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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

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Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger

Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra
(Ukraine) (527bis)

Kiev : cathédrale Sainte-Sophie et ensemble des bâtiments monastiques et laur de Kievo-
Petchersk (Ukraine) (527bis)

21 – 25 March 2017 / 21 – 25 mars 2017

Mission Report

Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to the World Heritage property

Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev- Pechersk Lavra



Kiev, Ukraine

21 – 25 March 2017

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The mission team would like to express its profound gratitude to the Ukrainian authorities for their support provided during the mission and kind hospitality granted on this occasion. Their support was instrumental in allowing World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS representatives to get acquainted with the World Heritage property, and to receive first-hand information on the issues and challenges that the national and local authorities are facing in their pursuit to ensure a better implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The mission team would like to convey its gratitude especially to all officials and specialists of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, and in particular to Mr Yevhen Nyschuk, Minister of Culture of Ukraine, Ms Tamara Mazur, Deputy Minister and Mr Oleksandr Epifanov, Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage for their valuable efforts in favour of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The mission team would like to convey its special thanks to the Kiev City Council, and in particular to Mr Vitali Klitschko, Mayor of Kiev.

Special thanks go also to all officials and specialists involved in the preparation and the success of this mission, and in particular to Ms Nelia Kukovalska, Director General of the National Reserve "St. Sophia of Kiev", Mr Liubomir Mykhailyna, Director of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve, Ms Daria Nedzelska, National Coordinator, Ms Olga Plamenytska, Director of the Research Institute of Heritage Research, Ms Mykola Haida, President of ICOMOS Ukraine and Mr. Anatoly Antoniuk, ICCROM National Coordinator in Ukraine.

The mission team's deep gratitude goes to H. E. Archbishop Paul, Metropolitan of Vyshgorod and Chernobyl, the governor of the Holy Dormition Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra. The importance given by the religious authorities to this mission, as well as their participation in the meetings and visits during the mission, have well illustrated active involvement of the monastic community of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra in the protection of the World Heritage property of religious interest.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission assessed the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage property Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, in relation to management arrangements, inappropriate developments within the buffer zone, particularly affecting the setting of Saint Sophia Cathedral, and the rehabilitation activities within the Monastery economic courtyard on the Far Caves of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve, which includes the reconstruction of buildings, and other matters raised by the World heritage Committee in Decision 40 COM 7B.61.

Extensive consultation occurred with national, city authorities, site managers and religious authorities. The Mission undertook on-site visits and received a detailed introduction to a series of documents, plans and programs from the Ukrainian authorities.

The general state of conservation of the property, composed of three components – Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra and the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo, remains satisfactory, but under threat.

While maintenance and regular conservation of all the property's components continues, the new monitoring mechanism should be installed at all monuments to survey the stability of their structures. As the progress of the realization of works is connected almost exclusively with financial (funding) opportunities, the Mission recommended that a "Special Fund" should be created at the highest national level in order to secure all necessary funds for conservation, stabilisation and rehabilitation works. In addition, the International Assistance request for the creation of a Monitoring System in St. Sophia Cathedral, submitted by the authorities to the World Heritage Centre, should be revised and reactivated. This project should be extended to all components of the property and specify other sources available (e.g. grants from the relevant European Institutions.)

The property is not currently faced with specific and proven imminent danger that would warrant inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The State Party reassured that the tectonic and seismic movement of the earth's crust, as well as landslide processes, are duly monitored. The State Party should be invited to submit a detailed monitoring report and additional information on this specific issue.

However, inappropriate town planning, started in previous years, has impacted, to some degree, the historic views and the river landscape. **Important views that relate to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property have already been disturbed.**

Moreover, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, the mission has highlighted the obligation of the State Party to report new developments to the World Heritage Centre more proactively and before irreversible decisions are made.

Problem areas and related recommendations:

Legal framework:

The urgent need for the adoption and implementation of the Management Plan (MP) has been repeatedly highlighted by Decisions and requests of the WH Committee. The State Party submitted an enhanced version of the Draft MP to the WH Centre by 1st December 2016. Further preparation works (on the basis of enhanced content and structure) for the final version are in progress, in close cooperation with experts delegated by ICOMOS. Adoption of the MP was expected in first half of 2017. However, because of insufficient

financial resources, the process of preparation is understandably behind the planned program. In this regard, the Mission also recommends the finalization of the MP, in coordination with the World Heritage Centre, and the adoption of the amendments, introducing a legal definition of World Heritage to the Law of Ukraine on the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

- ***Recommendation 1:***

Preparation and adoption of the Draft Law “On Cultural Heritage” must be accelerated in order to eliminate contradictions (clashes) between laws (cultural heritage vs. urban development). The amended law has to solve the harmonization of national legislation in accordance with norms of international law in the field of cultural heritage protection by introducing basic concepts and provisions of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), such as: a World Heritage Property, World Heritage, Buffer Zone, Management Plan etc.

- ***Recommendation 2:***

It is necessary to strengthen the state control over the local authorities, in particular in the field of cultural heritage protection (the role of monument protection authorities in all fields of cultural heritage conservation) in order to achieve better coordination in national legislation that is important for the creation of an effective management system.

- ***Recommendation 3:***

The role of local authorities in the management of the property should be increased, if necessary through appropriate amendments also to the laws of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government” and “On Capital of Ukraine – City-Hero Kyiv”.

Plans (for the management plan see under point 7)
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Taking into account that planning tools, development strategies, and management system for the property should give effective priority to the protection of the World Heritage property’s attributes and their setting, the mission recommends that an Urban Development Concept (a detailed “road map” specifying interventions and deadlines for each and every case) should be developed prior to the adoption of the planned new Urban Master Plan of the City of Kiev. It should introduce “exclusion zones for developments, including high-rises” and focus on the question of what should constitute the appropriate type of intervention for developments, and describe this type of intervention both by assessing the significance of the various areas surrounding three components of the property and by defining that any project should not impact on the property’s OUV, historic views and river landscape.

- ***Recommendation 4:***

Several key regulation documents are in preparation. Their finalization and adoption should be accelerated and have the highest priority. The amendment of the cultural Heritage Law, and the Update of the “Historical and Architectural Key Plan of Kyiv” (Part of the Draft Kyiv Master Plan) need to be finalized and adopted, just as the new open-ended Master Plan of Kyiv and the Zoning Plan of Kyiv Central Area.

Buffer zone issues

The creation of new “urban hubs” within the buffer zone of the property, as well as in its vicinity, will have an adverse impact on the visual context of the immediate and wider neighborhood.

- **Recommendation 5:**

Taking the opportunity of the amendment of the Cultural Heritage Act, it is recommended to examine the possibility to introduce a new legal definition of “buffer zone” of WH properties which allows for different levels and regimes of protection to be included inside of a “buffer zone”. Once that amendment has been accepted, then the unified buffer zone of the WH property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra” – on the basis of currently existing protection – has to be declared.

Protection of the visual integrity

The Mission highlighted that all potential projects should be evaluated through a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS 2011 ‘Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties’, including reference to 3D visual simulations so that the effects of the proposed developments on the Outstanding Universal Value (including integrity and authenticity) of the World Heritage property can be properly understood and considered.

- **Recommendation 6:**

In order to establish a more efficient system of the protection visual integrity of skyline, visual fields and vistas from the most characteristics viewpoints, an overarching solution has to be introduced in the urban regulation documents which are under preparation. Detailed timing of the process leading to adoption shall be presented to the WH Centre, the evaluation after adoption of the effectiveness of amendment of the legal framework shall be presented for examination by the WH Committee at its next session.

Tall buildings:

Taking account of problems that emerged during recent years and a number of Committee decisions that were dealt with, recommendations are the followings.

The height of the high-rise building in Klovsky Decent has not been reduced, as requested by the Committee for some years. The building was completed and is now occupied. The high-rise building in Klovsky Decent has impacted upon the setting and integrity of the property, thereby adversely affecting its OUV. If the ensemble of new high-rise constructions in the newly created “urban hubs” is implemented without proactive evaluation of possible impacts of new developments on the components of the property and the river landscape, it could considerably change the sky-line and views of the city of Kiev and will impact the historic river landscape and original view and would adversely affect visual integrity and therefore the OUV.

If regulations are not immediately introduced by the national and municipal authorities to prevent use of the permissions delivered before the existing moratorium, such an urban development could jeopardize the property’s OUV and could represent potential danger, in conformity with paragraph 179 of the Operational Guidelines.

The mission noted the strong and definite political will to implement those measures, including a newly introduced moratorium, as well as to use the means and tools – new open-

ended Kyiv Development Master Plan (not yet adopted), update of the “Historical and Architectural Key Plan of Kyiv” (Part of the Draft Kyiv Master Plan) and the (not yet adopted) Zoning Plan of Kyiv Central Area as well as adoption of the Management Plan and practicing HIA – that are going to be available to protect and enhance the property’s Outstanding Universal Value.

- ***Recommendation 7:***

It is necessary to establish an updated inventory of tall buildings, in order to be able to evaluate their possible visual impact to the visual integrity of the WH property. This inventory has to contain all existing high-rise buildings and also the already issued building permissions related to tall building projects, showing separately those where the construction has already started. This document shall be submitted to the WH Centre for further consideration.

Reconstructive interventions

In the context of the spirituality and practice of orthodox Christianity, the use of traditional architecture and decorative arts is a living approach, therefore in this context the “reconstruction” is well-known and largely accepted (especially if the given object is not a protected building). Reconstruction can only be accepted in exceptional cases in which the aim of this kind of interventions is to eliminate damage and shortages in the integrity of the ensembles caused by the preceding unfavorable periods of history and, in addition, if all the conditions required in the 2000 Riga Charter are met.

- ***Recommendation 8:***

In the cases of considerable reconstruction, the principles and requirements laid down in the doctrinal documents – such as the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) and The Riga Charter (2000) – should be respected and followed.

- ***Recommendation 9:***

In order to avoid improvised interventions, it is recommended to develop a long-term program aiming to reach the “optimal final situation” of Preserves, indicating all kind of necessary interventions inclusive those elements which are of reconstructive character. This document should be submitted to the WH Centre for evaluation and after adoption should be used together with the Management Plan.

Management issues.

- ***Recommendation 10:***

For the measures required by Decisions of the WH Committee related to particular cases, the State Party should prepare, in close cooperation with the Kiev City, a detailed “road map” specifying interventions and deadlines for each and every case and submit it to the WH Centre by 1 February 2018.

- ***Recommendation 11:***

The process of the preparation of the Management Plan should be accelerated, and the adopted MP should be submitted to the WH Centre no later than 1 December 2017.

- **Recommendation 12:**

Necessary and sufficient funding should be secured by the State Party for the implementation of the Management Plan, as well as for the implementation of the mission recommendations.

On the basis of numerous discussions during the meetings with national and local authorities, the Mission developed a set of measures which are recommended for implementation by the State Party in order to prevent the potential threats and to protect attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

- **Immediate measures (by 1 December 2017)**

1. Reinforce existing coordination among all stakeholders concerned and, in particular between the two Museum-Preserves;
2. Finalize, in coordination with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS International, the Management Plan of the property (special deadline: September 2017);
3. Halt all high-rise development projects within the property and its setting until details of proposed developments, together with Heritage Impact Assessments (undertaken in accordance with the ICOMOS 2011 ‘Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties’) and 3D visual simulations, have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for review and comments by the Advisory Bodies before any irreversible decisions have been made;
4. Introduce a legal ban on the implementation of existing permits for all constructions in the buffer zone of the property and its vicinity, until all potential projects are evaluated through a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS 2011 ‘Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties’, including 3D visual simulations;
5. Document and review all issued permits for constructions in the buffer zone of the property and in its vicinity, in order to evaluate their possible impact on the OUV of the property;
6. Impose for all potential development projects a proactive evaluation of possible impacts on the components of the property, its buffer zone and the river landscape, prior issuing the permits;

- **Short-term measures (by 1 February 2018)**

7. Finalize, in coordination with the World Heritage Centre, the amendments, introducing legal definition of the World Heritage to the Law of Ukraine on the Protection of Cultural Heritage;
8. Enhance the State control in the field of cultural heritage protection;

9. Develop a risk management strategy to enhance monitoring of the tectonic and seismic movement of the earth's crust, as well as of the landslide processes that might affect the region;
 10. Define appropriate territorial planning provisions for the living monastery of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra and develop a long-term program (instead of the existing Rehabilitation Activities Plan) aiming to reach the "optimal final situation" of Preserves;
 11. Develop an Urban Development Concept (a detailed "road map" specifying interventions and deadlines for each and every case) and finalize the Zoning Plan of the Central Planning Area of Kyiv;
 12. Increase the role of local authorities in the management of the property (evaluate the relevance to introduce amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government" and "On Capital of Ukraine – City-Hero Kyiv");
- **Mid-term measures (by 1 December 2018)**
13. Adopt the Urban Master Plan of the City of Kyiv and the Zoning plan of the Kyiv central (City level);
 14. Adopt the amendments introducing legal definition of the World Heritage to the Law of Ukraine on the Protection of Cultural Heritage;
 15. Develop an efficient fund-raising strategy, including a creation of a Special Fund towards the enhanced monitoring and conservation of the property;
 16. Organize a Capacity-Building Workshop for all stakeholders concerned, including the representatives of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra monastery, to reinforce the knowledge and understanding of the World Heritage concept, as well as to prevent any inappropriate developments the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.
- *Recommendation as to whether the level of threats to the property warrants the property being placed on or removed of the List of World Heritage in Danger*

Recommendation 13:

Proposing the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger is not necessary unless the State Party needs this "helpful pressure" to promote (stop delaying) rulemaking at both the State and the Kiev City Administration levels.

In summary, taking account promising tendencies perceived during the Reactive Monitoring Mission, proposing the inscription of the property on the list of World Heritage in Danger is not warranted immediately and may not be the only possible solution for retention of the OUV of the property. The following set of clear conditions has been identified by the Reactive Monitoring Mission as necessary in order to avoid inscription on the list of World Heritage in Danger when the state of conservation of the property is next considered.

Recommendation 14:

Inscription of the property on the list of World Heritage in Danger should occur if all of the following conditions have not been met:

- urgent adoption of the amended version of Cultural Heritage Act (State level)
- finalization and urgent adoption of the Management Plan (State level)
- adoption of the Master Plan of Kyiv and the Zoning plan of the Kyiv central (City level)
- urgent preparation an inventory of already licensed constructions in the protected area and approved tall building (City and State)
- no new tall building construction is to be licensed, either within or outside of protected areas, which disturbs the skyline and visual integrity of the WH property, (City and State)
- no new (licensed or illegal) cases of disturbing demolition/ new construction in the buffer zone (City and State)

In conformity with the *Operational Guidelines*, the schedule, program and deadlines for the above items should be determined by the State Party.

1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION (detailed description provided in Annex I)

• INSCRIPTION HISTORY

The World Heritage property of the Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (Ukraine) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990, under Criteria: Cultural site (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) during the 14th Session of the Committee. No buffer zone was defined at the time of the inscription, and the Committee recommended that the authorities concerned respect the environment of these two outstanding monumental ensembles.

BUFFER ZONE CREATION

The document “Buffer Zone of the Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastery Buildings” was received by the World Heritage Centre on 6 April 2005. The proposed buffer zone encompasses the most valuable historic and cultural aspects of Kiev, including the State Historic and Architectural Preserve “Starodavniy (ancient) Kyiv”, and the protective zones of Volodymyrska St. and Khreshchatyk. The boundaries have been slightly changed compared to the previous proposal, including parts of the Kyiv’s Upper City plateau within the limits of the ancient fortification and representing its historic setting. The buffer zone has been reduced at the expense of parts in the vicinity of Independence Square (Maydan Nezalezhnosti) belonging to the ensemble of Khreshchatyk Street. The proposed buffer zone is relatively large, covering areas that are already legally protected. The scope of the buffer zone is to provide an urban planning instrument for the control of developments, but it can also highlight significant urban forms. Related to the buffer zone(s), the World Heritage Committee’s Decision (29 COM 8B.56) contains following points: 1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B Add, 2. Commends the State Party for having proposed the buffer zones. 3. Approves the minor modification of the buffer zone of the Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastery Buildings.

The expansion of the eastern limit of the buffer zone of the St. Sophia with the inclusion of Khreshchatyk Street and Maidan Nezalezhnosti Square, as an important component of the urban environment, takes into account UNESCO recommendations set forth in decisions 33 COM 7.B125 (p. 7) and 34 COM 7.B.103 (p. 8). Also, in according to Decision 36 COM 8B.41 (p. 2b) on the possibility of including the slopes of the Andrew’s Hill, the northern limit of the buffer zone is expanded within the funicular, Borychiv Tik Street and Andrew’s Descent. From the south, both the odd and even numbered buildings on Prorizna Street are attached to the protected zone of the ensemble of the buildings of the Sophia Cathedral. Prorizna Street is one of the important structural axes that forms the historic city centre. It is an important historical element of the city environment and has a significant architectural, historical and cultural importance that needs to be preserved and regenerated.

The regime of the preserved zone corresponds to the Law of Ukraine “On the Protection of Cultural Heritage” (2000) and the requirements of international agreements for the preservation of immovable cultural heritage. The archaeological regime within the protected zone, as the most archaeologically valuable territory of the city, corresponds to the requirements of the “International Charter on the Protection and Using the Archaeological Heritage” (1990).

Possible extension of the buffer zone boundaries: The State Party states that the Scientific and Methodological Council of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine decided to unify the buffer zones of both components of the property. The proposal and project documentation have been approved by the Ministry of Culture in July 2011. No maps have been provided nor has a request for a minor boundary modification been submitted to the World Heritage Committee.

• INSCRIPTION CRITERIA AND WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

The Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings and Kiev-Pechersk Lavra represent two outstanding complexes of cultural heritage monuments from the Middle Ages and Early Modern period (Kievan Rus' and Hetmanate Periods).

The property consists of two separate components: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and its related monastic buildings and the monastic complex of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra with the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo.

Saint-Sophia Cathedral, located in the historic centre of Kiev, is one of the major monuments representing the architectural and the monumental art of the early 11th century. The Cathedral was built with the participation of local builders and Byzantine masters during the reign of the Great Prince of Kiev, Yaroslav the Wise, as the main Christian Church of the Kievan Rus' capital. The Cathedral has preserved its ancient interiors and the collection of mosaics and frescoes of the 11th century is unique for its integrity. Its masterpieces include the Pantocrator, the Virgin Orans, the Communion of the Apostles, the Deisis and the Annunciation. The architecture and monumental art of the Cathedral had a wide influence on the architecture and decoration of the Kievan Rus' temples. Monastic buildings constructed in the 17th and 18th centuries in the Ukrainian Baroque style surround the Cathedral. The architectural ensemble includes the bell tower, Metropolitan's house, the refectory, the Zaborovsky gate, the south entrance tower, the cells of cathedral elders and the seminary encircled by a stone wall. Over the centuries, the Cathedral and monastic buildings have expressed a unique harmony of architectural and natural forms, and national spirit and have held a significant place in the traditional historic landscape of Kiev.

The Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is an architectural ensemble of monastic buildings situated on the plateau overlooking the right bank of the Dnieper River. The ensemble was formed over many centuries in organic combination with the landscape, and acts as a general urban dominant. Founded by St. Anthony and St. Theodosy in the 11th century, the monastery became a prominent spiritual and cultural centre that made a significant contribution to the development of education, art and medicine. The architectural ensemble of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra comprises unique surface and underground churches from the 11th to the 19th centuries, in a complex of labyrinthine caves that expands more than 600m, as well as domestic and household buildings from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The architectural ensemble acquired its modern aspect as a result of construction activities in the 17th to the 18th centuries in the heyday of the Ukrainian Baroque. The main monuments of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra ensemble are the Dormition Cathedral, the Trinity Gate Church, the Great Bell Tower, the Church of All Saints, the Refectory Church, the monastery defensive walls with towers, the cave complexes of St. Anthony (Near) and St. Theodosy (Far) with surface churches, the Exaltation of the Cross and the Nativity of the Virgin and the Church of the Saviour on Berestovo. For centuries, the Kiev-Pechersk Monastery, with relics of saints buried in caves, has been one of the most important Christian pilgrimage centres in the world.

Criterion (i): Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra represents a masterpiece of human creative genius in both its architectural conception and its remarkable decoration.

Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a unique monument of architecture and monumental art of the early 11th century having the biggest preserved collection of mosaics and frescoes of that period. The Cathedral's architecture is distinguished by supplementary naves added to the five-nave core and pyramidal spatial composition of the cross dome church. The monumental decoration of the Cathedral composes an ensemble unique for its conceptual design that reflects the major theological ideas of the time and is an outstanding example of Byzantine art. The huge pantheon of Christian saints depicted in the Cathedral has an unrivalled multiplicity among Byzantine monuments of that

time. The mural paintings of the Cathedral also include a complex of unique secular frescoes in the stair towers made in the tradition of Byzantine art.

The ensemble of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is a masterpiece of Ukrainian art that was definitely formed during the Baroque period. It integrates unique surface and underground buildings and structures of the 11th-19th centuries combined with a rich landscape.

Criterion (ii): The property is a result of the cultural interaction of the Kievan Rus', the Byzantine Empire and Western Europe. Architecture and monumental painting at the property reflect the changes of Byzantine architectural and artistic traditions that acquired a new sense under the influence of local vision. It revealed, in spiritual tradition as well as in architectural planning, encompassing the tradition of underground Orthodox cult architecture of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra. The Dormition Cathedral was an example for the construction of similar churches in the Eastern Europe region during the 12th to 15th centuries.

Criterion (iii): Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra bears exceptional testimony to the centuries-old Byzantine cultural traditions of neighbouring countries in general and of Kievan Rus' in particular. Over the centuries the property had a major spiritual influence in Eastern Europe.

Criterion (iv): Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a unique edifice that reflects in its architecture and mural decoration the peculiarities of churchwarden order. The construction of the Cathedral laid the foundation of an architectural school that influenced the cult architecture and monumental art of Kievan Rus' and then of Eastern Europe.

Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is an exceptionally valuable architectural ensemble formed over the course of almost nine centuries, which reflects changes in stylistic trends in architecture, as well as the process of the improvement of engineering structures.

