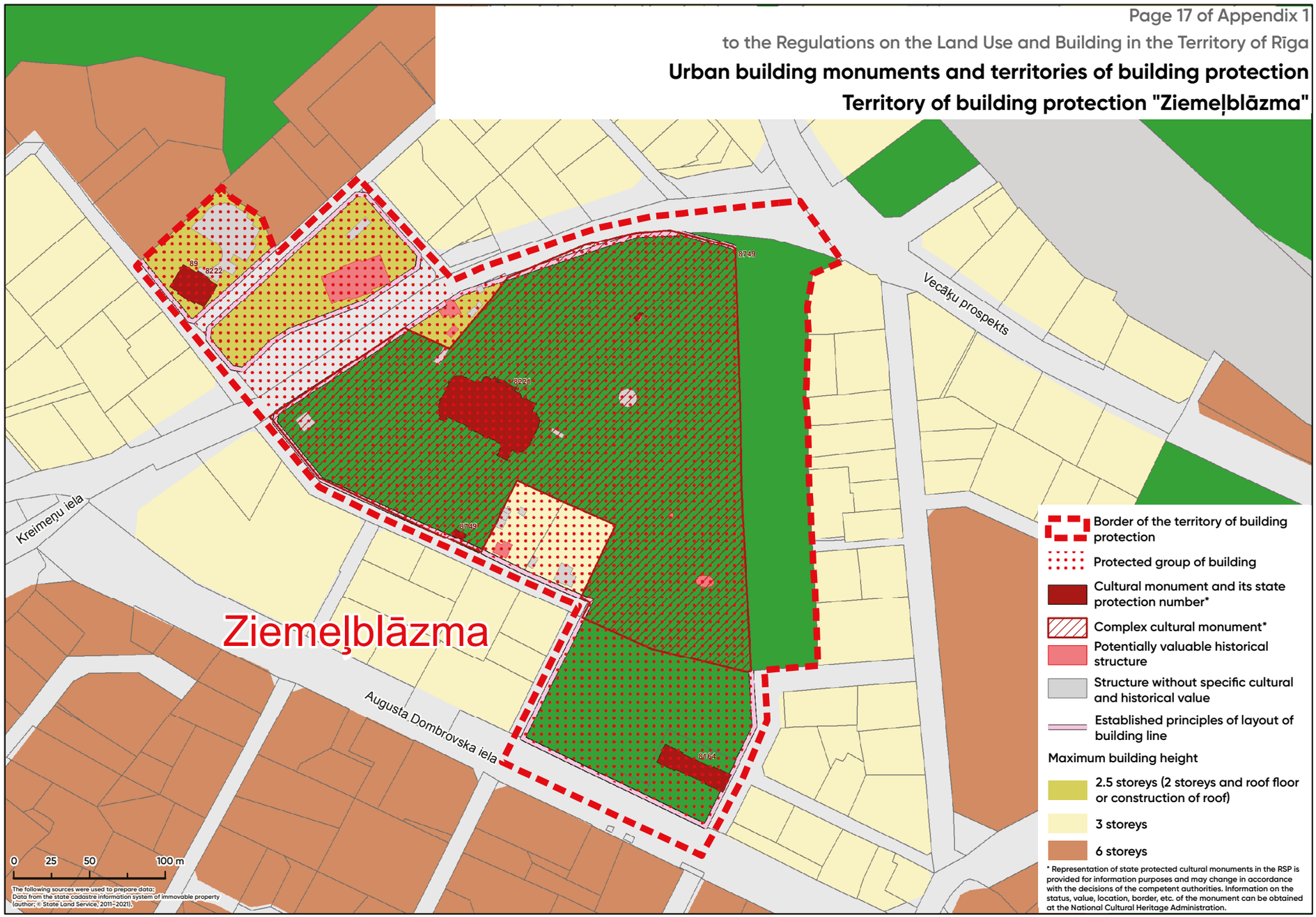
Urban building monuments and territories of building protection

Territory of building protection "Ziemeļblāzma"



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Appendix 2
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Minimum number of vehicle parking places

Place / structure / function	Calculation unit*	Number of parking places**	Notes on the parking lot	Number of bicycle parking places	Notes on bicycle parking lot
Residential build-up area and land use					
Terraced house building	1 apartment	1		0	
Multi-apartment house building	1 apartment	0.7	In addition, parking places for disabled persons and parking places for emergency service vehicles shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations.	1	90% – in covered or closed premises, 10% – next to entrances. Recommendation: 2 extra spaces per 100 m^2.
Joint housing for different social groups	10 apartments	1		10	90% – in covered or closed premises, 10% – next to entrances. Recommendation: 2 extra spaces per 100 m^2.
Residential building on water	1 apartment	0		1	
Public building and land use – office buildings					
Office buildings – administrative buildings	100 m^2	3		1	
Public building and land use – building of business or service objects					
Stores, shopping centres, up to 2,000 m^2	100 m^2	2		1	At least 2 spaces.
Shopping centres, food stores, above 2,000 m^2	100 m^2	3		0.2	At least 20 spaces. A separate space is intended for customised bicycles and bicycles with trailers.
Market	100 m^2	2.5		0.2	
Wholesale	100 m^2	2		0	
Fuel and gas station	1 object	5		4	

* For objects for which the calculation unit is determined based on m^2, the total floor area (gross) shall be considered in accordance with the parameters referred to in these Regulations. The floor area does not include the area of the planned parking lots.

** Short-term stopping places and parking places arranged as short-term use structures are not deemed parking places required for the object in the sense of statutory requirements.

Place / structure / function	Calculation unit*	Number of parking places**	Notes on the parking lot	Number of bicycle parking places	Notes on bicycle parking lot
Public building and land use – building of tourism and recreational establishments					
Students' dormitories	100 m²	0.5		4	90% – in covered or closed premises, 10% – next to entrances.
Hotels	100 m²	2		0.2	
Public building and land use – building of cultural institutions					
Museums	100 m²	3		0.5	
Public premises with large number of visitors (theatres, concert halls, etc.)	100 m²	10		0.5	
Other public premises (cinema, hall, conference halls)	100 m²	3		0.5	
Public building and land use – sport buildings					
Sports fields	100 m²	2		0.5	
Sports buildings	100 m²	2		1	
Public building and land use – building of defence and security institutions					
Prison	100 m²	20		10	
Public building and land use – building of educational and scientific institutions					
Pre-school educational institutions	100 m²	0.5		0.5	A separate space is intended for customised bicycles and bicycles with trailers.
Other educational institutions (primary school, secondary school)	100 m²	0.5		1	0% – in covered or closed premises, 10% – next to entrances.
Universities and vocational educational institutions	100 m²	0.8		1	

* For objects for which the calculation unit is determined based on m², the total floor area (gross) shall be considered in accordance with the parameters referred to in these Regulations. The floor area does not include the area of the planned parking lots.

** Short-term stopping places and parking places arranged as short-term use structures are not deemed parking places required for the object in the sense of statutory requirements.

Place / structure / function	Calculation unit*	Number of parking places**	Notes on the parking lot	Number of bicycle parking places	Notes on bicycle parking lot
Public building and land use – building of health protection institutions					
Medical treatment institution and health care institution	100 m^2	2		0.2	A separate space is intended for customised bicycles and bicycles with trailers.
Public building and land use – building of social care institutions					
Old people's homes	100 m^2	0.5		0.5	
Public building and land use – building of animal care institutions					
Veterinary clinic	100 m^2	2		0.2	A separate space is intended for customised bicycles and bicycles with trailers.
Public building and land use – buildings of religious organisations					
Churches	100 m^2	3		0.5	
Industrial building and land use					
Industrial production buildings	100 m^2	0.3		0.5	
Technical building and land use – building of warehouses					
Warehouses	100 m^2	0.2		0.5	
Technical building and land use – transport service infrastructure					
Passenger port	100 passengers/ per day	0.2	At least 50 parking places	1	A separate space is intended for customised bicycles and bicycles with trailers.
Local railway stations and regional bus stations	100 passengers/ per peak hour	2	At least 8 parking places	1	

* For objects for which the calculation unit is determined based on m^2, the total floor area (gross) shall be considered in accordance with the parameters referred to in these Regulations. The floor area does not include the area of the planned parking lots.

** Short-term stopping places and parking places arranged as short-term use structures are not deemed parking places required for the object in the sense of statutory requirements.

Place / structure / function	Calculation unit*	Number of parking places**	Notes on the parking lot	Number of bicycle parking places	Notes on bicycle parking lot
Public outdoor space — facilitated public outdoor space					
Public, facilitated watersides	100 m coast line	5		1	
Parks and forest parks	1 ha	5		2	To be placed in small groups near facilitated recreation places.
Cemeteries	200 m^2	1	At least 10 parking places	5	

* For objects for which the calculation unit is determined based on m^2, the total floor area (gross) shall be considered in accordance with the parameters referred to in these Regulations. The floor area does not include the area of the planned parking lots.

** Short-term stopping places and parking places arranged as short-term use structures are not deemed parking places required for the object in the sense of statutory requirements.

Appendix 3
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Minimum distances from vehicle parking lots to the windows of buildings on adjacent land units

Building to which the distance is measured	Distance (m) from outdoor parking lots with the number of parking places:		
	1 – 10	11 – 49	50 and more
House (if residential premises are located on the 1st and 2nd floor of the house)	8	10	15
Educational institution (from the premises where children, students stay)	8	10	15
Primary education institution (from the premises where children stay), its playground and sports fields	10	15	25
Medical treatment institution (from the premises where patients stay)	8	20	25

Historical manors

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Appendix 4
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Historical manors

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
1	Altonas Manor (Jeruzalemes hotel)	Ojāra Vācieša iela 19	01000552022001	Building (the 4th quarter of the 18th century, 19th century)	Architectural monument of local significance "Dzīvojamā ēka (Residential Building)"	8540
		Ojāra Vācieša iela 19	01000552022	Part of garden / park		
2	Anniņmuiža Manor	Jūrmalas gatve 76 k-3	01000930003002	Building (End of the 19th century)	Architectural monument of regional significance "Anniņmuižas dzīvojamā ēka ar alejām (Residential building with tree-lined avenues of Anniņmuiža Manor)"	7722
		Jūrmalas gatve 76	01000930003	Tree-lined avenues, pond, part of park		
		Jūrmalas gatve 76	01000930003	Park / forest park (outside the territory of cultural monument)		
3	Surroundings of Arķireja (Ozolkalna) Manor	Pakalniešu iela 22	01000910183	Only several trees have been preserved in the former park		
		Pakalniešu iela 24	01000910094			
4	Surroundings of Atgāzene Manor	Vienības gatve 87	01000742092	Park, former place of building		

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
5	*Bellevue* (Volkovica) Manor	Bauskas iela 48	01000530075001	(Second half of the 18th century)	Architectural monument of local significance "Dzīvojamā ēka (Residential building)"	8073
		Bauskas iela 48	0100530075	Part of park		
6	Bieriņmuiža Manor	Kantora iela 10	01001060402001	Building (the 19th century–the first half of the 20th century), part of park		
7	Bišumuiža	Gulbju iela 6B	01000730089012	Complex of buildings (beginning of the 19th century)	Architectural monument of national significance "Bišumuižas ansamblis ar parku (Bišumuiža Manor with park)"	6667
		Gulbju iela 6E	01000730089006			
		Gulbju iela 6	01000730089007			
		Gulbju iela 6	01000730089	Park		
8	Bloka Manor	Vienības gatve 27	01000540067001	Second half of the 18th century)	Architectural monument of national significance "Bloka muižiņas ansamblis (Ensemble of Bloka Manor)"	6673
		Vienības gatve 27	01000540067	Part of park		
9	Bolderāja Manor	Lielupes iela 12	01001010120	Foundation of a building (second half of the 18th century), garden territory		
		Lielupes iela 12B	01001010122001	Complex of buildings		
		Brūža iela 1	01001010121001			
		Lielupes iela 12A	01001010122007			

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
10	Bonaventura (Baloži) Manor	Bonaventuras Iela 10	01001270528007	Buildings (beginning of the 19th century)	Architectural monument of national significance “Kungu māja (House of Masters)”	8710
		Bonaventuras iela 12	01001270528011			
		Bonaventuras iela 8	01001270528008			
		Bonaventuras iela 6	01001270528009			
		Bonaventuras iela 6	01001270528010			
		Bonaventuras iela 5	01001270591001			
		Bonaventuras iela 10	01001270528	Park		
		Bonaventuras iela 5	01001270591			
11	Borherts (Grāve) Manor	Zvārdes iela 1D	01000550039003	Buildings (the second half of the 18th century, the 19th century)	Architectural monument of national significance “Borherta (Grāves) muižiņas dzīvojamā ēka (Residential building of Borherta (Grāves) Manor)”	6675
		Zvārdes iela 1C	01000550039002			
		Zvārdes iela 1	01000550039	Park		
12	Brekšu Manor	Biķernieku iela 200	01001230035001	(Second half of the 19th century)		
		Biķernieku iela 200	01001230035	Park		

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
13	Site of Drēzena Manor	Daugavgrīvas iela 37		Buildings (the fourth quarter of the 18th century, the fourth quarter of the 19th century), not preserved		
		Daugavgrīvas iela 39				
14.	Site of Esena Manor	Dzirciema iela 123		Building (the second half of the 19th century), part of the park has not been preserved		
15	Ēbelmuiža	Zaļenieku iela 21	01000790368001	Building (the fourth quarter of the 18th century)	Architectural monument of local significance "Ebeļmuiža"	8119
		Without address	01000792057	Part of park		
		Without address	01000792058			
		Zaļenieku iela 21	01000790011			
16	Gerstenmeiera Manor	Eiženijas iela 14	01000640210001	Manor buildings (the fourth quarter of the 18th century, 19th century), parts of park		
		Eiženijas iela 22	01000640187001			
		Eiženijas iela 20	01000640217001			

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
17	Grāves Manor	Roberta Feldmaņa iela 7	01000842059001	Buildings (19th century)		
		Roberta Feldmaņa iela 7A	01000842059002			
		Ezermalas iela 24/26	01000840040017			
		Ezermalas iela 28D	01000840040015			
		Ezermalas iela 28C	01000840040005			
		Ezermalas iela 28B	01000840040	Park		
		Roberta Feldmaņa iela 7	01000842059			
18	Hartmaņa Manor	Kalnciema iela 28	01000590045001	Buildings (the end of the 18th century), park	Architectural monument of national significance "Hartmaņa muižiņas ansamblis ar parku (Hartmaņa Manor with park)"	6666
		Kalnciema iela 30	01000590046001			
		Kalnciema iela 30A	01000590046002			
		Kalnciema iela 28A	01000592006001			
		Kalnciema iela 28	01000590045			
		Kalnciema iela 30	01000590046			
		Without address	01000592016			
19	Heija Manor	Daugavgrīvas iela (former 25)		Has not been preserved		

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
20	Heinrihsona Manor	Pampāļu iela 1	01001060010001	Building (the fourth quarter of the 18th century–the fourth quarter of the 19th century)		
		Pampāļu iela 1	01001060010	Park		
21	Juglas Manor	Nautrēnu iela 18	01001232066001	Building (the first quarter of the 19th century), part of park	Architectural monument of national significance "Dzīvojamā ēka, tagad sabiedriskā ēka (Residential building, now public building)"	6655
		Nautrēnu iela 10	01001232034001			
		Nautrēnu iela 14	01001232059001			
		Nautrēnu iela 16	01001232055001			
22	Kleistu Manor	Kleistu iela 65	1001040040001	Buildings (the fourth quarter of the 18th century, the beginning of the 19th century)	Architectural monument of national significance "Ērbērģis"	6616
		Kleistu iela 75	1001042019001		Architectural monument of national significance "Kungu māja (House of Masters)"	6617
		Kleistu iela 75	01001042019	Park	Architectural monument of national significance "Park"	6615
		Kleistu iela 65	01001040040			
		Without address	01001040141			
		Rātsupītes iela 2	01001040214			

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
23	Lucavsala Manor	Lucavsalas iela 45	01000510071001	Building (the fourth quarter of the 18th century), part of park		
24	Mangaļu Manor	Jaunciema gatve 171	01001130181001	Building (the fourth quarter of the 18th century–19th century), part of park		
25	Mazā Jumpravmuiža Manor	Rumbas iela 44	01001256672001	Ruins of buildings (the end of the 18th century), part of park		
		Rumbas iela 44	01001256672002			
26	St. Martin's Church Parsonage	Mārtiņa iela 1	01000610042001	Building (the third quarter of the 18th century)		
		Mārtiņa iela 3	01000610042002			
		Without address	01000610042	Garden		
27	Manor Daugavgrīvas iela 67	Daugavgrīvas iela 67	01000630082003	Residential building of the manor (turn of the 18th/19th centuries) and production and household buildings, garden territory of the beginning and middle of the 19th century		
		Tvaikoņu iela 1	01000630203001			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 71	01000630082002			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 69	01000630082004			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 71	01000630082001			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 67	01000630082			

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
28	Nordeķu Manor	Bulļu iela 16	01000662027001	Three buildings (the fourth quarter of the 18th century), park	Architectural monument of national significance "Nordeķu muižiņas apbūve (Nordeķu Manor building)"	6609
		Bulļu iela 16 k-1	01000662027004			
		Bulļu iela 16 k-2	01000662027002			
		Bulļu iela 16	01000662027		Architectural monument of national significance "Park"	6610
		Without address	01000662075			
		Bulļu iela 16	01000662005			
		Bulļu iela 18A	01000660274			
		Without address	01000660138			
29	Pīlādžbirzs Manor (*Ashgroove*)	Kandavas iela 4 k-2	01000660138	Building (the fourth quarter of the 19th century, the beginning of the 20th century)	Architecture monument of local significance "Residential building"	7723
		Kandavas iela 4	01000640099	Part of park		
30	Pleskodāles Manor	Kalnciema iela 160	01000750028001	Buildings (beginning of the 20th century)		
		Kalnciema iela 160A	01000750028006			
		Kalnciema iela 160B	01000750028002			
		Kalnciema iela 160	01000750028	Part of park		
31	Pusmuižnieka Manor	Daugavgrīvas iela 28	01000610044002	Building (the third quarter of the 18th century)		
		Daugavgrīvas iela 30	01000610043001			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 28	01000610044	Part of park		

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
32	Strazdes Manor (also Strazdumuiža Manor)	Juglas iela 14	1000922248001	Buildings, residential building (second half of the 18th century, beginning of the 20th century), part of park	Architectural monument of local significance "Korpuss Nr. 1 (Block No. 1)"	8026
		Braila iela 5	1000922217091		Architectural monument of local significance "Korpuss Nr. 2 (Block No. 2)"	8027
		Braila iela 2B	1000920039007		Architectural monument of local significance "Korpuss Nr. 7 (Block No. 7)"	8000
		Dzirnupes iela 17	1000920110002			
		Braila iela 2	1000920039006			
		Without address	01000920037		Architectural monument of local significance "Strazdes muižas apbūve un parks (Strazdes Manor building and park)"	7931
		Dzirnupes iela 17	01000920110			
		Braila iela 5	01000920503			
		Without address	01000920510			
33	Sužu Manor	Jaunciema gatve 79E	01001282046047	(Second half of the 19th century)		
		Jaunciema gatve 79E	01001280407	Park		

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
34	Site of Šampētera Manor	Jūrkalnes iela 90	01000992241	Park		
35	Šrēdera building complex	Daugavgrīvas iela 7	01000610081001	Residential and household building complex (the fourth quarter of the 18th century)	Architectural monument of national significance "Residential and household building complex"	6607
		Daugavgrīvas iela 9	01000610080001			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 9B	01000610080002			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 11A	01000610078003			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 11A	01000610078014			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 11	01000610078001			
		Without address	01000610143	Garden territory		
		Daugavgrīvas iela 9	01000610080			
		Daugavgrīvas iela 7	01000610081			
36	Švarcmuiža Manor	Daugavgrīvas iela 21	01000610222001	Building (the fourth quarter of the 19th century)	Architectural monument of local significance "Švarcmuižas dzīvojamā ēka (Residential building of Švarcmuiža Manor)"	7716
		Daugavgrīvas iela 21	01000610222	Part of park, garden territory		

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
37	Voleru Manor	Voleru iela 21	01000982015001	Building (the fourth quarter of the 18th century)	Architectural monument of local significance "Voleru muižas dzīvojamā ēka (Residential building of Voleru Manor)"	7734
38	Volfšmita Manor	Kandavas iela 2	01000640082012	Building (the fourth quarter of the 18th century, the first and second quarter of the 19th century), park	Architectural monument of national significance "Oranžērija ar dzīvojamām telpām (Greenhouse with residential premises)"	6614
		Dzirciema iela 4	01000640082013		Architectural monument of national significance "Residential building"	6613
		Kandavas iela 2	01000640082		Architectural monument of national significance "Volfšmita muižiņas apbūve (Volfšmita Manor building)"	6612
39	Zengbuša Manor	Dārza iela 3	01000640068001	Residential building (the second half of the 19th century)	Architectural monument of local significance "Zengbuša muižiņas dzīvojamā ēka (Residential building of Zengbuša Manor)"	9013
		Dārza iela 3	01000640121			

No	Name	Address	Cadastre designation	Description	Status	State protection number
40	Zēlustes Manor (Šepmuiža Manor)	Mazā Juglas iela 43	01001230081001	Three buildings (the second half of the 18th century, the first half of the 19th century, 19th century), park	Architectural monument of national significance "Zēlustes muižas apbūve (Zēlustes Manor building)"	6637
		Mazā Juglas iela 47	01001232156			
		Mazā Juglas iela 45	01001230078			
		Mazā Juglas iela 43	01001230081			
		Without address	01001232269			
		Mazā Juglas iela 45	01001230078001			
		Mazā Juglas iela 47	01001232156001			
41	Zorgenfreija Manor	Pakalniešu iela 1	01000910092	Basements of two residential buildings (the second half of the 18th century), park		

Transport infrastructure development scheme

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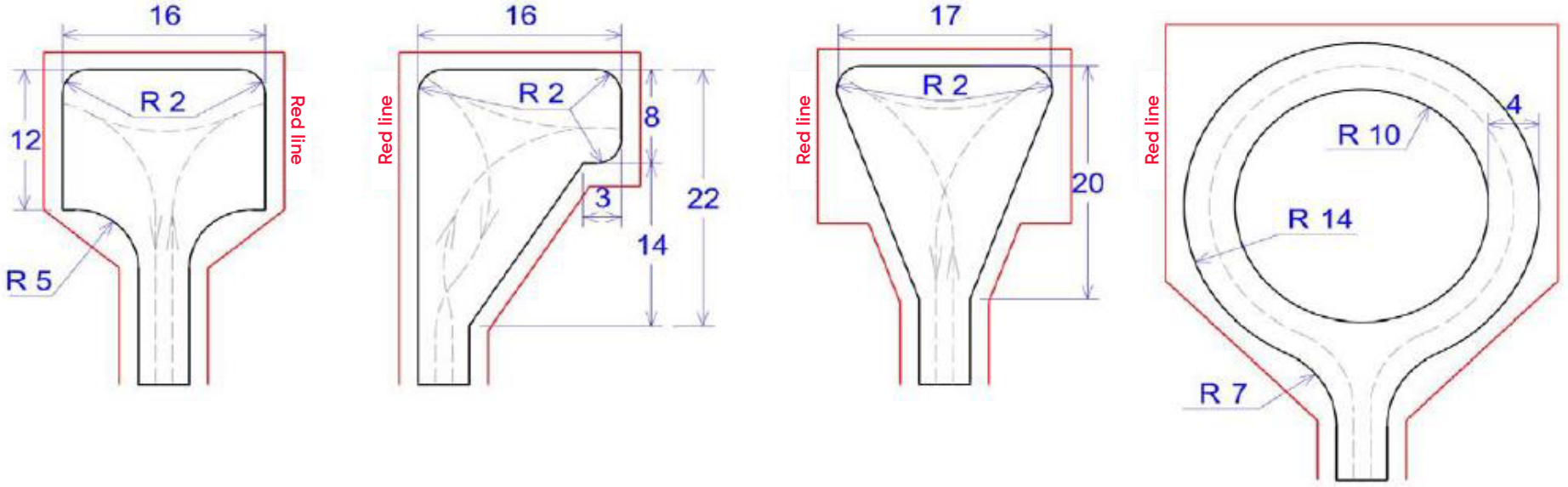
Appendix 6
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Turnaround places



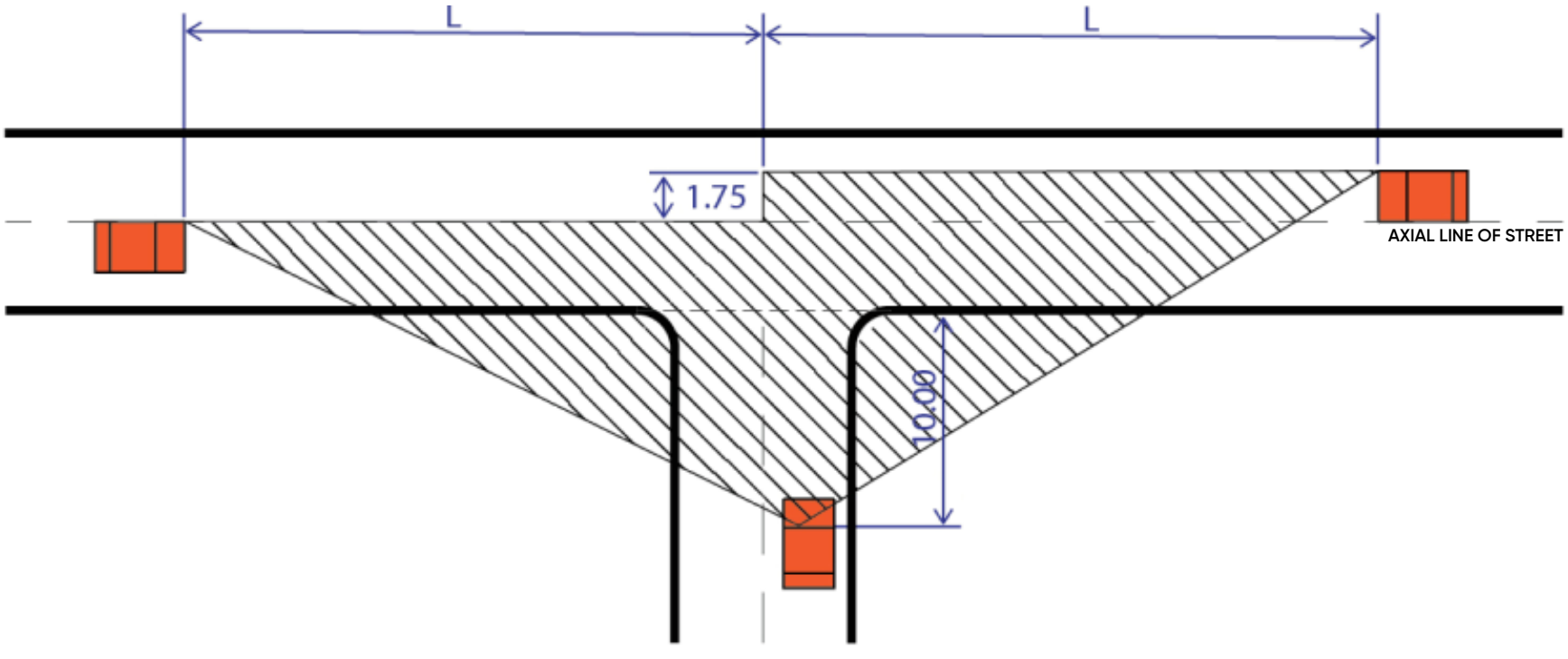
* Minimum distance from the red line to carriageway is 1.5 m. Dimensions are provided in meters.