- **JUSTIFICATION OF THE MISSION** (program provided in Annex II)

The World Heritage Committee, at its 40th session (Istanbul, 2016), reiterated its concerns expressed every year since 2008 regarding the critical level of urban development reached since inscription and its cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and the need for new tools to orient the development process towards sustainable development that protects the attributes of OUV. It also reiterated its serious concern about the longstanding threats to the property, such as the lack of appropriate legal protection and planning mechanisms, as well as the unresolved issue of unauthorized constructions in the buffer zone and visual vicinity of the property and planned reconstruction works within the boundaries of the property, which have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics and could impact adversely on the property's OUV.

The World Heritage Committee requested the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to assess its current conditions, to discuss all sensitive issues regarding the protection of the historic urban landscape of the city of Kyiv, including reinforcement of the management system and the issues identified in its previous Decisions.

A joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission was carried out from 21-25 March 2017 to Kiev (Ukraine), invited by the State Party.

The mission was conducted by Ms Anna Sidorenko, Programme Specialist in charge of Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, UNESCO World Heritage Centre and Professor Dr. Tamás

Fejérdy, ICOMOS representative. They met the representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine, the representatives of the Saint-Sophia and the Kiev-Pechersk Historico-Cultural Reserves, the Mayor of Kiev and the governor of the Holy Dormition Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra.

- TERMS OF REFERENCE (provided in Annex III)



2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

• PROTECTED AREA LEGISLATION

Detailed description of the legal background is presented in the mission reports from 2009, 2010, 2011 and updated in the mission report from 2013. The reports are available on <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527/documents/>.

A list of legal documents (excerpt from the Draft Management Plan 2016/2017) is annexed (Annex VIII), containing Presidential orders, By-laws and Departmental Acts.

○ GENERAL FRAMEWORK

Incorporation of international treaties/conventions to the national legal context:

- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of October 4, 1988 No.6673)
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Law of Ukraine of March 6, 2008 No.132)
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Law of Ukraine of September 20, 2006 No.165)
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Law of Ukraine of December 10, 2003 No. 13699)
- The European Landscape Convention (Law of Ukraine of September 7, 2005 No.2831)
- Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention, ratified by Ukraine 09/01/2014)

Laws

- **Law of Ukraine On Protection of Cultural Heritage** (08.06.2000 № 1805) is the basic act regulating the legal, institutional, social and economic relations in the field of cultural heritage protection for its conservation, use, protection of the traditional character of the historic environment. The legal status of preserves is provided by the regulations of Articles 33, 33-1, 33-2, 33-3 of this Cultural Heritage Act.
- Other relevant laws: Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Cultural Heritage (d/d 08.06.2000, # 1805-III) as amended, “On Protection of the Archaeological Heritage” (d/d 18.03.2004, # 1626-IV), “On the Regulation of Urban Planning”(d/d 17.02.2011, #3038) as amended, “On Capital of Ukraine - Hero City Kyiv” (d/d 15.01.1999, #401), “On the List of Monuments of Cultural Heritage not Liable to Privatization” (d/d 23.09.2008, #574).
- The Preserve museum collections belong to the Museum Fund of Ukraine and are protected by the Law of Ukraine “On Museum and Museum Affairs” as amended (d/d 29.06.1995, # 249 / 95-BP).
- All organizations involved in the protection of Cultural Heritage of Ukraine, including the National Conservation Area “Saint Sophia of Kyiv” and the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve must comply with “State Construction Standards of Ukraine. Reconstruction, repair, restoration of nonproductive assets. Restoration, conservation, and repair works on cultural heritage monuments”, ДБН В.3.2-1-2004, “State Construction Standards of Ukraine. Structure, Content, the Order of Development,

Endorsement, and Approval of the Research and Project Documentation for the Restoration of the Cultural Heritage Immovable Monuments”. ДБН А.2.2.-6-2008, “State Construction Standards of Ukraine. Structure, Content, the Order of Development, Endorsement, and Approval of the Research and Project Documentation for identification of boundaries and land-use regimes of protected zones of architectural monuments” ДБН В. 2.2-2-2008.

○ PROPERTY SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

- The ensemble of the building-complex of **Saint Sophia Cathedral** is a state property and, in accordance with the decision of the Kyiv City Council of April 24, 2003 № 411/571 and the State Act, ser. ЯЯ. № 080561, it is in constant use of the National Conservation Area “St. Sophia in Kyiv”.
- The ensemble of Saint Sophia Cathedral of national significance were under the protection of the state by the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in 1963 and 1979. Today the monuments are registered in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine by category of national and local significance.
- In accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine of December 21, 2012 №1566 2 objects of cultural heritage were entered in the State Register by category of local significance and 11 objects of cultural heritage recommended for inclusion in the State Register by category of national significance. The State Register of Monuments of National Significant is currently under revision.
- In accordance with the legislation of Ukraine to ensure the regime of monument protection, including the regime of use of the territory, Conservation Areas have concluded protection contracts for the use of cultural heritage monuments with the relevant Authority of cultural heritage protection for the period of using the monuments.
- Cultural, historical and architectural monuments that are components of the ensemble of buildings of **Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra** got the status of historical and cultural Preserve in 1926. According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine “On Granting the National status to the Kyiv-Pechersk State Historical and Cultural Preserve” of March 13, 1996 (#181/96) the Preserve got the status of the national institution.
- Decree of the President of Ukraine “On Granting the National status to the Kyiv-Pechersk State Historical and Cultural Preserve” of March 13, 1996 (#181/96) declares the status of the national institution for Preserve. Decision of the Kiev City Council of February 17, 2015 (# 131/966) National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve authorized to increase its lands to approximately 32 hectares.

● INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Both the St Sophia Cathedral and Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra are State properties.

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and specific authorized agencies are responsible for state management in the sphere of cultural heritage protection.
- Ministry of Culture of Ukraine is a specific authorized agency for the protection of cultural heritage.

- The Administration of Historical and Cultural Reserve of National Conservation Area “St Sophia of Kyiv” and the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve are established on basis of St Sophia Cathedral ensemble and related monastic buildings as well as Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra relatively.

Advisory bodies are also involved:

- Public Humanitarian Council chaired by the President of Ukraine is an advisory body to the President of Ukraine established to take account of significant public interest in addressing the issues among others in the field of culture.
- Scientific and Methodological Council for the Cultural Heritage Protection of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine is an advisory body established to review the scientific recommendations and proposals for the elaborating of the main directions of development of cultural heritage protection, to discuss the major programs and projects for the protection of cultural heritage.
- Supervisory Councils of the National Conservation Area “St. Sophia of Kyiv” and the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve are established to monitor the reserves activities and functioning. The Supervisory Councils include members of parliament, church leaders, leaders of science and culture.

• PLANS AND INSTRUMENTS

- Kyiv Master Plan is the main local urban planning document, valid until 2020, approved by the Decision of Kyiv City Council from 28.03.2002 № 370/ 1804

“Its strategic objective is to ensure the development of Kyiv in long-term perspective by creating a high-level living environment of citizens in the framework of the sustainable development and ensuring its functions of the capital of the one of the biggest European countries. The Master Plan contains restrictions in the field of monuments protection and charges aimed to ensure the protection and preservation of the World Heritage Property. A historical and city planning key plan had been developed for the first time as a part of the Master Plan for Kyiv and its suburban area. It defines the boundaries of the historical area and land-use regimes of the protected zones. The World Heritage Property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and related monastic buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra” and its buffer zones are located within the boundaries of the Central historical area, therefore the height limits, preservation of historical environment and zoning restrictions are applied to them.

Limited reconstructions are allowable within a protected (buffer) zone, aimed at the regeneration, architectural and compositional completions of historically underdeveloped areas, the creation of optimal conditions for the observation of the Ensembles and their traditional surroundings.

Within the protected (buffer) zone only reconstructions are allowed that do not contradict the requirements of the Cultural Heritage protection of the Upper Town and Pechersk district, the Outstanding Value of Saint Sophia Cathedral and Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra Ensembles, contribute to the regeneration of the main characteristic features of the historical environment of the Ensembles as well as the improvement of the quality of the urban environment. It is the case of the restoration of architectural monuments

of the national and local importance, landscaping and public amenities, and reconstructions concerning the functioning of the Upper Town and Pechersk district as components of the citywide core and its formation as residential, business, community, cultural and tourist center respecting reasonable height and built-up density limits according to the zoning plan of the city central area.

Herein – in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines – the UNESCO World Heritage Centre should be informed beforehand about all the architectural alterations planned within the protected (buffer) zone through the National Commission of Ukraine for UNESCO. The necessity of informing the World Heritage Centre is defined by the central executive body in the field of the Cultural Heritage protection depending on the degree of impact of the construction project on the traditional character of the environment.

The activities which have or can have a negative impact on the state of conservation of the Cultural Heritage Properties, their protective and use regimes are prohibited in the Preserves territories. Such as excavations “on the demolition” of archaeological cultural layer over the entire territory and all the way down or reservation of the not excavated sites of the cultural layer as a reference for the future, new construction, earthwork, laying of transport communications and utility services if it is not to provide the functioning of the Preserve and its monuments and in cases when these activities violate the underground parts of monuments or the hydrological regime of the area, installation of the aerial circuits.” (Draft Management Plan 2016)

There have been many deficiencies in the implementation of the above detailed and well thought-out regulation of the Master Plan of Kiev – as is apparent from the consecutive resolutions of the World Heritage Committee. Constructions were realized with building permission but not executed in accordance with licenses, just as constructions without permissions did not take into account the regulation. Corrective measures took place only in exceptional cases.

- New, open-ended Kyiv Development Master Plan: pursuant to the Decree of the President of Ukraine d/d 25.02.2008 #157/2008, “On the emergency activities concerning Kyiv development” and the Decision of the Kyiv City Council d/d 23.12.1999 № 171/673 “On the organization of works of the development of Kyiv Master Plan for a new accounting period” the development of a new open-ended Kyiv Development Master Plan is terminating.
- The Concept of Strategic Kyiv Development (1st stage of the Development Master Plan for Kyiv and its suburban area until 2025) was approved by the Decision of the Kyiv City Council d/d 16.09.2010 № 35/4847.
- Kyiv City Development Strategy Until 2025 was approved by the Decision of Kyiv City Council d/d 15.12.2011 # 824/7060. This document defines nine strategic initiatives including those dedicated to the preservation of Cultural Heritage in Kyiv and the unique natural landscape of Kyiv hills, islands and Dnieper riverside – these are strategic initiatives “Cultural Heights” and “Dnieper Gem”.
- Update of the “Historical and Architectural Key Plan of Kyiv” (Part of the Draft Kyiv Master Plan) is in the final stage of preparation. Special chapters of the draft of the Historical and Architectural Key Plan of Kyiv will be devoted to the analysis of use regimes for historical areas, including “Starokyivsky” and “Pechersko-Zvirynetsky” areas (the World Heritage

Property location territory). This Plan aims to reinforce the earlier defined use regimes of areas of historical and cultural Preserves (National Conservation Area “Saint Sophia of Kyiv”, National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve).

- Zoning Plan of Kyiv Central Area. In 2012, the Kyiv City Council adopted the document, d/d 20.09.2012 # 69/8353 “On the development of the zoning plan for the territory of Kyiv.” “The Institute of Kyiv Master Plan” has been developing the zoning plan of the central part of Kyiv, which includes the World Heritage Property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra”. (Not yet adopted.)

“The Kyiv city zoning plan is developed, by using the latest techniques of determination of the parameters of the height of the constructions in the historical areas of Kyiv. For each quarter (district), situated in the historical area, there have been defined certain parameters: magnitude, height of constructions, etc., taken into account possible negative impact on the World Heritage Property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra”, as well as the impact on the other outstanding monuments. For this purpose a 3-D model of the central part of Kyiv has been developed. There also have been defined the absolute markers of the maximum height of the buildings and the threat of negative impact of the new-built constructions on the World Heritage properties. Moreover new observing points were identified, from which the viewers can see these historic monuments. As an example of the definition of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra Ensemble zone of influence on the area located on the left bank of the Dnieper River “The scheme of panoramic view of the Dormition Cathedral of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra from the left bank area of Kyiv” has been developed. (Picture 37)

In order to preserve the compositional and artistic qualities of architectural monuments, as well as their dominating role within the construction outline of the city, some requirements have been included in the process of town-planning concerning the necessity to reveal and take into account the zones of forming observation points and zones from which these monuments can be visually perceived. The structure of town-planning restrictions of zoning includes the procedural and planning restrictions concerning heritage monument protection, environmental protection as well as sanitary restrictions. Heritage conservation restrictions were set for new construction and reconstruction within the territories of historical areas, monuments of Historical and Cultural Heritage, their protected zones, zones of regulation of building and other protection areas. (Picture 38)

The development and the approval of the zoning plan of the central part of Kyiv will become an effective mechanism for unlocking the real estate operations (lifting the moratorium on land allocation for urban development needs and new building construction in the buffer zone of the World Heritage Property and at the same time clear regulations of urban development in the buffer zone, taking into account all possible risks, as well as all necessary constraints).” (Draft management Plan 2016)

- Detailed Plans for the Territories Adjacent to the World Heritage Property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra”. Building planning documentation, developed according to the Kyiv City Council Decree, d/d 11.13.2013, #518/10006 “On Approval of the municipal program for creation (updating) of development planning documentation of Kyiv”.

- City Beautification Programs of Improvement of Buffer Zones of the World Heritage Property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra”

“In order to improve the perception of the World Heritage Property, the Kyiv Authorities have taken several measures in terms of beautification improvement program, including the territories of buffer zones of the World Heritage properties.”

The Decree of Kyiv City Council, d/d January 26, 2012 # 20/7357 approved the “Concept of development of outdoor advertising in Kyiv”, in which an outdoor advertising in Kyiv was limited, according to the defined format zones. World Heritage Property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra” and its buffer zones were defined as “0” format zone, it means that any placement of separate advertising structures on the territory of the Preserves and the attached areas is prohibited. In November 2016, the Kyiv City State Administration held a regulatory procedure of implementing the amendments to this Concept, which aimed to strengthen the restrictions of outdoor advertising on territories of buffer zones by including them to a “0” format zone.” (Draft management Plan 2016)

The Management Plan – Urgent need for adoption and implementation of the MP have been required repeatedly by Decisions of the WH Committee. The State Party submitted the enhanced version of the Draft MP to the WH Centre on 1 December 2016. Further preparation works for the final version are in progress, in close cooperation with experts delegated by ICOMOS. Adoption of the MP was expected in first half of the year 2017. However, because of insufficient financial resources, the process of preparation is behind the planned agenda.

The Management Plan for World Heritage Property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra” is developed in accordance with the decisions of the 33-40th sessions of the World Heritage Committee, as well as the recommendations of the Reactive Monitoring Missions of UNESCO/ICOMOS (2009 – 2013) regarding the conservation of the property and the necessity for development of Plan for its management. The Management Plan considers the international documents and experience of the developing the management plans for selected World Heritage sites.

The new version of the draft Management Plan is foreseen to contain basic data, descriptions, evaluation of the current situation, legal and institutional context as well definition of the optimal status of conservation of the property, structural and institutional requirements and functions, cooperation with other institutions and stakeholders, specific issues (tourism, risk preparedness, etc.); strategic concept of the management and short, medium and long term programs as well urgent interventions.

The draft table of contents of the MP (submitted by the State Party for consultation purposes to ICOMOS in March 2017) :

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Foreword of the Mayor of Kyiv

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VIII. Periodicity of revision of the MP

8.1 Monitoring of the MP implementation

8.2 Updating the MP

The process of the elaboration of the Management Plan was launched in 2012. The integrated Management Plan was developed by a joint working group that united the representatives of the National Conservation Area “Saint Sophia of Kyiv” and the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve, responsible for the operational management of the property’s components, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Research Institute of Monument Protection of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine as well as Ukrainian State Research and Design Institute “MISTOBUDUVANNIA” (Town Planning Institute) and Ukrainian State Research and Design Institute “UKRNDIPROEKTRESTAVRATSIA” (Project Designing and Restoration Institute) of the Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine. The experts of the relevant municipal authorities and NGOs were involved to the development of the Management Plan.

The process of elaboration of the MP (2012-2017) includes the following stages:

1. Development of the MP (first edition) - 2012 - 2013; was reviewed and approved by the Scientific and Methodological Council for Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine;
2. Evaluation of the MP by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS and provision of ICOMOS Technical Evaluation - 2014.
3. Elaboration of the second version of the MP in accordance with comments and recommendations of ICOMOS Technical Evaluation - 2015;
4. Public discussion with local communities, NGOs, interested institutions and organizations and its further revision - 2016;
5. Evaluation of the second version of the MP by ICOMOS experts and provision of ICOMOS Technical Evaluation - 2016;
6. Finalizing of the second version in accordance with comments and recommendations of ICOMOS experts, (consultative assistance in the elaboration of the Management Plan is provided by ICOMOS experts: M. Todor Krestev, M. Tamás Fejérdy and Mme Regina Durighello), be followed of examination by the Scientific and Methodical Council for Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine - 2017;
7. Approval of the MP by the central executive body that ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of cultural heritage protection - the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, who determines the MP legal status and ensures its implementation by all stakeholders. Moreover the short-term strategy for the protection of the World Heritage property previews the realization of the legislative reform in the field of its harmonization with international law, in particular, the inclusion of the concept of “Management Plan” in the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Cultural Heritage”;
8. Submitted for review and approval of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO.

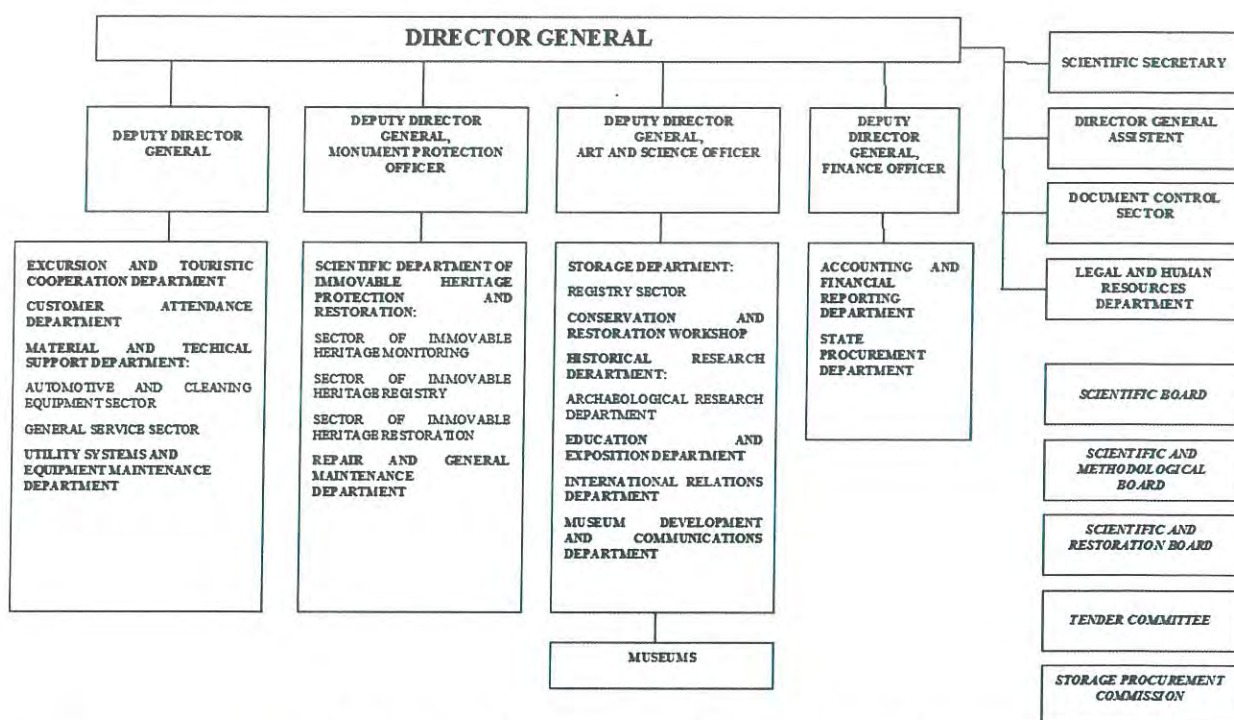
Implementation and authority within the statutory controls that already apply to the property of the Management Plan are going to be regulated by the adoption of amendments introducing a legal definition of the World Heritage within the Law of Ukraine on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (or in a separate, self-standing World Heritage Law).

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Personnel of the National Conservation Area “St Sophia of Kyiv” and National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve provides the administration of the World Heritage property “Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra”.

- “Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings” is managed by the Director General of the National Conservation Area “St Sophia of Kyiv”.

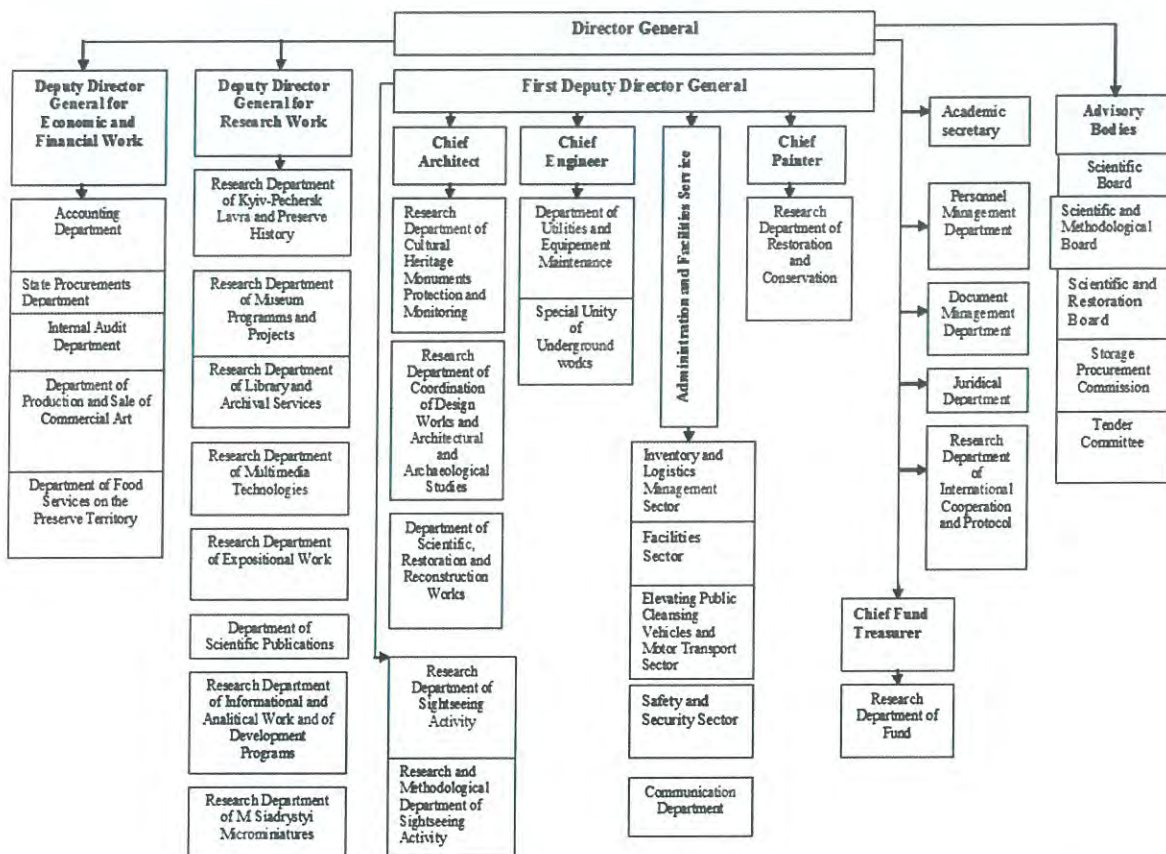
The Director General fulfils this task through a larger staff led by four Deputy Directors-General responsible for different fields of activity (protection, research, conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of the monument, technical operation of facilities and territory of the area, tour and service to visitors and development; research, scientific, educational, museum work; financial and economic work)



Management structure of the National Conservation Area (as of 01.01.2014) from the Draft Management Plan 2015



- The Director General of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve is responsible for an overall management of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra Ensemble. Deputy directors are responsible for different field of activity: First Deputy Director General is responsible for the protection and monitoring of monuments, their conservation, restoration and rehabilitation, technical maintenance of properties on the Preserve's territory, for excursions and administrative work; Deputy Director General for Research is responsible for research, scientific, educational, expository and publishing work; Deputy Director General for economic and financial work.



Management structure of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve (as of 01.01.2014) from the Draft Management Plan 2015



The management is supported by advisory bodies of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve which have been established to deal with cultural heritage protection issues, scientific and research activities, exhibitions, museum storages and promotion. The advisory bodies are: Scientific Board, Scientific Methodological Board, Scientific Restoration Board, Storage Procurement Commission (Fund Procurement Committee) and Scientific Section of Movable Cultural Heritage Restoration.

The management of National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve – in connection with its primary religious function – is assured in close cooperation with H.E. Paul, Metropolitan of Vyshgorod and Chernobyl, the governor of the Holy Dormition Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra,

For both Preserves **Supervisory Boards** were established. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approves the Heads of the Supervisory Boards of the Preserves and their members. The Supervisory Boards carry out their activities according to the Regulation approved by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine as consultative and advisory bodies.

In order to ensure more coordinated activities aimed at preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property, **it is foreseen to create also a unified Supervisory Board (Advisory Committee)**, which will meet at least once a year to address issues of monument protection, cultural and educational activities and further development of the Preserves. This Supervisory Board includes the representatives of: Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Supreme Council of Ukraine), Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, National Commission of Ukraine for UNESCO under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Kyiv City State Administration, The Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Scientific and Research Institute for Heritage Protection under the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and institutions and organizations located on the Preserves territory, Ukrainian Orthodox Church and other interested institutions. The responsibility of this Committee is to give advice, assure control and promote harmonization and synergy between management bodies of the two management units (executing the “day-to-day” management activity) and with other relevant stakeholders. The mandate of this Committee is going to be defined by the amendment of the Cultural Heritage Law.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS

• MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Buffer zone issues

One of the recurring issues of the SP's SOC reports, RM missions and decisions of the WH Committee is the creation of an adequate, unified buffer zone for the property composed from two (three) main parts which are located separately in the urban tissue.

- Protected (buffer) zone of the Ensemble of St. Sophia Cathedral, spread on the area of 111.81 hectares, was determined by the Decree of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine, d/d 23.12.2005 # 1076, and its boundaries coincide with the boundaries of archeological site of national importance "Cultural layer of Yaroslav Town" (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, d/d 03.09.2009 # 928).
- The area of the buffer zone of the architectural ensemble of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra occupies the territory of 107.744 hectares. It is situated within the limits of the central historic area of Kyiv and makes part of one of its administrative districts named Pechersk. The area of the buffer zone of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra covers the territory of the former small town of Pechersk, the local area that stretches to the south of Kyiv downtown.

	
Buffer zone in 2008	"Historical landscape of the Kiev mountains valley of the Dnipro river", included in State register immovable monuments of Ukraine as monument of landscape local value by decretal of ministry of Culture of Ukraine No 58/0/0/16-10 from 03.02.2010

	
Buffer zone in 2011	Areal protection of the property
	
Buffer zone in 2017 according to the recommendation of decision 33th and 34th sessions of the WH Committee	Buffer zone in 2017
(From the presentation given by the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine during the Reactive Monitoring Mission, 04/2017)	

The above table shows the development of buffer zone after its first adoption in 2005.

- In the first row

- the left map shows delimitations of the two separate buffer zones of the main components of the property. (The Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra and the Church of Berestove go together). In 2010 the new boundaries of the buffer zone were approved by the Kyiv City Council and included into the Kyiv Development Master Plan Concept. The territories embraced by these new boundaries include the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve; "Mystetsky Arsenal", a well-known cultural, art and museum complex; "Memorial to Holodomor Victims" National Museum; "Park of Eternal Glory" Landscape Art Memorial; National Museum of the History of Ukraine in the World War II; "Askold Grave" Park; Navodnitsky Park and Pechersk Landscape Park.
- the right map shows the landscape protection area along the Dnieper River. The regime of use of the territory of the cultural heritage monument is tighter than the regulatory rules at the areas of buffer zones. In addition, the territories of the cultural heritage monuments (according to the national legislation) belong to the lands that

have historical and cultural significance. The regime of this protection does not allow new constructions in the area.

- In the second row
 - o the left map shows two separate “buffer zones” unified by a delimited section (in yellow) of the landscape protection area. This is a kind of a pragmatic “unification of two buffer zones” as area of protection (covered by two different regime of protection, the “buffer zone” and the “landscape protection area”) without legally declaring the components of this mixt protection as only one (unified) buffer zone
 - o the right map shows the same situation with a proposed small extension of the yellow (overlapping) area. The boundaries of the buffer zones of the components of the World Heritage Property, those of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra and the ensemble of buildings of St. Sophia Cathedral, are united by the territory of the landscape and history memorial of local importance known as “Historical landscape of Kyivan Hills and the Valley of the Dnieper River” (the Order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine # 58/0/0/16-10 of February 3, 2010).
- In the third row
 - o the left map shows the most recently proposed, slightly extended buffer zone around the Ensemble of St Sophia Cathedral (incorporating the area of the St Andrew Church) – not yet submitted to the WH Committee for approval
 - o the right map shows the most recently proposed, slightly extended buffer zone around Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra. Following the recommendations, the above-mentioned buffer zones have been revised, expanded and approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine of March 23, 2017 (# 233). Today their length extends to 147.55 hectares (with reference to the ensemble of buildings of St Sophia Cathedral) and to 209.38 hectares regarding Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra – not yet submitted to the WH Committee for approval

On the basis of detailed information received during the Reactive Monitoring Mission it is clear that buffer zones of the separate elements of the WH property in a way are already “unified” with the historic-landscape protected area. However, this connecting (landscape) protection in a formal way (in legislation) is not referred to as a “buffer zone”, in spite of the fact that the protective regime concerning the construction ban is even stronger in the area of landscape protection.

In the general understanding, a “buffer zone” can include more than one protection regime, depending on the different characteristics of adjacent territories to the WH property. However, the notion of “buffer zone” in the Ukrainian legal context has a more determined meaning, describing a specific regime of area protection. In that understanding, if the “buffer zone” denomination was also used for the relevant (overlapping) section of the landscape-protection area, it had the obligation to unify the protection regime with the result of weakening the landscape protection in the overlapping section.

Taking the opportunity of the amendment of the Cultural Heritage Act, it is advisable to examine the possibility to introduce a new legal definition of “buffer zone” of WH properties that allows that inside of a “buffer zone” different levels and regimes of protection can be included and implemented in parallel.

The boundaries of the buffer zones of the components of the World Heritage Property, of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra and of the ensemble of buildings of St Sophia Cathedral, are united by the territory of the landscape and history memorial of local importance known as “Historical landscape of Kyivan

Hills and the Valley of the Dnieper River” (the Order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine # 58/0/0/16-10 of February 3, 2010).

Monitoring issues

“To identify the causes of adverse events, prevent their development and apply scientific-based approach to the implementation of measures for ensembles of St Sophia Cathedral and Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra a system of scientific monitoring is implemented. It provides regular cyclical inspections of all facilities and areas in order to assess their condition.” (Draft Management Plan 2016)

The Ensemble of St Sophia Cathedral with related monastery buildings and the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra Ensemble is under a systematic supervision of scientific and technical personnel responsible for maintaining these structures. Regular general technical inspections of buildings are carried out twice a year – in spring and fall. In addition to regular inspections, occasional reviews of buildings after heavy rains or snowfalls or accidents are conducted.

Monitored areas: building structures; geological conditions of the territory; observations of soil moisture conditions; observations on the development of hazardous processes (visual inspection); observations of the green areas; climatic and microclimatic conditions.

Special “monitoring” follows the on-going, development and construction events and processes in the urban planning context in the buffer zone(s), however the Management of the WH property has no power to influence them directly.

Conservation, restoration

The status of conservation – technical conditions – require interventions in several components (buildings) in both Preserves. The ongoing restoration works are executed in conformity with international conservation-restoration standards. In some cases, when the exigence of greater or lesser reconstructive intervention is raised, mostly because of functional necessities, the acceptable solution has to be carefully evaluated.

A special process has been established by the Ministry of Culture in order to report on large-scale restoration works (i.e. restoration of complete buildings) and new development projects according to article 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Reconstruction

This problem area is addressed below, in the chapter “Nature and extent of threats to the property”.

Tourism management

“The World Heritage Property ‘Kyiv: St. Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra’ are known leaders in the tourism industry of Kyiv. They are considered to be the most attractive tourist destinations and are a kind of ‘visiting card’ of the capital of Ukraine. Moreover, due to the revival of its monastic life, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra has returned its lost positions of the leading pilgrimage center of the State and international significance.” (Draft Management Plan 2016)

The size of the flow of tourism is currently not too high, and the management of tourism is satisfactory. The expected (stimulated) growth in this field is going to be addressed in the forthcoming Management Plan. However some of new or renewed facilities for tourists in the Preserve of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra show that this field of management has be further developed

in harmony with conservation activity in a way that does not harm the authenticity and integrity of the WH property. Temporary solutions in the tourism sector should be avoided.

General management challenges

Evaluating management effectiveness it is necessary to reiterate issues appearing in the reports of previous Reactive Monitoring Missions.

- the management of Preserves is done by two different Administrations under the same authority of the ministry of Culture. Cooperation between two entities has been significantly improved, just as the cooperation with the Orthodox Church has in the case of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (see also under point dealing with the “Management structure”);
- the management of the property and its buffer zone(s) is done separately; the latter is under the main responsibility of the Kiev municipality. (Cf. with issue of delaying adoption of basic plans by the Municipality);
- management (control) activity in order to avoid adverse effects created by changes (urban development) outside of the property and outside of the protecting areas is also the task of the Kiev municipality.

Assuring standardized and institutionalized cooperation in the management of the property and the protecting areas (buffer zone, landscape-protection area) could be and should be addressed and resolved in the framework of the implementation of the Management Plan being under preparation and must be adopted urgently.

• NATURE AND EXTENT OF THREATS TO THE PROPERTY

Legal framework issues

- Implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Regulation of Urban Development” (adopted in 2011) results in negative impact on the property protection system, because it simplifies the construction authorization framework and weakens the power of administration responsible for Cultural Heritage protection. In particular this Law of Ukraine “On Regulation of Urban Development” contradicts the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Cultural Heritage” in terms of regulations concerning the archaeological expertise in the protective areas, the approval of construction projects within historic areas by state authorities in the field of cultural heritage protection, community participation in decision-making processes in the field of cultural heritage protection, considerably weakening the existing system of cultural heritage protection.
- Amendment of the Cultural Heritage Act aiming at special and strict regulations concerning WH issues is under preparation. There is a clear commitment on the highest political level, as representatives of the ministry of Culture informed the mission but, unfortunately, the deadline for the adoption of this act is not yet fixed.
- The current situation in 2017 is very similar to the one described by the mission in 2013. The challenges are mostly the same and legal solutions are still being delayed. However, as it was reported in the framework of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting, a number of amendments of existing legal instruments took place (unfortunately some of them exist only in draft). During the meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine and of the City of Kiev, a clear sign of commitment to solve this unsatisfactory situation was given to the mission. The remaining question is about timing of preparation process and adoption deadlines of the legal instruments (amendment of the Cultural Heritage Act, the new “open-ended” Master Plan of Kyiv), which are already under preparation.



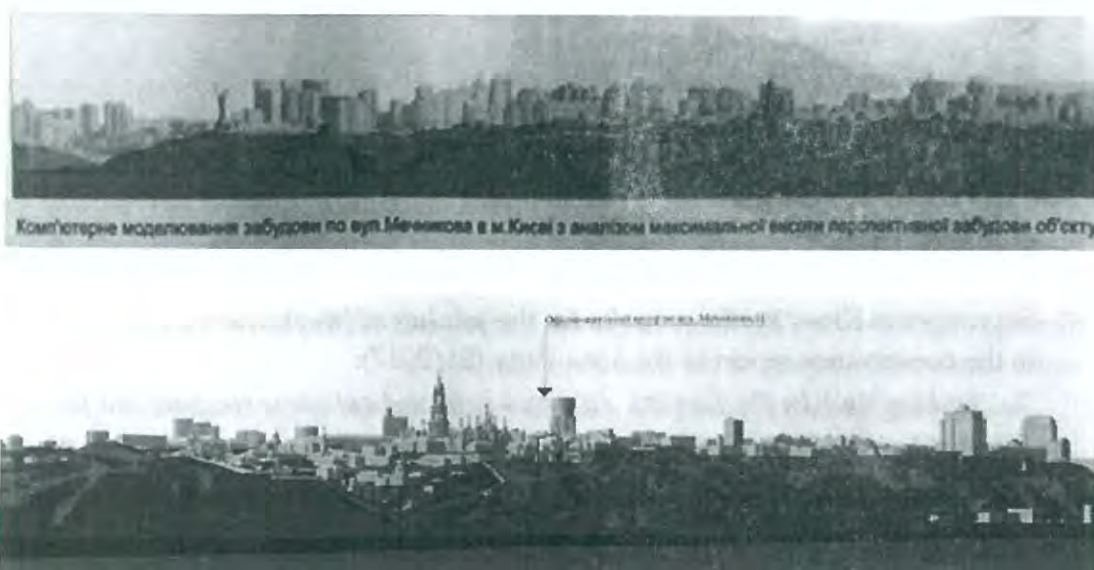
- Skyscraper in **Klovs'kyi Descent 7a** (at the joining of Mechnykova Street). As it is stated in the conservation report of the State Party (01/2017):
"...building on Klovs'kyi Descent, 7a which is located outside of the protected (buffer) zone of World Heritage Property 'Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra. The only way of the implementation the Article 4 Decision 40 COM 7B.61 is purchasing building spaces into the state property and demolishing accordingly the already constructed levels to an appropriate scale by using budget funds. According to the economic situation in our country, implementation of such kind of actions is impossible'".



The Klovs'kyi Descent 7a building from the upper level of the other side of the Dnieper River

This statement certainly describes the reality, but the situation remains unresolved. This building represents clear non-compliance with consistent requests by the Committee. Its adverse impact of the visual integrity of the view and of the skyline has negative effect on this attribute supporting OUV of the property. Therefore the above statement of the State Party can be accepted only if the required correction is only “temporarily” delayed – even though “temporary” could actually mean a longer period of time. The need and obligation for this correction (namely the demolishing of the inappropriate upper levels) must be included in the amended versions of the long-term related urban planning and conservation documents.

- Another high-rise building under construction is located in the plot of Mechnykova Street



9. The Reactive Monitoring Mission was informed by the representative of the Ministry of Culture on the spot that negotiations with the investor took place in order to lower the planned height of the building. The final outcomes of negotiations are yet to be communicated officially to the WH Centre by the State Party, but it has been requested that this should occur in the shortest possible time.

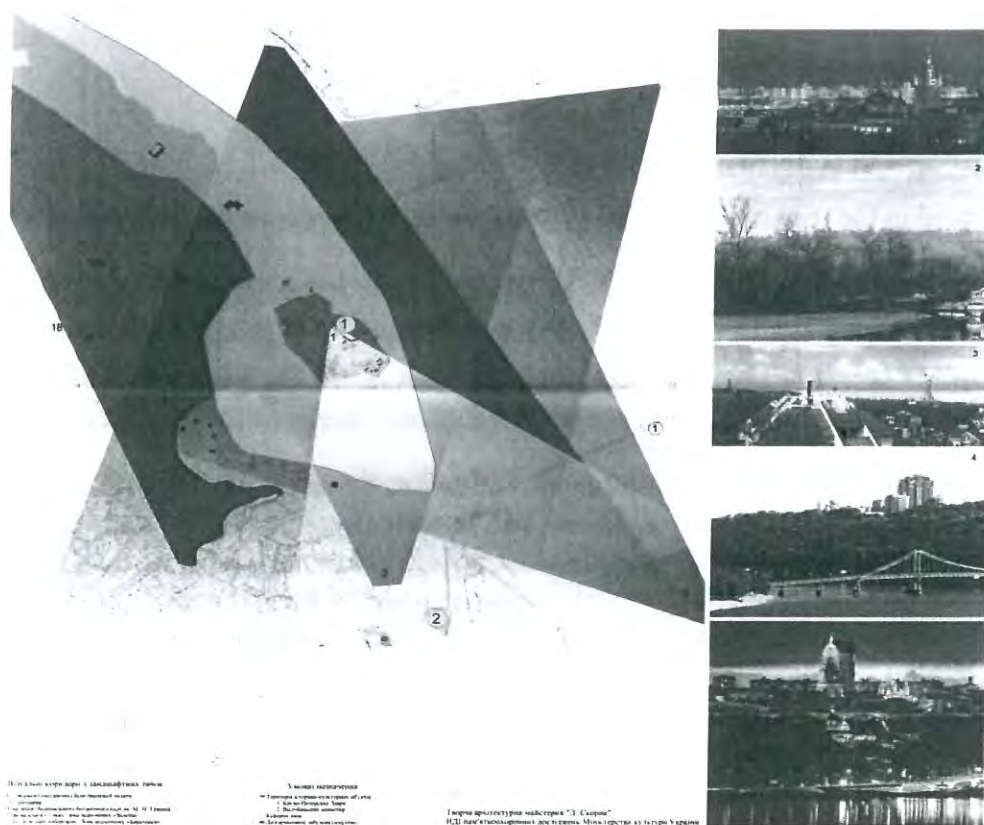
- Construction of a **multi-storey building in Gonchara (Olesia Honchara) str., 17-23**. This is a construction of a large residential building with underground parking levels that is located in the buffer zone of Saint Sophia Cathedral. The construction is currently suspended; construction works of load bearing structures are already done, but further works are not carried out. The Kyiv City Council, by its decision of April 21, 2016 №340 / 340, created a Temporary Control Commission at the Kyiv City Council for study and settlement of the construction and land-use issues in Gonchara str., 17-23 in the Shevchenkovsky district, Kyiv. The solution arrived at must be officially communicated to the WH Centre by the State Party in the shortest possible time.

Inappropriate interventions harming to the visual integrity; tall buildings

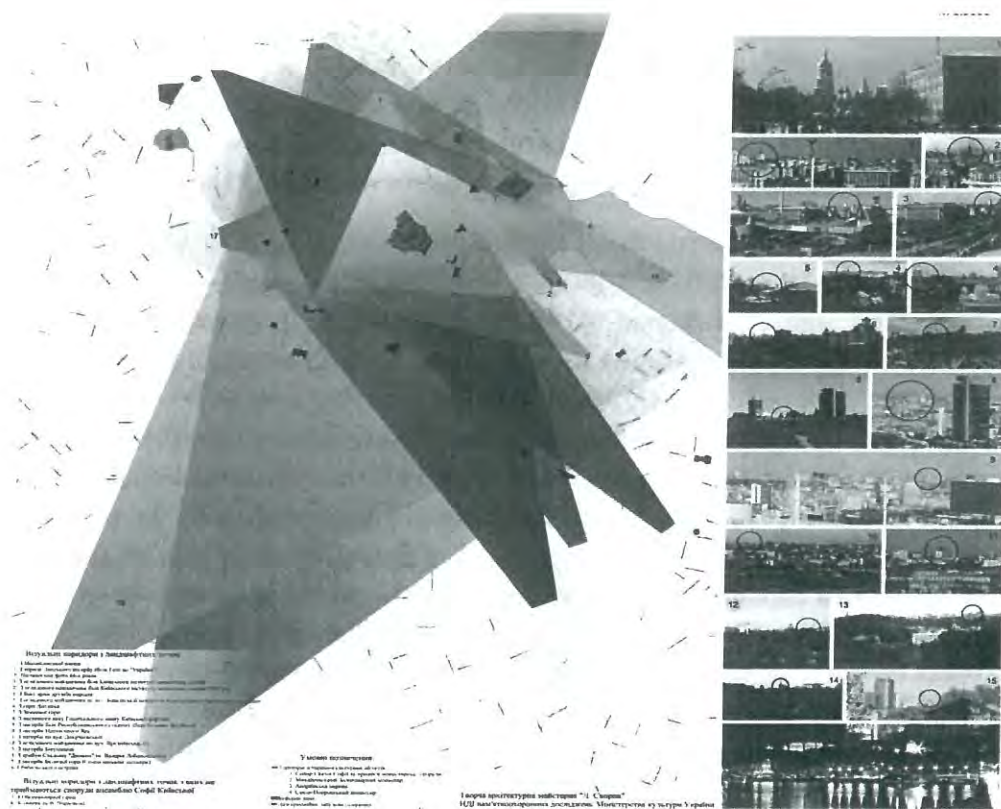
Vistas from the other the Dniepro River were controlled. Related to the St Sophia Cathedral, the visibility for that side practically does not exist (except the bell tower in the background).