Appendix 7
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Coefficients for calculation of vacant green territory

Elements of green infrastructure	Coefficient
Covering with greenery – an area for recreational use above the covering of an underground structure that is planted with trees and sustainable rainwater drainage solutions and the top of the covering of the structure rises not more than 2 m above the ground mark.	0.65
Roof garden –an area for recreational use above the first floor or higher covering of a building that is planted with trees and has sustainable rainwater drainage solutions installed.	0.5 – above the first floor; 0.25 – above the second floor; 0.2 – above third floor and higher.
Extensive roof garden – a roof garden with plantations.	0.25 – above the first floor; 0.2 – above the second floor; 0.15 – above third floor and higher.
Preserved existing tree – a healthy tree with the height of trunk above 3 m, the projection of its foliage (maximum up to 25 m^2).	2.5 – retaining the natural ground in the projection of the foliage around the tree; 1.5 – with stool bed.
New tree – venerable plant, the projection of its foliage on the ground (maximum up to 15 m^2).	1.5 – in natural ground, at least 15 m^2 around the tree; 1 – with stool bed.
Green rainwater management solutions – rain garden (biofiltration area without any pond), infiltration saddle with plants or splinters (no permanent water level, permeable soil), pond, wetland or water meadow with natural vegetation (permanent water surface at least some part of the year, while during the rest of the year the land remains wet and does not dry out).	0.8
Preserved natural meadow with at least 10 different plant species (in accordance with the habitat expert report). Applicable in case of local plan development.	0.7
Newly-created meadow, beds of crops or perennials, shrubs. Applicable in case of local plan development.	0.5
Green wall – vertical surface with greenery. Applicable in case of local plan development.	0.3

Visibility triangles



Speed (km/h)	70	60	≤50
Length of the lever of visibility triangle (L) (m)	110	85	70

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Appendix 10
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Types of operations of building of light industry undertakings (13001)

Table 1. Category 1 types of operations of building of light industry undertakings (13001)

No.	Industry and type of operations
1	Production and processing of metals:
1.1	Foundries usable in craftsmanship, also for the casting of gold and silver;
1.2	Production facilities for electro-technical products, except installations for the production of transformers or printed circuits.
2	Chemical industry and activities with chemical substances and chemical products:
2.1	Installations for the production of soaps, detergents, and cleaning agents with a production capacity of 5 to 10 tonnes per year;
2.2	Weaveries, spinneries and knitwear production units, if the production capacity is 100 to 1,000 kilograms per day.
3	Food industry:
3.1	Installations for the pre-treatment and processing of milk in which the quantity of milk received is from 2 to 10 tonnes per day (annual average);
3.2	Installations for the production of food products in which:
3.3	Products of animal origin (other than milk) are processed and which produce from 0.1 to 1 tonne of finished product per day;
3.4	Products of vegetable origin are processed and which produce from 0.5 to 10 tonnes of finished product per day (average indicator per quarter).
4	Other sectors:
4.1	Repair and maintenance shops for mechanical land vehicles of all categories (L, M, N, O), mobile agricultural machinery and mobile non-road machinery, and other mobile units (including installations where car washing or chemical treatment of vehicle compartment is carried out);
4.2	Installations for the storage of packed organic and inorganic chemical substances, chemical products or intermediary products, if more than 20 tonnes of chemical substances, chemical products or intermediary products are stored;
4.3	Other type of polluting activities for production of goods and products that are not included in Table 2 of Appendix 11 or Appendix 12 to these Regulations, as well as activities for performance of which, in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations, permit for emission of pollution in environment is not required and that is performed in specially designated buildings (industrial production buildings, using production infrastructure (installations, structures, engineering supply, warehouses, etc.)).

Table 2. Category 2 types of operations of building of light industry undertakings (13001)

No.	Industry and type of operations
1	Energy industry:
1.1 1.1.1 1.1.2	Incineration installations the rated thermal input of which is: Equal to or more than 1 and less than 20 MW if biomass or peat are used in the incineration installation; Equal to or more than 5 and less than 20 MW if gaseous fuels are used in the incineration installation.
1.2	Oil depots with less than 5,000 tonnes of fuel per year;
1.3	Installations for manufacturing fuel from wood residues.
2	Production and processing of metals:
2.1	Installations in which electrolysis or chemical processes are used for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials and the total volume of the treatment vats of which does not exceed 3 m^3;
2.2	Other installations for industrial processing of iron, steel or other metals with a production area of 1,000 m^2 to 10,000 m^2;
2.3	Electro-technical equipment for the production of transformer and printed circuits with the production capacity not exceeding 15 m^2 per day;
2.4	Installations for surface treatment during the operation of which dust is created, including the polishing of iron, steel or other metallic objects, cleaning by sand blasting and powder painting, if the total discharge of the installation is 300 to 10,000 m^3 per hour;
2.5	Other installations for industrial processing of iron, steel or other metals with a production area of 100 m^2 to 1,000 m^2;
2.6	Bonding of plastic products.
3	Mineral products (processing of mineral substances) industry:
3.1	Cement production units with a production capacity from 1,000 to 20,000 tonnes per year and installations for the production of concrete or concrete products with a capacity from 1000 to 20,000 m^3 per year;
3.2	Installations for the production and mixing of gravel or lime mortar and installations for the crushing of stones which are not installed at the places where the stones are obtained.
4	Chemical industry and activities with chemical substances and chemical products:
4.1	Installations for the production of organic or inorganic substances, mixtures or intermediary products, including enzymes, plant protection products or biocidal products in which physical production processes (for example, dilution, mixing, packaging, and storage) are used if the capacity of the installation is 5 to 15,000 tonnes per year;

Table 2. Category 2 types of operations of building of light industry undertakings (13001)

No.	Industry and type of operations
4.2	Installations for the production of pharmaceutical products in which physical processes (for example, dilution and mixing) are used with the capacity up to 15,000 tonnes per year;
4.3	Installations for the industrial production of colorants, additives and ancillary substances (also usable in food industry) in which physical processes are used (for example, dilution and mixing) and the production capacity of which is more than five tonnes per year, except for retail trade with the production capacity of 5 to 15,000 tonnes per year, excluding retail;
4.4	Installations for the production of soaps, detergents, and cleaning agents with the production capacity of 10 to 50 tonnes per year;
4.5	Installations for the production of plastic goods, using injection moulding from alloy, the extrusion process, including calendering or thermal moulding, if 5 to 50 tonnes of plastic are used per day. Installations for the production of plastic goods from expanded polystyrene, if 5 to 50 tonnes of plastic are used per day;
4.6	Installations for the production of organic chemical products via a physical process which are not included in the relevant Annex to the law On Pollution or in another clause of this or Appendix 11, with the production capacity of up to 15,000 tonnes per year;
4.7	Weaveries, spinneries and knitwear production units, if the production capacity is 100 or more kilograms per day.
5	Agriculture, forestry and wood processing:
5.1	The manufacturing of furniture if the manufacturing area is 1,000 m^2 and more and the chemical treatment, colour and polish coating is used in their manufacturing process;
5.2	Sawmills or wood processing facilities in which timber cutting machinery is used and where 2,000 m^3 of logs or timber and more are processed per year; Installations in which industrial chemical treatment of wood is carried out, also pressure impregnation (high-pressure impregnation), vacuum impregnation (low-pressure impregnation), and protection of wood against blue-stain fungal growth and mould.
5.3	Fish farms.
6	Food industry:
6.1	Installations for the pre-treatment and processing of milk in which the quantity of milk is from 10 to 200 tonnes per day (annual average);
6.2	Installations for the production of food products in which products of animal origin (other than milk) are treated and processed and which produce from 1 to 25 tonnes of finished product per day, or which treat and process vegetable products and produce from 10 to 100 tonnes of finished product per day (average value on a quarterly basis), including:
6.2.1	the production of oils and fats of vegetable and animal origin;

Table 2. Category 2 types of operations of building of light industry undertakings (13001)

No.	Industry and type of operations
6.2.2	the production of beer and malt;
6.2.3	the production and bottling of non-alcoholic beverages;
6.2.4	installations for industrial production of starch and potato starch;
6.2.5	fish meal and fish oil production units;
6.2.6	sugar production plants;
6.2.7	the production of coffee, tea and food additives;
6.2.8	grain processing;
6.2.9	the production of yeast;
6.2.10	the production and bottling of alcohol and alcoholic beverages;
6.2.11	the conservation, filling and packaging of products of animal and vegetable origin;
6.2.12	other food product production installations in which vegetables are treated and processed;
6.3	Installations for the production of fish and crustacean products, including for the production of canned, smoked and frozen products, with the production capacity of 0.1 to 1 tonnes of finished products per day.
7	Other sectors:
7.1	Installations for the pre-treatment of fibres and fabric (washing, bleaching, mercerisation) or dyeing the treatment capacity of which is from 0.5 to 10 tonnes per day;
7.2	Installations that emit volatile organic compounds and for which a permit is required in accordance with the laws and regulations governing emission from stationary sources of pollution;
7.3	Crematoria.

Appendix 11
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Building of heavy industry and primary processing undertakings (13002) types of operations

No.	Industry and type of operations
1	All polluting activities (installations) for which, in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations, a permit for the performance of Category A polluting activities is required, except waste management activities.
2	Energy industry:
2.1	Incineration installations the rated thermal input of which is:
2.1.1	equal to or more than 20 and less than 50 MW if biomass or peat is used in the incineration installation;
2.1.2	equal to or more than 20 and less than 50 MW if gaseous fuels are used in the incineration installation;
2.1.3	equal to or more than 0.2 and less than 50 MW if liquid fuels are used in the incineration installation;
2.1.4	equal to or more than 0.25 and less than 50 MW if the incineration installation is used in a grain dryer;
2.1.5	equal to or more than 0.2 and less than 50 MW if coal is used in the incineration installation;
2.2	Oil depots with fuel amount (the total largest amount of fuel pumped during the last three years) of 5,000 tonnes or more per year;
2.3	Liquefied gas storage installations with a capacity of 100 m^3 or more and underground storage sites of natural gas;
2.4	Coal and brown-coal briquetting equipment;
2.5	The production of charcoal.
3	Production and processing of metals:
3.1	Installations for the production of pig iron or steel, also for continuous casting, with a capacity not exceeding 2.5 tonnes per hour;
3.2	Installations for the processing of ferrous metals:
3.2.1	Hot-rolling mills which process less than 20 tonnes of crude steel per hour;

No.	Industry and type of operations
3.2.2	Installations for the application of protective fused metal coats which treat less than 2 tonnes of crude steel per hour;
3.3	Installations for smelting, also fusion, of non-ferrous metals, including metals to be used for recycling the melting capacity of which does not exceed 4 tonnes of molten lead or cadmium per day or 20 tonnes of other metals per day, except installations that are used in crafts and sculpture, including for the processing of gold and silver;
3.4	Installations in which electrolysis or chemical processes are used for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials and with the total volume of the treatment vats of 3 to 30 m^3;
3.5	Installations for surface treatment during the operation of which dust is created, including the polishing of iron, steel or other metallic objects, cleaning by sand blasting and powder painting, if the total discharge of the installation is 10,000 m^3 per hour;
3.6	Floating docks and dry docks of a steel shipyard or repair shop;
3.7	other installations for industrial processing of iron, steel or other metals with a production area of 10,000 m^2 and more;
3.8	Installations for the production of cables;
3.9	Installations for the production of accumulators and batteries;
3.10	Electro-technical equipment for the production of transformer and printed circuits with the production capacity of 15 m^2 per day and more.
4	Production of mineral products:
4.1	Installations for the production of cement clinker in rotary kilns the production capacity of which does not exceed 500 tonnes per day or installations for the production of lime in rotary kilns with a production capacity that does not exceed 50 tonnes per day, or in other furnaces with a production capacity that does not exceed 50 tonnes per day;
4.2	Installations for the manufacture of glass, including glass fibre, with a melting capacity that does not exceed 20 tonnes per day, except craftsmanship;
4.3	Installations for melting mineral substances, including the production of mineral wool, with a melting capacity that does not exceed 20 tonnes per day;
4.4	Installations for the production of ceramic products by firing, including roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stove tiles, pottery, faience or porcelain, in which up to 75 tonnes of finished products may be produced per day, except for craftsmanship;
4.5	Cement production units with a production capacity of 20,000 or more tonnes per year or installations for the production of concrete or concrete products with a capacity of 20,000 or more cubic metres per year;
4.6	Installations for the production of plaster products, except craftsmanship;

No.	Industry and type of operations
4.7	Stationary installations for the production of aerated concrete, coal dust or lime-and-sand bricks.
5	Chemical industry and activities with chemical substances and chemical products:
5.1	Installations for the production of organic or inorganic substances, mixtures or intermediary products, including enzymes, plant protection products or biocidal products in which physical production processes (for example, dilution, mixing, packaging, and storage) are used if the capacity of the installation is more than 15,000 tonnes per year;
5.2	Installations for the storage of unpacked organic or inorganic chemical substances, chemical products or intermediary products — storage of 1 tonne or more, for the storage of enzymes — 20 tonnes or more;
5.3	Installations for the production of pharmaceutical products in which physical processes (for example, dilution and mixing) are used, with the production capacity up to 15,000 tonnes or more per year;
5.4	Installations for the production of explosives in which physical production processes (for example, mixing) are used;
5.5	Installations for the production of munitions;
5.6	Installations for the industrial production of colorants, additives and ancillary substances (also usable in food industry) in which physical processes are used (for example, dilution and mixing) and the production capacity of which is more than 15,000 tonnes per year;
5.7	Installations for the production of soaps, detergents, and cleaning agents with a production capacity of 50 tonnes or more tonnes per year;
5.8	Installations for the production of paints, varnishes or glue;
5.9	Installations for the production of goods with teflon thermo-coating, thermoplastic materials moulded by extrusion or by performing recycling of fibrous thermoplastic composite materials, if 100 or more kilograms of plastic are used per day;
5.10	Installations for the production of plastic goods, using injection moulding from alloy, the extrusion process, including calendering or thermal moulding, if 50 tonnes or more tonnes of plastic are used per day. Installations for the production of plastic goods from expanded polystyrene, if 50 tonnes or more tonnes of plastic are used per day;
5.11	Installations for the production of goods of rubber with a production capacity above 500 tonnes per year;
5.12	Installations for the production of regenerated pulp;
5.13	Installations for the production of gelatine and glue from the skin and bones of animals;

No.	Industry and type of operations
5.14	Installations for the production of organic chemical products via a physical process that, in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations, does not require a permit for the performance of Category A polluting activities and is not included in the installations for the production of organic chemical products via a chemical, biological or physical process referred to in another clause of this and Appendix 10 to these Regulations, with the production capacity of 15,000 tones and more per year;
5.15	Installations for the production of asphalt and road surfacing materials;
5.16	Installations for the production of roof covering, using tar and bitumen;
5.17	Installations for the distillation of tar;
5.18	Gas and coke plants.
6	Agriculture, forestry and wood processing:
6.1	Installations for the liquidation or recovery of animal carcasses and waste of animal origin the capacity of which is from 1 to 10 tonnes per day;
6.2	The production of matches;
6.3	The production of orientated strand board, particleboard or fibreboard (types of individual boards, or different types of boards together) with a production capacity of up to 600 m^3 per day.
7	Food industry:
7.1	Installations for the production of food products in which products of animal origin (other than milk) are treated and processed and which produce from 25 to 75 tonnes of finished product per day, or which treat and process vegetable products and produce from 100 to 300 tonnes of finished product per day (average value on a quarterly basis), including:
7.1.1	the production of oils and fats of vegetable and animal origin;
7.1.2	the production of beer and malt;
7.1.3	the production and bottling of non-alcoholic beverages;
7.1.4	installations for industrial production of starch and potato starch;
7.1.5	fish meal and fish oil production units;

No.	Industry and type of operations
7.1.6	sugar production plants;
7.1.7	the production of coffee, tea and food additives;
7.1.8	grain processing;
7.1.9	the production of yeast;
7.1.10	the production and bottling of alcohol and alcoholic beverages;
7.1.11	the conservation, filling and packaging of products of animal and vegetable origin;
7.1.12	other food product production installations in which vegetables are treated and processed;
7.2	Installations for the production of fish and crustacean products, including for the production of canned and frozen products, with the production capacity of 1 to 75 tonnes of finished products per day, and installations for the production of fish and crustacean products with the production capacity of 0.1 to 75 tonnes of finished products per day;
7.3	Facilities for the production of meat meal, including bone meal, blood meal, blood plasma and feather meal production units;
7.4	The production of protein and pectin;
7.5	Installations for the production of tobacco products.
8	Other sectors:
8.1	In manufacturing:
8.1.1	installations for the production of paper and cardboard with a production capacity not exceeding 20 tonnes per day;
8.1.2	installations for the tanning of hides and skins in which less than 12 tonnes of finished products are produced per day;
8.2	Washing installations intended for the cleaning of storage and transportation receptacles and containers of chemical substances.

Appendix 12
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Types of operations of building of waste management and recovery undertakings (13005)

No.	Type of operations
1	All waste management activities (installations) for which, in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations, a permit for the performance of Category A polluting activities is required, except landfills and burial of waste.
2	Installations for the disposal or recovery (except for storage) of hazardous waste, including petroleum product waste, the capacity of which does not exceed 10 tonnes per day.
3	Installations for the incineration or co-incineration of non-hazardous waste if the capacity of the installation does not exceed 3 tonnes per hour.
4	Installations for the incineration or co-incineration of hazardous waste with the capacity of up to 10 tonnes per day to which the laws and regulations regarding the requirements for the incineration of waste and operation of the installations for the incineration of waste apply.
5	Installations for biological or physico-chemical treatment of non-hazardous waste, except for composting installations with an intake capacity of up to 100 tonnes per year and composting installations for animal manure.
6	Installations for the treatment of non-hazardous waste for purposes of disposal in which the biological or physico-chemical treatment method is not used.
7	Installations for the recovery of non-hazardous waste with a capacity of up to 75 tonnes per day, involving one or more of the following activities:
7.1	biological treatment;
7.2	pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration;
7.3	treatment of ashes and slags;
7.4	treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment or end-of-life vehicles and their components;
7.5	Recovery of non-hazardous waste or preparation thereof for recovery other than incineration or co-incineration.
8	Places for the disposal, storage or composting of waste water sludge that may not be equalled to hazardous waste in accordance with the laws and regulations.
9	Installations for the treatment in shredders of end-of-life vehicles with a capacity of up to 75 tonnes per day or for recovery or storage of ship wrecks.

No.	Type of operations
10	Installations for sorting, storage or recovery of non-hazardous waste (except for the places of their creation) where concurrently 30 tonnes and more tonnes of waste may be located per day.
11	Installations for the storage, recovery or treatment (also installations for composting and bio-gas installations) of waste of animal and vegetable origin (including animal droppings and waste from slaughterhouses) with a receiving capacity of 30 tonnes or more tonnes per day.
12	Installations for the storage of hazardous waste (including the places of creation) for more than year.
13	Installations for temporary (not more than a year) concurrent storage of hazardous waste with total capacity of up to 50 tonnes (for example, reloading stations and container warehouses), except for the storage of waste at their place of creation.
14	Installations for the treatment in shredders of electrical and electronic waste the capacity of which does not exceed 75 tonnes per day.
15	Installations for the recovery or storage of end-of-life vehicles, except for treatment in shredders.
16	Installations for the recovery or storage of electrical and electronic waste, except for treatment in shredders.
17	A site for the collection of sorted waste with the area larger than 1,200 m^2.

Appendix 13
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Minimum widths between the red line of streets and cross-profiles of streets

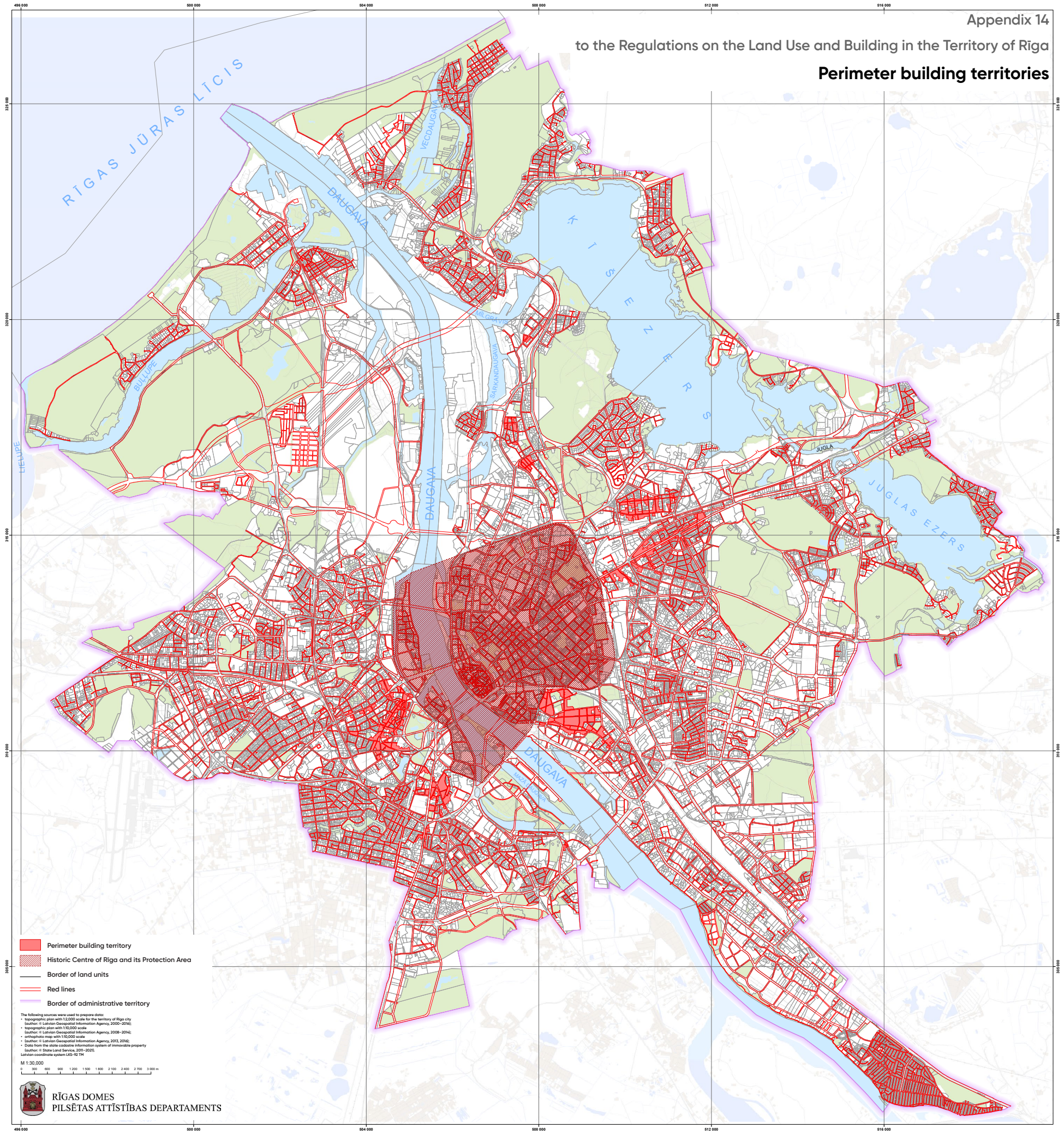
Categories of streets	Minimum width between the red lines of streets in meters*
Street of Category B	31
Street of Category C	28.5
Street of Category D	20
Streets of Category E	12

* Minimum widths of streets between the red lines shall be considered when designing new streets. They take the form of recommendation for replanning and/or reconstruction of existing building territories.

Appendix 14

to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Perimeter building territories



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Requirements for traffic flow study

1 The Traffic flow analysis (hereinafter – TFA) is carried out via traffic simulation modelling, if the planning situation complies with at least one of the following criteria:

1.1 the planned object generates or attracts more than 250 vehicle trips per peak hour;

1.2 the planned object generates or attracts more than hourly 350 vehicle trips beyond peak hours;

1.3 the quantitative indices exceeding those set in Table 1 of this Appendix (clarified indicators for generated traffic flows);

1.4 access to the planned object facility is related to the use of congested crossings based on the publicly available online data on Google Maps or Balticmaps or based on the results of traffic simulation modelling conducted by the competent authority;

1.5 the traffic generated or attracted by the planned object is likely to have a significant impact on socially important infrastructure (schools, hospitals, kindergartens, health centres, etc.) or public transport.

Table 1. Quantitative indices

No.	Type of building	Amount
1	Residential building	180 apartments
2	Objects of business and service	6,000 m^2
3	Office buildings	7,200 m^2
4	Building of industry undertakings; waste management and processing company building	35,000 m^2
5	Building of educational and scientific institutions	14,000 m^2
6	Sport buildings	4,500 m^2
7	Building of health care institutions	7,900 m^2
8	Building of cultural, tourism and recreation establishments	9,200 m^2
9	Parking lot / park-and-ride facility	200 parking places

2 When a detailed plan is developed within the framework of which TFA shall be carried out, construction project is developed after approval of detailed plan.

3 The border of the TFA area, calculated from the external border defined in the planning document, is defined as a radius of at least 1 km that may be specified in the terms of reference of the respective planning document.

4 If the border of the TFA area does not coincide with the border of the planning document, the solutions provided in the planning document shall be implemented only after or simultaneously with the measures required to meet the requirements of Clause 8 and 9 have been implemented in the TFA area.

5 When developing the TFA, the solutions provided in the planning documents effective in the TFA area shall be considered.

6 When several TFA projects are developed simultaneously in the TFA area, working groups of TFA project developers are organised to coordinate the possible solutions.

7 In accordance with the Highway Capacity Manual 2000 (hereinafter – HCM), the implementation of the solutions provided in the planning documents shall ensure that crossings of new streets or access roads are provided with a traffic comfort of at least Level C and that the existing crossings of streets or access roads in the TFA area are provided with a traffic comfort of at least Level D.

8 When in the crossings of streets or access roads in the TFA area the following has already been reached before the implementation of the activity provided in the planning documents:

8.1 Traffic comfort Level E, with the solutions of the planning document ensuring that the existing delay time on each crossing does not increase by more than 10% and does not reach traffic comfort of Level F after the implementation of the action provided in the planning document

8.2 Traffic comfort of Level F, with the solutions of the planning document providing at least traffic comfort of Level E on every crossing

8.3 Traffic comfort of Level F, if the implementation of the planned action of the planning document does not result in an increase in delay times on these crossings, the solutions of the planning document may not provide an improvement in the traffic comfort levels on these crossings.

9 The assessment of the transport network shall be based on the assessment of the traffic comfort level on crossing in the morning or evening peak hours (assessing the hour with the highest delay) in accordance with the HCM levels of service on regulated crossing.