On the other hand, the visibility and visual integrity of ensemble of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is in the foreground, and its integrity is challenged by the recent urban development, large and/or tall buildings. However this impact is largely different from the lower level of the bank of the river and from the road on the high bank – as it is shown on the photos taken during Reactive Monitoring Mission. (See photos in Annex VII)

Given the fact that visual impact of high-rise buildings, even if they are located outside of the protected areas, could be considerable from different viewpoints, mostly from the upper bank level of the other side of the Dniepro River, an overarching solution has to be introduced in the urban regulation documents. In order to establish a more efficient system to protect the visual integrity of the skyline, visual axes and vistas from the most characteristics viewpoints, according to the earlier request of the World Heritage Committee, the State Party developed special survey (which was presented during the Reactive Monitoring Mission) of the visual perspectives and panorama of the property in the wider context of the overall monastic Dnieper river landscape as a basis for planning and impact assessment. This expert assessment examined the monastic panorama of the right bank of the Dnieper River with impact of high-rise buildings that could affect the attributes that maintain the OUV of the property. On the basis of the results of this study, urban planning regulation and implementation are going to be enhanced. Adoption of relevant decree(s) is under preparation, but the mission did not receive information about deadline of its adoption. Further presentation material see in Annex, Presentation (1).pdf.



Visual corridors of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra



Visual corridors of Saint-Sophia Cathedral

Reconstruction issues

As stated in the recent (January 2017) conservation report of the State Party:

“...with reference to Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (which is part of the World Heritage property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra”) no reconstruction works that may cause any damage to the ensemble’s unique characteristic features of or negatively influence its out-standing universal value are currently planned.”

However questions of reconstruction – related to the already realised (like as the Dormition Cathedral in Kiev-Pechersk Lavra), or temporarily suspended (construction of a new functional building in the Household Courtyard (Hostinny Dvor) of the Lavra), or not yet decided but very likely further smaller scale reconstructions in the future of particular elements of a larger building (i.e. cupola) or reintegration of already existed but currently missing smaller built elements (buildings) to the Preserve(s) – should be examined and a consolidated concept for future action must be developed. Without this approach, interventions decided from time to time – only in connection with instantaneous functional needs – could create considerably adverse effects to the authenticity of attributes supporting OUV of the property. In the evaluation of reconstructive interventions, the specificities, unique features and circumstances of a given property should be carefully considered. In the case of the WH property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra,” prudent application of guiding documents such as the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) and the Riga Charter (2000) ensure the solid basis for a better understanding of reconstructive approach applied during rehabilitation process of protected areas after the devastating periods

of WWII and of the Soviet regime. Time elapsed between devastation and reconstruction also makes a difference between reconstructive interventions (i.e. concerning their “authenticity” - in the meaning of trustworthy, honesty, credibility). Reconstructions, even the larger scale interventions, like the recently completed re-erection of the Dormition Cathedral, are not to be judged separately, but as an important component of the whole ensemble and bearing strong identity and religious importance (cf. the Riga Charter).

In the context of the spirituality and practice of orthodox Christianity, the use of traditional architecture and decorative arts is a living approach, therefore in this context the “reconstruction” is well-known and largely accepted (especially if the given object is not a protected building). However in the cases of considerable reconstruction, principles and requirements laid down in the above mentioned doctrinal documents have to be respected and followed. Among others the obligation of “not to harm” to physically existing heritage assets from one side, and to give clear and direct information about reconstructed buildings (elements) always must be fulfilled. **Suspended (re)construction in the Household Courtyard also has to be re-evaluated on the basis of the above described principles and reported to the WH Centre before deciding completion of building.**

HOLY DORMITION KIEV-PECHERSK LAVRA

Rehabilitation of the eastern household yard of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra

1. Reconstruction of the temporary living premises - Building N° 105

The location of this proposed building is in the territory under landscape protection. This area is understood as an area not for construction. The planned new building is said to be a temporary construction replacing two other, similarly temporary buildings. The function is: “temporary living premises”. The disposition of the building, relations with its immediate environment and its access has to be more clearly presented. Its architectural appearance shows provisionality, which is not really welcomed in the context of a WH property. Before any decision is made, some issues need clarification: defining the length of time that is understood as “temporary”, providing a concept of a finalized, non-temporary solution, and considering the possibility to skip temporary solutions in favour of a permanent solution.

2. The restoration of the Economic building – Building N° 104

In the submitted document it is not clearly stated that this is the building under construction, more precisely the construction of which is suspended, but it is possible to identify it as the same one – using photographs taken on the site during the mission. Another weakness of the document is that it does not include floor plans of all levels and sections. This is a brand new building designed to meet functional needs, which is acceptable, but it was not possible to study where the different functional units are located.

There is no information concerning the previous building (if one existed) in the same place. The volume in the given location of the planned building is not neutral, but its visual impact can be evaluated as moderate. However in this context the architectural concept of the appearance of this building is not fully justifiable. The historicizing approach can be accepted, but not the level of decorated extent. Completion of the building can be acceptable with the same volume and openings (windows) but with more modest façade décor.



3. The hospital with a church – Building N°111

The related document is entitled: “Restoration of the rehabilitation of the church in honor of Mother of Jesus ‘Joy of All Who Sorrow’”. The current building was originally constructed in 1912-1913 (architect Y.F. Yermakov) in a “U” shape, two-storey hospital building incorporating the church in its main axis. The volume of the church used to be accentuated by a cupola (dome) on the top. With many other decorative elements, the dome was also destructed during the revolutionary events in the period 1914-1918. The church was also transformed for hospital purposes.

The aim of the current project is a total re-introduction of the original function of the church, which needs extended restoration works to be completed with reconstructive interventions. Detailed description of planned works, technical, architectural and artistic solutions explain the diagnostic and research preparation and conception of the rehabilitation of the church. However it is not clearly presented how this intervention is related to the other parts of the whole building, and the planned new function of former hospital wings is not defined in the documentation.

Concerning the conception of the rehabilitation, it is mentioned:

“...the historical appearance of the church it had in 1912-1913 will be returned to the monument, taking into account the modern needs of the monastery”, and, furthermore: “The church in honor of the mother of Jesus Icon which is located in the building # 111 is an architectural example of a century-old evolution of dimensional structure of the landmark. Taking this into account, the main content of the restoration project is the engineering fixing structures and carrying out works to maximize the disclosure of former volumes, together with the reproduction of elements that were lost in the Soviet period.”

The above description does not explicitly mention larger scale interventions like the reproduction of the former cupola (dome) of the church which is already under preparation (see photograph).

The functional rehabilitation and architectural restoration of this building – completed with reconstructive interventions – can be accepted. The necessary information for an authentic completion of the building is known, and regaining the original appearance of the building does not harm to the overall integrity of the WH property, neither in its visual appearance nor in its functional relations. The project can be seen as a delayed rebuilding after war/revolution damages that would have been done if the political situation had not turned to the Soviet period.

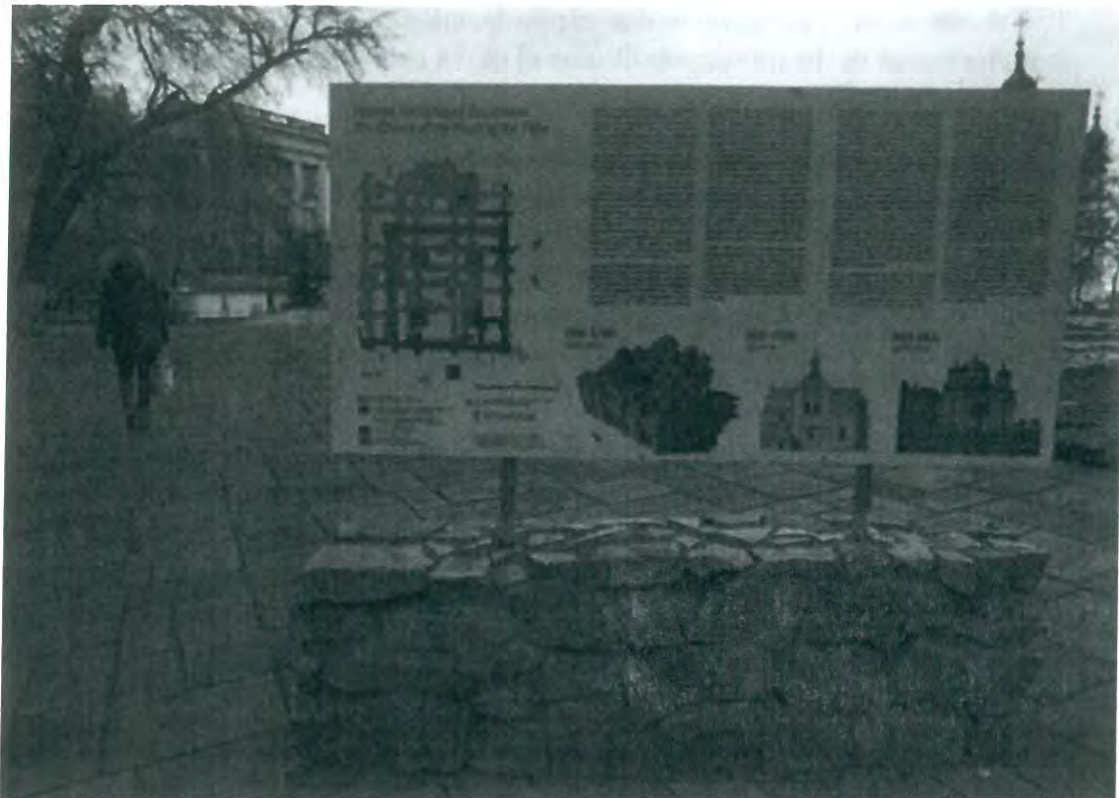
Using “contemporary architecture” (in general terms) instead of the selected concept for rehabilitation would create a more damaging impact to the ensemble, therefore the proposed solution is acceptable. The only question is to keep relations between the church and the other parts of the whole # 111 building, therefore it is recommended not to stop with this phase. Plans and projects for the whole rehabilitation have to be reported in due time, before any decision is made, to the WH Centre in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*).

As a general approach to the future interventions, it is strongly recommended to develop a long-term programme that aims to reach an “optimal final situation” of Preserves, indicating all kinds of necessary interventions, including those elements which are of a reconstructive character. This can be accepted if the aim of this kind of interventions is to eliminate injuries and shortages in the integrity of the ensembles that were caused by preceding unfavourable periods of history. This document has to be submitted for evaluation to the WH Centre.

Issues connected to the fulfilment of reporting requirements set down in the *Operational Guidelines* (programs and projects which are not necessarily problematic)

The Reactive Monitoring Mission received information about planned or already realised projects and programs (some of them were already mentioned in the SP report submitted in January 2017):

- **Repair and restauration works on the St Andrew’s Church**, located in the buffer zone of the Kyiv: St Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv Pechersk Lavra. The extension of the WH property with this monument is already included to the National Tentative List. **This project is virtually complete and is of a high level of quality.** In the immediate vicinity of the church there was another Orthodox church (The Church of the Virgin of the Tithe), which was demolished during the Soviet era, and its former shape (on the basis of archaeological research) is currently only shown in the pavement. It is imperative to avoid its reconstruction, even in the more distant future.



Information table on the spot about the former Church of the virgin of the Tithe

- **Removal of the main water disposal network outside the Preserve territory of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra**

This large-scale infrastructural intervention is foreseen by the Kyiv City State Administration to be realized in 2017. This project, which helps to prevent negative impact of water infiltration in the loess basement of the property, is welcomed. However the detailed technical plan has to be submitted to the WH Centre on the basis of article 172 of OG, and should include an HIA following the 2011 ICOMOS Guidance.

- **Construction of the second set of the National Museum “Memorial to the Holodomor Victims”, Kyiv, 3, Lavrska Street.** (Detailed information see in the SP report 2017). During the Reactive Monitoring Mission, the selected site for this project was visited with an on-site presentation of plans. The proposal seems to not create adverse impact to the OUV, but a detailed evaluation is needed once detailed documentation and the relevant HIA is presented to the WH Centre according to paragraph 172 of the OG. (Related pictures see in Annex VII)

- **Erection of a large-scale mast for the “National Flag”**

The concept of this project was presented during the meeting with the Mayor of Kyiv City. The placement and design of the proposed object (as it appears in documents showing the conceptual phase) most likely will not have a negative effect, but rigorous evaluation (supported by an HIA) is needed, once detailed documentation is presented to the WH Centre according to the paragraph 172 of the OG, including an HIA and following the 2011 ICOMOS Guidance. (Related pictures see also in Annex VII, Presentation_2.pdf)



- **Pedestrian bridge connecting two parts of the Kyiv City**

This development project under preparation is one of the priorities of the Mayor's enhancement concept for Kyiv City. It is foreseen for both citizens and enhancing itinerary for touristic visits. Evaluation of possible impacts of the bridge and related infrastructure developments of the area influencing the visual integrity and other kind of on the attributes supporting OUV of the WH property and its buffer zone has to be done through an HIA (according to the 2011 ICOMOS Guidance) and submitted to the WH Centre according to the paragraph 172 of the OGand. (Related pictures see also in Annex VII, Presentation_2.pdf)



4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

4A PHYSICAL STATE OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS

This WH property is composed of three main components, assessed below separately. An assessment of overarching issues follows this assessment.

- ST SOPHIA CATHEDRAL AND RELATED MONASTIC BUILDINGS

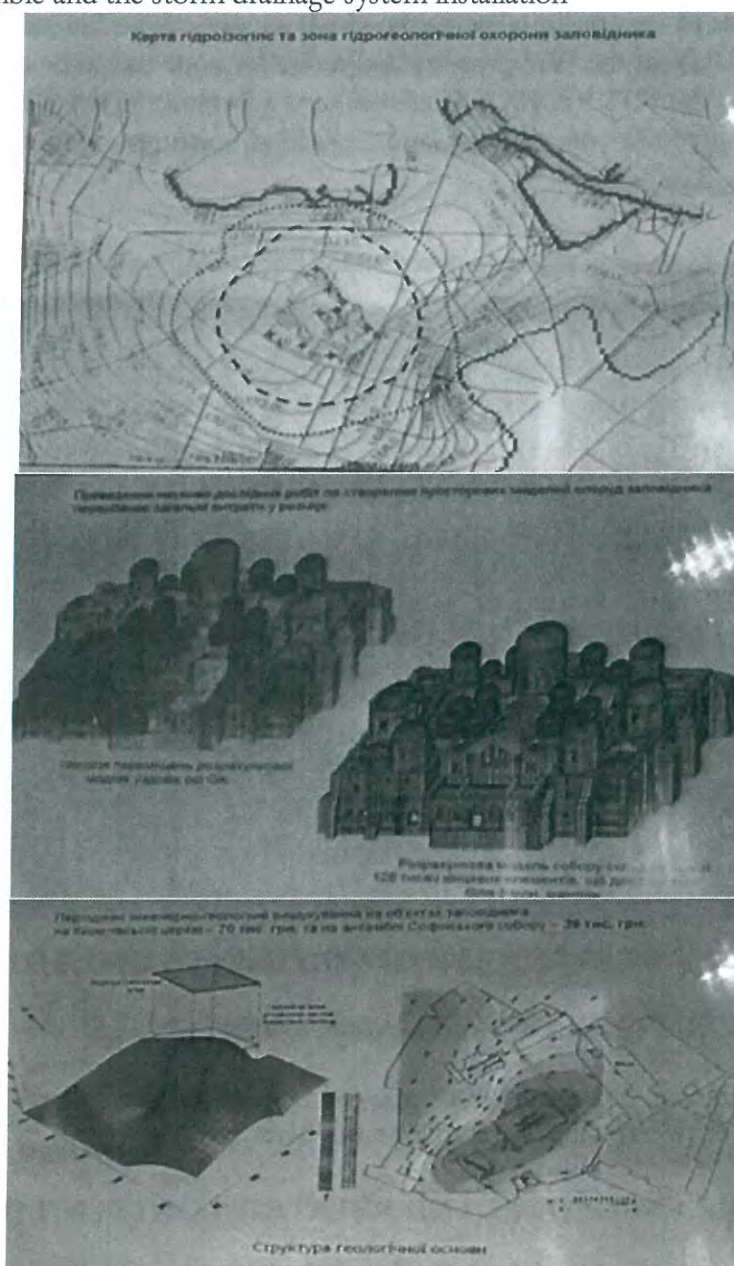
The state of conservation of the St Sophia Cathedral with other elements of its monumental religious ensemble (closed are with a perimeter wall) is generally satisfactory – as a result of

a conservation-restoration process dealing with buildings one by one. Buildings and open spaces (garden) are well maintained – with some exceptions.

On the basis of documents (mainly the draft Management Plan), presentations and visual evaluations during the site visit, the situation is the following concerning the technical condition:

The main challenges are:

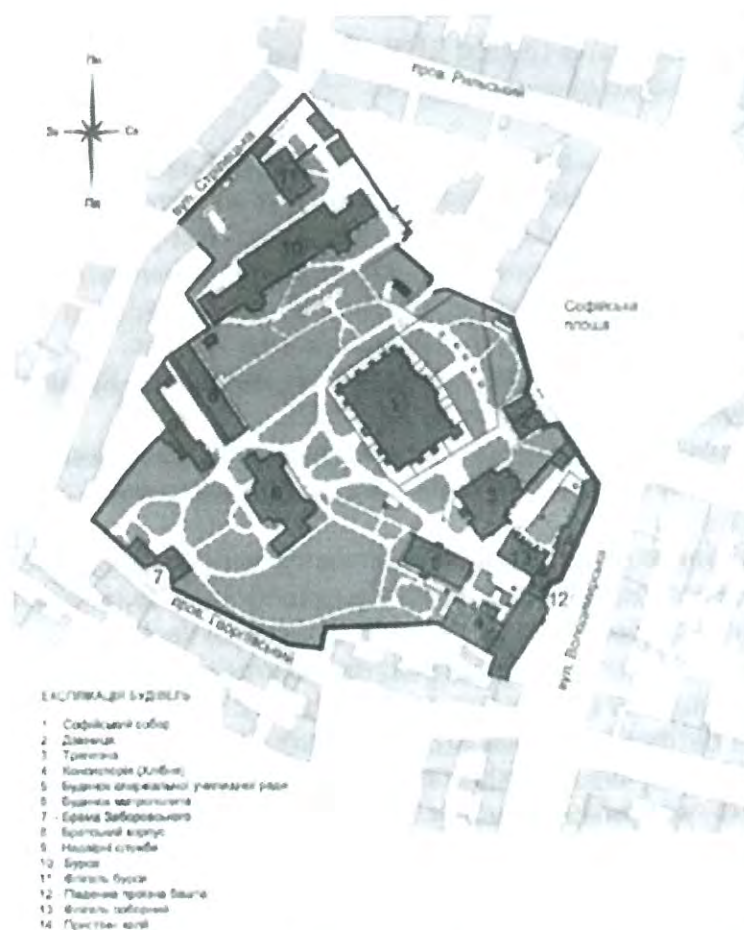
- The unstable hydro-geological regime, which is further negatively affected by human-induced factors
- Complex engineering and geological conditions and the presence of underground cavities, which cause soil subsidence and dips.
- Disadvantages of drainage systems and waterproofing of buildings and perimeter walls.
- Necessity of the removal of urban transit gas pipeline of low pressure outside the territory of the ensemble and the storm drainage system installation



A proposed system for monitoring of hydro-geological regime – prepared by the “Venetian Heritage Cluster” – was presented to the Reactive Monitoring Mission.

The total cost of the offer is 120,800 EUR. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the proposed system needs more detailed documentation.

1. The Metropolitan's Residence: good, in 2005-2008, comprehensive repair and restoration (inclusive some well-founded reconstructive elements) works were carried out. The building, after a period of emptiness and decay, received new functions as a museum and offices. Fragments (remnants) of interior paintings were restored
2. Zaborovsky Gate: satisfactory, in 2007-2011 the original shape of the western façade was reinstated, the building of the guardhouse were restored.
3. The Cells of the Cathedral Elders: partially satisfactory. Repair of the decoration of the interiors halls was carried out in 2000-2001.
4. The Seminary: unsatisfactory, complex repair and restoration needed
5. Outhouse of the Seminary: unsatisfactory, a complete restoration, technical rehabilitation is needed
6. The Perimeter-Walls: generally satisfactory, but certain individual sections of the walls are in poor condition (cracks, stability issues). In 2016, restoration work began on the sites from Streletskaya Street and part of Georgievsky Lane.
7. The South Entrance Tower: mainly satisfactory, except the eastern part (façade, roof)
8. Yard Utility Services (the former coach house): fully unsatisfactory (almost collapsing, a part of the building has already been destroyed).
9. Wall Cells: mainly unsatisfactory. In 2005-2006, repair and restoration of façades from the yard side was done, but interior works have to be completed.
10. The Cathedral outhouse (Building № 2): unsatisfactory



As a general observation: for the overall regeneration of the green area (garden) between the built elements, it is necessary that it is performed on the basis of an in-depth research of the historic situation, avoiding as much as possible contemporary “overdesigning” of the area.



Given the fact that this ensemble (currently owned and used by the State through its organisation) does not fulfil its original, religious function in its totality, the restoration and reuse programs are strongly connected. Buildings not yet fully restored should continue in their appropriate and sustainable functions.

- KIEV-PECHERSK LAVRA

The territory of the ensemble of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, component of the World Heritage property, is divided into two large areas: Upper Lavra and Lower Lavra. It is composed of 150 permanent structures (together with the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo, see below under point 4C), 132 immovable monuments of cultural heritage (including 41 monument of national importance), and four natural monuments. Among these structures, there are also underground ones: the Near Caves, the Far Caves (including Varangian Caves) and the cellars (used for fortification and household purposes). This ensemble is determined by its traditional, living religious function as a place of pilgrimage, for travellers both domestic and from other countries.



Since the mission had limited time for the visit of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, it was not possible to monitor the technical conditions of each and every building and structure. However, having well-organized guided visits (in both the Upper and the Lower Lavra), focusing on the main current issues, it was possible to see problem areas and discuss related significant issues.

In general, **the buildings and structures** of the Preserve are maintained in a good condition. Their state is the subject of permanent monitoring and maintenance activity.

The problem areas identified in the Draft Management Plan and verified on the spot by the mission are the following:

- the retaining wall of the Upper Lavra is in an emergency condition. The panoramic view platform located in the upper area of the retaining wall is also in an unsatisfactory technical condition.
- territory of the Household Courtyard,
- the territory around building №85 and the Metropolitan Garden,
- the foot area of the Refectory Church retaining wall
- the forested terrene of the Dnieper River slopes, which are adjacent to the Preserve, and which are now under the land use right procedure.

The major parts of **cave complexes** are well preserved. However, in some areas structures are in a critical state of conservation, and require urgent intervention against water infiltration and moisture, against biological corrosion and prevention of danger of land-slide.

“...Near, Far and Varangian Caves are located on the Dnieper River steep and landslide-prone slopes, where geological conditions is difficult. Penetration of ground and surface waters into the internal caves (observed for centuries) has caused the fall of ground walls and arches as well as destruction of the most part of mazes. The preservation of the caves has always required large-scale, labour-intensive and highly complex engineering works focused on ensuring the stability of a) internal volume of cave mazes and b) natural soil mass as a whole (that plays anti-land-sliding effect).”

In 2007 constant monitoring system was introduced. It included such activities as:

- monitoring technical condition of the caves;
- monitoring groundwater levels and aquifer distribution areas;
- monitoring temperature and air humidity conditions in the caves;
- monitoring the level of soil moisture and structural elements moisture in the caves;
- monitoring the level of soil moisture and moisture motion mode in the Near Caves garden.

“The technical condition of the caves [...] is [...] determined by the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors, [...] the infiltration of precipitation, industrial waste waters (irrigation, leakage of water from water-supply systems), construction and excavation activities. (Draft Management Plan)”

Ownership and land-use issues

“The Administrations of the Preserves have not yet formalized the state ownership documents for the monuments. To obtain this type of the certificate it is necessary to conduct monetary evaluation of the monuments, take stock of them, and prepare their technical passports. As of today, the most part of the monuments of the ensemble of buildings of St Sophia Cathedral and Kyiv Pechersk Lavra have already got their monetary evaluation. The procedure of drawing-up the technical passports of the monuments of the Preserve is still in process.

The Preserve has not yet formalized its right for the permanent usage of lands. However, the negotiations on expanding the territory of the Preserve have been conducted with the relevant services of the Kyiv City State Administration, the executive body of the Kyiv City Council. According to the Decision of the Kiev City Council of February 17, 2015 (#131/966) National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve was authorized to increase its lands to approximately 32 hectares (final area will be determined by the land tenure project). The territory of the Preserve is planned to be increased by the affiliation of the lands adjacent to the Church of the Savior at Berestove (ancient necropolis area), the lands over the Varangian Caves that extend beyond the monastery walls to the south, toward the so-called “Spivoche Pole” landscape park. This will allow conducting archaeological research and museumification of the monuments discovered on the territory of the ancient necropolis. Besides, it will give an option of minimizing the negative impact of anthropogenic and man-made factors on the preservation of the Varangian Caves. The responsibility for the realization of the Decision of the Kyiv City Council (№131/966) rests with the Kyiv City Council Standing Committee for Urban Development, Architecture and Land Use.” (Draft Management Plan, 04/2017)

- CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR AT BERESTOVO

The Church of the Savior at Berestovo is in an unsatisfactory technical condition; it is empty without living function. (During the mission it was possible to see that a local religious group performed its activities, but they could do it only outside of the church).

In 2013 urgent measures were taken to restore this church. Interventions were conducted on the basis of the previously accomplished scientific and technological research as well as engineering development studies, but the restoration works were not completed due to a lack of funding. The research and restoration works on paintings are currently suspended because of uncompleted archaeological, conservation and restoration works in the interior. Some fresco and plaster parts are now in a critical condition. The site needs urgent restoration and conservation works (frescoes), as well as a dewatering solution for its territory.

Another challenge to be met is the rehabilitation of its nearby neighbourhood, i.e. renewal of the former industrial buildings with new, appropriate functions – whilst avoiding a fundamental change in its architectural appearance (height, etc.)





4B OVERALL STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

The mission assessed the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage property Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, in relation to management arrangements, inappropriate developments within the buffer zone, particularly affecting the setting of Saint Sophia Cathedral, and the rehabilitation activities within the Monastery economic courtyard on the Far Caves of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve, which includes the reconstruction of buildings, and other matters raised by the World Heritage Committee in Decision 40 COM 7B.61.

Extensive consultations took place involving national and municipal authorities, site managers and religious authorities. The Mission undertook on-site visits and received a detailed introduction to a series of documents, plans and programs from the Ukrainian authorities.

The general state of conservation of the property, composed of three components – Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra and the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo – remains satisfactory, but under threat.

While maintenance and regular conservation of all property's components continues, the new monitoring mechanism should be installed at all monuments to survey the stability of their structures. As progress towards the realization of this work is connected almost exclusively with financial (funding) opportunities, the Mission recommended that a "Special Fund" should be created at the highest national level in order to secure all necessary funds for conservation, stabilization and rehabilitation works. In addition, the International Assistance request for the creation of a Monitoring System in St Sophia Cathedral, submitted by the authorities to the World Heritage Centre, should be revised and reactivated. This project should be extended to all components of the property and specify other sources available (e.g. grants from the relevant European Institutions.)

The property is not currently faced with specific and proven imminent danger, which would warrant inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The State Party reassured that the tectonic and seismic movement of the earth's crust, as well as landslide processes are duly monitored.

However, inappropriate town planning that began in previous years has impacted, to some degree, the historic views and the river landscape. Important views that relate to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property have already been disrupted.

The creation of new "urban hubs", within the buffer zone of the property, as well as in its vicinity, will have an adverse impact on the visual context o

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

• RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY ADDITIONAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE STATE PARTY

1. Legal framework:

• *Recommendation 1:*

Preparation and adoption of the Draft Law "On Cultural Heritage" must be accelerated in order to eliminate contradictions (clashes) between laws (cultural heritage vs. urban development). The amended law has to solve the harmonization of national legislation in accordance with norms of international law in the field of cultural heritage protection by introducing basic concepts and provisions of the Convention Concerning the Protection of

the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972),) such as: a World Heritage Property, World Heritage, Buffer Zone, Management Plan etc.

- **Recommendation 2:**

It is necessary to strengthen the state control over the local authorities, in particular in the field of cultural heritage protection (the role of monument protection authorities in all fields of cultural heritage conservation) in order to achieve better coordination in national legislation that is important for the creation of an effective management system.

- **Recommendation 3:**

The role of local authorities in the management of the property should be increased, if necessary through appropriate amendments also to the laws of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government” and “On Capital of Ukraine – City-Hero Kyiv”.

2. Plans (for the management plan see under point 7)

- **Recommendation 4:**

Several key regulation documents are in preparation. Their finalization and adoption should be accelerated and have the highest priority. The amendment of the cultural Heritage Law, and the Update of the “Historical and Architectural Key Plan of Kyiv” (Part of the Draft Kyiv Master Plan) need to be finalized and adopted, just as the new open-ended Master Plan of Kyiv and the Zoning Plan of Kyiv Central Area.

3. Buffer zone issues

- **Recommendation 5:**

Taking the opportunity of the amendment of the Cultural Heritage Act, it is recommended to examine the possibility to introduce a new legal definition of “buffer zone” of WH properties which allows for different levels and regimes of protection to be included inside of a “buffer zone”. Once that amendment has been accepted, then the unified buffer zone of the WH property “Kyiv: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra” – on the basis of currently existing protection – has to be declared.

4. Protection of the visual integrity

- **Recommendation 6:**

In order to establish a more efficient system of the protection visual integrity of skyline, visual fields and vistas from the most characteristics viewpoints, an overarching solution has to be introduced in the urban regulation documents which are under preparation. Detailed timing of the process leading to adoption shall be presented to the WH Centre, the evaluation after adoption of the effectiveness of amendment of the legal framework shall be presented for examination by the WH Committee at its next session.

5. Tall buildings:

Taking account problems emerged during last years and a number of Committee decisions dealt with, recommendation are the followings.

- **Recommendation 7:**

It is necessary to establish an updated inventory of tall buildings, in order to be able to evaluate their possible visual impact to the visual integrity of the WH property. This

inventory has to contain all existing high-rise buildings and also the already issued building permissions related to tall building-projects, showing separately those where the construction is already started. This document shall be submitted to the WH Centre for further consideration.

6. Reconstructive interventions.

In the context of the spirituality and practice of orthodox Christianity the use of traditional architecture and decorative arts is a living approach, therefore in this context the “reconstruction” is well-known and largely accepted (especially if the given object is not a protected building). Reconstruction can only be accepted in exceptional cases in which the aim of this kind of interventions is to eliminate injuries and shortages in the integrity of the ensembles caused by the preceding unfavorable periods of history and, in addition, if all the conditions required in the 2000 Riga Charter are met.

- **Recommendation 8:**

In the cases of considerable reconstruction, the principles and requirements laid down in the doctrinal documents – such as the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) and The Riga Charter (2000) – should be respected and followed.

- **Recommendation 9:**

In order to avoid improvised interventions, it is recommended to develop a long-term program aiming to reach the “optimal final situation” of Preserves, indicating all kind of necessary interventions inclusive those elements which are of reconstructive character. This document should be submitted to the WH Centre for evaluation and after adoption should be used together with the Management Plan.

Management issues.

- **Recommendation 10:**

For the measures required by Decisions of the WH Committee related to particular cases, the State Party should prepare, in close cooperation with the Kiev City, a detailed “road map” specifying interventions and deadlines for each and every case and submit it to the WH Centre by 1 February 2018.

- **Recommendation 11:**

The process of the preparation of the Management Plan should be accelerated, and the adopted MP should be submitted to the WH Centre no later than 1 December 2017.

Financial-funding issues

- **Recommendation 12:**

Necessary and sufficient funding should be secured by the State Party for the implementation of the Management Plan, as well as for the implementation of the mission recommendations.

- **RECOMMENDATION AS TO WHETHER THE LEVEL OF THREATS TO THE PROPERTY WARRANTS THE PROPERTY BEING PLACED ON OR REMOVED OF THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER**

The issue of the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger has been raised by the WH Committee, by Decision (40 COM 7B.61. “Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2017, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017, with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.”)

- The mission attests to the veracity of the recent statement of the State Party that: “Activities that could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property were not carried out on the territory of the World Heritage Site Kyiv: St Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv Pechersk Lavra. Along with that, a range of repair and restoration works have been accomplished at the territories of the ensembles of Saint Sophia Cathedral and Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra to preserve the immovable cultural heritage.” (SP report submitted on 1 February 2017). The state of conservation of physical attributes of two Preserves that make up the property is generally satisfactory, the continual maintenance is practically assured and therefore in this regard the physical aspects of the OUV of the property are not directly threatened. Further necessary conservation-restoration works are under preparation, or under execution – the progress of their realization is connected almost exclusively with financial (funding) opportunities.
- By contrast, the situation in the buffer zone(s) and in the larger urban context is not favorable. Negative impact on the visual integrity of the property and of its buffer zone(s) created by urban development pressure have become the most alarming factor over recent years. The most harmful particular cases have been addressed by the Committee (see Committee’s Decisions).

The mission did recognize certain progress in this regard, both in the preparation of strengthening regulation (e.g. temporary ban of construction activity in the buffer zone) at the city level and in the realization some measures. However, concerning regulation, it is worrisome that the preparation and adoption of crucially important decisive documents remains delayed. As for the implementation of existing regulation and the measures, there are cases showing results (e.g. demolition of upper floors in Desyatynny Lane near St Andrew’s Church). However, another case shows the fragility and weaknesses in the implementation of regulations (see Technical evaluation of ICOMOS (August 2016) related to “planned constructions – Volodimirska Street 36 and Zolotovoritska Street 11, in the buffer zone”).

The List of World Heritage in Danger is a tool for supporting the State Party in its efforts to address and mitigate menaces effecting the WH property, related to the reinforcement of the legal context of protection of the WH property and its buffer zone(s) in order to solve the current situation,

- ***Recommendation 13:***

Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger is not necessary unless the State Party needs this “helpful pressure” to promote (stop delaying) rulemaking both in the State and Kiev City Administration level.

In summary, taking into account promising tendencies perceived during the Reactive Monitoring Mission, inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger is not warranted immediately and may not be the only possible solution for retention of the OUV of the property. The following set of clear conditions has been identified by the Reactive Monitoring Mission as necessary in order to avoid inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger when the state of conservation of the property is next considered.

- **Recommendation 14:**

Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger should occur if all of the following conditions have not been met:

- urgent adoption of the amended version of Cultural Heritage Act (State level)
- finalization and urgent adoption of the Management Plan (State level)
- adoption of the Master Plan of Kyiv and the Zoning plan of the Kyiv central (City level)
- urgent preparation an inventory of already licensed constructions in the protected area and approved tall building (City and State)
- urgent introduction of a legal Ban on use of all issued permits for Construction Activities in the buffer zone of the property and its vicinity until all potential projects are evaluated through a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment, prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS 2011 'Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties', including 3D visual simulations;
- no new tall building construction is to be licensed, either within or outside of protected areas, which disturbs the skyline and visual integrity of the WH property, (City and State)
- no new (licensed or illegal) cases of disturbing demolition/new construction in the buffer zone (City and State)

In conformity with the Operational Guidelines, the schedule, program and deadlines for the above items should be determined by the State Party.

- **ADVISORY ASSISTANCE BY UNESCO AND ICOMOS TO UKRAINE IN DOMAIN OF CULTURAL HERITAGE LEGISLATION**

During the Reactive Monitoring Mission two different draft versions of the amendment of Cultural Heritage Act were presented. Because of the short amount of time available for this issue, in depth and detailed discussion was not possible. Further consultation is needed but, on the basis of draft texts there is a good chance to reach a well-drafted law text for adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in a reasonable period of time.

- **ROLE OF THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES / CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMME**

The mission is of view that the awareness and involvement of religious communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention should be reinforced.

The development of a comprehensive capacity-building programme for management and use of World Heritage properties of religious interest should be one of the essential parts of the Management strategy.

Taking into account the urgent need to define an appropriate territorial planning for the living monastery of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, one of the components of the property, the Mission recommends to organize, as a matter of urgency, a Capacity-Building Workshop for all stakeholders concerned, including the representatives of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra monastery to reinforce the knowledge and understanding of the World Heritage concept, as well as to prevent any inappropriate developments at the property.

The objectives of such a Capacity-Building Workshop are the following:

- To provide participants with knowledge on the key concepts and processes of the World Heritage Convention and their links to religious significance;
- To provide participants with key knowledge on the measures and instruments for protection, conservation, presentation, rehabilitation and management of World Heritage properties, which should ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the WH properties, including the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity at the time of inscription, are sustained or enhanced over time, such as:
 - protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level;
 - plans related to municipality in which the WH property is located (local planning instruments, planning control mechanisms, territorial development plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan);
 - legislative and administrative provisions for the conservation of the property;
 - policies and programmes related to the conservation of the property;
 - management plan and annual work plans for the management and maintenance of the property;
- To discuss World Heritage management requirements and their implications at site levels including monitoring and state of conservation reporting when required;
- To understand existing management systems and decision-making mechanisms within the properties and to review the status of development of a joint management system requested by the World Heritage Committee;
- To identify the main obstacles which exist in the domain of protection, conservation and integrated management of the World Heritage properties of religious interest;
- To discuss the development of appropriate mechanisms to acquire an in-depth knowledge of the national specificities in the protection and management of cultural and natural heritage of religious interest and to consolidate knowledge on the study, development and practical application of national policies in this domain and relevant international normative instruments;
- To discuss the development and implementation of appropriate national legal measures and rules for conservation, restoration, management and use of World Heritage properties of religious interest;
- To discuss relations between religious communities, national authorities and intergovernmental organisations;
- To understand and share roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders concerned (national and local authorities, religious communities) and the role that religious communities should play in the long-term management of World Heritage properties and heritage preservation;

The authorities may wish to use a Module developed in coordination with ICCROM within the framework of the Initiative on Heritage of Religious Interest. It is available on <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/864/>.

During the mission, the national authorities and the representative of the Monastery Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, mentioned a possibility to organize in Kiev an international conference on the management

and use of the World Heritage properties of religious interest. The mission supports this proposal which could be a logical follow-up of the International Conference organized by Ukraine in 2010.

ANNEX I BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

• INSCRIPTION HISTORY

The World Heritage property of the Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (Ukraine) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990, under Criteria: Cultural site (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) during the 14th Session of the Committee. At the time of the inscription, no buffer zone was defined, and the Committee recommended that the authorities concerned respect the environment of these two outstanding monumental ensembles.

• BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Designed to rival Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, Kiev's Saint-Sophia Cathedral symbolizes the 'new Constantinople', capital of the Christian principality of Kiev, which was created in the 11th century in a region evangelized after the baptism of St Vladimir in 988. The spiritual and intellectual influence of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra contributed to the spread of Orthodox thought and the Orthodox faith in the Russian world from the 17th to the 19th century.

• INSCRIPTION CRITERIA AND WORLD HERITAGE VALUES

Criterion (i): Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra represents a masterpiece of human creative genius in both its architectural conception and its remarkable decoration. Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a unique monument of architecture and monumental art of the early 11th century having the biggest preserved collection of mosaics and frescoes of that period. The Cathedral's architecture is distinguished by supplementary naves added to the five-nave core and pyramidal spatial composition of the cross dome church. The monumental decoration of the Cathedral composes an ensemble unique for its conceptual design that reflects the major theological ideas of the time and is an outstanding example of Byzantine art. The huge pantheon of Christian saints depicted in the Cathedral has an unrivalled multiplicity among Byzantine monuments of that time. The mural paintings of the Cathedral also include a complex of unique secular frescoes in the stair towers made in the tradition of Byzantine art. The ensemble of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is a masterpiece of Ukrainian art that was definitely formed during the Baroque period. It integrates unique surface and underground buildings and structures of the 11th-19th centuries combined with a rich landscape.

Criterion (ii): The property is a result of the cultural interaction of the Kievan Rus', the Byzantine Empire and Western Europe. Architecture and monumental painting at the property reflect the changes of Byzantine architectural and artistic traditions that acquired a new sense under the influence of local vision. It revealed, in spiritual tradition as well as in architectural planning, encompassing the tradition of underground Orthodox cult architecture of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra. The Dormition Cathedral was an example for the construction of similar churches in the Eastern Europe region during the 12th to 15th centuries.

Criterion (iii): Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra bears exceptional testimony to the centuries-old Byzantine cultural traditions of neighbouring

countries in general and of Kievan Rus' in particular. Over the centuries the property had a major spiritual influence in Eastern Europe.

Criterion (iv): Saint-Sophia Cathedral is a unique edifice that reflects in its architecture and mural decoration the peculiarities of churchwarden order. The construction of the Cathedral laid the foundation of an architectural school that influenced the cult architecture and monumental art of Kievan Rus' and then of Eastern Europe. Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is an exceptionally valuable architectural ensemble formed over the course of almost nine centuries, which reflects changes in stylistic trends in architecture, as well as the process of the improvement of engineering structures.

Integrity

All important elements and attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value are contained within the boundaries of the property and are preserved. According to the original design, Saint-Sophia Cathedral was built as a dominant architectural element of the urban environment open to a wide and overall view. In the 19th century, the setting of the Cathedral changed due to the modification of the traditional urban fabric. The integrity of the ensemble of the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra suffered during the Second World War, when the Dormition Cathedral, the main Lavra church, was almost entirely destroyed, with the exception of its southeast tower. In 1999-2000, the Cathedral was reconstructed according to the architectural forms of the period of the Ukrainian Baroque in the late 18th century. With regards to the hydrogeological conditions, the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra caves require a constant monitoring over the state of their preservation and the implementation of preventive measures. Rapid urban development, particularly from high-rise buildings, and the lack of protection and planning mechanisms can threaten the immediate surroundings of the property. The integrity of the property in terms of spatial links between its components and their relationship with the surrounding urban and monastic river landscapes also requires a structured planning to address any potential threat.

Authenticity

The property's attributes reflect its Outstanding Universal Value. All built elements are restored by using original materials. Reconstruction works undertaken at Saint-Sophia were awarded the "European Gold Medal for the Protection of Historic Monuments" in 1987. Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings are used as a museum for educational purposes and for state events. Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is used for museum purposes as well as for religious practices that correspond to its original purpose. Although the dominance of the silhouette of the ensemble has been diminished by urban development, the traditional panoramas and silhouettes of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra along the Dnieper River are preserved.

• INTEGRITY ISSUES RAISED IN THE ICOMOS EVALUATION REPORT AT TIME OF INSCRIPTION

[April 1990:] (St Sophia): ICOMOS recommends the inclusion of St Sophia of Kiev on the World Heritage List on the basis of Criteria I, II, III, IV, and VI.

- Criterion I. The Cathedral of St Sophia of Kiev is a unique artistic achievement in both its architectural conception and its remarkable decoration.

By virtue of its plan whereby 12 columns divide the interior into five naves, this church represents a perfect fusion between symbolic image and architecture: the 13 cupolas which crown it evoke Christ and the 12 apostles in a pyramidal composition so strongly expressed that it was not diminished in the restoration of the onion domes in the 18th century. The design of the five apsidal chapels on the

east side and of the double galleries on the north, south and west (where two unsymmetrical towers lead to the tribune) is quite original in both structure and technique.

By virtue of its unique mosaic decoration which covers about 260 m² and includes such masterpieces as the Pantocrator in the cupola, the Annunciation in the transept, the Virgin Mary at Prayer, the Communion of the Apostles and the Deïsis in the main apsidiole, St Sophia of Kiev is a mayor monument of Christian art. The 3,000 m² of wall paintings, often greatly restored, which complete the mosaic decor contribute to the paradisaical aspect of the interior; its richness makes it comparable to contempo-rary edifices of the Byzantine empire like Hosios Loukas in Phocide.

- Criterion II. Just as the architectural structure of St Sophia served as a model, the stylistic features of its decoration were spread throughout Kievan Russia in the 11th century by the icon painters working in Kiev. Despite the destruction of a large part of their work in the invasions by the Mongols under Batou Khan in 1240 and the Tatars from Crimea in 1416 and 1482, their influence can be seen in the centers of Novgorod, Pskov, Vladimir and Souzdal.

- Criterion III. The decoration of St Sophia, in particular the paintings in the west towers which depict historical events (the visit of Princess Olga of Kiev to Constantinople) or anecdotes (the bear hunt, the squirrel hunt, the wild boar hunt, musicians and court entertainers), bear excel-lent testimony to the medieval civilisation in a region long characterised by interethnic ex-changes.