10 The characteristics of the traffic comfort levels on controlled crossings in accordance with the HCM are provided in Table 2 and 3:

Table 2. Traffic comfort level according to the HCM on controlled crossings

Traffic comfort level	Delay time (sec/vehicle)
A	< 10
B	10–20
C	21–35
D	36–55
E	56–80
F	> 80

Table 3. Traffic comfort level according to the HCM on non-controlled crossings

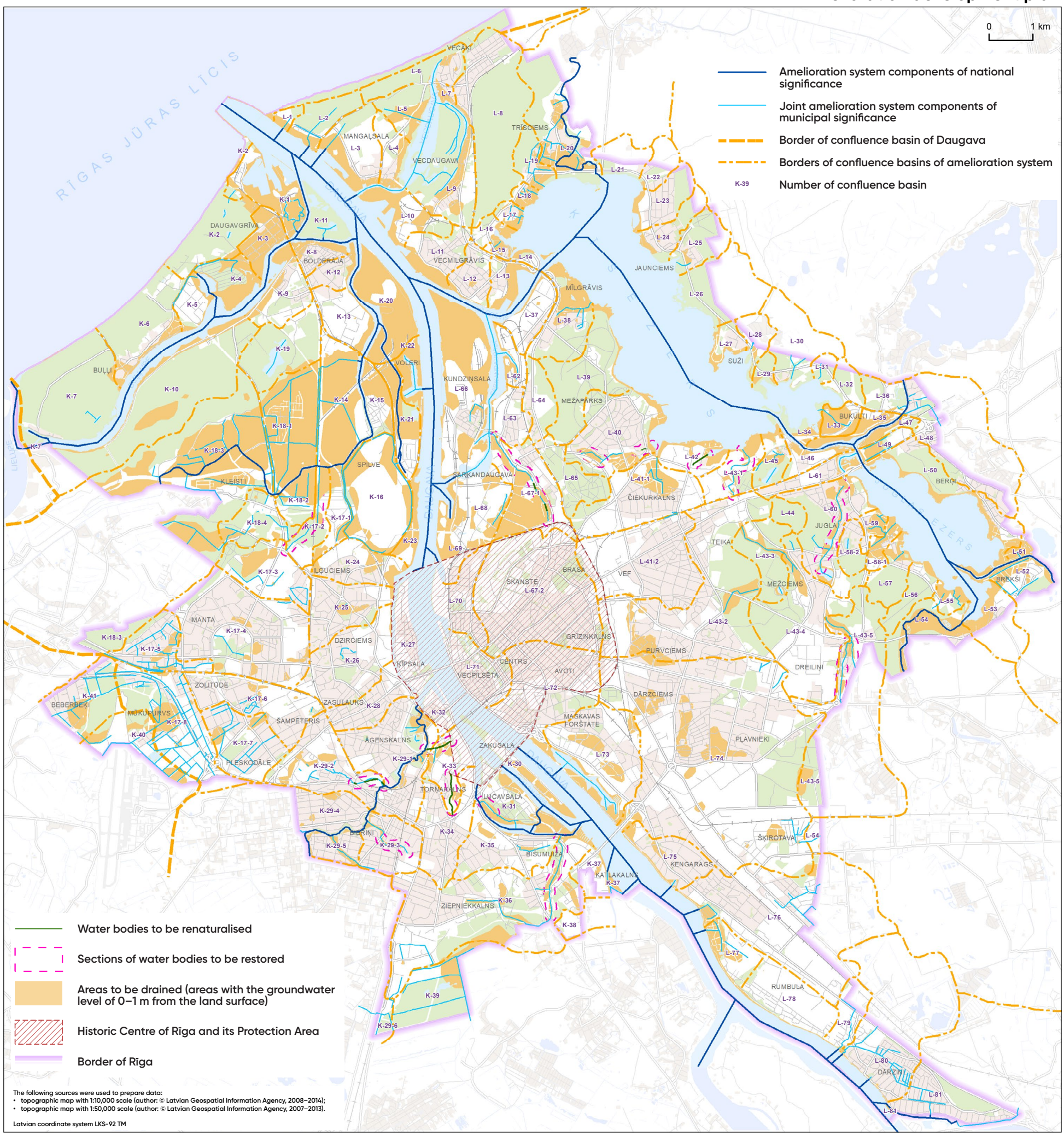
Traffic comfort level	Average delay time (sec/vehicle)
A	< 10
B	10–15
C	16–25
D	26–35
E	36–50
F	> 50

11 To comply with the traffic comfort of Level C or Level D, the TFA shall provide improvements to the existing transport infrastructure within the TFA area or reduce the number of vehicle trips generated or attracted by the planning document fulfilling the requirements set in Clause 8 and 9.

12 The results of the TFA (including the results of the TFA for vehicle parking lots with the capacity of 200 vehicles or more), including the results of the traffic flow surveys before the traffic flow modelling, shall be submitted in digital form to the competent department of the municipality. Upon completion of the TFA, the results of the TFA shall be submitted to the competent department in a universal digital file format (*.shp; *.xls; *.dbs).

13 The traffic flow analysis is valid for four years after the analysis has been carried out, if no changes within the border of the flow study have occurred that significantly affect the transport infrastructure or the transport flow.

Amelioration development plan



The following sources were used to prepare data:
- topographic map with 1:10,000 scale (author: © Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, 2008–2014);
- topographic map with 1:50,000 scale (author: © Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, 2007–2013).

Latvian coordinate system LKS-92 TM

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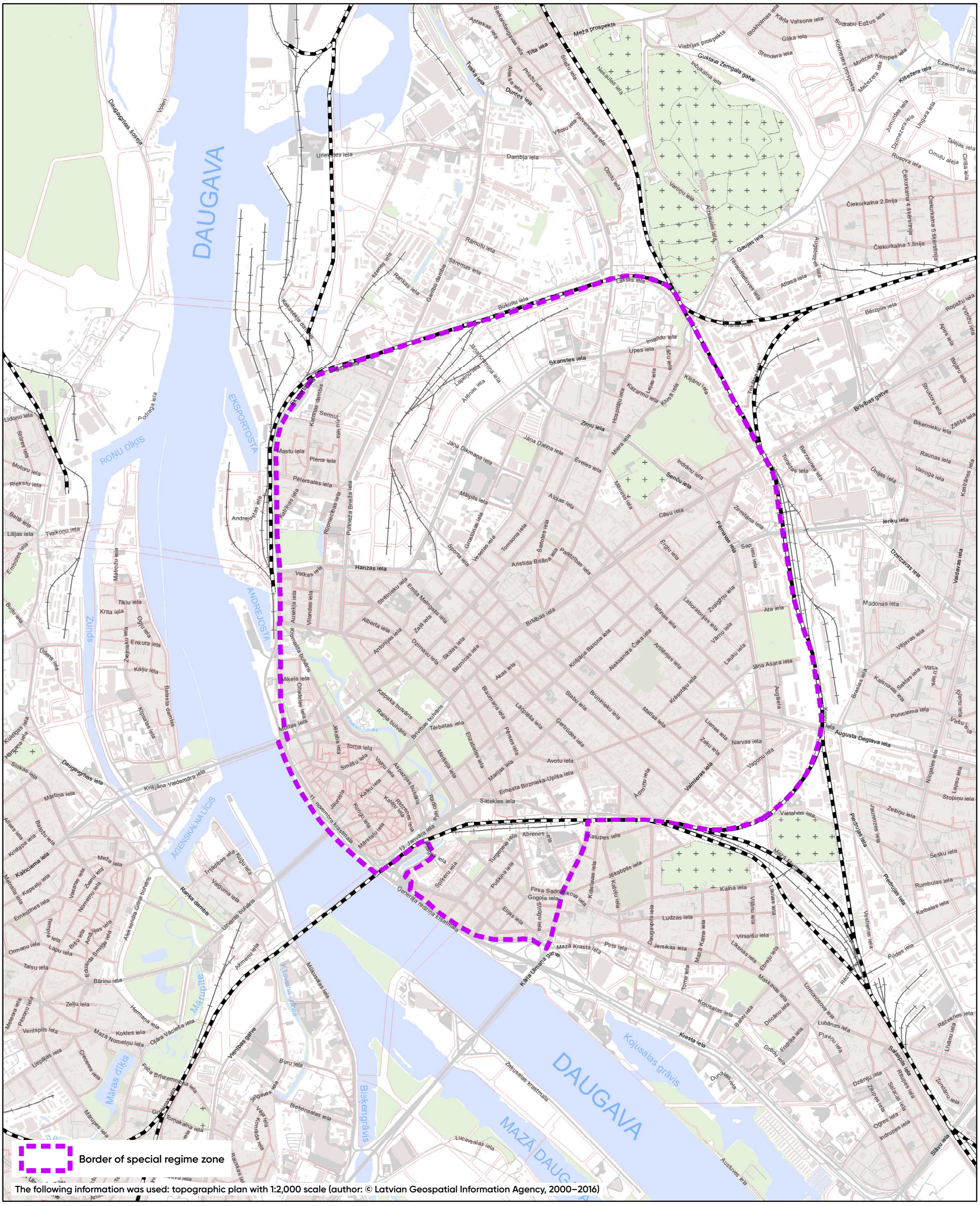
Appendix 17
to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

The territories of municipality-owned squares whose only permitted type of use is facilitated public outdoor space

No.	Cadastre designation	Address	Object	Area (m^2)
1	01000552019	Ārlavas iela and Tēriņu iela	square	371
2	01000570156	Zeļļu iela 4	square	Part – 746
3	01001210723	Akadēmiķa Mstislava Keldiša iela 22C	square	860
4	01000450119	Daugavpils iela 18	square	452
5	01000630023	Kuldīgas iela and Slokas iela	square	694
6	01000932161	Progresa iela 11	square	Part – 203
7	01000710237	Lielvārdes iela and Andromedas gatve	square	824
8	01000662083	Dagmāras iela	square	814
9	01000880150	Čiekurkalna 1. līnija near Viskaļu iela	square	178
10	01000880151	Čiekurkalna 1. līnija near Viskaļu iela	square	474
11	01001242068	Juglas iela	square	720
12	01000842057	Annas Sakses iela	square	975
13	01001000176	Lemešu iela 20	square	897
14	01000660016	Intersection of Buļļu iela and Dagmāras iela	square	756
15	01000432016	Mazā Krasta iela	square	410
16	01001072210	Vienības gatve and Bērzlapu iela	square	767
17	01000750088	Zemītes iela 8	square	827

Borders of special regime zone



The following information was used: topographic plan with 1:2,000 scale (author: © Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, 2000–2016)

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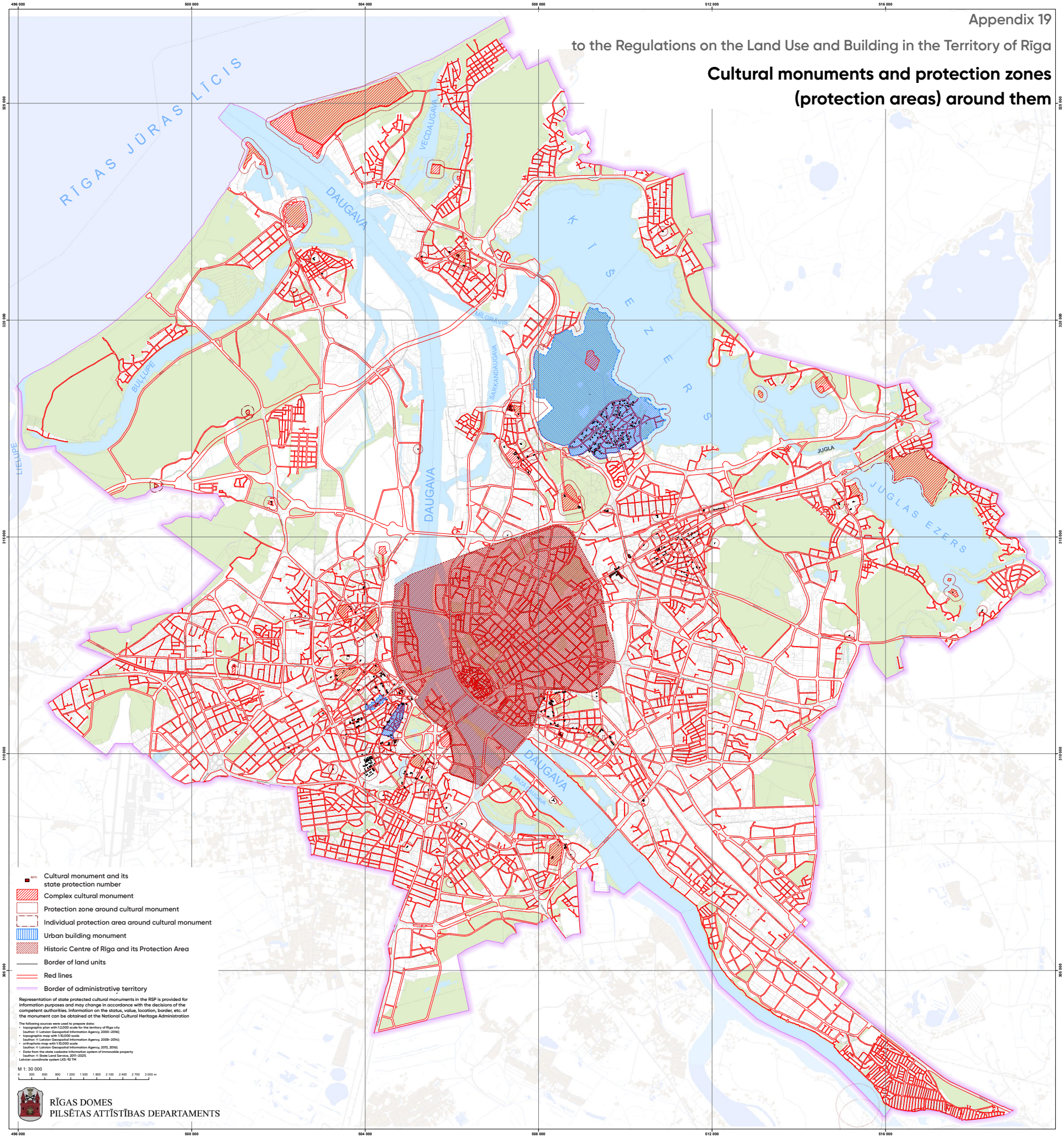
Appendix 19

to the Regulations on the Land Use and Building in the Territory of Rīga

Cultural monuments and protection zones (protection areas) around them



Cultural monument and its state protection number

Complex cultural monument

Protection zone around cultural monument

Individual protection area around cultural monument

Urban building monument

Historic Centre of Rīga and its Protection Area

Border of land units

Red lines

Border of administrative territory

Representation of state protected cultural monuments in the RSP is provided for information purposes and may change in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities. Information on the status, value, location, border, etc. of the monument can be obtained at the National Cultural Heritage Administration

The following sources were used to prepare data:
- topographic plan with 1:2,000 scale for the territory of Rīga city (author: © Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, 2000–2016);
- topographic map with 1:10,000 scale (author: © Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, 2008–2016);
- orthophoto map with 1:10,000 scale (author: © Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, 2013, 2016);
- Data from the state cadastre information system of immovable property (author: © State Land Service, 2011–2021).

Latvian coordinate system LKS-92 TM

M 1: 30 000

0 300 600 900 1 200 1 500 1 800 2 100 2 400 2 700 3 000 m

RĪGAS DOMES
PILSĒTAS ATTĪSTĪBAS DEPARTAMENTS

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Solutions for glazing loggias of standart multi-apartment houses

The proposed standard solutions from an architectural sketch for glazing of loggias to ensure a joint visual image

Series 103 5–12-storey building

- Loggia 103–1
- Loggia 103–2

Series 103 5–9-storey building

- Loggia

Series 104 5-storey building

- Loggia 104–1

Loggia 104–2

Series 104 Small residential apartment house

- Loggia "Small apartment house"
- Loggia "Small apartment house 1"
- Series 104 12–16-storey building
- Loggia

Series 119 6–9-storey building

- Loggia 119–1
- Loggia 119–1a
- Loggia 119–2
- Loggia 119–3

Series 119 1 6–9-storey building

- Loggia 119–11
- Loggia 119–21
- Loggia 119–31

Series 119 16–18-storey building

- Loggia 119–12
- Loggia 119–22

Series 464 5-storey building

- Loggia

Series 467 9-storey building

- Loggia

Series 602 9-storey building

Series 602 Small residential apartment house

- Loggia
- Loggia
- Loggia
- Loggia

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Appendix 20. Solutions for glazing loggias of standart multi-apartment houses

SERIES 103
5–12 STOREY BUILDINGS

Series 103

5–12-storey residential houses

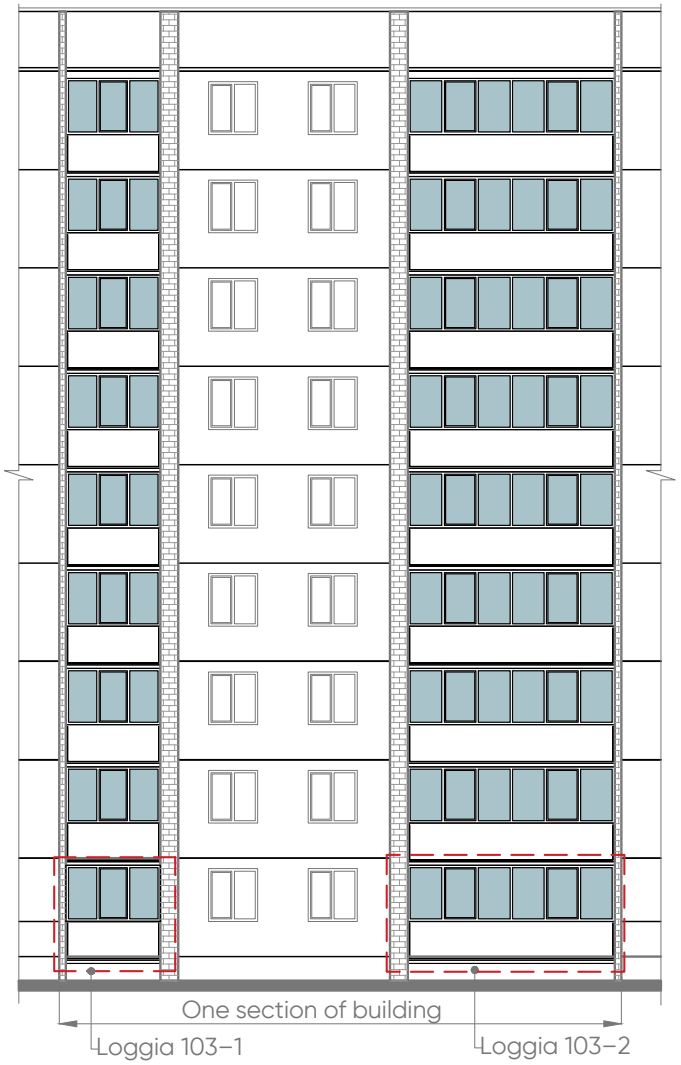
Distances between load-bearing partition walls–3.2 m and 6.4 m

Inner and end walls made of bricks, 38 cm and 51 cm thick

Covering panels: reinforced concrete (multi-cavity), 22 cm thick

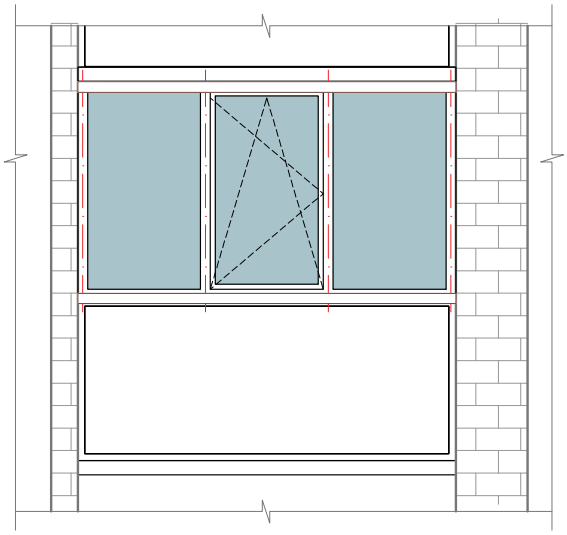
External walls made of aerated concrete, 25 cm and 30 cm thick, division in lines

SCHEME OF FACADE

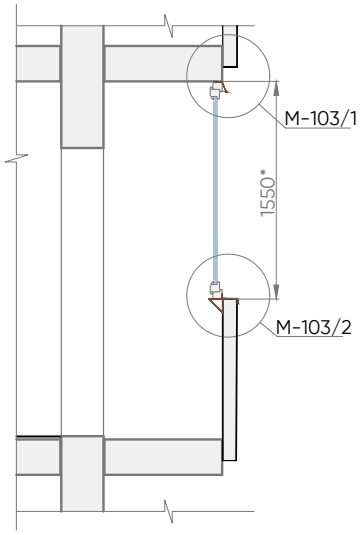


LOGGIA 103–1

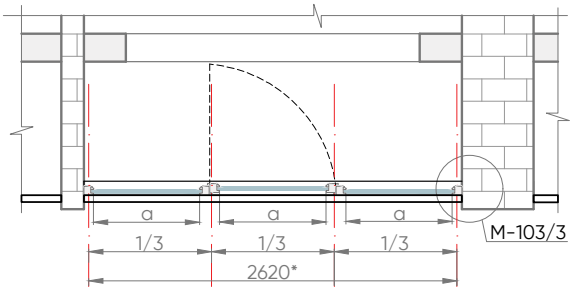
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

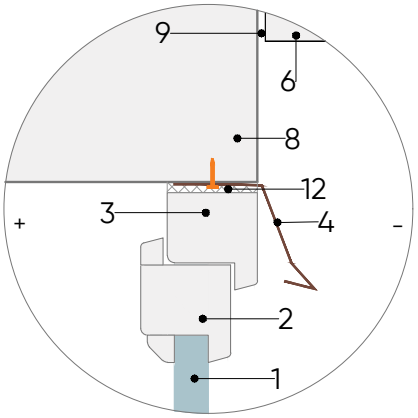


PLAN VIEW
1:50

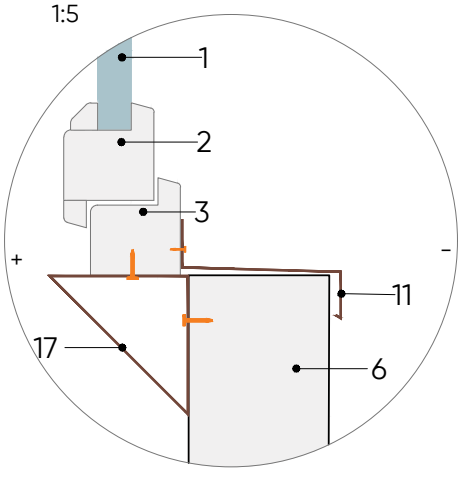


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

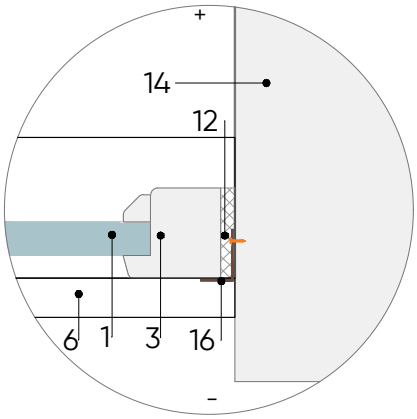
NODE M-103/1
1:5



NODE M-103/2
1:5



NODE M-103/3
1:5

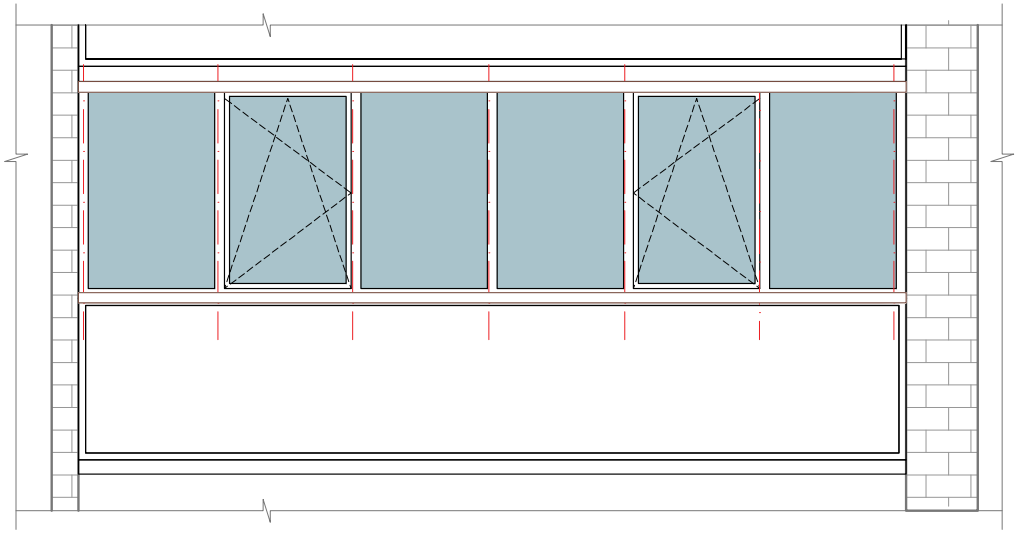


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements: white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade: 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

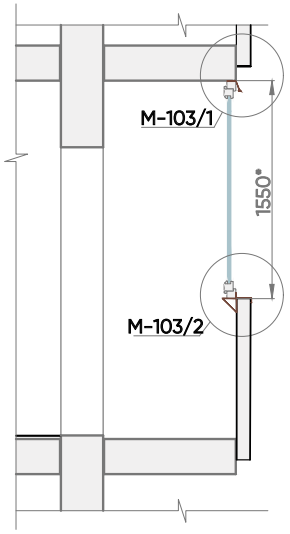
1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

LOGGIA 103–2

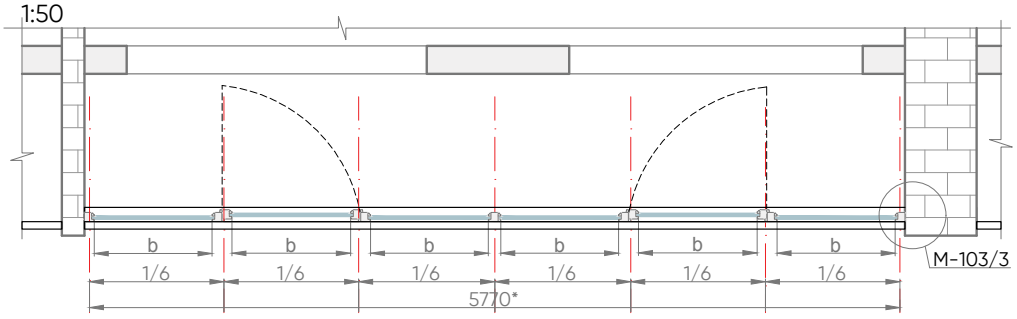
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