- Criterion IV. Conceived to rival with Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, St Sophia of Kiev is an outstanding example of a Greek-cross church. The central space plan is used but the transversal area is more developed. It is one of the major edifices of Eastern Christianity in the 11th century. Inspired by Byzantine models, the Cathedral has the profound originality of a unique monument strongly influenced by both the Slavic and the cosmopolitan culture of the Prince of Kiev.

- Criterion VI. In the center of the city of Kiev, St Sophia symbolizes "New Constantinople", the capital of the Christian state founded by the son of St Vladimir. It was the cathedral where princes were crowned and - following the burial of Yaroslav the Wise in a marble sarcophagus decorated with crosses, palms and shells in 1054- were buried. At the time it possessed the first library of all the Russias. St Sophia of Kiev is directly and tangibly linked with the history of the foundation of the Russian state which, even under Peter the Great, celebrated its victories there.

The nomination form for inclusion leaves a doubt as to the delimitation of the proposed property. ICOMOS is of the opinion that the whole of the monastic enclosure, including the buildings inside the enceinte which, since the 17th century, share a common history with the Ca-thedral, should be part of the proposal. The Baroque bell tower built by the architect Schaedel (1699-1706, remodeled 1851-52), the church refectory (1722-30), the monks' cells, the Metropolitan's house, and other buildings are, like the enceinte and the gates, significant elements of the past history of St Sophia of Kiev. Furthermore, ICOMOS, noting the deleterious effect on the monastery's environs with the reconstruction of the heavily damaged city after World War II, recommends that in future the authorities of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic respect building standards compatible with the exceptional quality of St Sophia. ICOMOS, April 1990

(Kiev-Pechersk Lavra:) That inclusion of this cultural property be deferred to enable the authorities of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine to complete the dossier and to formulate a joint proposal with that of St Sophia of Kiev.

[...] However, having considered that the site and the monuments of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra are inextricably linked with the town of Kiev, ICOMOS recommends that a joint proposal be drawn up for Lavra complex and St Sophia. The resulting proposal would - request inclusion on the World

Heritage List of the following property: religious monuments of Kiev, the Cathedral of St Sophia and Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.

1) The revised dossier should include a map of the proposed zone (desired scale - between 1/5,000 and 1/25,000), an aerial view and panoramic views of the surroundings as well as groundplans and photographs of the principal monuments. The protection zone of the Church of the Savior at Berestovo, south of the Park of Eternal Glory, should also be detailed.

2) ICOMOS should like to note the reservations and fears it has in regard to the plans for an a fundamentis reconstruction of the Dormition Cathedral, as extensively commented in the press, and would like to have further details on this subject. ICOMOS, April 1990

[2005] ICOMOS recommends

that the World Heritage Committee adopt the following draft decision:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B Add,
2. Commends the State Party for having proposed the buffer zones.
3. Approves the minor modification of the buffer zone of the Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Re-lated Monastery Buildings.
4. Welcomes the proposal by the State Party to organise a mission to the site that would as well examine the choice of the eastern boundary of the buffer zone and the existing quality and condition of the urban fabric of the central Kiev both inside and outside of the buffer zones.

ANNEX II

PROGRAMME

Program
of visit to Ukraine (Kyiv) a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive
Monitoring mission from 21 to 25 March 2017

Date	Event	Accompanying
21 March (Tuesday)		
14:00	Meeting of representative of Reactive Monitoring mission – Anna Sidorenko - in an “International airport Boryspil” 20:30 - Meeting of representative of Reactive Monitoring mission – Tamás Fejérdy - in an “International airport Boryspil”	Mazur Tamara – Deputy Minister for Culture of Ukraine Nedzelska Daria - Specialist I category of International Cooperation, National Coordinator
14:00 – 15:30	Movement from the airport to the city	
Approx. 16:00	Hotel accommodation (hotel “Ukraine”, Suite for 105 € per day per person with 15 % discount), sightseeing tour	
19:00 – 20:00	Dinner	

22 March (Wednesday)

8.30-9.00	Breakfast in the hotel	
9:00 – 10:00	Transfer to the National Conservation Area “Saint Sophia of Kyiv”	
10:00-12:30	Visit of the National Conservation Area “Saint Sophia of Kyiv”	Kukovalska Nelia – general director of the National Conservation Area “Saint Sophia of Kyiv”
14:00-15:00	Lunch on the territory of the Conservation Area	
15:00-18:00	Inspection of the buffer zone (with coffee-break)	Kukovalska Nelia
18:00-19:00	Free time	
20:00	Dinner	

23 March (Thursday)

8:30-9:00	Breakfast in the hotel	
9:00-10:00	Transfer to Kiev City Council	
10:00-12:30	Meeting with mayor of Kyiv and the representatives of Kiev City Council	Mazur Tamara

12:30-14:30	Lunch	
15:00-17:00	Meeting with the Minister of Culture of Ukraine, representatives of ICCROM (Ukr) ICOMOS (Ukr) and others NGOs	Mazur Tamara
17:00-18:30	Free time	
19:00-21:00	Ballet in Taras Shevchenko National Opera and Ballet Theatre of Ukraine	

24 March (Friday)

8:30-9:00	Breakfast in the hotel	
9:00-10:00	Transfer to National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve	Nedzelska Daria
10:00-12:00	Visit of National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve. Review the objects of the upper area.	Mykhailyna Liubomir - Director of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve
12:30-13:30	Introducing with Metropolitan Vyshgorodsky and Chernobyl, vicar of Cathedral of the Dormition Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra Pavlo. Review sites lower area.	Metropolitan Pavlo
13:45-15:00	Having lunch on the territory of the Preserve	Mykhailyna Liubomir
15:00-18:00	Inspection of the buffer zone (with coffee-break)	
18:00-19:00	Transfer to the hotel, free time	Nedzelska Daria
20:00	Dinner	Mykhailyna Liubomir

25 March (Saturday)

7:00	Departure of Tamás Fejérdy	
	Breakfast	
	Free time	
12:00	Lunch	Mazur Tamara Nedzelska Daria
13:00	Departure from Kyiv	Mazur Tamara Nedzelska Daria
14:00	Arrival to the "International airport Boryspil"	Mazur Tamara Nedzelska Daria
14:50	Departure of Anna Sidorenko	

The World Heritage property of Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (Ukraine) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990 under cultural criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) and had a minor modification to the boundaries in 2005.

This property includes the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo (property component 0.6 ha), Saint-Sophia Cathedral (property component 5.02 ha and its buffer zone 111.81 ha) and Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (property component 22.9 ha and its buffer zone 108.34 ha).

Concerns have been raised consistently since 2008 regarding the potential cumulative impact of a range of actions on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including inappropriate developments within the buffer zone, particularly affecting the setting of Saint Sophia Cathedral, and regarding works and rehabilitation activities within the Monastery economic courtyard on the Far Caves of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve, which includes the reconstruction of buildings. The joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring missions took place in March 2009, November 2010 and April 2013. However, it appears that the recommendations from these missions have not been fully implemented.

At its 40th session (Decision 40 COM 7B.61, Istanbul, 2016) the Committee recalled its concerns expressed every year since 2008 regarding the critical level of urban development reached since inscription and its cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and the need for new tools to orient the development process towards sustainable development that protects the attributes of OUV. The Committee reiterated its serious concern about the longstanding threats to the property, such as the lack of appropriate legal protection and planning mechanisms, as well as the unresolved issue of unauthorized constructions in the buffer zone and visual vicinity of the property and planned reconstruction works within the boundaries of the property, which have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics and could impact adversely on the property's OUV.

The Committee has again requested the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess its current conditions, to discuss all sensitive issues regarding the protection of the historic urban landscape of the city of Kyiv, including reinforcement of the management system, and to assist with the finalization of the Management Plan, in line with the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and in accordance with the World Heritage Convention.

The objective of the Reactive Monitoring mission is to review the overall state of conservation of all components of the property as well as progress in the implementation of the Committee's decision 40 COM 7B.61 and previous Committee decisions and mission recommendations. The mission should provide a report that sets out recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017, with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to OUV, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

In particular, the mission should review and assess the following key issues:

1. Assess the overall state of conservation of the property and evaluate factors and conservation issues that could potentially impact on its OUV, including particularly its conditions of authenticity and integrity;
2. Analyse the planning situation for all major construction projects in the property and its setting, whether proposed, approved or contracted;

3. Inspect both the property and buffer zone, including particularly Desyatynnyi Lane, Klovsky Descent and the Monastery economic courtyard of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve, to determine which actions have occurred to remove inappropriate construction and to ascertain the nature and extent of works with potential to adversely affect the OUV of the property.
4. Analyse the impact or potential impact of construction projects that have been carried out or are planned within the property or in its setting, in terms of impact or potential impact on OUV;
5. Review previous Committee Decisions, the recommendations of the 2009, 2010 and 2013 mission reports and identify those recommendations which are yet to be implemented and which remain relevant to the conservation of the OUV of the property;
6. Identify and, where relevant, consider other information and technical advice, including all Technical Reviews submitted by ICOMOS from 2015;
7. Provide advice regarding the finalization, in consultation with ICOMOS, of the Management Plan for the property;
8. Review progress made in the implementation of the Committee's decision 40 COM 7B.61, in particular:
 - a. The effectiveness of the efforts undertaken by the State Party to reduce the adverse effects of construction projects, namely the reduction of the height of the non-conforming and dissonant buildings in the buffer zone of the property. More precisely, the State Party is requested to demolish the already constructed levels of the high-rise building on Klovsky Descent to an appropriate scale,
 - b. The status of the ongoing or planned construction/reconstruction works within the Rehabilitation Activities Plan for the Monastery economic courtyard on the Far Caves of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve. The proposed developments appear to have the potential to irreversibly damage the attributes that sustain the OUV of the property and to threaten its authenticity and integrity,
 - c. The development of any relevant documentation, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), that should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre, before any final decisions are made or any works start on major development projects within the property, its buffer zone and setting;
9. Examine the project proposal for a new Monitoring System in St. Sophia Cathedral;
10. Other conservation issues currently affecting the property.

The mission team should ensure that a comprehensive inspection of all parts of the property occurs and should hold working meetings and consultations with the Ukrainian authorities at national and local levels and all other relevant stakeholders, including the representatives of the religious community and NGOs.

Based on the results of the above-mentioned assessment and discussion with the State Party representatives, the mission team should propose recommendations to the State Party and the World Heritage Committee to improve the conservation and management of the property and facilitate finalization of the Management Plan for the property.

ANNEX IV COMPOSITION OF MISSION TEAM

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre was represented by Ms Anna Sidorenko, Programme Specialist in charge of Central, Eastern, South-Eastern Europe.

The ICOMOS International was represented by Dr. Tamás FEJÉRDY, President of ICOMOS Hungary, Doctor of Liberal Arts, Architect, conservator, Honorary senior lecturer

ANNEX V MAPS AND PLANS

- 1 Kyiv_plan – separate pdf file
- 2 Kyiv_zones – separate pdf file
- 3 Presentation (1) - Status of conservation presentation by the Ministry of Culture – separate pdf file
- 4 Presentation_2 - “Flag-post” presentation given by the Mayor of Kyiv – separate pdf file

ANNEX VI DECISIONS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE ADOPTED AT ITS 40TH, 39TH, 38TH, 37TH, 36TH, 35TH, 34TH, 33RD, 32ND, 29TH, 28TH, 27TH, 22ND AND 14TH SESSIONS

- 40TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

40th session of the World Heritage Committee
Working Document, state of conservation report
40th session of the World Heritage Committee,
Istanbul, Turkey, 10-20 July
Document WHC/16/40.COM/7B

Current conservation issues

On 29 January 2016, the State Party submitted a report on the state of conservation of this property, a summary of which is available at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527/documents/> and highlights a number of issues:

- The lack of appropriate legal measures, protective and planning mechanisms has reached alarming levels and the State Party recognizes that the main problem is the unresolved issue of unauthorized constructions which represent the major threat to the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
- Several natural factors affecting the property were identified, including the tectonic and seismic movement of the earth's crust, flooding and potential threat of the emergence of landslide processes.

The report also addresses the progress made in the implementation of Decision **39 COM 7B.85**, including:

- Approval of a draft decision “On Introduction of Temporary Ban (Moratorium) for the Construction and Sale of Land within Protective (Buffer) Zones in Kyiv” by the Kyiv City Council on 22 January 2015. According to this decision, the ban will be in effect until the approval of the Zoning Plan of the Central Planning Area of Kyiv within the unified buffer zone, which is still under development;
- Signature of a Memorandum and demolition of two floors of the new building at Desyatyynnyi Lane 3-5 in the buffer zone of one of the components of the property, Saint-Sophia Cathedral. The construction of a multi-story residential complex with underground parking on the Honchara Str. 17-23 in the buffer zone of this component has been temporarily suspended;

- Submission of a draft Management Plan within a formal request to the World Heritage Centre to provide international expert assistance for its finalization;
- A number of conservation and restoration works were undertaken, including on the facades of the following monuments: the Consistory (the Bakery), the Refectory Church, the Bell Tower, the brick utility fence of the St. Sophia Cathedral, the Metropolitan's Residence and St. Andrew's Church. The project "Repair and restoration works on the walls of the National Conservation Area "St. Sophia of Kyiv" Volodymyrska Str. 24, Shevchenskiy District of Kyiv" will start in 2016.

Moreover, the State Party informed on the Rehabilitation Activities Plan for the Monastery economic courtyard of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve, including the reconstruction of the vegetable storage facility and of the Fraternal and Economic buildings. The assessment of the impact of the reconstruction projects on the OUV of the property was made according to national legislation.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

Progress made by the State Party with regard to the Management Plan, which is currently in its final stage, is noted. Since the legal status of this document is undefined in the current Ukrainian legislation, the completion of the draft Management Plan is awaiting the national legislative amendments. The State Party therefore asked to postpone the deadline for the submission of the final version to the World Heritage Centre to 1 December 2016.

It is also noted that progress was made with regard to the decision of the Committee concerning the reduction of the height of the non-conforming and dissonant buildings in the buffer zone of the property. While the demolition of two floors of the new building at Desyatynnyi Lane 3-5 is welcomed, the State Party did not report on any measures undertaken to reduce the adverse effect on the property of the building on Klovsky Descent, completed despite the requests made by the Committee at its previous sessions.

Despite the Committee decision regarding the reconstructions undertaken and planned at the property, the State Party has developed a Rehabilitation Activities Plan for the Monastery economic courtyard of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve, which includes further reconstruction of buildings. The proposed developments appear to have the potential to irreversibly damage the attributes that sustain the OUV of the property and to threaten its authenticity and integrity.

Despite many discussions by the Committee and assurances by the State Party, it is recommended that the Committee express its concern regarding the current situation, and particularly about planned reconstruction/construction works within the boundaries of the property which could result in deleterious impact on the attributes of OUV, as well as the lack of appropriate legal protection and planning mechanisms to protect the property, and about the unresolved issues of unauthorized constructions in the buffer zone and the wider setting of the property.

It is also recommended that the Committee request the State Party to invite a Reactive Monitoring Mission to consider these issues, to assess the current conditions at the property, and to discuss how the protection and management of the property and the wider historic urban landscape of the city of Kyiv might be reinforced, and to advise on the finalization of the Management Plan. The Reactive Monitoring Mission could also review whether the property is faced with threats which could have deleterious impacts on its OUV and which might meet the criteria for its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Decision: 40 COM 7B.61

The World Heritage Committee,
Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7B.Add,
Recalling Decision 39 COM 7B.85, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),

Also recalling its concerns expressed every year since 2008 regarding the critical level of urban development reached since inscription and its cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and the need for new tools to orient the development process towards sustainable development that protects the attributes of OUV;

Also takes note of the efforts undertaken by the State Party which resulted in the demolition of two floors of the new building at Desyatynnyi lane 3-5 in the buffer zone of one of the components of the property, namely Saint-Sophia Cathedral and reiterates its request to the State Party to reduce the adverse effect of the high-rise building on Klovsky Descent by demolishing the already constructed levels to an appropriate scale;

Notes with concern the Rehabilitation Activities Plan for the Monastery economic courtyard on the Far Caves of Kyiv-Pechersk Preserve and requests the State Party to immediately halt any ongoing or planned construction/reconstruction works and also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit relevant documentation, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), to the World Heritage Centre, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before any final decisions are made or any works start on major development projects within the property, its buffer zone and setting;

Reiterates its serious concern about the longstanding threats to the property, such as the lack of appropriate legal protection and planning mechanisms, as well as the unresolved issue of unauthorized constructions in the buffer zone and visual vicinity of the property and planned reconstruction works within the boundaries of the property, which have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics and could impact adversely on the property's OUV;

Further takes note of the State Party's efforts with the development of the Management Plan and also requests it to finalize the Management Plan, with the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies if needed, and to submit the final version by 1 December 2016;

Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess its current conditions, to discuss all sensitive issues regarding the protection of the historic urban landscape of the city of Kyiv, including reinforcement of the management system, and to assist with the finalization of the Management Plan, in line with the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and in accordance with the *World Heritage Convention*;

Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2017, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017, with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of the ascertained or potential danger to Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

- 39TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision: **39 COM 7B.85**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-15/39.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **38 COM 7B.33**, adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),
3. Takes note of the measures taken by the State Party to implement the previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee;

4. Acknowledges the steps taken by the State Party to develop legal measures for the protection of the property including the moratorium on construction projects in the buffer zone and urges the State Party to adopt all relevant legal documents, regulations and measures specified in its previous decisions to support the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and prevent any potential threat to the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
5. Requests the State Party to reduce the height of non-conforming and dissonant buildings in the buffer zone of the property which threaten and/or have negative impact on the OUV of the property, by means of demolishing the already constructed stories to the level of neighbouring historical buildings in accordance with its previous decisions;
6. Expresses its concern about the reconstruction of the lost buildings undertaken at the property that can potentially erode its conditions of authenticity and requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, technical details, including Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), for all proposed projects that may threaten the OUV of the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2015**, an electronic and printed copy of the draft management plan of the property revised, in conformity with the ICOMOS recommendations, for review by the Advisory Bodies;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

- 38TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision : **38 COM 7B.33**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-14/38.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.112**, **36 COM 7B.90** and **37 COM 7B.88**, adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013) sessions respectively,
3. Acknowledges the detailed information provided by the State Party on the progress made in the implementation of its previous decisions;
4. Reiterates its regret that the building on Klovsky descent has been completed despite the requests made at its previous sessions, and that, instead of modifying its height, mitigation through a lighting effect is envisaged, and also reiterates its request to the State Party to reduce its adverse effect by demolishing constructed levels to an appropriate scale;
5. Urges the State Party to finalize and adopt documents, regulations and measures specified in all its previous decisions to prevent any inappropriate development and potential threats to the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
6. Also urges the State Party to complete development and ratification of the new cultural heritage legislation and the plans for the protection of the buffer zone, to complete and issue the Urban Master Plan, including zoning regulations with particular emphasis on the establishment of no-construction zones, strict limits to development rights, which should take into consideration the OUV of the property, its specific landscape setting, as well as important views and inter-visibility lines, and to implement the moratorium on high rise and inappropriate constructions;
7. Encourages the State Party to continue its efforts with the finalization of the Management Plan taking into account the recommendations made by the ICOMOS technical review and to clarify methods of implementation, and requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to advise the State Party on completing the Management Plan;

8. Also requests the State Party to ensure the implementation of the Management Plan by a qualified management team underpinned by effective consultation with local stakeholders, specialists and conservation experts;
9. Also encourages the State Party to continue monitoring, conservation and repair works within the property, and, in particular, the stabilisation work on the Varangian caves;
10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2015**, a progress report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

- 37TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision : 37 COM 7B.88

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.90**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes that a moratorium on all high-rise and non-conforming buildings is under consideration by Kiev City Council and supported by the Ministry of Culture and reiterates its request to the State Party to implement such a moratorium and to take all necessary measures, including the development of appropriate regulations to ensure that there are no adverse impacts to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property from future developments;
4. Also notes the decision by the State Party to undertake an independent expert assessment of the overall monastic Dnieper river landscape, including studies on visual perspectives, as a basis for planning and impact assessment, and requests the State Party to complete and submit these assessments to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014** ;
5. Expresses its regret that the building on Klovsky descent has been completed despite the requests made at its 35th and 36th sessions, notes with concern that proposals are being considered to clad in glass the 150m building rather than modify its height and also reiterates its request to the State Party to reduce its adverse effect by demolishing constructed levels to an appropriate scale;
6. Further notes the continuing progress in the development of an urban development Master Plan for Kiev, and urges the State Party to finalise its approval process and to begin implementation as soon as possible;
7. Notes furthermore the progress made in defining a protected historic urban area and related conservation master plan for central Kiev and urges the State Party to continue with the development of strengthened protective and planning mechanisms, including special Area Plans for the property, its buffer zone and its setting, with particular attention on the preservation of the urban fabric at the buffer zone;
8. Welcomes the placement of the World Heritage property under the direct control of a single State authority in order to create a unified system of management, but regrets that no unified management plan has been fully developed yet, and also urges the State Party to address this issue as a matter of urgency and to submit the management plan to the World Heritage Centre for review prior to approval;
9. Also welcomes the State Party's proposal to create a special national council in order to enhance collaboration between all stakeholders concerned and the work carried out for the development of a Strategy for the implementation of the 1972 *World Heritage Convention* ;
10. Takes note of the results of the April 2013 reactive monitoring mission to the property and further urges the State Party to implement its recommendations with particular attention to the following:
 - a) Finalise the approval process for the Law on cultural heritage to harmonise the legal frameworks at the local and national level and to strengthen the role of the heritage authorities,

- b) Finalise the development of regulatory measures for the integrated buffer zone that was recently created to improve the protection of the conditions of integrity of the property,
- c) Develop detailed regulatory measures for the buffer zone in accordance to the specificities of each sector and in response to the analysis of the characteristics of the urban fabric,
- d) Continue with the development of the conservation and rehabilitation for the Grottes Varègues and ensure the systematic monitoring of the geological and hydrological factors to inform the decision-making process;

11. Urges furthermore the State Party, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, to make available detailed information on major restorations projects or new constructions, which may affect the attributes that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property before making any decisions that, would be difficult to reverse;

12. Reminds the State Party, in line with Paragraph 110 of the *Operational Guidelines* and in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage cultural properties, that impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties;

13. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

- 36TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision: 36 COM 7B.90

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **35 COM 7B.112**, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),
3. Expresses its grave concern at the degradation of the panorama along the Dnieper river and that the ongoing construction of high-rise buildings could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to impose a moratorium on all high-rise buildings, to implement, in coordination with the City Administration all necessary measures to reduce their adverse effect, by modifying projects and by demolishing constructed levels to an appropriate scale and also to undertake a survey of the overall monastic river landscape as a basis for planning and impact assessment;
5. Considers that the lack of legal protection and planning mechanisms that would enable the national authorities to exercise control over the property constitute a potential threat for the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and urges the State Party to strengthen protection and planning mechanisms as a matter of urgency, to define a protected historic urban area for central Kyiv and to develop special Area Plans for the property, its buffer zone and its setting, based on a careful analysis of important views, typologies and urban fabric, and to submit these to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2013**, for review;
6. Also expresses its grave concern about the continuous lack of a management system and defined mechanisms of coordination for the management of the property, and also urges the State Party to put in place a unified system of management for the property;
7. Regrets that adequate information on these development proposals and the status of their approval was not provided by the State Party prior to the beginning of the construction works, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of *Operational Guidelines* and as previously requested and further urges the State Party to ensure that all major projects have adequate impact assessments in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage properties and be then presented to the Committee before any irreversible decisions are made;

8. Invites the State Party to consider the establishment of a special board, including representatives of the national authorities, the city administration, as well as site managers of the property and other relevant stakeholders, and to review all major development proposals and proposed planning controls and policies that could impact adversely on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
9. Notes the multi-disciplinary study that has been carried out on the Varangian caves, and also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre details of the proposed rehabilitation plan for the caves;
10. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property which will discuss, at the highest decision makers level, the development of a national strategy for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Ukraine, including all sensitive issues regarding the protection of the historic urban landscape of the city of Kyiv;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

- 35TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision: 35 COM 7B.112

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.103**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Notes the progress made with the adoption of protection laws since the 2009 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and urges the State Party to define a protected historic urban area for central Kiev as soon as possible;
4. Also urges the State Party to strengthen the regulatory and practical mechanisms to ensure the satisfactory implementation of the above laws;
5. Also notes progress with the development of a Master Plan for Kiev and requests the State Party to submit it once approved;
6. Regrets that no management plan has been provided, as requested by the Committee, and that currently there are no plans to produce one, and further urges the State Party to address this issue as a matter of urgency;
7. Further notes the increasing contradictions between management in the two parts of the property, as highlighted by the mission, and also requests the State Party to put in place a unified system of management for the property as soon as possible;
8. Welcomes the important improvement in the relations between the national and religious authorities, commends the State Party and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church for the organisation of the International Seminar which resulted in the adoption of the Kiev Statement on protection of religious properties within the World Heritage Convention and invites it to actively participate in the development of a thematic paper on religious and sacred heritage;
9. Expresses its great concern at the degradation of the panorama along the Dnieper river, and reiterates its request to the State Party to introduce a moratorium on tall buildings until a survey has been conducted of the overall monastic river landscape;
10. Notes furthermore that the issue regarding urban development pressure is now under special control of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, that the City Administration has been charged to inspect all disputed constructions in the historical part of the city from the point of view of

their compliance with acting legislation, and that a special commission composed by all stakeholders concerned is being created;

11. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit the final revised plans for all ongoing projects to the World Heritage Centre as well as all information and documents on any major development, in line with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
12. Notes moreover the multi-disciplinary study that has been carried out on the Varangian caves, and also reiterates its requests to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre details of the proposed rehabilitation plan for the caves;
13. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

- 34TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE,

Decision: 34 COM 7B.103

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.125**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes reparation works and monitoring activities of the key monuments of the National Conservation Area "Saint Sophia of Kyiv" as well as catacombs at the Lavra site;
4. Also notes that a complex rehabilitation programme for the "Varangian caves" is being prepared and requests the State Party to submit a copy to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;
5. Deeply regrets that no moratorium has been put in place on a number of projects until an Urban Master Plan has considered appropriate uses for these sites, and reiterates its requests to the State Party to halt these projects in the light of their lack of conformity with regulations and their potential adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property:
 - a) Buildings on the territory around the Arsenal and the earth fortification following the international competition,
 - b) A hotel complex around Saint Spas of Berestove Church,
 - c) A hotel and residential complex on the land of the former military factories near the Arsenal,
 - d) Buildings in the buffer zone of the Saint Sophia Cathedral,
 - e) High-rise buildings that could compromise the panorama of the historical monastic landscape along the Dnieper;
6. Urges the State Party to adopt the Law "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Protection of Cultural Heritage" and also requests the State Party to approve urgently a new city urban master plan, including a conservation master plan for the property and its buffer zone;
7. Also urges the State Party to provide three printed copies and an electronic version of the draft integrated management plan of the property for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
8. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to consider extending the eastern boundary of the buffer zone of the Saint Sophia site to include Maidant Nezalejnosti Square as an important part of the urban structure, and to initiate a study on visual perspectives of the property in the wider context of the monastic riverside landscape;

9. Further requests the State Party to transmit to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, a description of any intention to undertake or to authorize major restoration or new construction projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
10. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess the overall state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions;
11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the above recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

- 34TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE,

Decision: 34 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the extension of **Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev Pechersk Lavra** to include **Saint Cyril's Church** and **Saint Andrew's Church, Ukraine**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Review and expand the comparative analysis for Saint Cyril's Church with Byzantine churches and for the mural scheme for Saint Andrew's Church the stylistic genesis and then its influence in the Orthodox Christian world;
 - b) Review the boundaries around Saint Cyril's Church in order to extend it so as to include the former walled monastery and form a homogeneous and coherent ensemble separated from the hospital;
 - c) Consider creating a buffer zone north-east of Saint Andrew's Church, on the hillside below the building. This point should be considered in conjunction with the recommendation of Decision **33 COM 7B.125** concerning the buffer zone for Saint-Sophia Cathedral;
 - d) Clarify the texts and responsibilities for the implementation of protection for the property's various components and the buffer zones, and specify the legal status of the Reserve (or National Conservation Area) of Saint-Sophia of Kiev. This point should be considered in conjunction with the recommendations of Decision **33 COM 7B.125**;
 - e) Implement a unique system of management which involves the various stakeholders of the properties (the two ministries involved, the Reserve, the museums, the Municipality, the local communities, etc.), in response to the current fragmented management, and in accordance with Decision **33 COM 7B.125**;
 - f) Implement a unified management plan for the properties, buffer zones, and landscape protection of the Orthodox Metropolis of Kiev; through its implementation, focus on resolving the problems of unregulated urban development, already raised and highlighted by the reactive monitoring mission to the property already inscribed (March 2009) and Decision **33 COM 7B.125**; define and implement a town-planning system that is compatible with the property's values; and implement the cultural and landscape project;
 - g) Consider developing a comprehensive works strategy for the medium term for the wet and fragile soil under the foundations of Saint Cyril's Church;
 - h) Reschedule the project for heavy interventions for the unstable soil supporting Saint Andrew's Church and study more extensively the context in order to better identify the work

required, considering the least intrusive solutions, preferably focusing on the causes of the instability;

i) Confirm for Saint Andrew's Church the presence of fire-alarm systems, and whether there is a specific surveillance team for the property other than the museum staff; state for Saint Cyril's Church the number and status of the active guards and the location of the fire brigade in the event of a fire;

j) Implement quantified monitoring of the interior and exterior architectural and decorative components and murals of the churches;

k) Provide a summary in French or in English of the applicable texts concerning the protection of the properties, the proposed extensions, and the buffer zones;

3. Recommends the State Party to:

a) Clarify the meaning and use of the terms 'department' and 'museum' in reference to the Churches of Saint Cyril and Saint Andrew, as they seem to overlap;

b) Ensure that restoration work is carried out in complete conformity with international standards under the supervision of a qualified manager;

c) Consider limiting the excessive use of candles, which may compromise the murals and the iconostasis paintings for the day-to-day management of Saint Andrew's Church;

d) Control the immediate surroundings of Saint Andrew's Church, which have been invaded by a large number of unsightly tourist trading huts;

e) Consider an overall tourist infrastructure project and a general maintenance programme for the surroundings of the properties as part of the unified management plan.

- 33RD SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision: 33 COM 7B.125

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7B.Add,

2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.111**, adopted at its 32d session (Quebec City, 2008),

3. Notes the findings of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission of March 2009 and in particular that the current fragmented management is failing to address the needs of the property and recommended that a unified system is put in place together with a unified management plan;

4. Also notes the satisfactory condition of the key monuments of the property, but expresses concern that other monuments are in a less satisfactory condition and that the catacombs at the Lavra site remain in a critical condition;

5. Requests the State Party to ensure an integrated planning framework of the urban area through the development of a detailed urban development plan for the property and its buffer zone;

6. Also expresses great concern at the threats to the property from development in the buffer zone and setting from construction that appears not to be in conformity with current regulations, and urges the State Party to put in place a moratorium on the following projects until an urban development plan has considered appropriate uses for these sites:

a) Buildings on the territory around the Arsenal and the earth fortification following the international competition,

b) A hotel complex around Saint Spas of Berestove Church,

- c) A hotel and residential complex on the land of the former military factories near the Arsenal,
 - d) Tall buildings that could compromise the panorama of the historical monastic landscape along the Dnieper;
7. Recommends the State Party to consider extending the eastern boundary of the buffer zone of the Saint Sophia site to include Maidant Nezalejnosti Square an important part of the urban structure, and to initiate a study on visual perspectives of the property in the wider context of the monastic riverside landscape;
 8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2010**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the March 2009 reactive monitoring mission and the requests set out above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010.

- 32ND SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision: 32 COM 7B.111

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decisions **28 COM 15B.99** and **29 COM 8B.56**, adopted at its 28th (Suzhou, 2004) and 29th (Durban, 2005) sessions respectively,
3. Notes the continued collaboration of the State Party with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS;
4. Expresses its concern about numerous construction or restoration projects within the buffer zone of the property which could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Invites the State Party to create a National Coordination Board in order to enhance collaboration between all stakeholders concerned;
6. Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, to develop a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value including the conditions of integrity and authenticity, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009;
7. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property and the issues identified in Decision **29 COM 8B.56**, adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005);
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2009**, a state of conservation report covering all components of this property including, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the description of any intention to undertake or to authorize major restoration or new construction projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009.

- 32ND SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

**CLARIFICATIONS OF PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AND SIZES BY STATES PARTIES
IN RESPONSE TO THE RETROSPECTIVE INVENTORY**

Decision: 32 COM 8D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document *WHC-08/32.COM/8D*,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 11A.2** and **31 COM 11A.2**, adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006) and 31st (Christchurch, 2007) sessions respectively,
3. Recalls that, as decided at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007) by Decision **31 COM 11A.2**, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies will not be able to examine proposals for minor or significant modifications to boundaries of World Heritage properties whenever the delimitation of such properties as inscribed is unclear;
4. Congratulates States Parties in the European Region and the States Parties of Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia on the excellent work accomplished in the clarification of the delimitation of their World Heritage properties and thanks them for their efforts to improve the credibility of the World Heritage List,
5. Takes note of the clarifications of property boundaries and sizes provided by the following States Parties in the European and Arab Regions in response to the Retrospective Inventory, as presented in the Annex of Document *WHC-08/32.COM/8D*:
 - Ukraine: Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra;
6. Requests the European and Arab States Parties which have not yet answered the questions raised in 2005, 2006 and 2007 within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory to provide all requested clarifications and documentation as soon as possible and by **1 December 2008** at the latest.

- 32ND SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE,

Decision: 32 COM 8B.68

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents *WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add* and *WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1.Add*,
2. Considers that the current proposals are not a minor modification;
3. Recommends that the State Party be invited to submit a full nomination for the proposed extensions of St Cyril's church and St Andrew's church to **Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra, Ukraine**.

- 29TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Decision: 29 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document *WHC-05/29.COM/8B.Add*;
2. Commends the State Party of Ukraine for having proposed the buffer zones;
3. Approves the minor modification of the buffer zone of Kiev: **Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastery Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk (Ukraine)**;
4. Welcomes the proposal by the State Party to organise a mission to the property that would as well examine the choice of the eastern boundary of the buffer zone and the existing quality and condition of the urban fabric of the central Kiev both inside and outside the buffer zone.

- 28TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

28 COM 15B.99

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Acknowledging that the Ukrainian authorities have provided the report on the research on planned or completed conservation projects in the vicinity of the World Heritage property (Decision **27 COM 7B.80**),
2. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party for the progress made with regard to measures taken to respond to the damage caused by the construction of the underground swimming pool and to define the boundaries of the property;
3. Requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS informed of any future projects, which may have an impact on the property.

- 28TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

27 COM 7B.80

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party for their rapid response to the threats and the programme of action adopted for the property;
2. Acknowledging the progress made with legal protection of the property through a presidential decree,
3. Expresses, however, its serious concern for the preservation of the property and in particular for the conservation of the Cathedral and the Belfry;
4. Requests the State Party to provide a detailed technical report to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2004 on the research and on planned or completed projects in the vicinity of the designated World Heritage property in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 28th session in 2004.

- 22ND SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

VII.43 The Committee noted the decisions of the twenty second extraordinary session of the Bureau as reflected in the Report of the Bureau session (Working Document WHC-98/CONF.203/5) and included in Annex IV of this report on the following properties:

Kiev: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings (Ukraine)

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE AT ITS 22ND SESSION

At its twenty-second ordinary session, the Bureau requested the Government of Ukraine to reconsider its hotel-building policy and specific hotel projects in respect of their historical context. It requested the authorities to submit a report on this matter by 15 September 1998 at the latest.

The State Party informed the Secretariat on 14 September 1998 that the above-mentioned projects were repeatedly considered by the experts of Ukraine and were discussed by the local and central authorities as well as by ICOMOS Ukraine. As a result, the project of the hotel "Kiev-International" was decreased in height to the level of the existing surrounding buildings. Furthermore, the construction of the nearby "Laboratory House" project, which did not

correspond to the surrounding architectural environment of the Cathedral, was suspended pending the preparation of a new proposal.

On 31 August 1998, the State Party also informed the Secretariat on the proposed reconstruction of the *Dormition Cathedral in Pechersk-Lavra* that, according to other sources, could cause problems to the surrounding buildings due to the unstable and geologically difficult terrain. It was stated that the reconstruction project would be carried out on the basis of a complex geological and engineering research, which offers the opportunity to select the optimal engineering and constructive solution. The State Party asked the Secretariat for advice in this matter.

ICOMOS stated that the final designs of the hotel buildings should still be reviewed and confirmed that open excavation pits at the site of the Cathedral, undertaken to research the geology of the soil, now pose dangers to the stability of the area. Expert assistance on the rehabilitation of the subsoil should be obtained without delay. Any further excavation in this area should be carried out according to accepted archaeological principles.

The Bureau took note of the information provided by the State Party on the projects for the construction of hotels in the city of Kiev and the proposed reconstruction of the *Dormition Cathedral in Pechersk-Lavra*. It also noted the advice of ICOMOS that the final designs of the hotels should be verified and in-depth hydro-geological studies should be undertaken at the site of the *Dormition Cathedral*. The Bureau requested ICOMOS to field an expert mission to this effect.

- 14TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Saint Sophia
Cathedral of Kiev

527

Ukrainian SSR

The Bureau recommended that this property be included in the World Heritage List. It suggested, however, that the Ukrainian authorities draw up a nomination concerning not only Cathedral Saint Sophia, but also the Kiev-Petchersk Lavra, and submit this overall file, showing the complementarity of the two properties, before the next session of the Committee.

State Reserve of
Kievo Petchersk in Kiev
(see Saint Sophia Cathedral
of Kiev)

528

Ukrainian SSR

By letter of 31 August 1990, the Commission of the SSR of Ukrain to Unesco sent the Secretariat a revised nomination taking into account the recommendations of the Bureau. This new nomination was transmitted to ICOMOS for examination.

DECISION: 14COM VII.A

A - PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Name of Property	State Party having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention	Criteria
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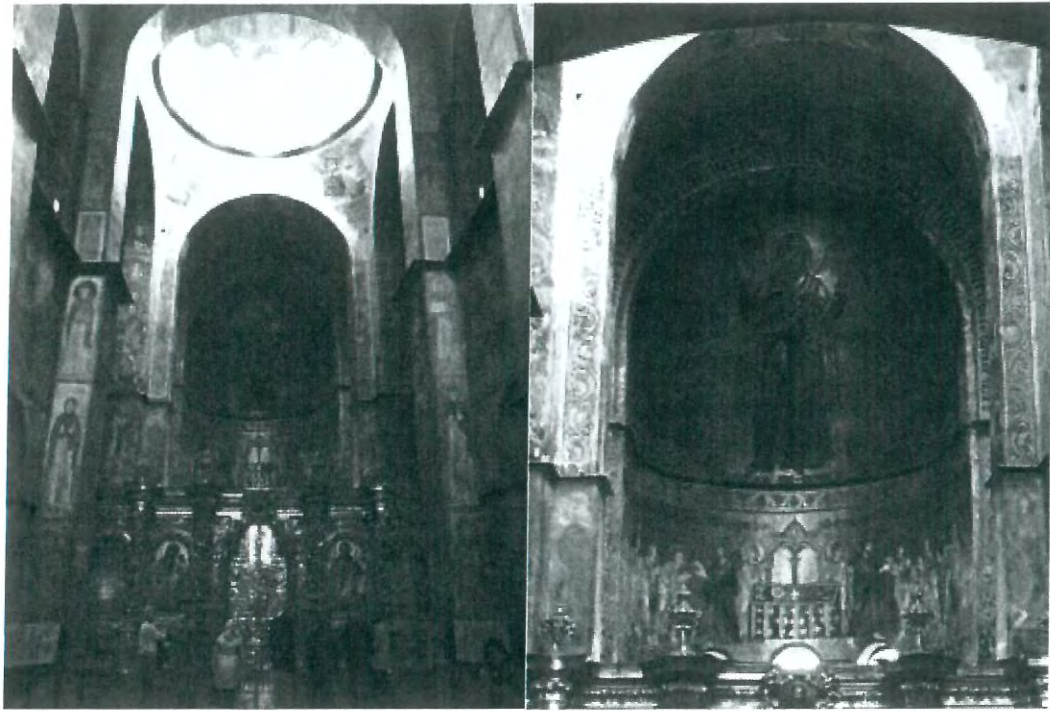
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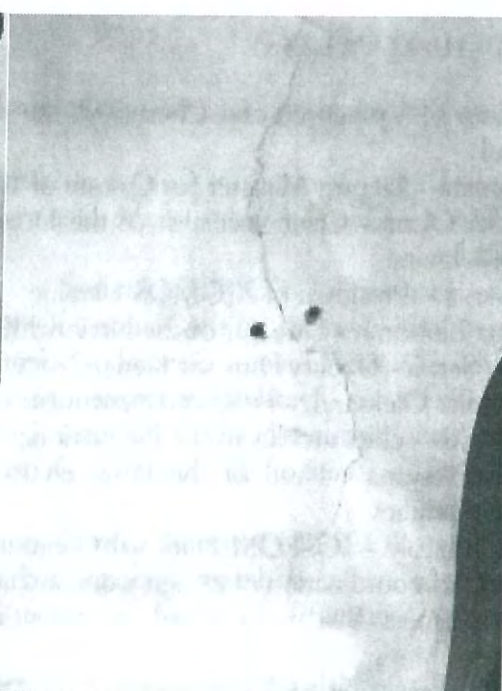
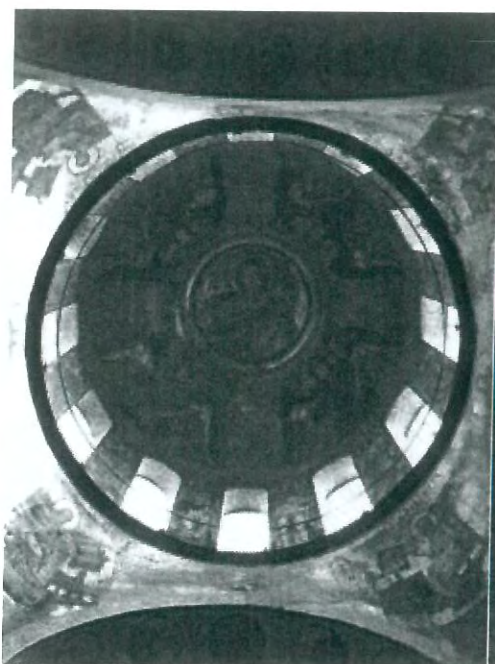


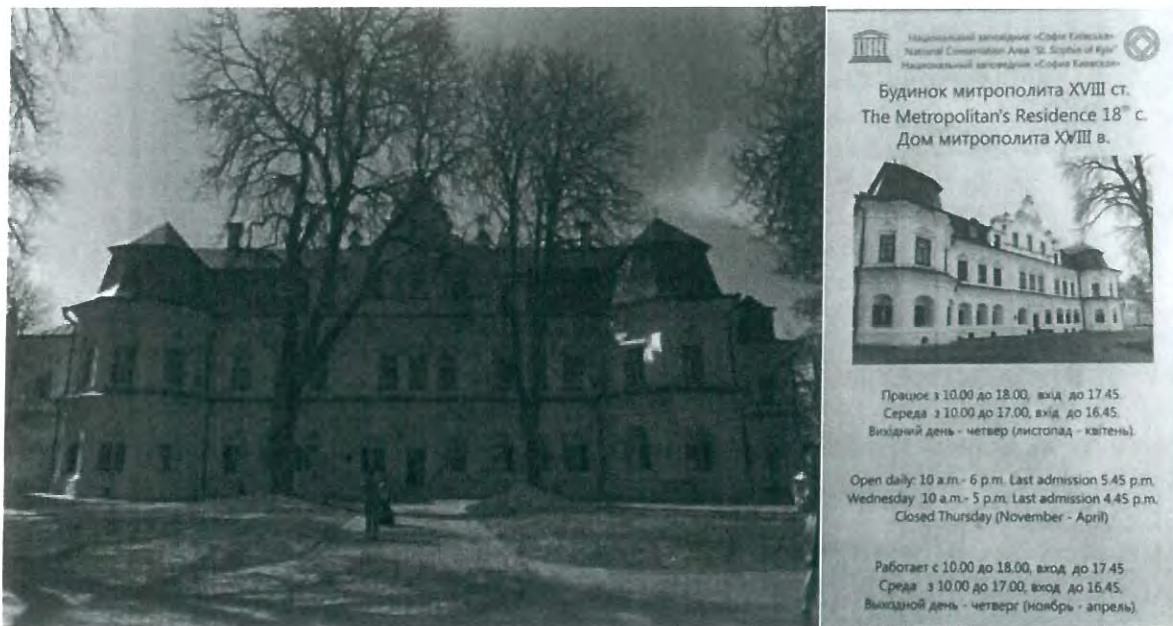


The Cathedral Saint Sophia could be used for religious purpose only if granted by the President on a special occasion (for ex. during the celebration of the Independence Day for an all confessions prayer).