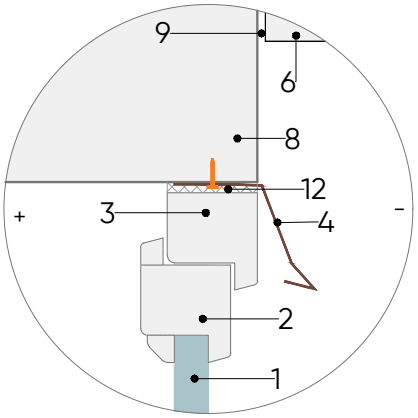


PLAN VIEW
1:50

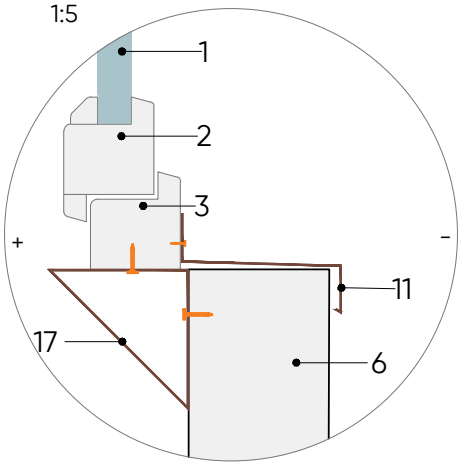


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

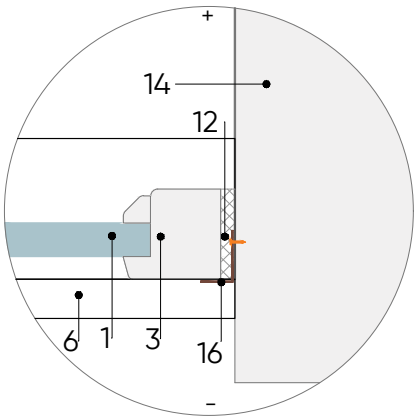
NODE M-103/1
1:5



NODE M-103/2
1:5



NODE M-103/3
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements: white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade: 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit	7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)	13–PVC compensation bar
2–PVC window sash	8–existing covering panel	14–existing wall splitting loggia
3–PVC window frame	9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia	15–PVC panel filling
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)	10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)	16–tin covering bar
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)	11–external tin window sill	17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
6–loggia panel/railing	12–mounting foam	18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 103[1]

5–9-storey residential houses

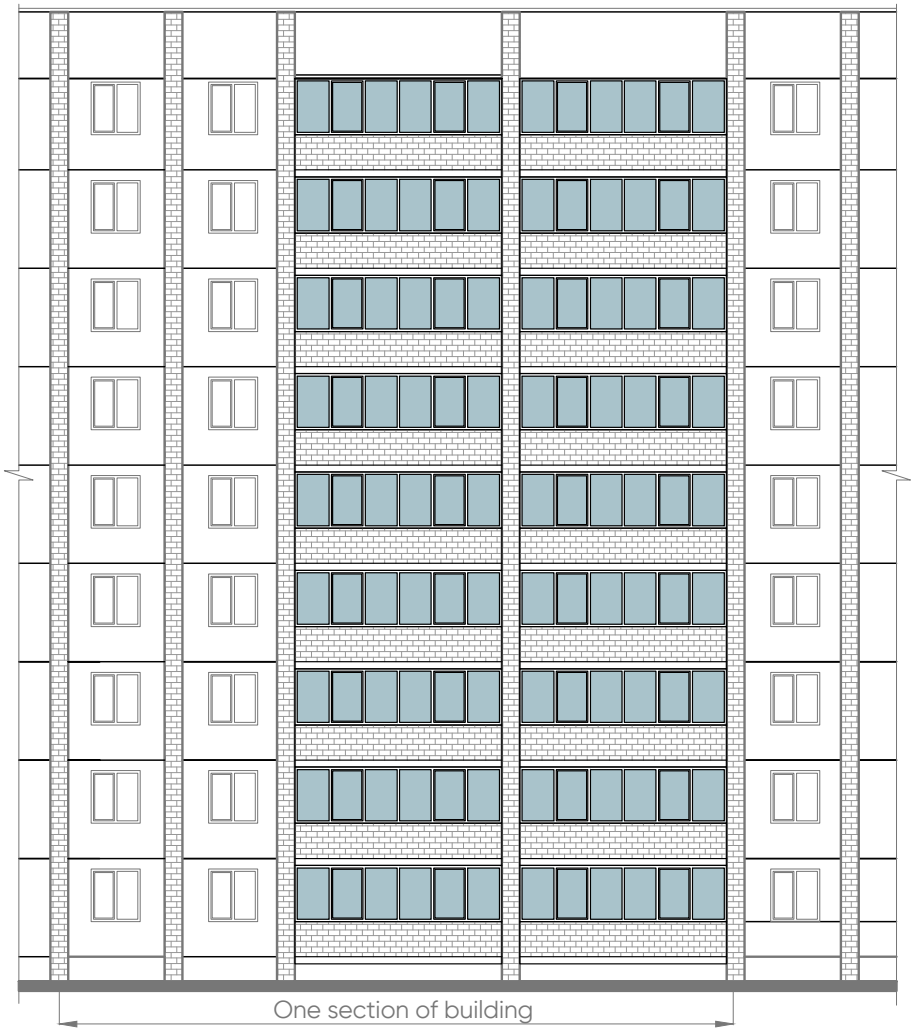
Distances between load-bearing partition walls–3.2 m and 6.4 m

Inner and end walls made of bricks, 38 cm and 51 cm thick

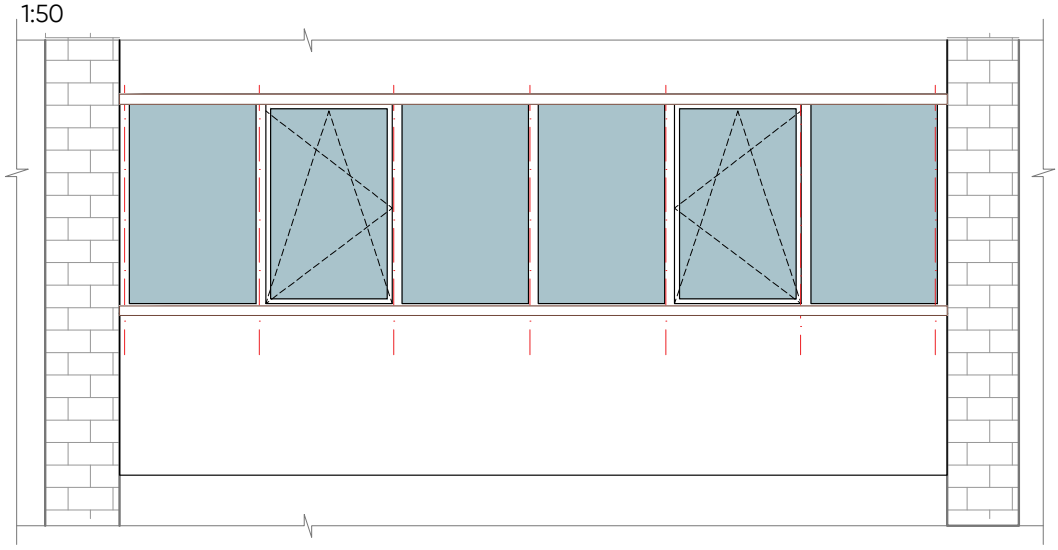
Covering panels: reinforced concrete (multi-cavity), 22 cm thick.

External walls made of aerated concrete, 25 cm and 30 cm thick, division in lines

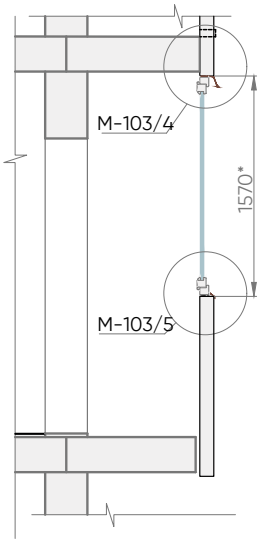
SCHEME OF FACADE



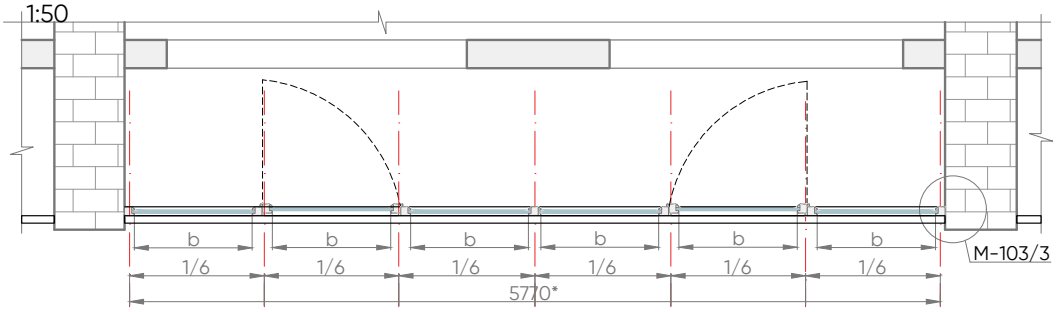
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

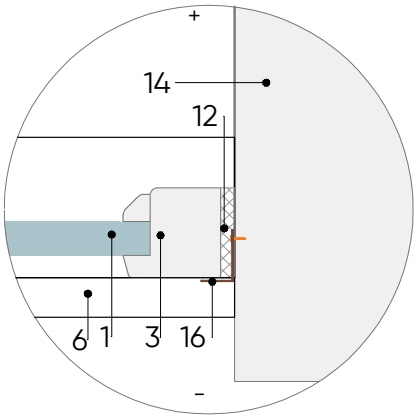


PLAN VIEW
1:50

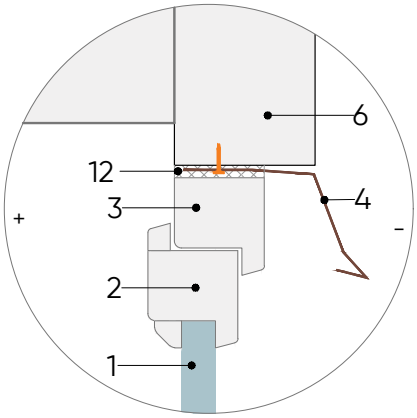


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

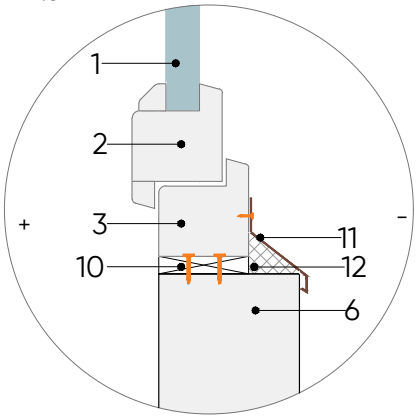
NODE M-103/3
1:5



NODE M-103/4
1:5



NODE M-103/5
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 104

5 storey prefab residential houses

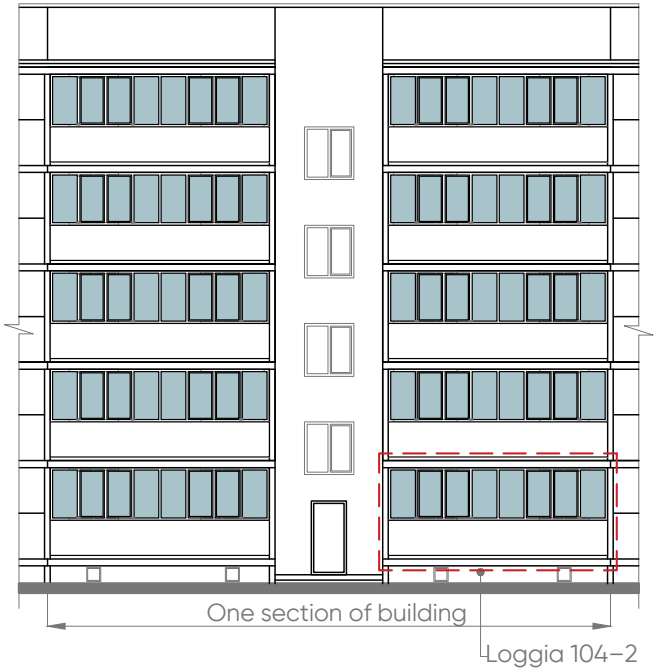
Distances between load-bearing partition walls–3.2 m and 6.4 m

Inner walls–reinforced concrete panels, 16 cm thick

Covering panels–reinforced concrete (multi-cavity), 22 cm thick, for 5 storeys

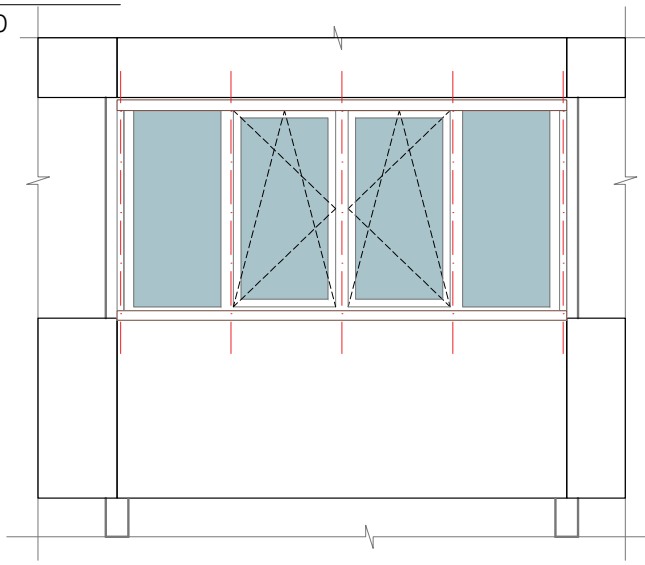
External walls made of aerated concrete, 25 cm and 30 cm thick, division in lines

SCHEME OF FACADE

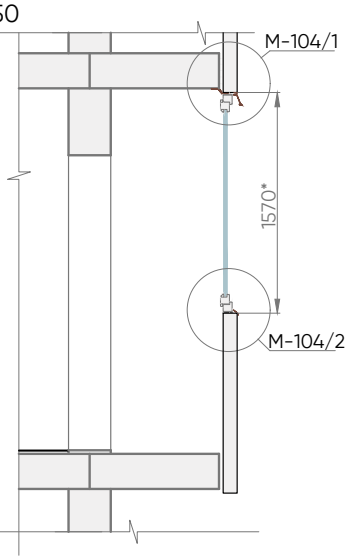


LOGGIA "104–1"

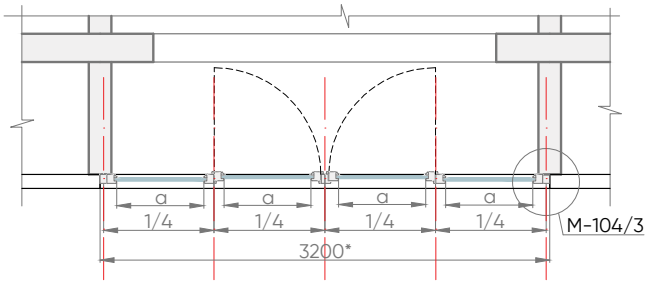
FRONT VIEW
1:50



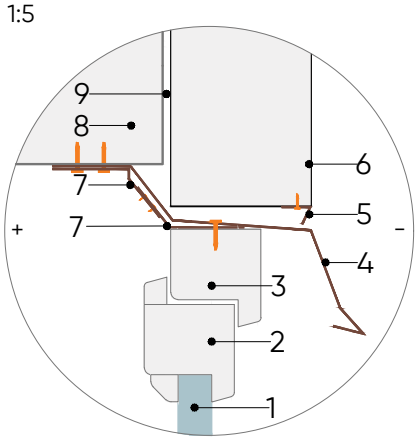
SECTION
1:50



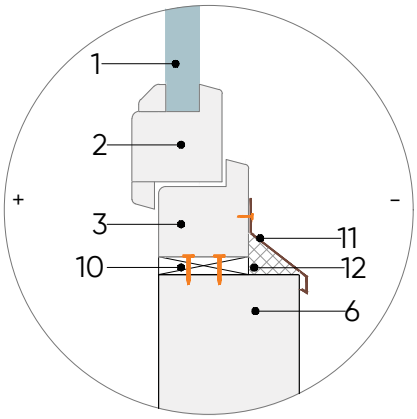
PLAN VIEW
1:50



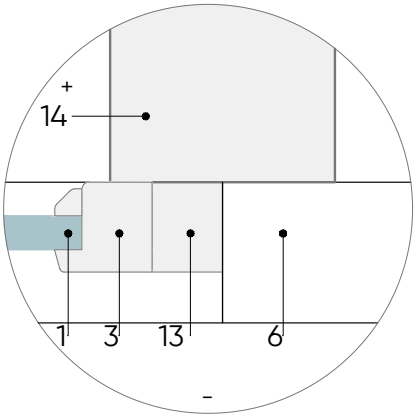
NODE M-104/1
1:5



NODE M-104/2
1:5



NODE M-104/3
1:5

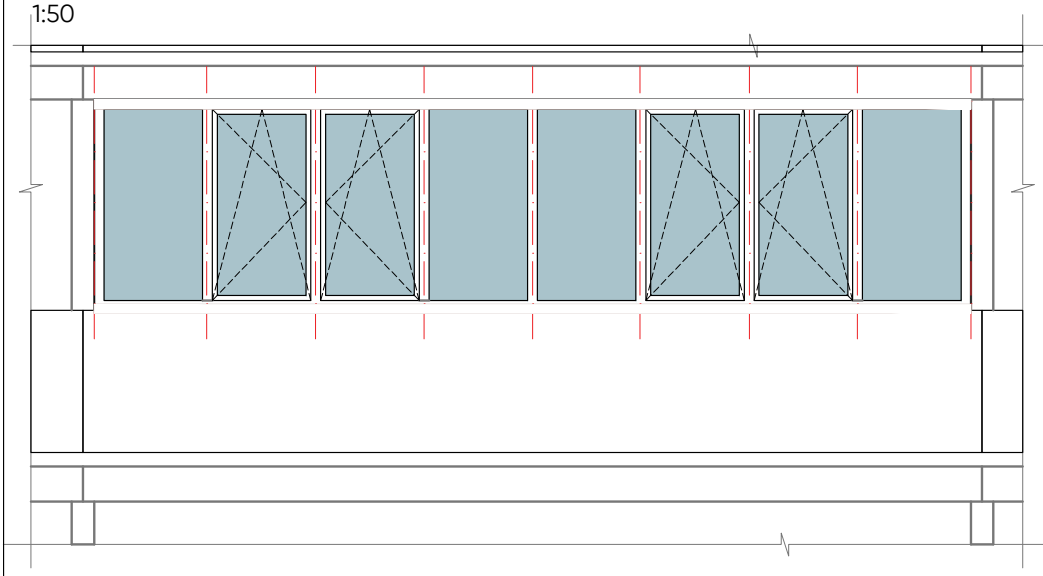


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "–" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

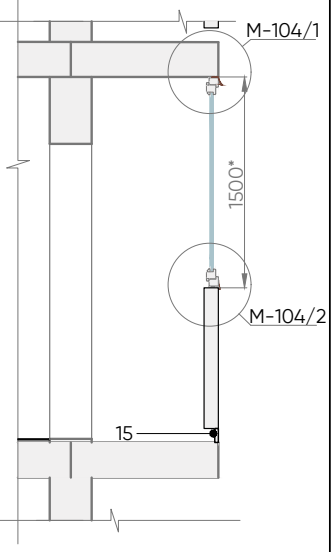
1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar ~50 mm
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: 100x100x8 mm

LOGGIA 104–2

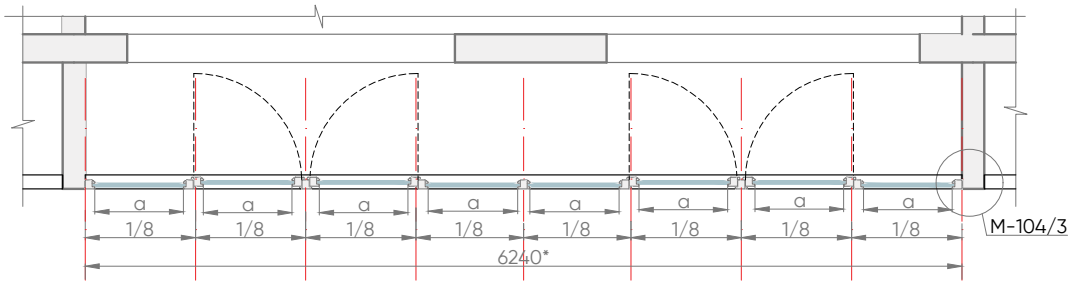
FRONT VIEW
1:50



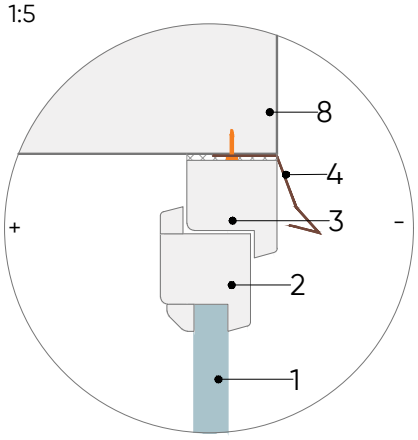
SECTION
1:50



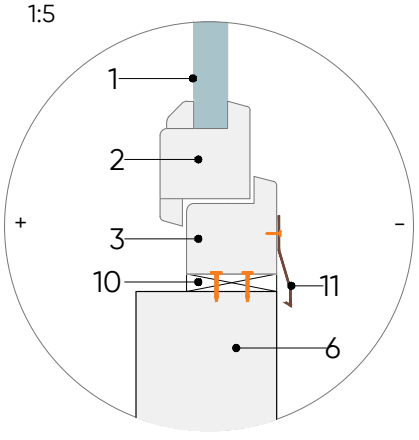
PLAN VIEW
1:50



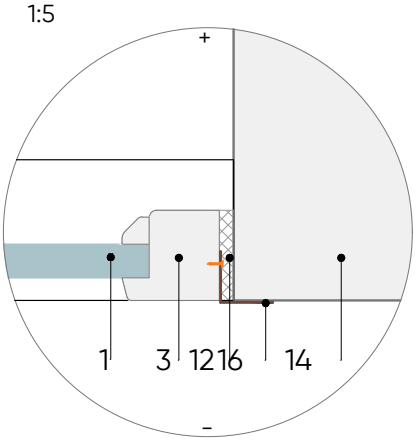
NODE M-104/1
1:5



NODE M-104/2
1:5



NODE M-104/3
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 104
SMALL RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT HOUSE

SERIES 104

5 storey prefab residential houses

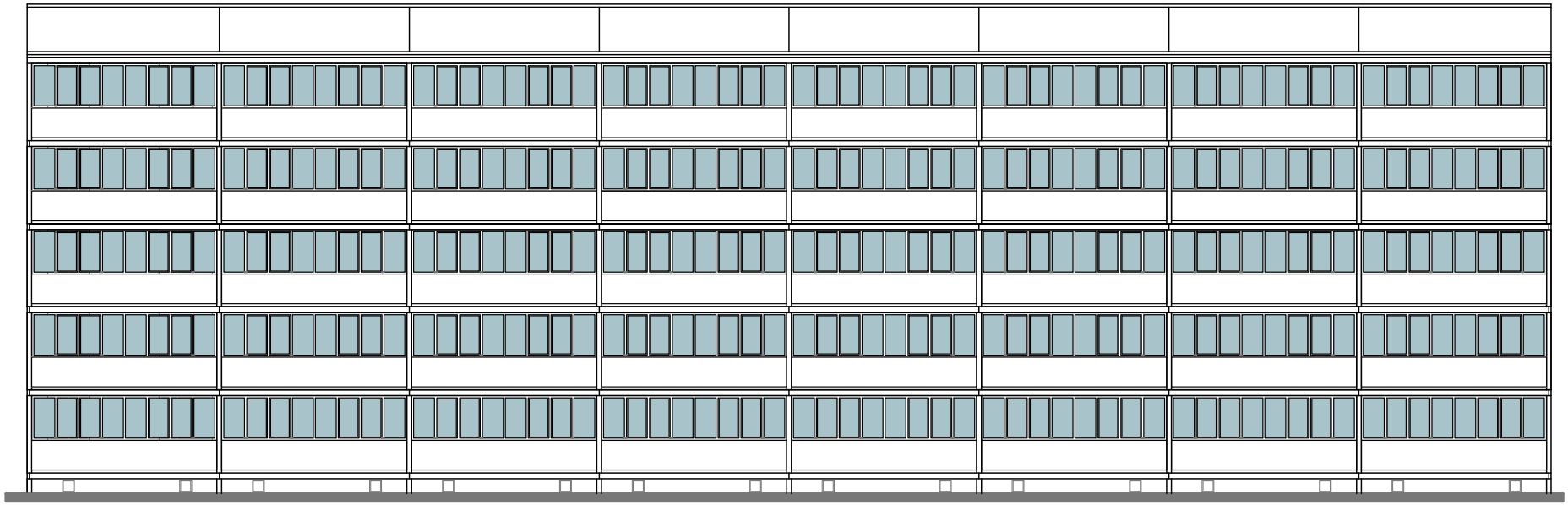
Distances between load-bearing partition walls: 3.2 m and 6.4 m

Inner walls–16 cm thick reinforced concrete panels

Covering panels–reinforced concrete (multi-cavity),
22 cm thick, for 5 storeys

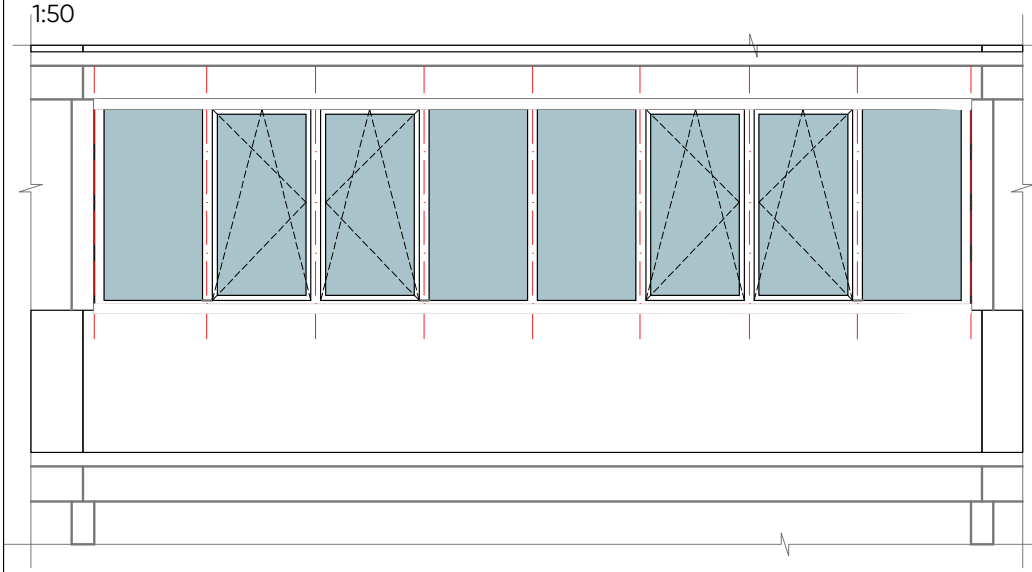
External walls made of aerated concrete,
25 cm and 30 cm thick, division in lines

SCHEME OF FACADE

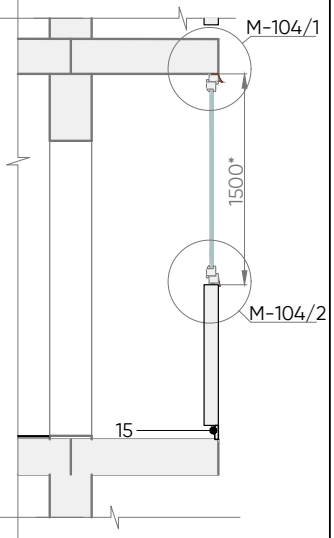


SERIES 104
SMALL RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT HOUSE

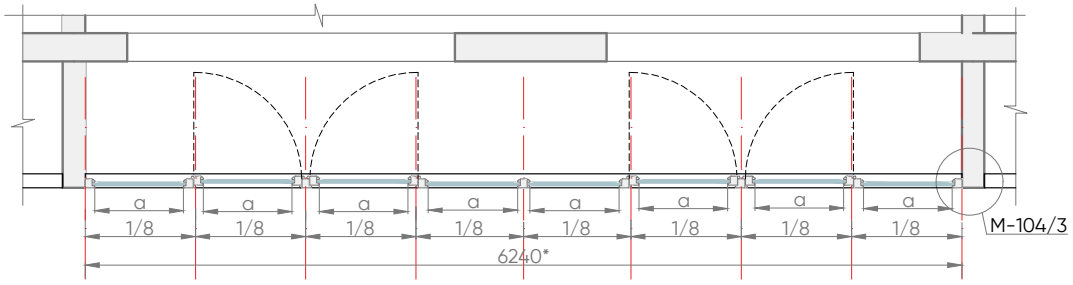
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

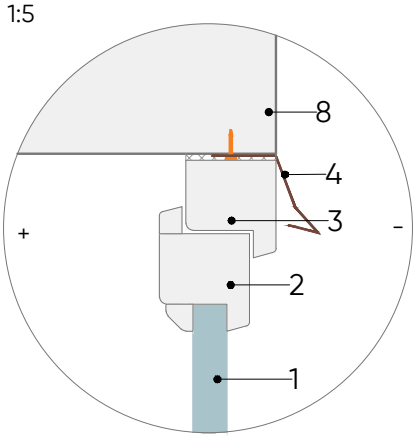


PLAN VIEW
1:50

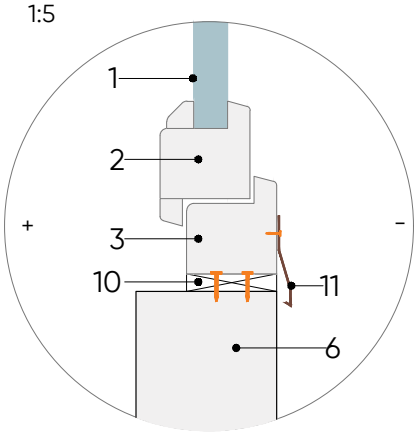


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

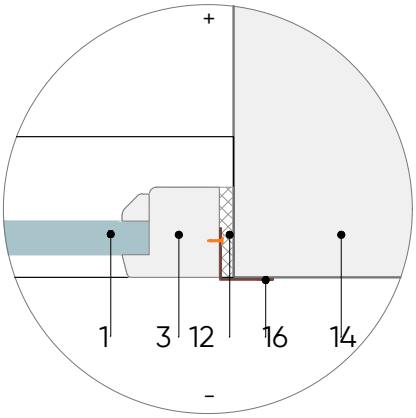
NODE M-104/1
1:5



NODE M-104/2
1:5



NODE M-104/3
1:5

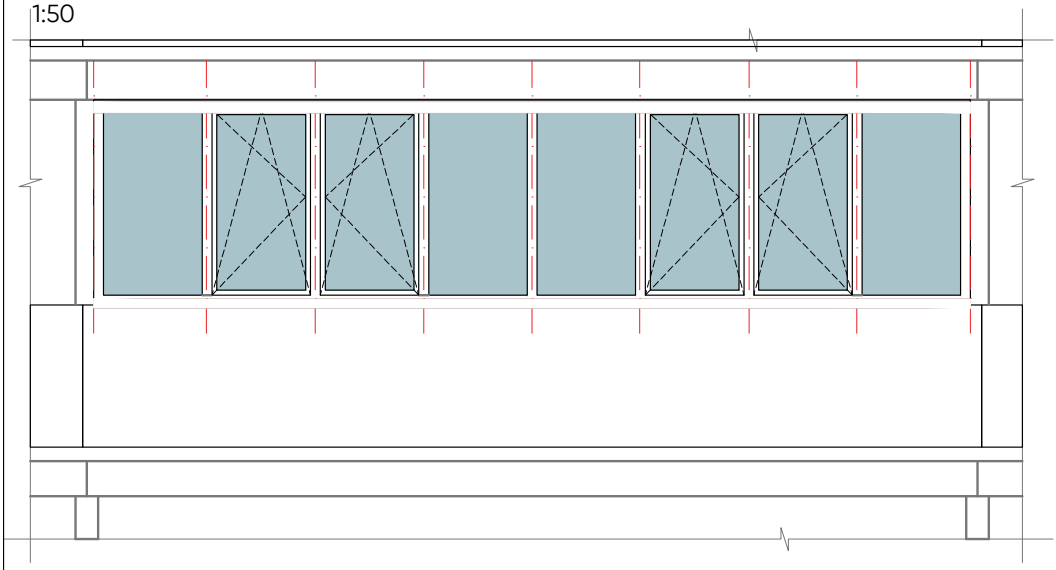


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

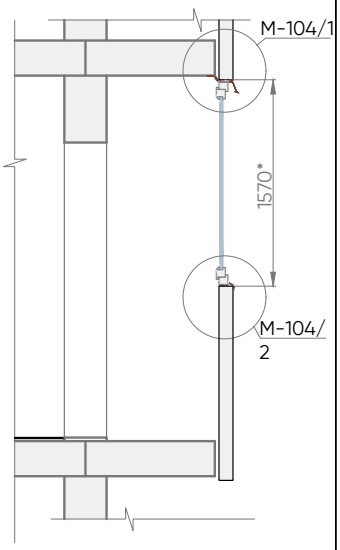
1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 104
SMALL RESIDENTIAL HOUSE[1]

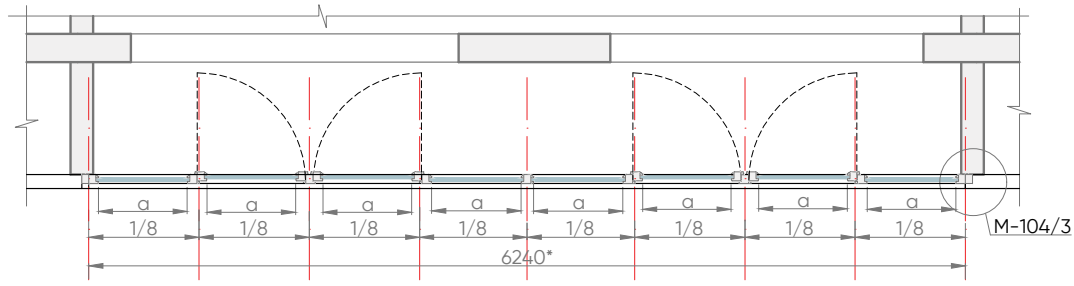
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

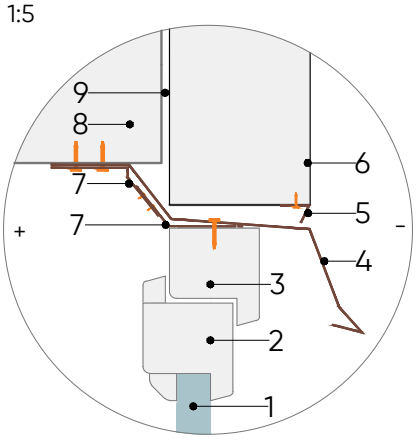


PLAN VIEW
1:50

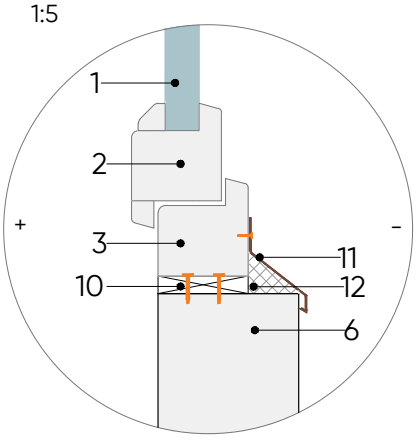


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

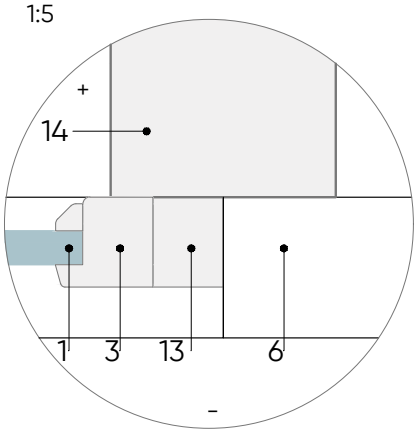
NODE M-104/1
1:5



NODE M-104/2
1:5



NODE M-104/3
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 104
12–16 STOREY BUILDING

DESCRIPTION

SERIES 104

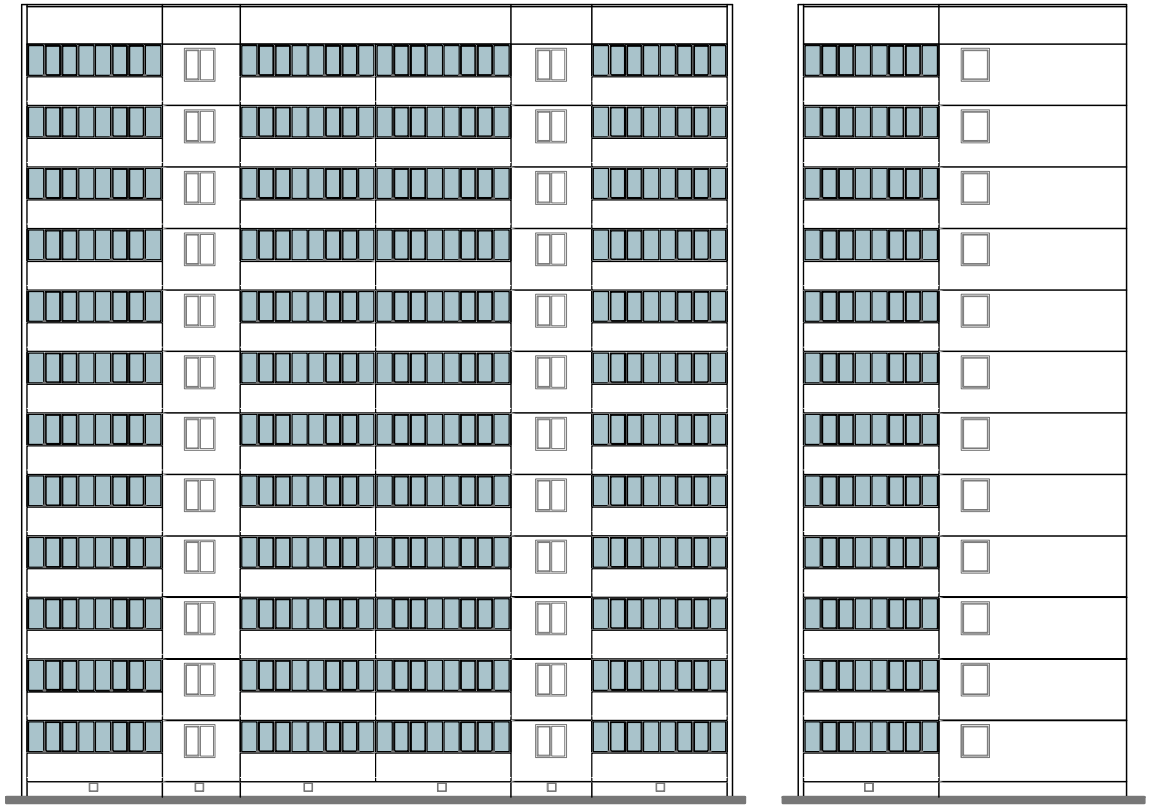
12, 16 storey prefab residential houses

Distances between load-bearing partition walls–3.2 m and 6.4 m

Inner walls–reinforced concrete panels, 16 cm thick; in 16 storey building: 18 cm and 20 cm thick Covering panels–reinforced concrete (multi-cavity), 16 cm thick

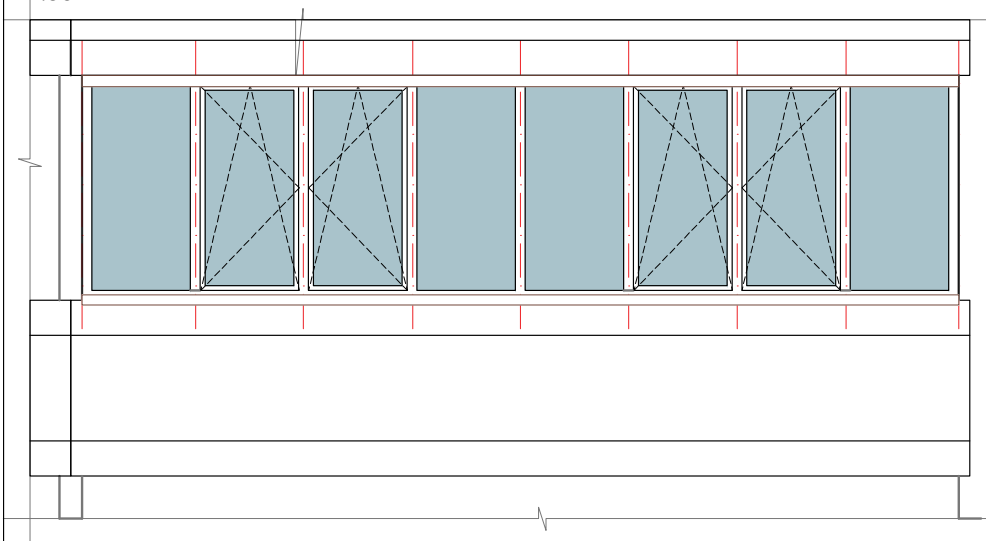
External walls–aerated concrete, 25 cm and 30 cm thick, division in lines

SCHEME OF FACADE

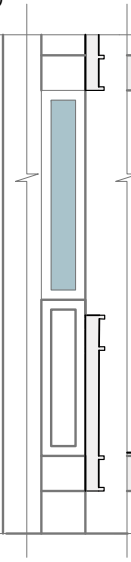


SERIES 104
12–16 STOREY BUILDING

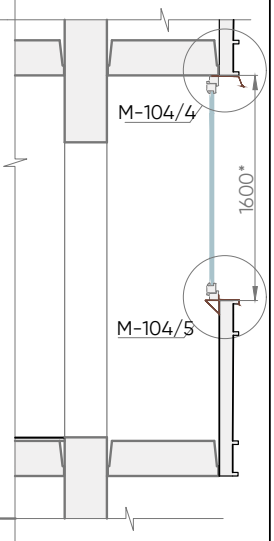
FRONT VIEW
1:50



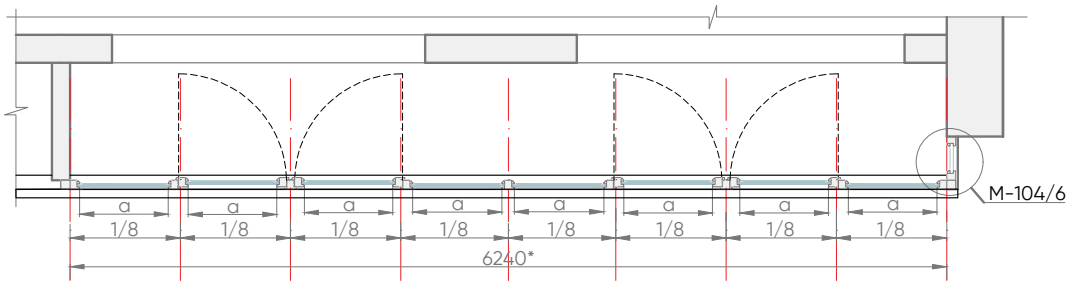
SIDE VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

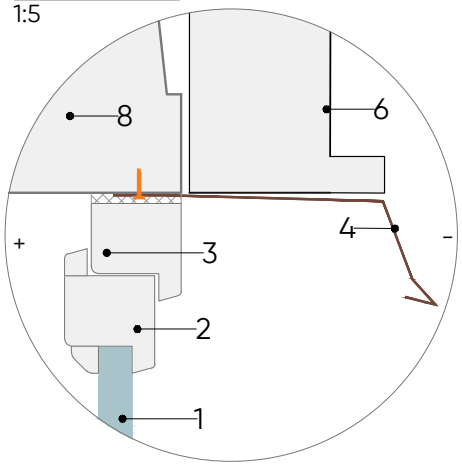


PLAN VIEW
1:50

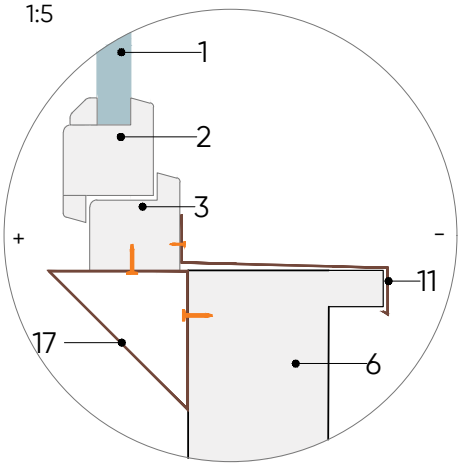


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

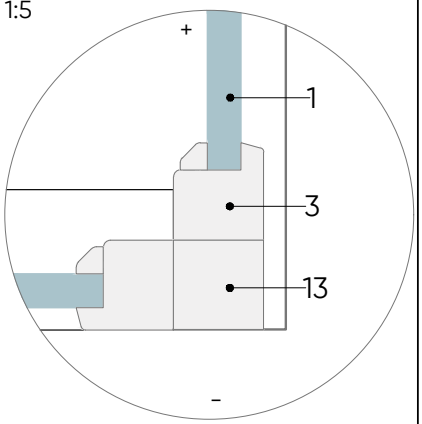
NODE M-104/4
1:5



NODE M-104/5
1:5



NODE M-104/6
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.

Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 119

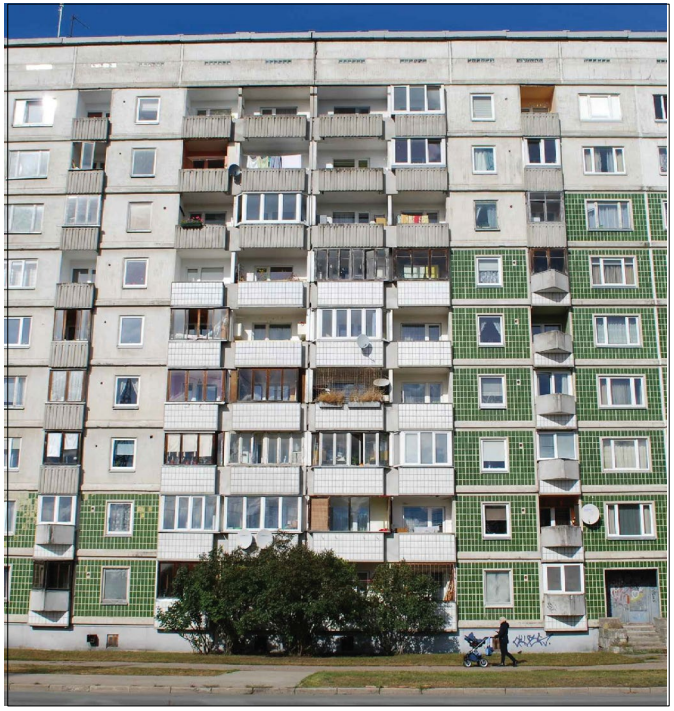
6- and 9 storey prefab residential houses

Distances between load-bearing partition walls: 2.4 m, 3 m, and 3.6 m

Inner walls–12 cm and 16 cm thick reinforced concrete panels

Covering panels–reinforced concrete 12 cm thick, based on the contour

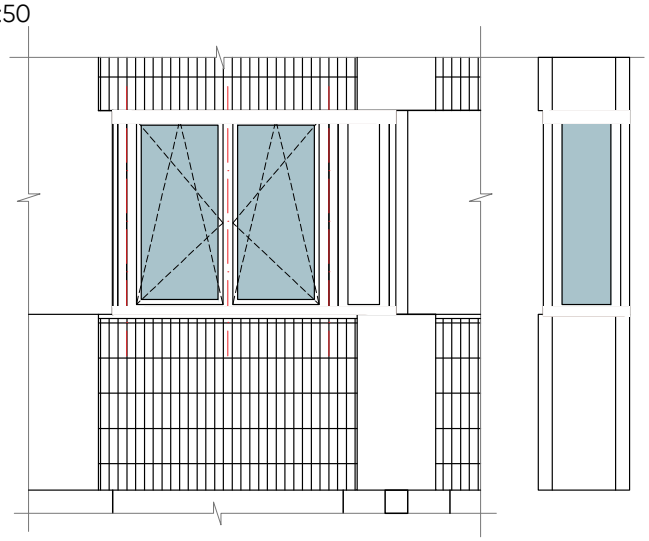
External walls–light-expanded clay aggregates panels, 30 cm thick, at storey height (9 storeys) and three-layer reinforced concrete panels with insulation (10 storeys)



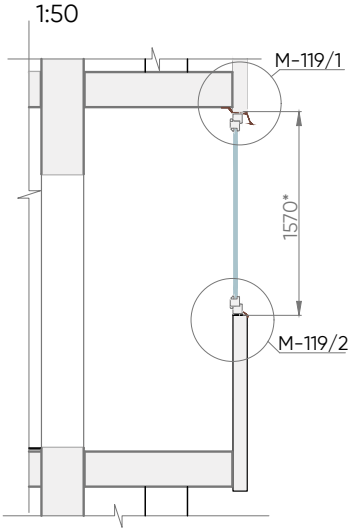
SCHEME OF FACADE

LOGGIA 119-1

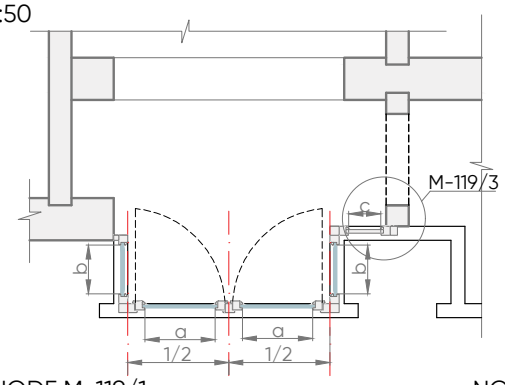
FRONT VIEW
1:50



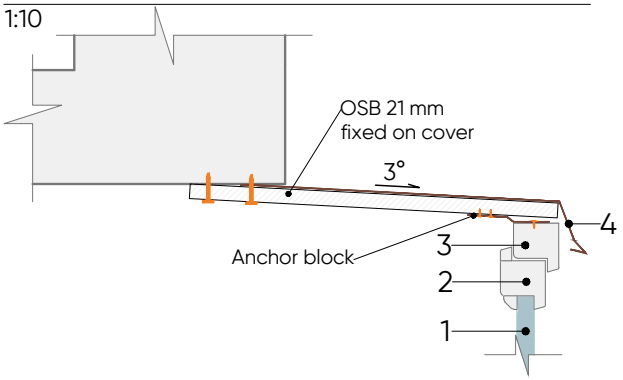
SECTION
1:50



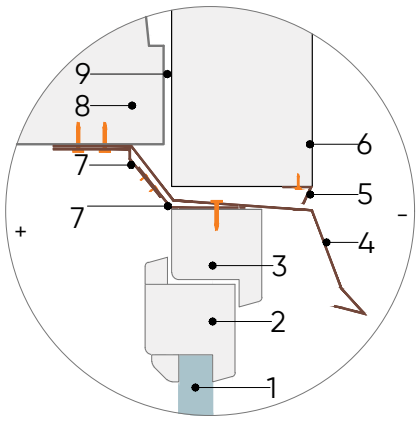
PLAN VIEW
1:50



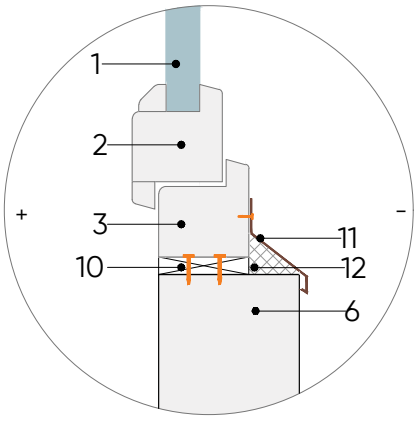
ROOF NODE OF LOGGIA ON THE UPPER STOREY
1:10



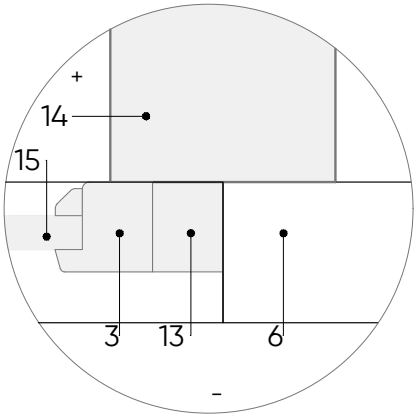
NODE M-119/1
1:5



NODE M-119/2
1:5



NODE M-119/3
1:5

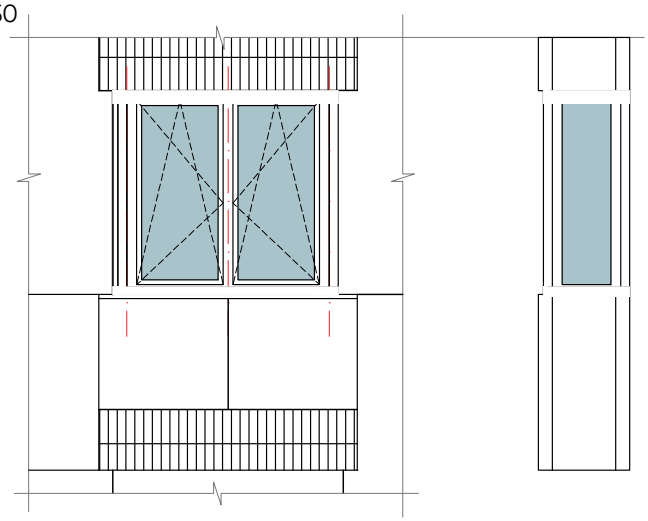


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

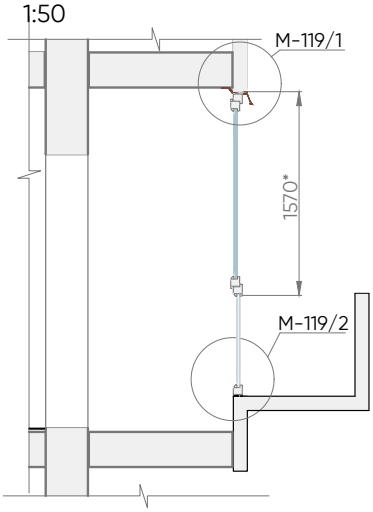
1–glass unit	7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)	13–PVC compensation bar
2–PVC window sash	8–existing covering panel	14–existing wall splitting loggia
3–PVC window frame	9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia	15–PVC panel filling
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)	10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)	16–tin covering bar
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)	11–external tin window sill	17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
6–loggia panel/railing	12–mounting foam	18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

LOGGIA 119–1a

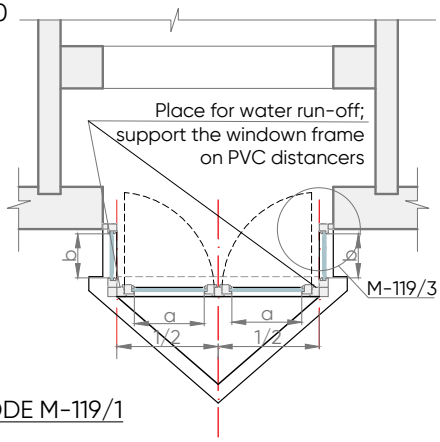
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

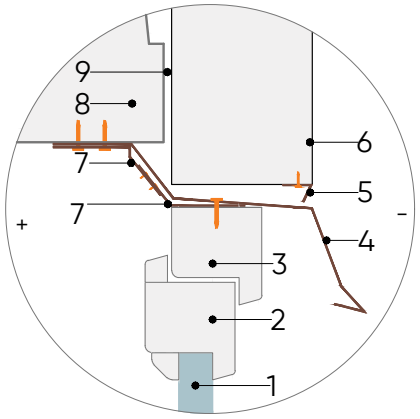


PLAN VIEW
1:50

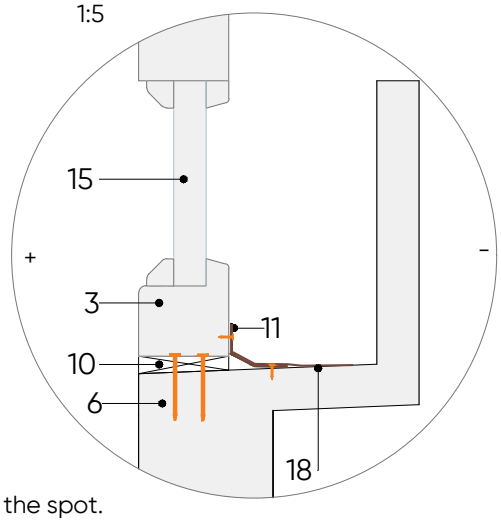


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

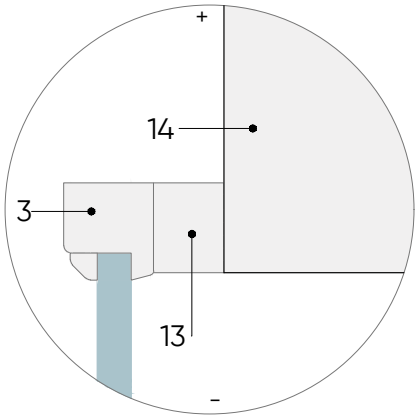
NODE M-119/1
1:5



NODE M-119/2
1:5



NODE M-119/3
1:5

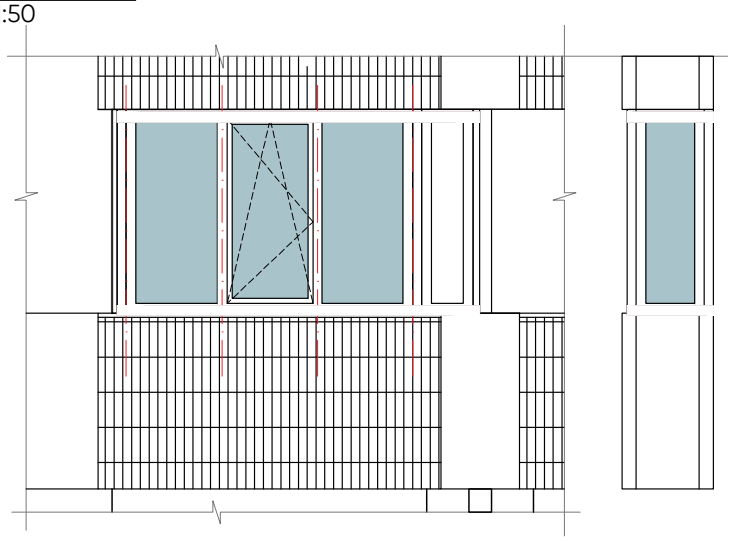


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

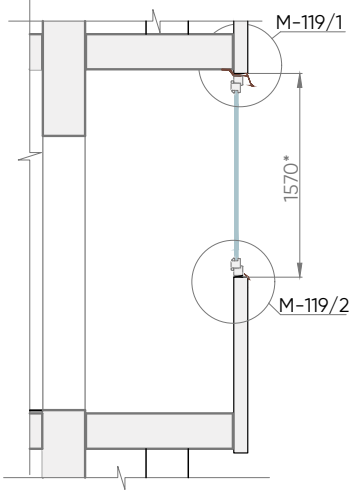
1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

LOGGIA 119–2

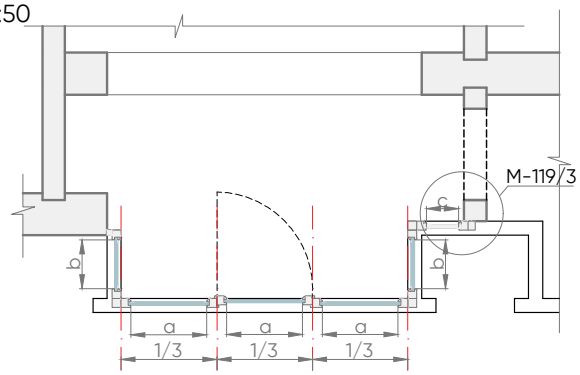
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

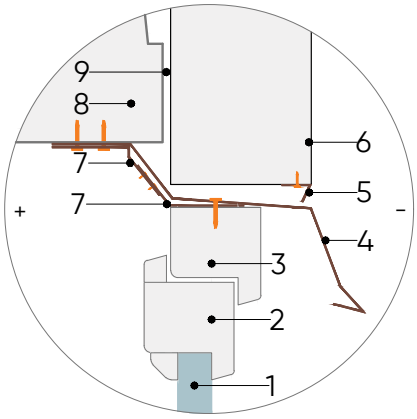


PLAN VIEW
1:50

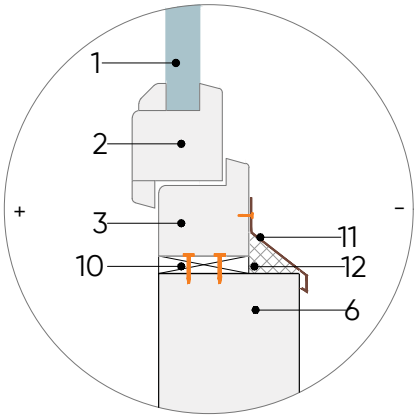


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

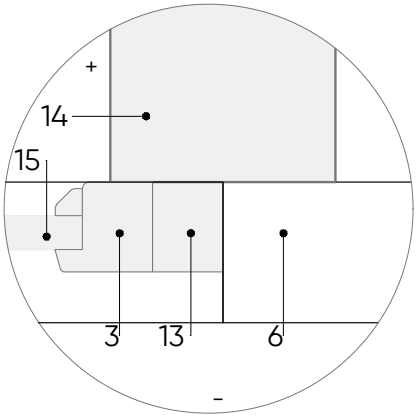
NODE M-119/1
1:5



NODE M-119/2
1:5



NODE M-119/3
1:5

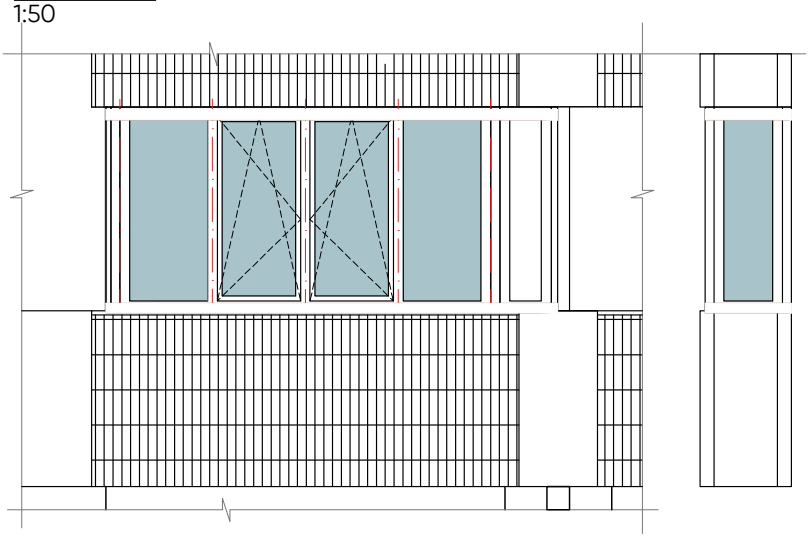


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

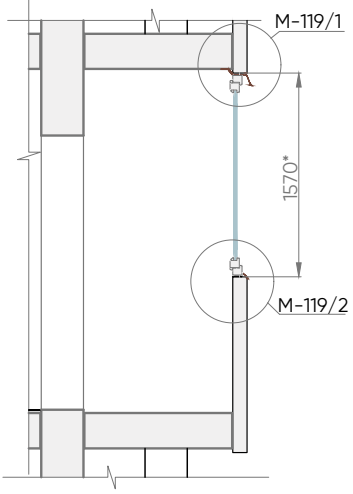
1–glass unit	7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)	13–PVC compensation bar
2–PVC window sash	8–existing covering panel	14–existing wall splitting loggia
3–PVC window frame	9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia	15–PVC panel filling
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)	10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)	16–tin covering bar
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)	11–external tin window sill	17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
6–loggia panel/railing	12–mounting foam	18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

LOGGIA 119–3

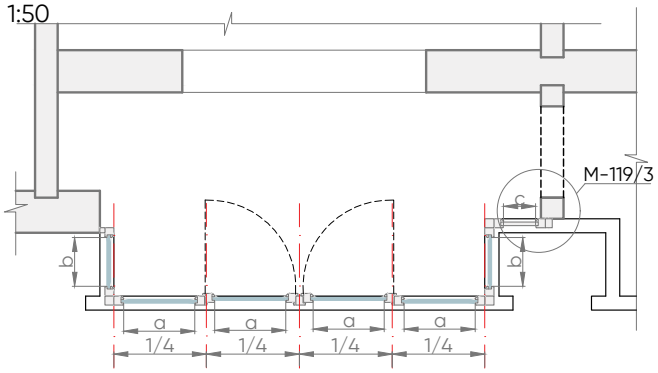
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

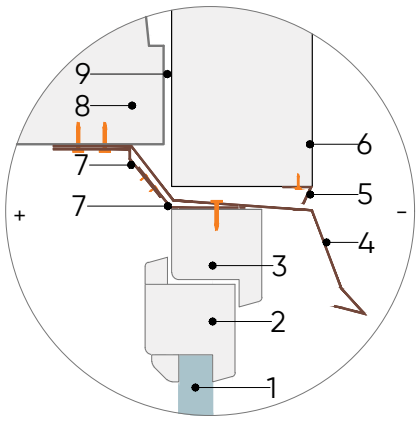


PLAN VIEW
1:50

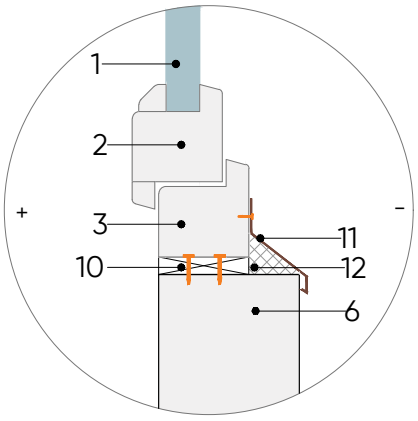


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

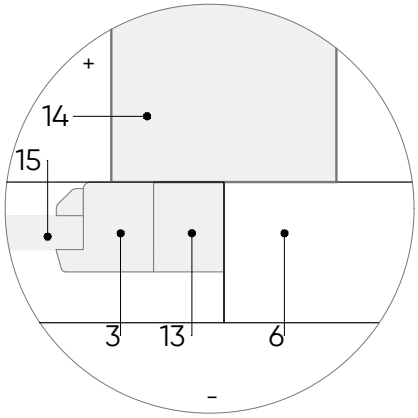
NODE M-119/1
1:5



NODE M-119/2
1:5



NODE M-119/3
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "–" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit	7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)	13–PVC compensation bar
2–PVC window sash	8–existing covering panel	14–existing wall splitting loggia
3–PVC window frame	9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia	15–PVC panel filling
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)	10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)	16–tin covering bar
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)	11–external tin window sill	17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
6–loggia panel/railing	12–mounting foam	18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 119¹

6 and 9 storey prefab residential houses

Distances between load-bearing partition walls:
2.4 m, 3 m, and 3.6 m

Inner walls–12 cm and 16 cm thick reinforced concrete panels

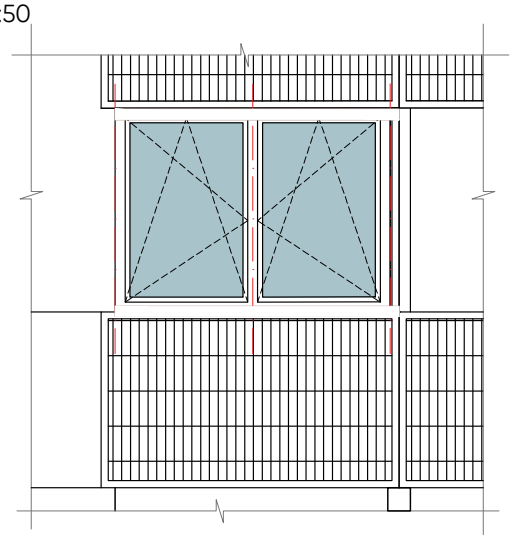
Covering panels–reinforced concrete 12 cm thick,
based on the contour

External walls–light-expanded clay aggregates panels,
30 cm thick, at storey height (9 storeys) and three-layer
reinforced concrete panels with insulation (10 storeys)

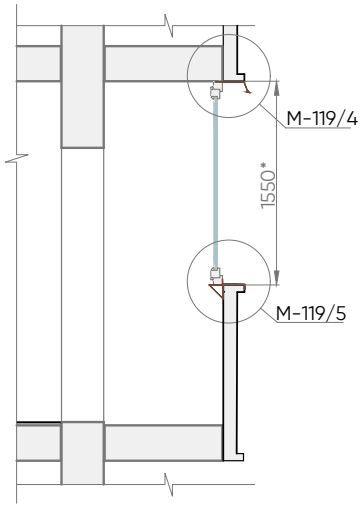
SCHEME OF FACADE

LOGGIA 119-1[1]

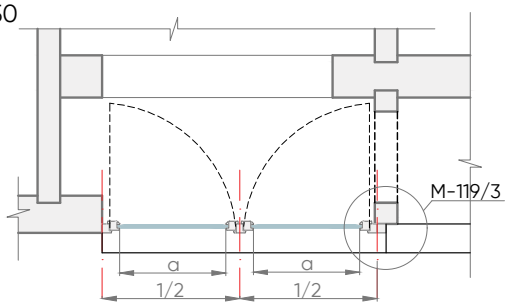
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

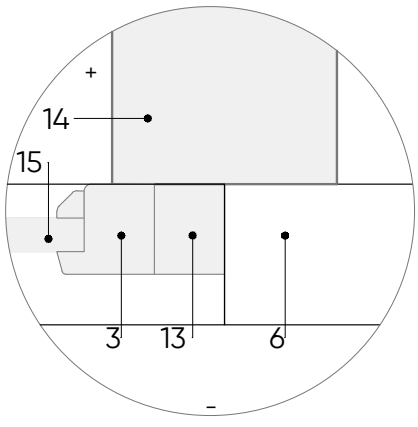


PLAN VIEW
1:50

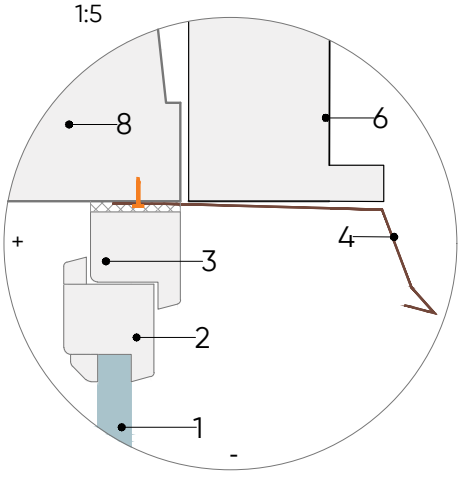


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

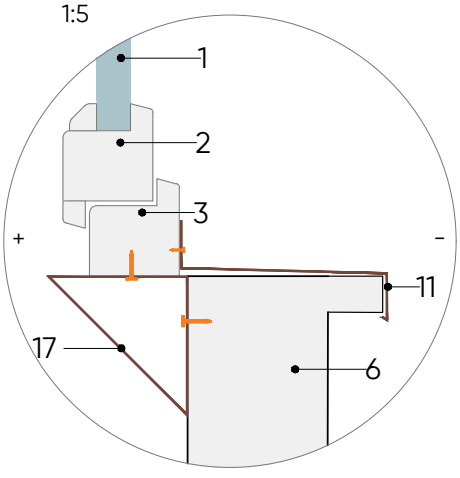
NODE M-119/3
1:5



NODE M-119/4
1:5



NODE M-119/5
1:5

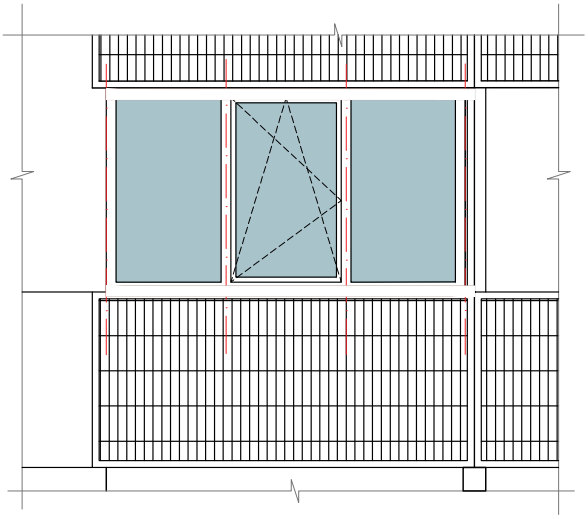


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

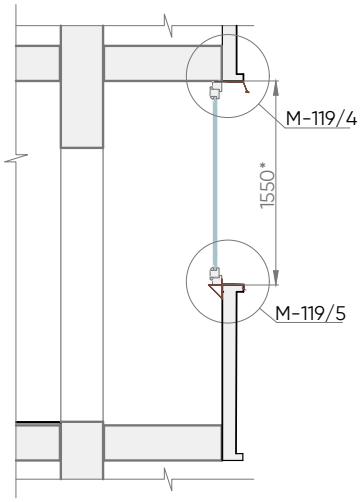
1–glass unit	7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)	13–PVC compensation bar
2–PVC window sash	8–existing covering panel	14–existing wall splitting loggia
3–PVC window frame	9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia	15–PVC panel filling
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)	10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)	16–tin covering bar
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)	11–external tin window sill	17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
6–loggia panel/railing	12–mounting foam	18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

LOGGIA 119-2[1]

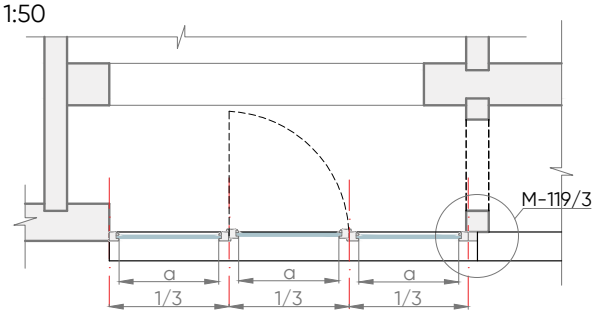
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

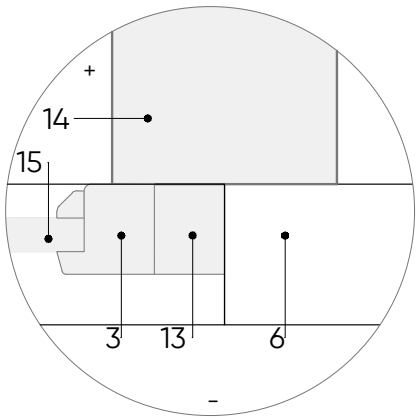


PLAN VIEW
1:50

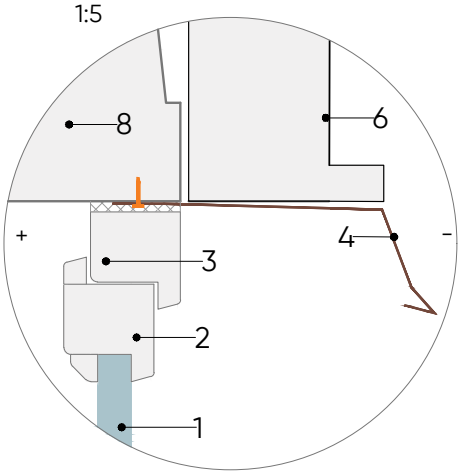


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

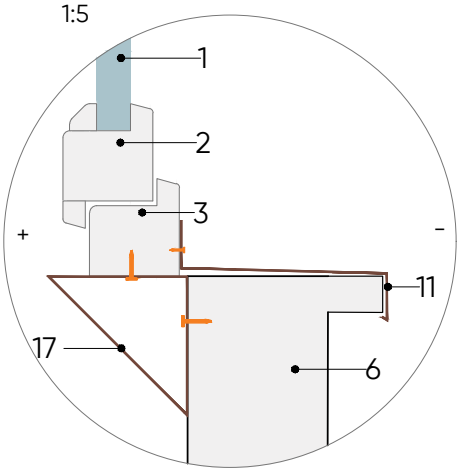
NODE M-119/3
1:5



NODE M-119/4
1:5



NODE M-119/5
1:5

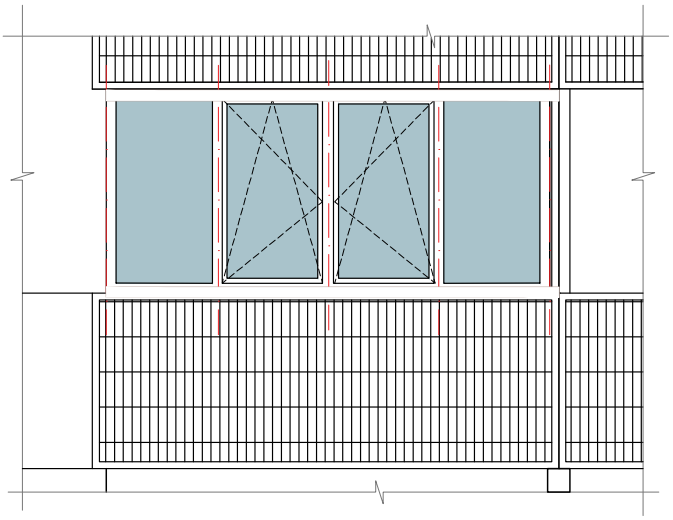


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

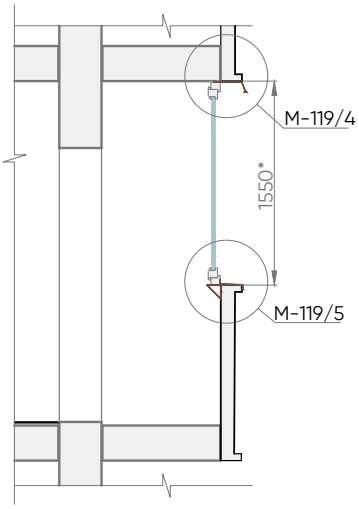
1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

LOGGIA 119-3[1]

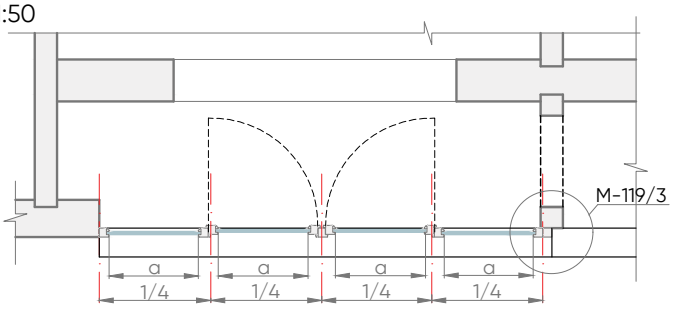
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

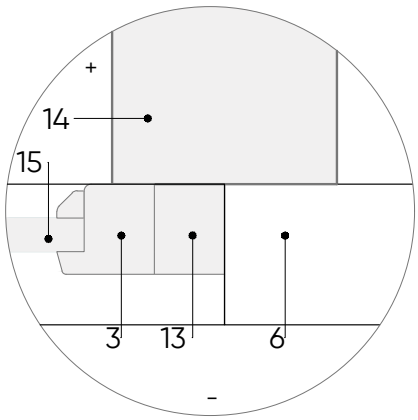


PLAN VIEW
1:50

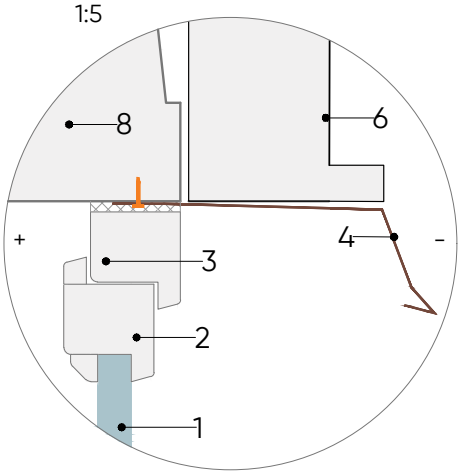


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

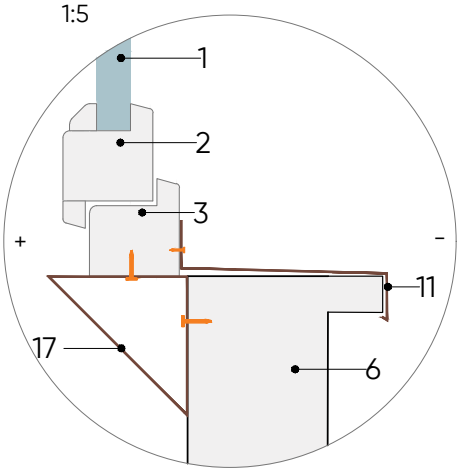
NODE M-119/3
1:5



NODE M-119/4
1:5



NODE M-119/5
1:5



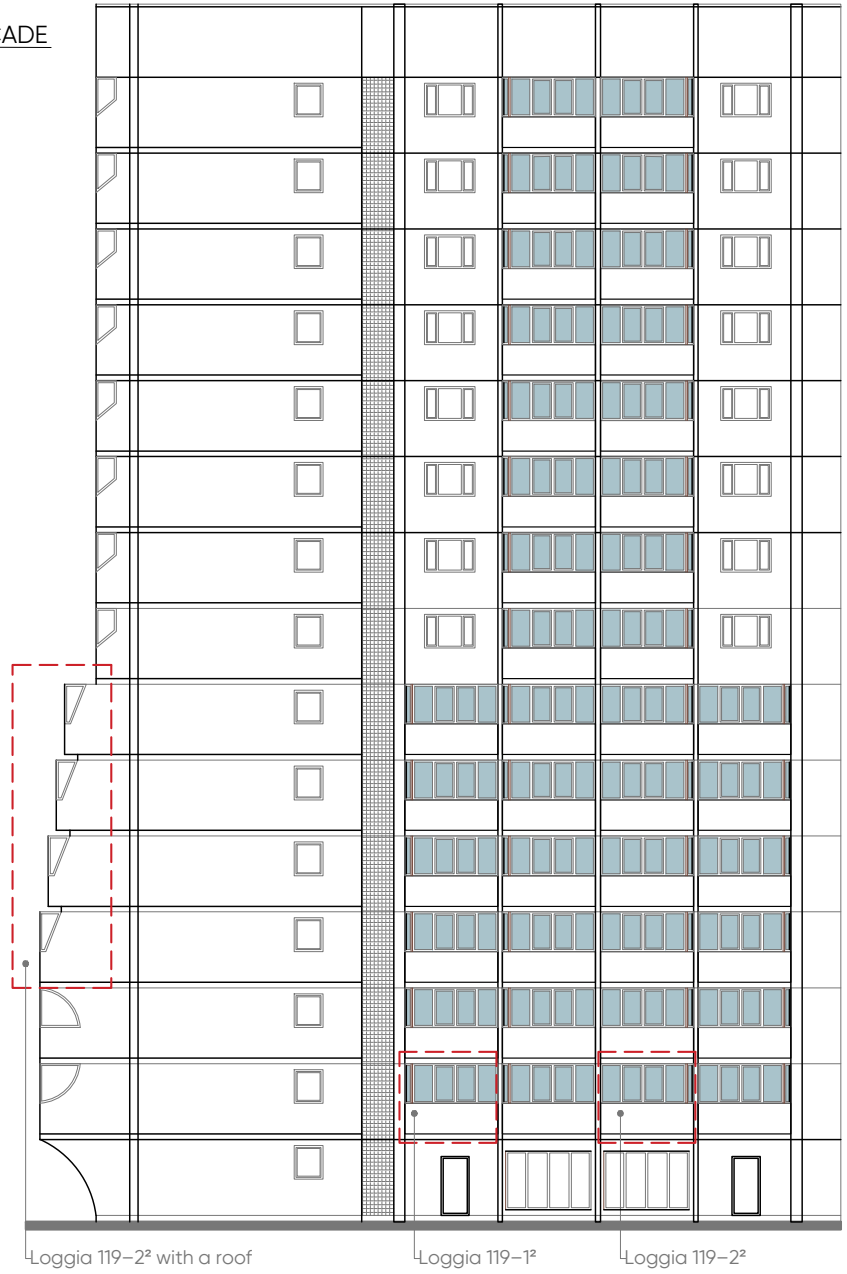
Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "–" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 119²

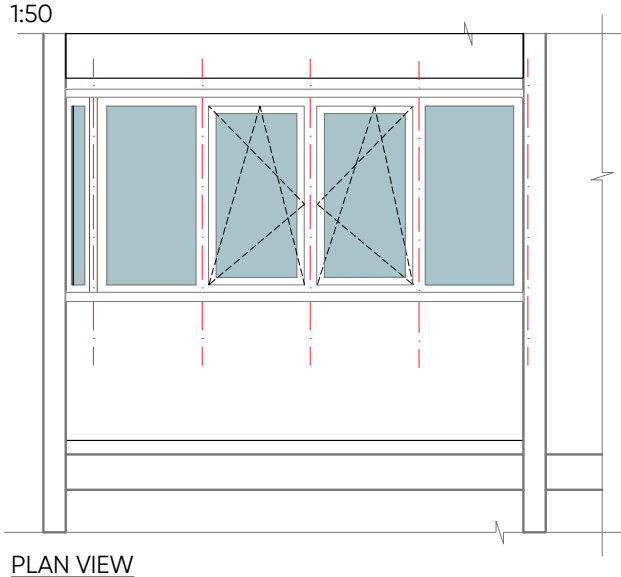
16 - 18 STOREY BUILDING

SCHEME OF FACADE

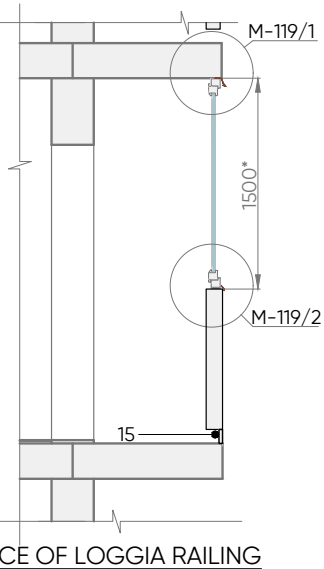


LOGGIA 119-1²

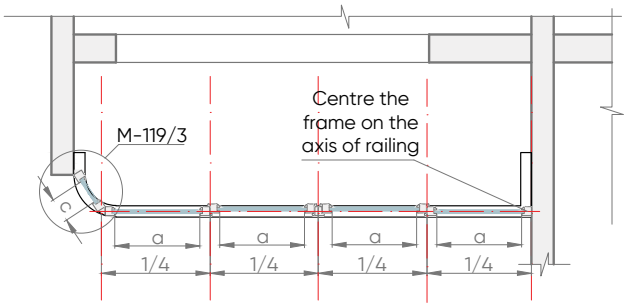
FRONT VIEW
1:50



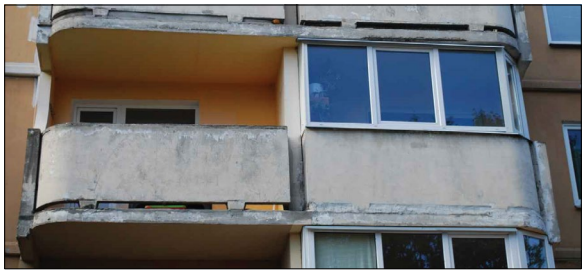
SECTION
1:50



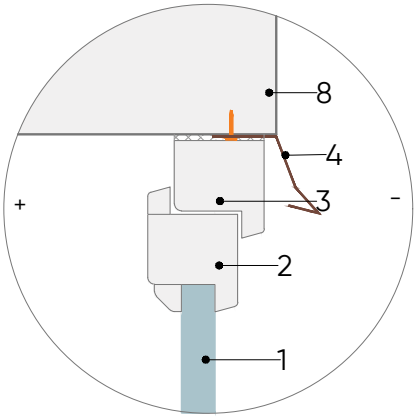
PLAN VIEW
1:50



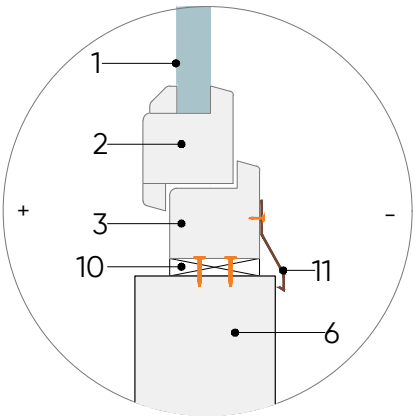
APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING



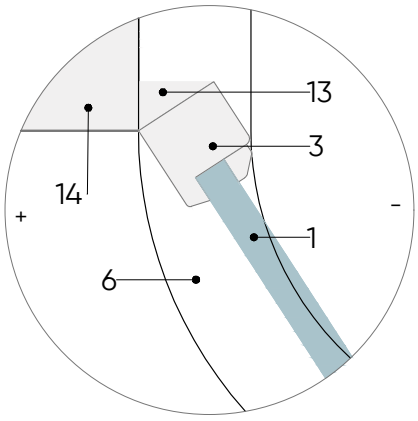
NODE M-119/1
1:5



NODE M-119/2
1:5



NODE M-119/3
1:5

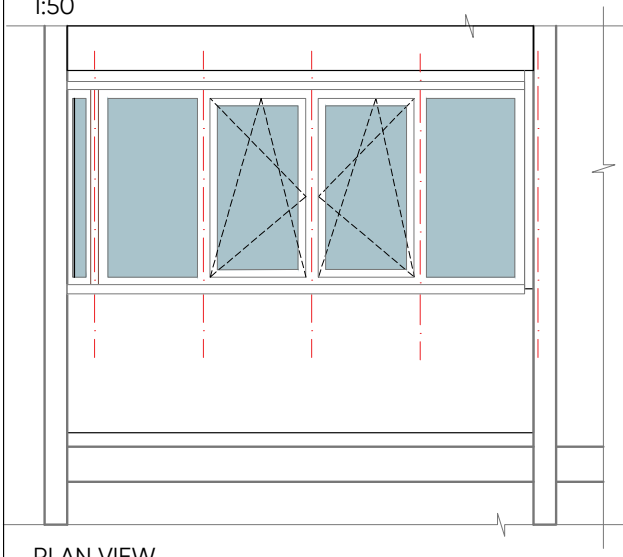


Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

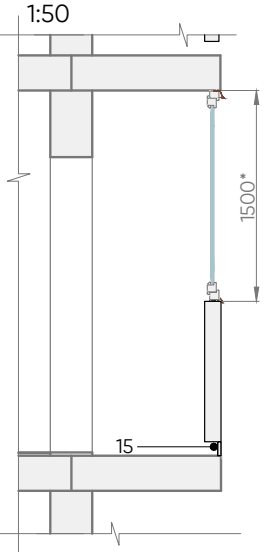
1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

LOGGIA 119-2²

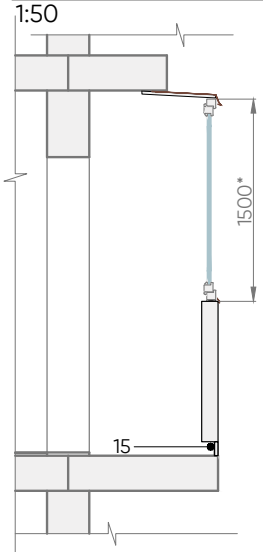
FRONT VIEW
1:50



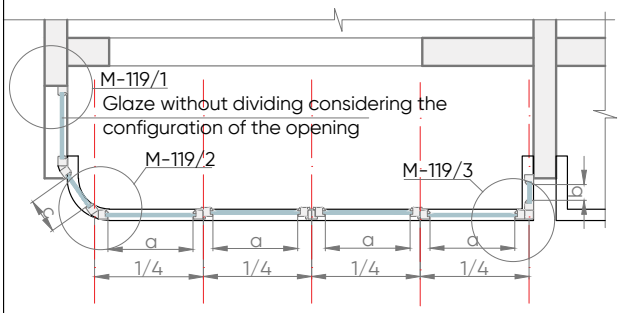
SECTION
1:50



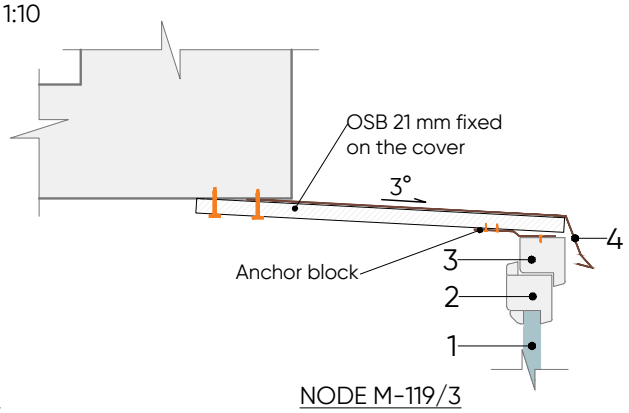
SECTION OF A LOGGIA WITH ROOF
1:50



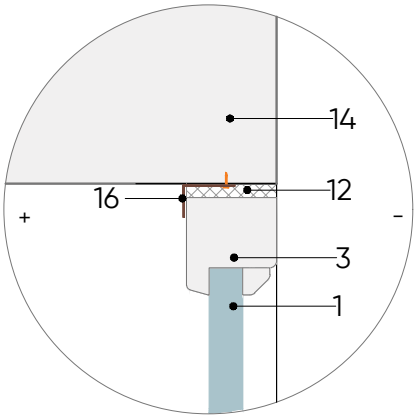
PLAN VIEW
1:50



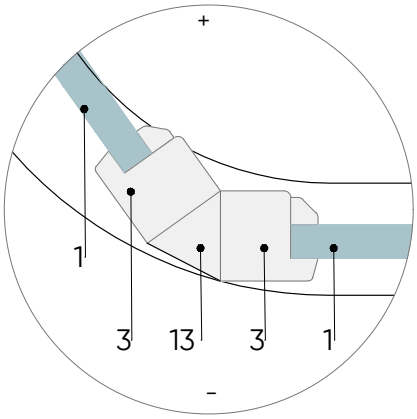
NODE FOR LOGGIA WITH A ROOF
1:10



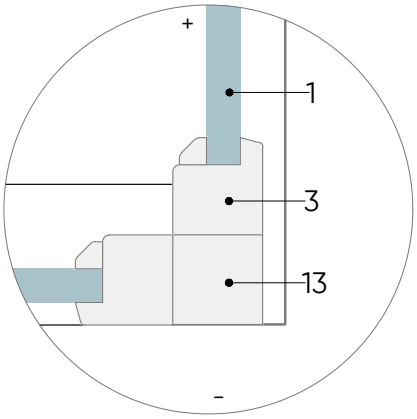
NODE M-119/1
1:5



NODE M-119/2
1:5



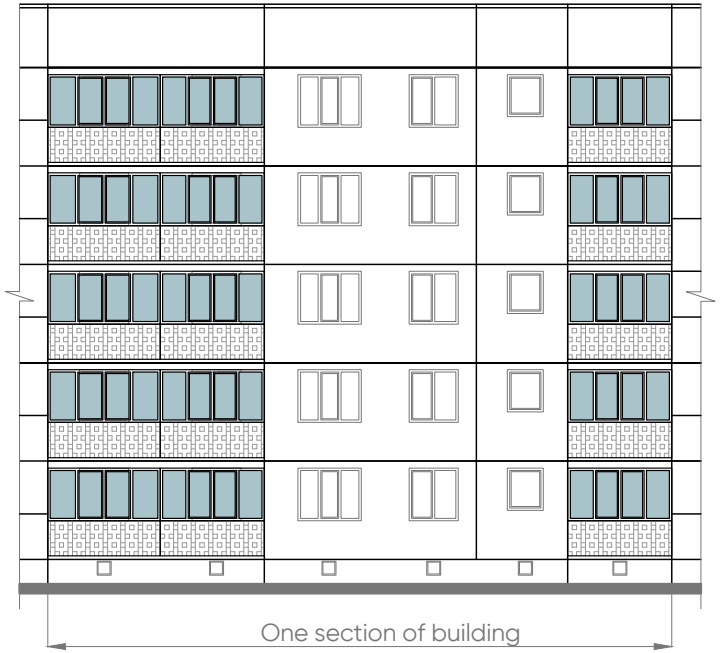
NODE M-119/3
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SCHEME OF FACADE



SERIES 464

5 storey prefab residential houses

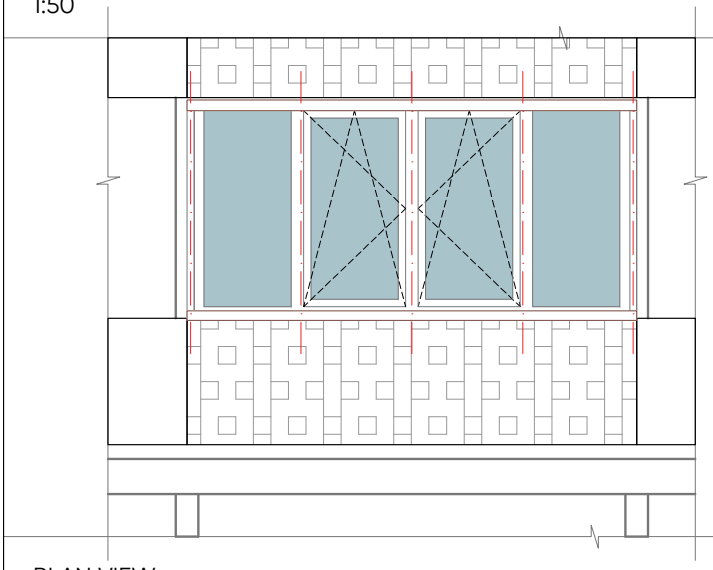
Distance between load-bearing partition walls–2.6 m and 3.2 m

Inner walls–12 cm thick reinforced concrete panels

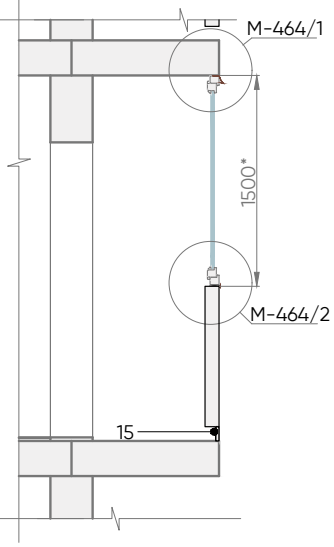
Covering panels–reinforced concrete, 10 cm thick, based on the contour

External walls–light–expanded clay aggregates panels, 30 cm thick, at storey height

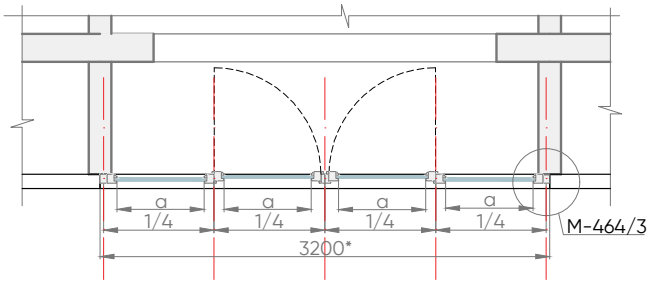
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

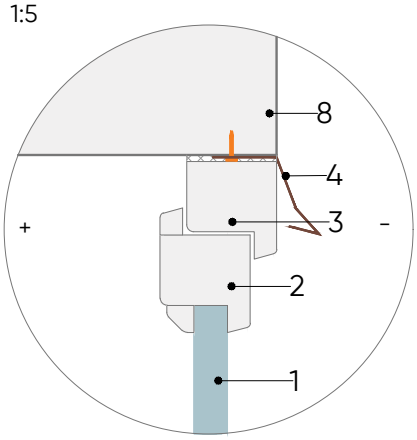


PLAN VIEW
1:50

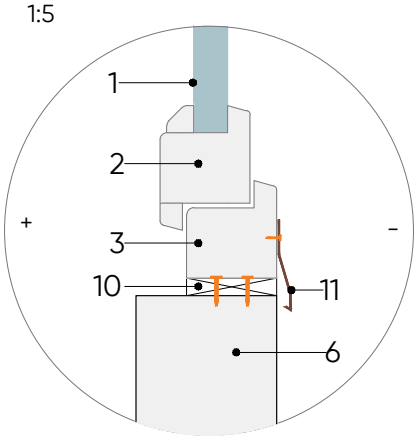


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

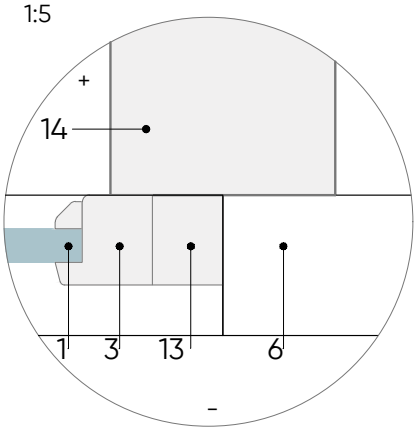
NODE M-464/1
1:5



NODE M-464/2
1:5



NODE M-464/3
1:5



Notes:
* Specify the dimensions of window on the spot.
"+" designates indoor, "-" designates outdoor.
1 Solutions were prepared for PVC window frames.
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit	7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)	13–PVC compensation bar
2–PVC window sash	8–existing covering panel	14–existing wall splitting loggia
3–PVC window frame	9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia	15–PVC panel filling
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)	10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)	16–tin covering bar
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)	11–external tin window sill	17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
6–loggia panel/railing	12–mounting foam	18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 467

9 storey building

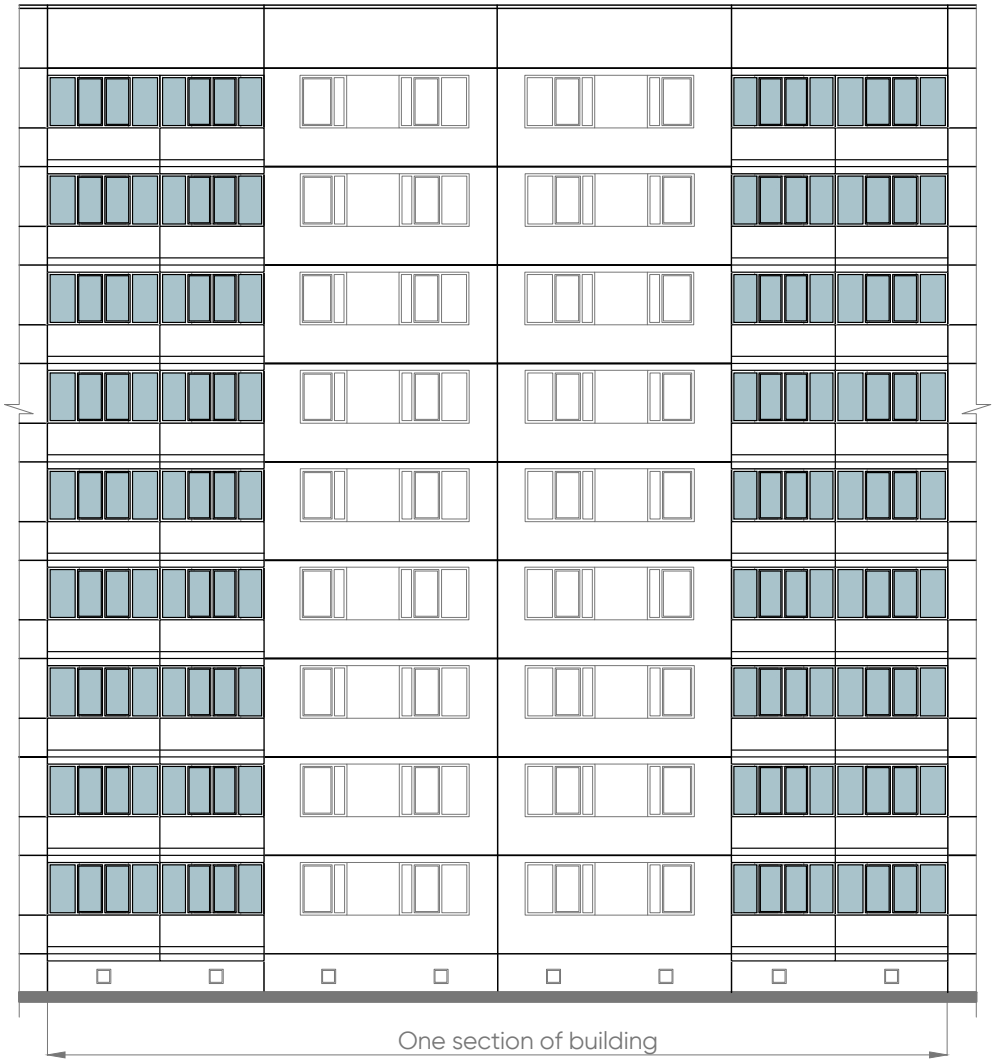
Distances between load-bearing partition walls: 3.2 m and 6.4

Inner walls–15 cm thick reinforced concrete panels

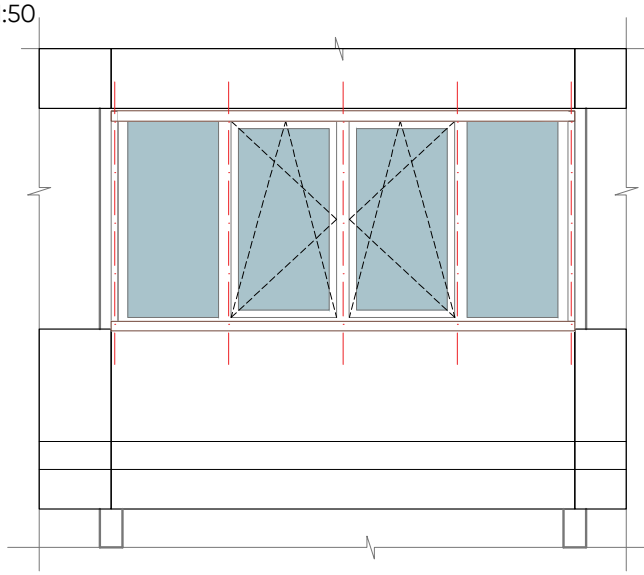
Covering panels–reinforced concrete (multi-cavity),
22 cm thick, based on two ends

External walls–light–expanded clay aggregates panels, 30 cm thick, division in lines

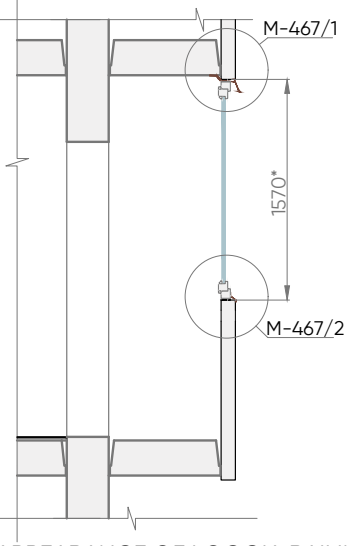
SCHEME OF FACADE



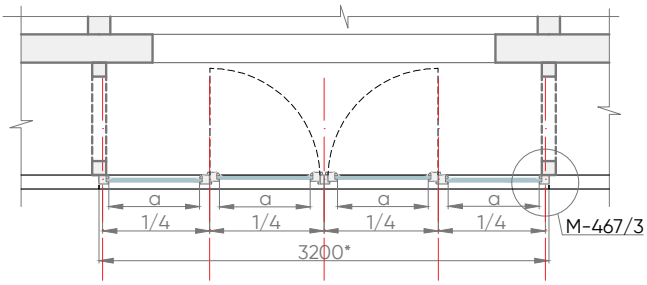
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

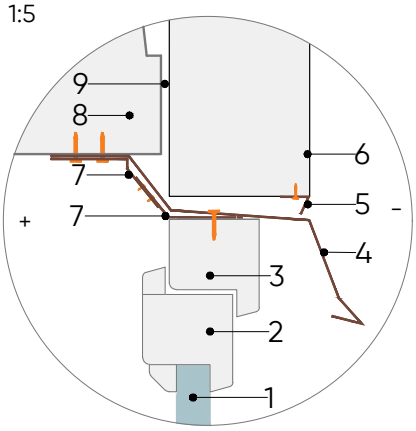


PLAN VIEW
1:50

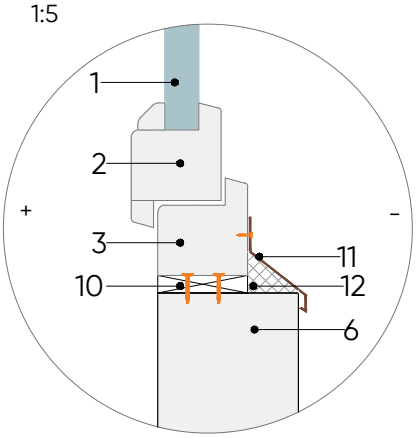


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

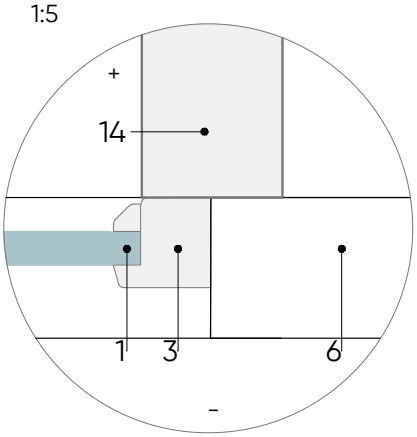
NODE M-467/1
1:5



NODE M-467/2
1:5



NODE M-467/3
1:5



Notes:
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2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit	7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)	13–PVC compensation bar
2–PVC window sash	8–existing covering panel	14–existing wall splitting loggia
3–PVC window frame	9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia	15–PVC panel filling
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)	10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)	16–tin covering bar
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)	11–external tin window sill	17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
6–loggia panel/railing	12–mounting foam	18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

SERIES 602

9 storey prefab residential houses

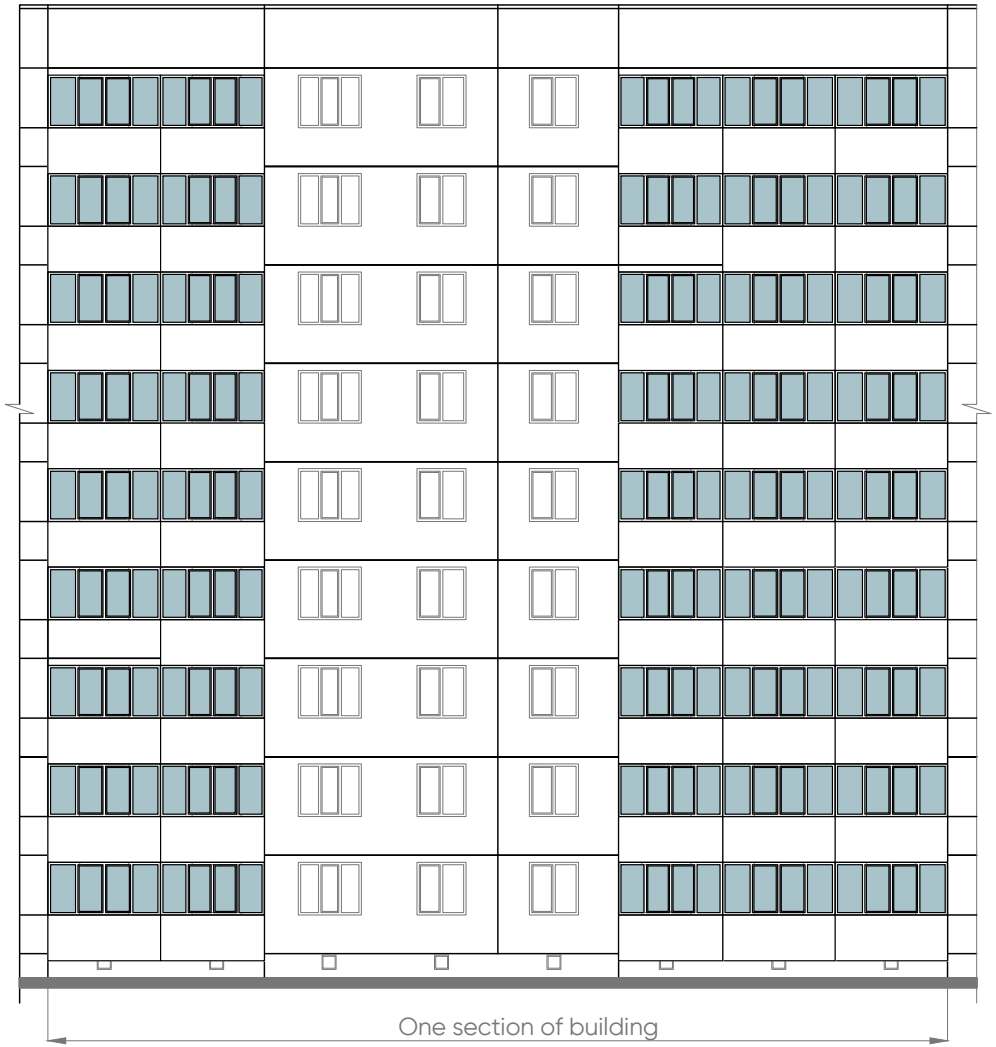
Distance between load-bearing partition walls: 3.2 m

Inner walls–14 cm thick reinforced concrete panels

Covering panels–reinforced concrete, 14 cm thick, based on the contour

External walls–light-expanded clay aggregates panels, 30 cm thick, at storey height

SCHEME OF FACADE



SERIES 602

9 storey prefab residential houses

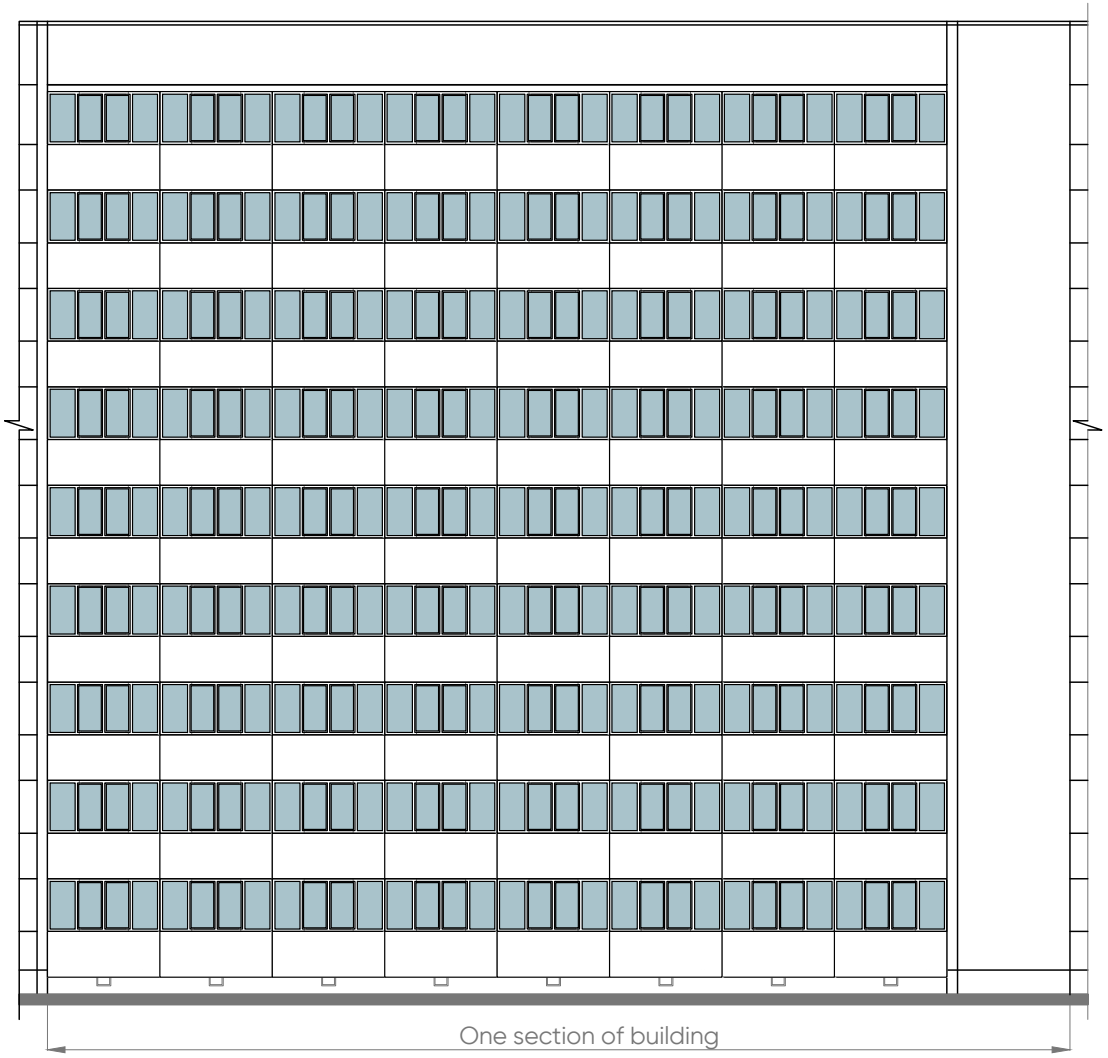
Distance between load-bearing partition walls: 3.2 m

Inner walls–14 cm thick reinforced concrete panels

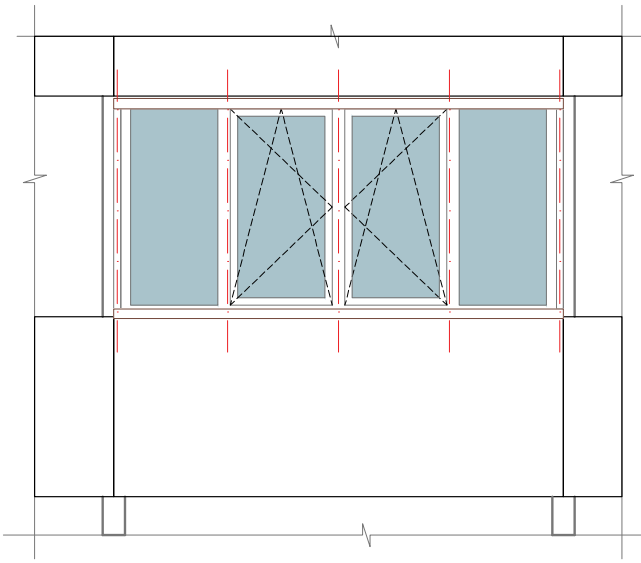
Covering panels–reinforced concrete, 14 cm thick, based on the contour

External walls–light-expanded clay aggregates panels,
30 cm thick, at storey height

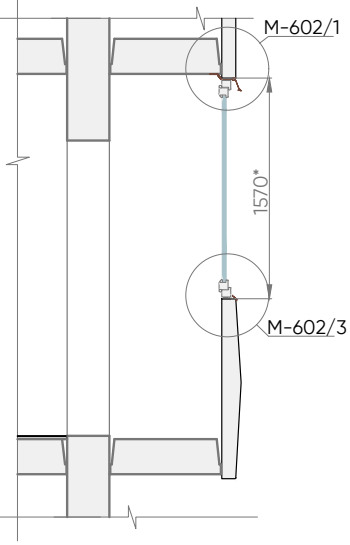
SCHEME OF FACADE



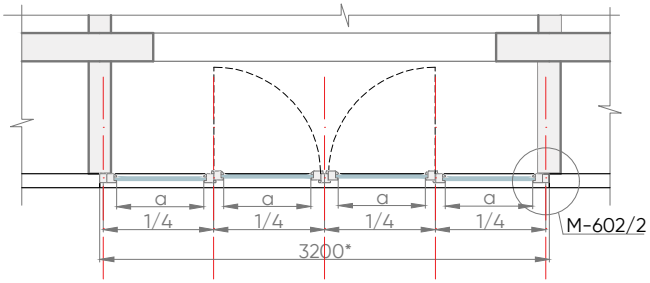
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

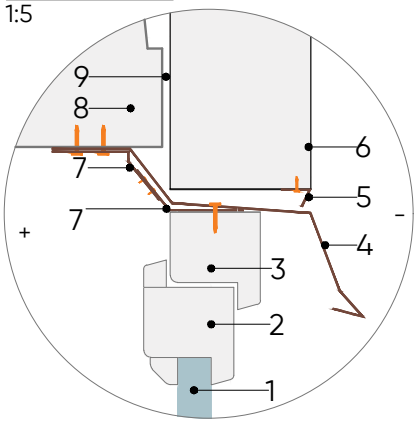


PLAN VIEW
1:50

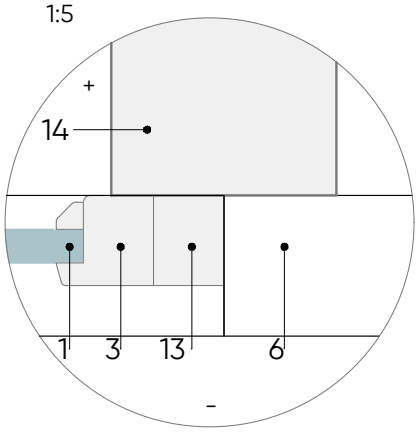


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

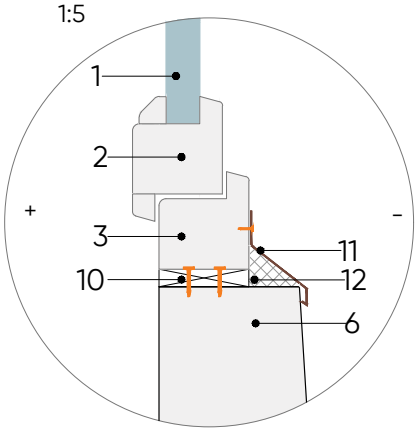
NODE M-602/1
1:5



NODE M-602/2
1:5



NODE M-602/3
1:5



Notes:
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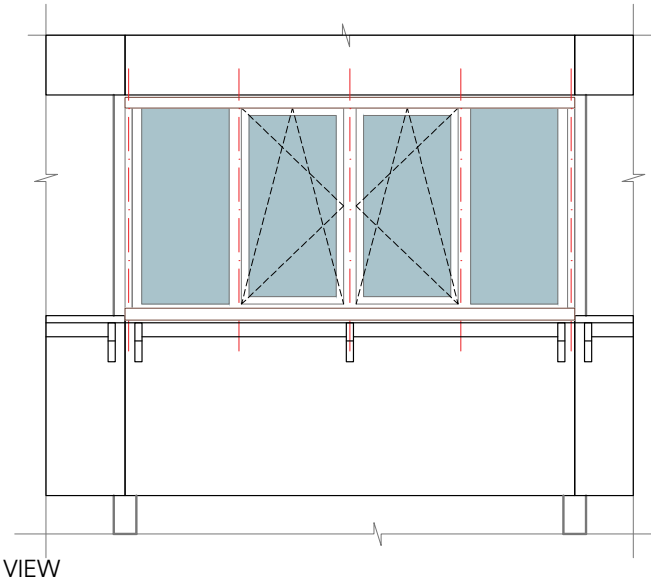
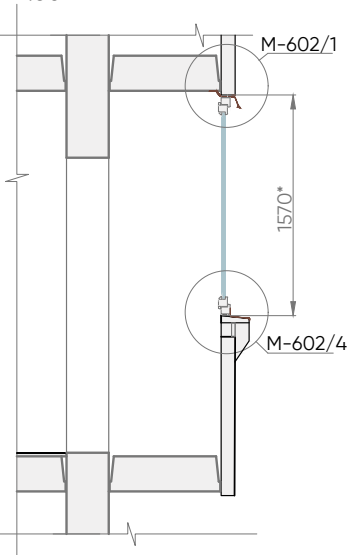
2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
3 Width of PVC profile frame in the facade 70 mm +/- 10%.
Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

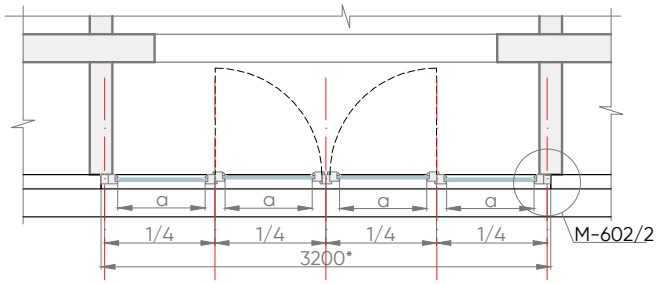
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

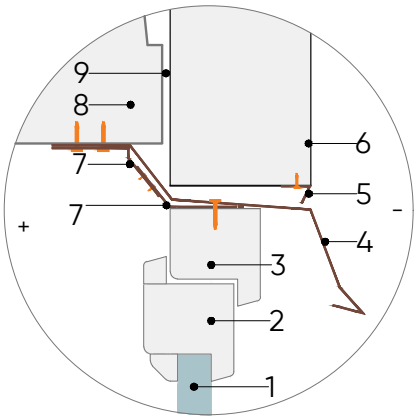


PLAN VIEW
1:50

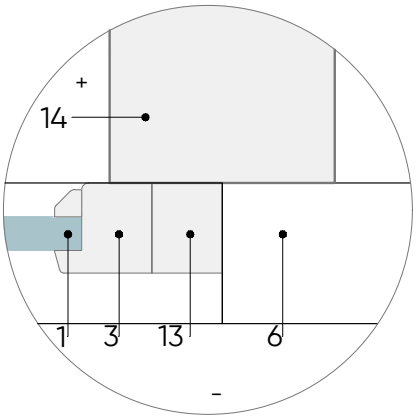


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

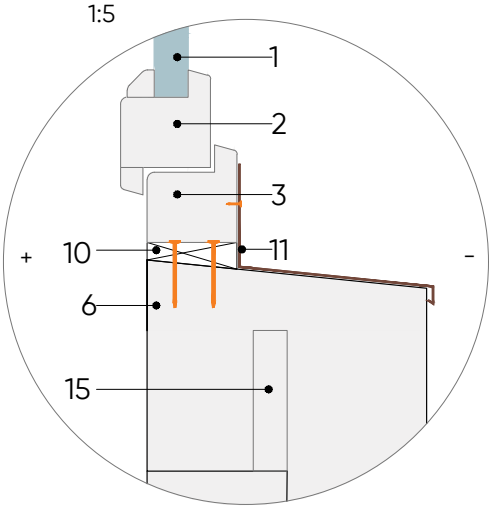
NODE M-602/1
1:5



NODE M-602/2
1:5



NODE M-602/4
1:5



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2 Shade of window frames and tin elements–white.
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Designations:

1–glass unit
2–PVC window sash
3–PVC window frame
4–external tin window sill (installed on the covering panel)
5–tin covering part (installed under the loggia panel)
6–loggia panel/railing
7–anchoring plate (installed to the covering panel)
8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
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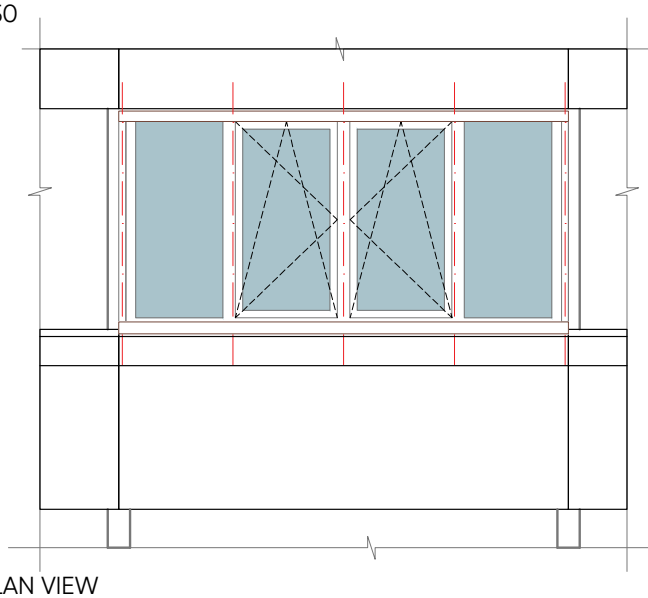
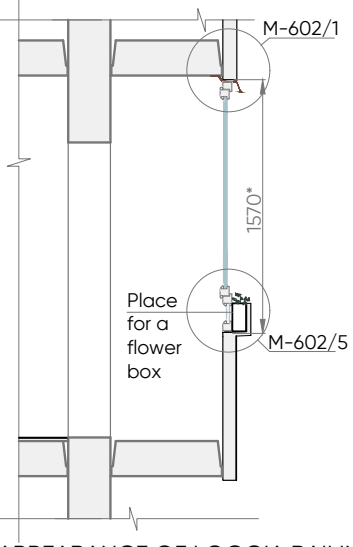
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

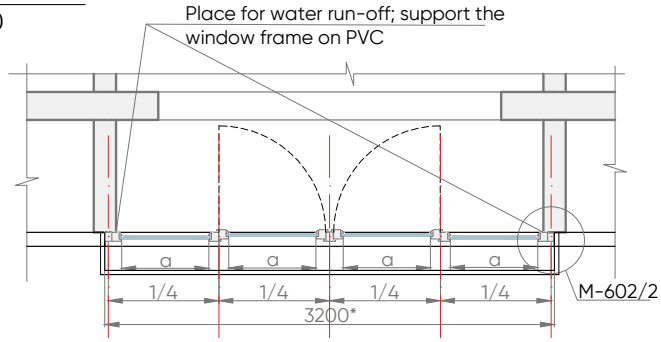
FRONT VIEW
1:50



SECTION
1:50

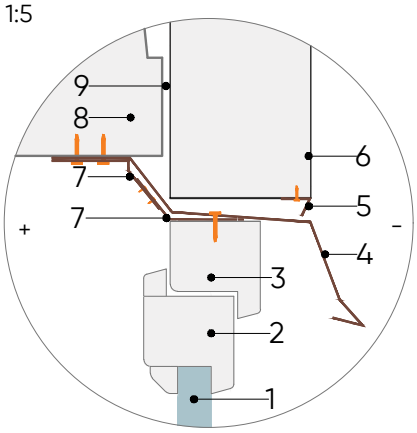


PLAN VIEW
1:50

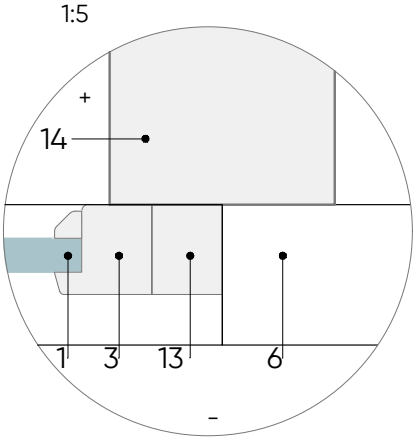


APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING

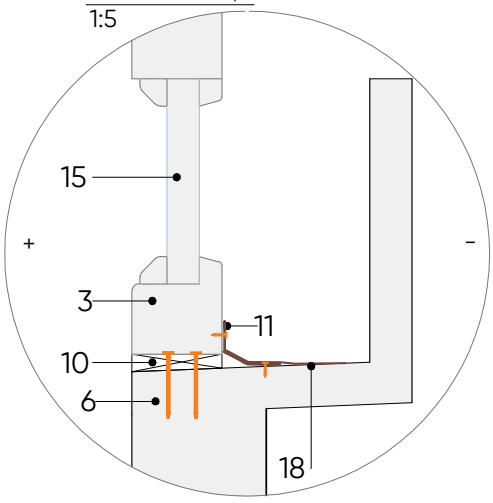
NODE M-602/1
1:5



NODE M-602/2
1:5



NODE M-602/5
1:5



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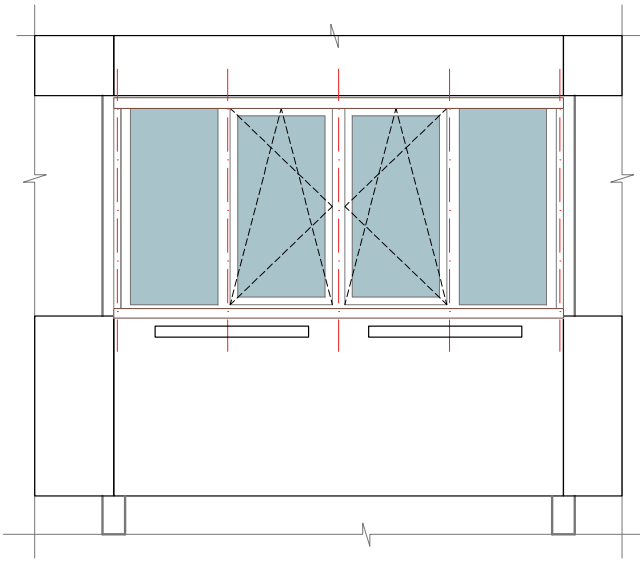
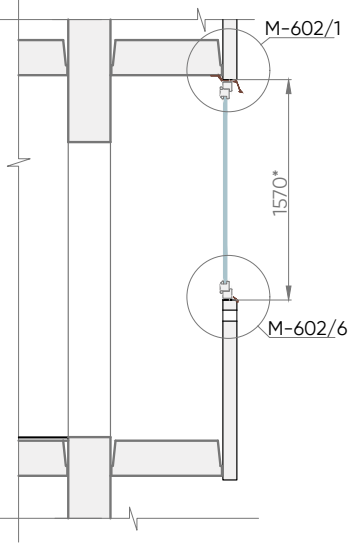
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape

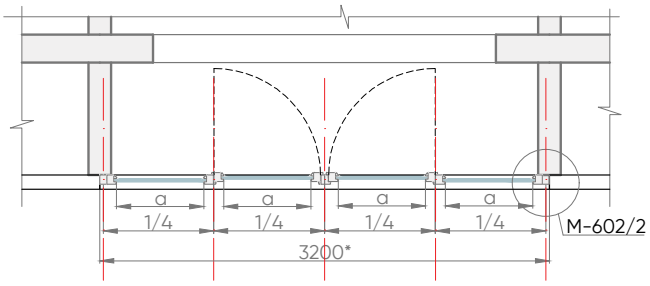
FRONT VIEW
1:50



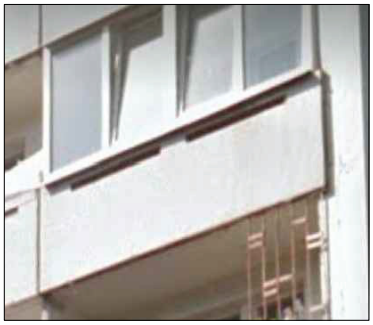
SECTION
1:50



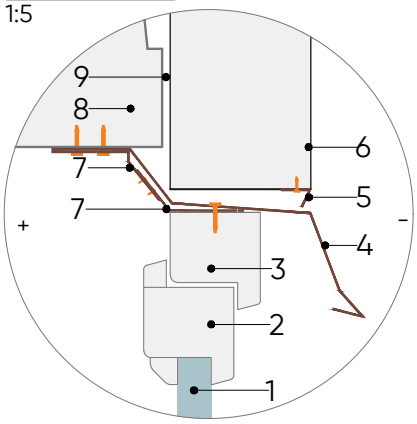
PLAN VIEW
1:50



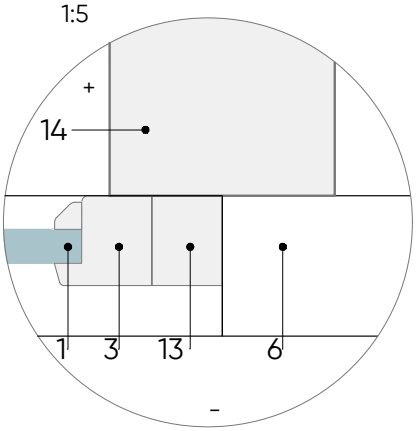
APPEARANCE OF LOGGIA RAILING



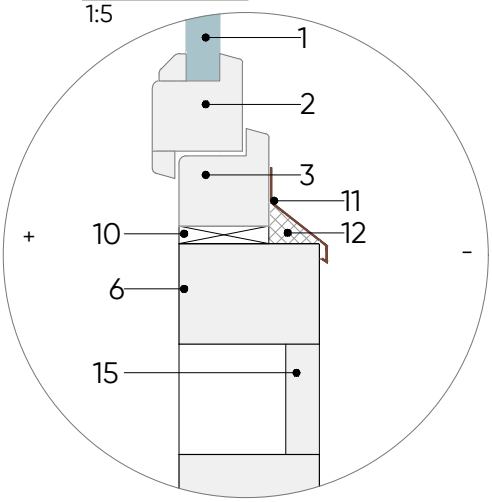
NODE M-602/1
1:5



NODE M-602/2
1:5



NODE M-602/6
1:5



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3–PVC window frame
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6–loggia panel/railing
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8–existing covering panel
9–existing aperture for water runoff from loggia
10–wooden element with thickness of ~12 mm (fixed with stud)
11–external tin window sill
12–mounting foam
13–PVC compensation bar
14–existing wall splitting loggia
15–PVC panel filling
16–tin covering bar
17–metal angle: ~100x100x8 mm
18–bitumen self-adhesive tape