- **22/03/17 - VISIT TO THE NATIONAL KYIV-PECHERSK HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL PRESERVE**

Metropolitan of Vyshgorod and Chernobyl, the governor of the Holy Dormition Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, Paul

Mazur Tamara – Deputy Minister for Culture of Ukraine

Kaganovska Olena - Chief Specialist of the Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

Haida Mykola - President of ICOMOS Ukraine

Mykhailyna Liubomir - Director of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve

Pyvovarov Serhii - Deputy Director General of Scientific Research

Romanchenko Oleksandr - Head of Department of Research and monitoring of Properties

Dichtyar Yakiv - chief architector of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve

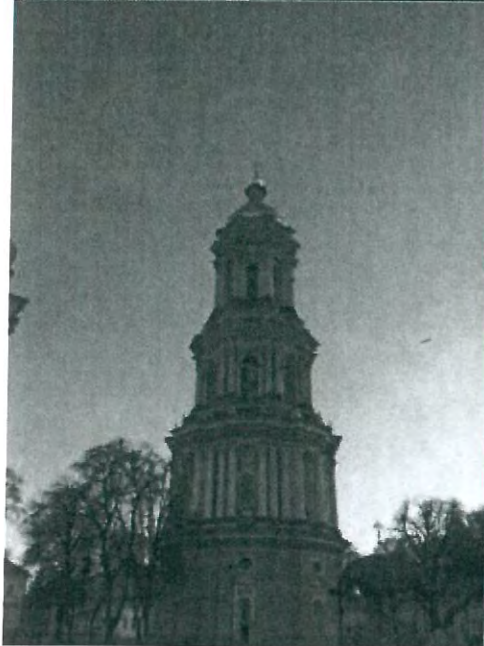
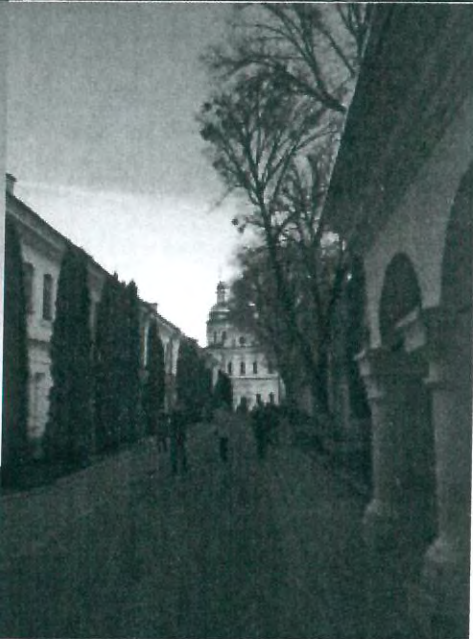
Tkachenko Tetyana - Head of the Research Department of coordination of design work and architectural studies

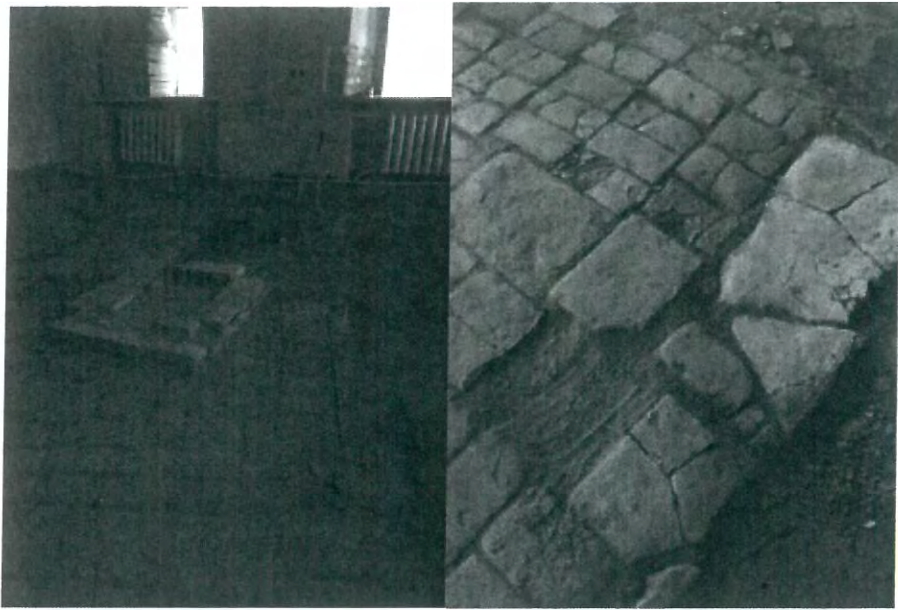
Antoniuk Anatoly - ICCROM National Coordinator in Ukraine, Deputy Head of the Research Department of coordination of design work and architectural studies

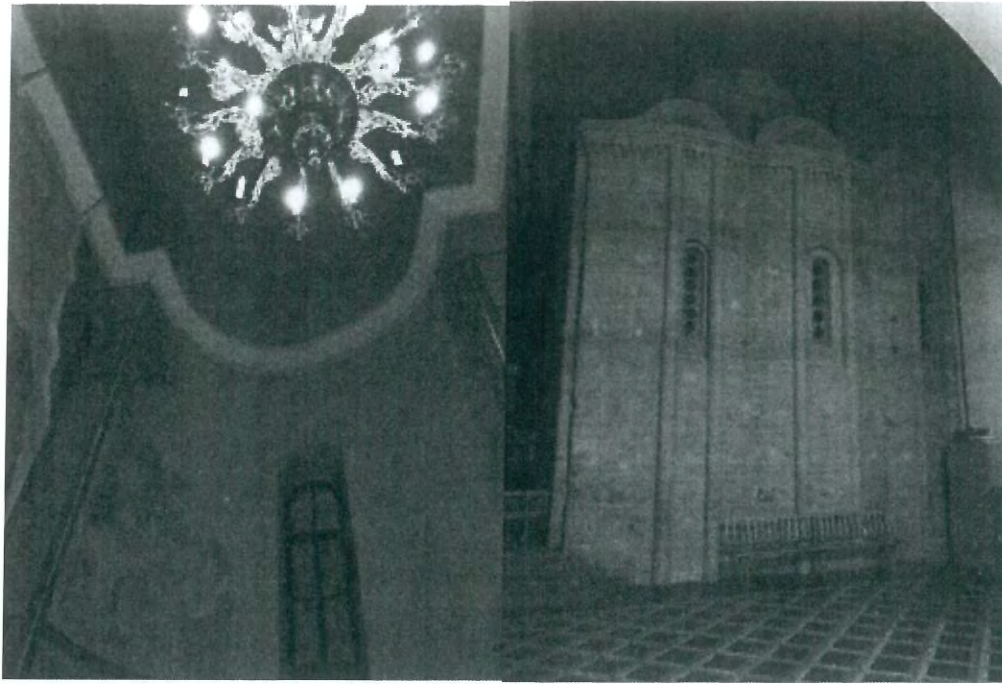
Gaga-Sheremeteva Svitlana - Head of Scientific Restoration and conservation of movable monuments

Nedzelska Daria - Specialist I category of Division of International Cooperation, National Coordinator







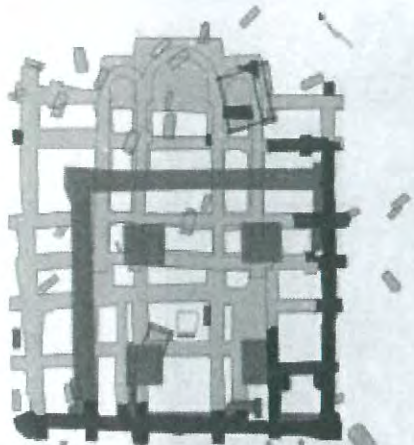


- 23/03/17 - VISIT THE BUFFER ZONE OF ST SOPHIA





Церква Богородиці Десятинна
The Church of the Virgin of the Tithe



The Church of the Virgin of the Tithes was the earliest masonry church in Kyiv and indeed any where in Early Rus', the symbol of the triumph of Christianity in the State. The church was the main state and religious centre for Rus' in the late 10th and the early 11th centuries. According to the chronicle *The Tale of Sviatoslav's Youth* (Nestor's Chronicle), the church was founded by Volodymyr the Great in 995, a year after the Baptism of Rus'. Its first church was destroyed in 996, when the Volodymyr group took a 'tithing' – 'We have taken the tenth part' for the temple – hence the name of the church. Volodymyr and his wife Anna, a Byzantine princess, were buried in the church in marble sarcophagi, as were a dozen of their descendants. The remains of his grandmother Olga, the first Christian ruler of Kyiv, were also interred here. During the attack of the Mongols and Tatars forces in 1240, the vaults of the church collapsed. The church was reconstructed on a smaller scale in 1635, by the Kyivan metropolis, Peter Mogila. A large tower church was built on the same site in the 17th century by the architect 'Savva Stasov' in 1638-42, in style as it is described under the Zvenoz in 1956.

All reconstructions of the appearance of the medieval Church of the Virgin are hypothetical as no reliable depiction of it has survived. Archaeological studies of the remains of the Church's foundations were undertaken in 1824 (by Klenze) (Lithving, 1926, p. 146).

by Ylmarinen, 1908–14; by Dmitry Milovnikov, 1937; by Theodosy Morchinsky, 1958–59; by Mikhail Karger, and 2005–11 by Boris Ivakin). These researches enabled the establishment of the former grandeur of the building's design and the richness of its decoration. The church had a large and wide side aisles, an ambulatory and a large narthex (entrance area) on the west. It was adorned by frescoes, mosaics, a colourful floor made of semiprecious stones, glass mosaics and ceramic tiles, marble columns and capitals, and carved decoration in local limestone. One medieval chronicle called it a "marble church". The excavation methods and materials testify to the Byzantine origin of the builders (Cosses from the Greats). The excavations have revealed the foundation of the church on the crest of a burial ground containing the graves of noble citizens of Kiev from the first half of the 10th century, and its substantial reconstruction in the mid 13th century and in the early 12th century.

In 2005–11, the excavation project was carried out by an international group (The Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences, Republic of Armenia; The Institute of Christian Studies, Leuven, Belgium; The State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia). The remains of this outstanding architectural monument were rediscovered and documented in the course of this modern large-scale research work.

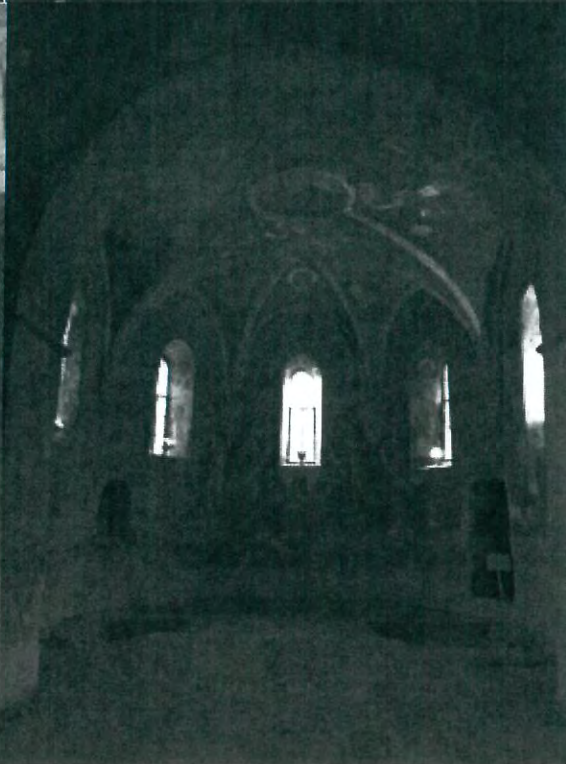
1828-1936

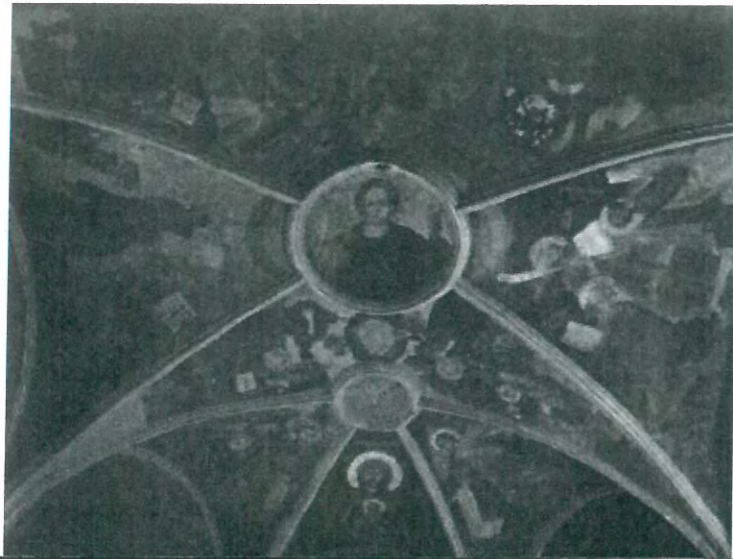


23/03/17

VISIT OF THE CHURCH ST BERESTOV

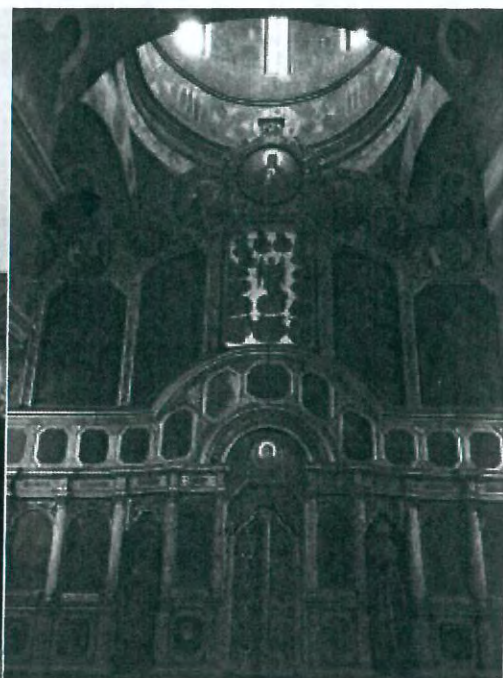








23/03/17 - VISIT TO LAVRA





23/03/17 - VISIT OF THE UPPER AND LOWER LAVRA

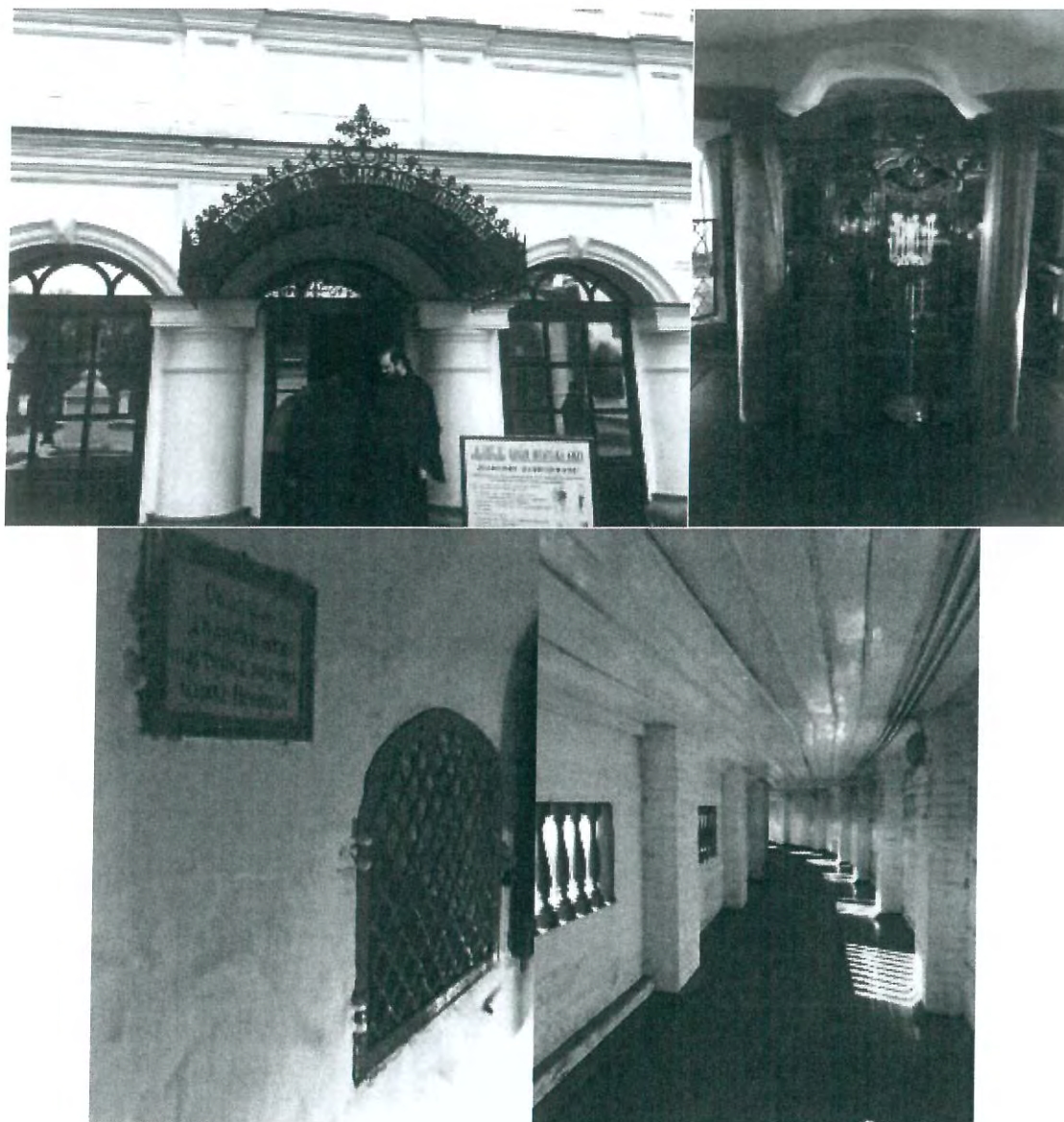






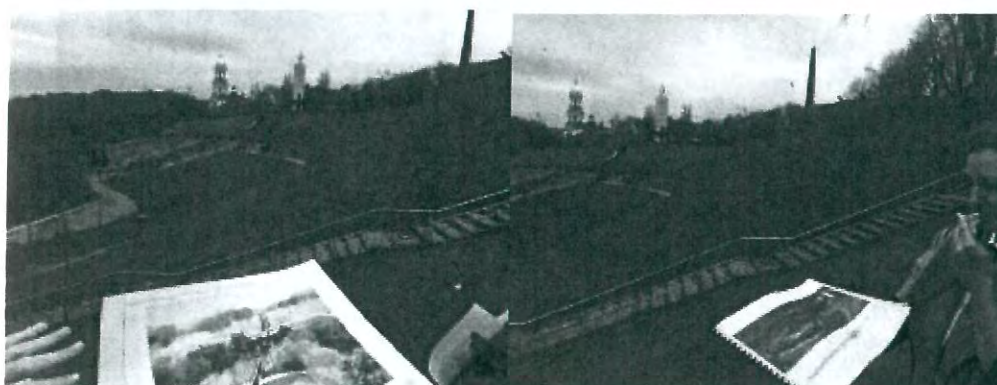




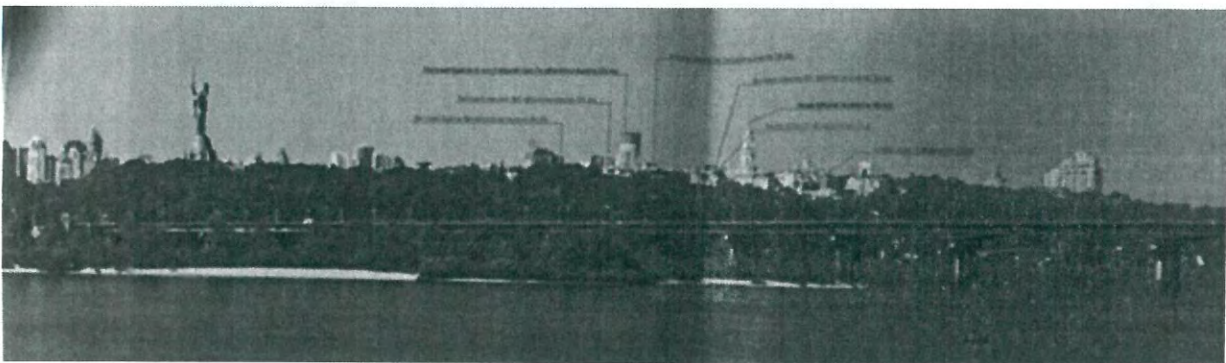
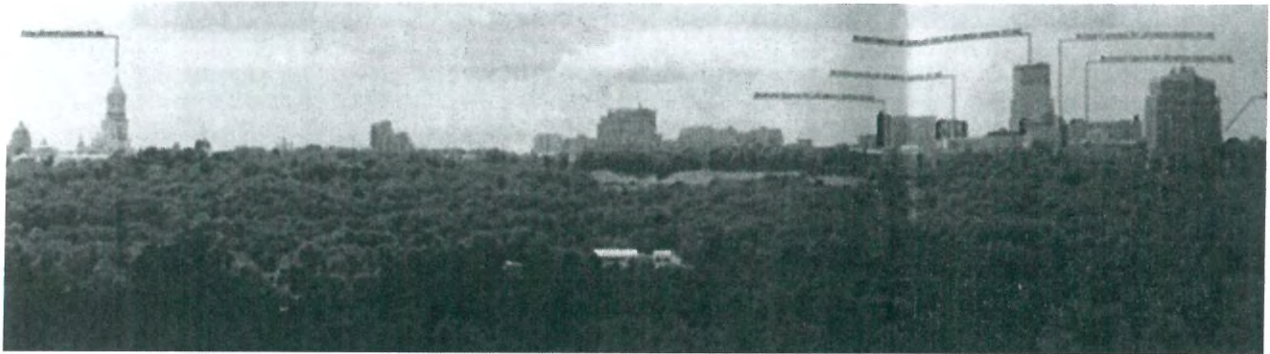


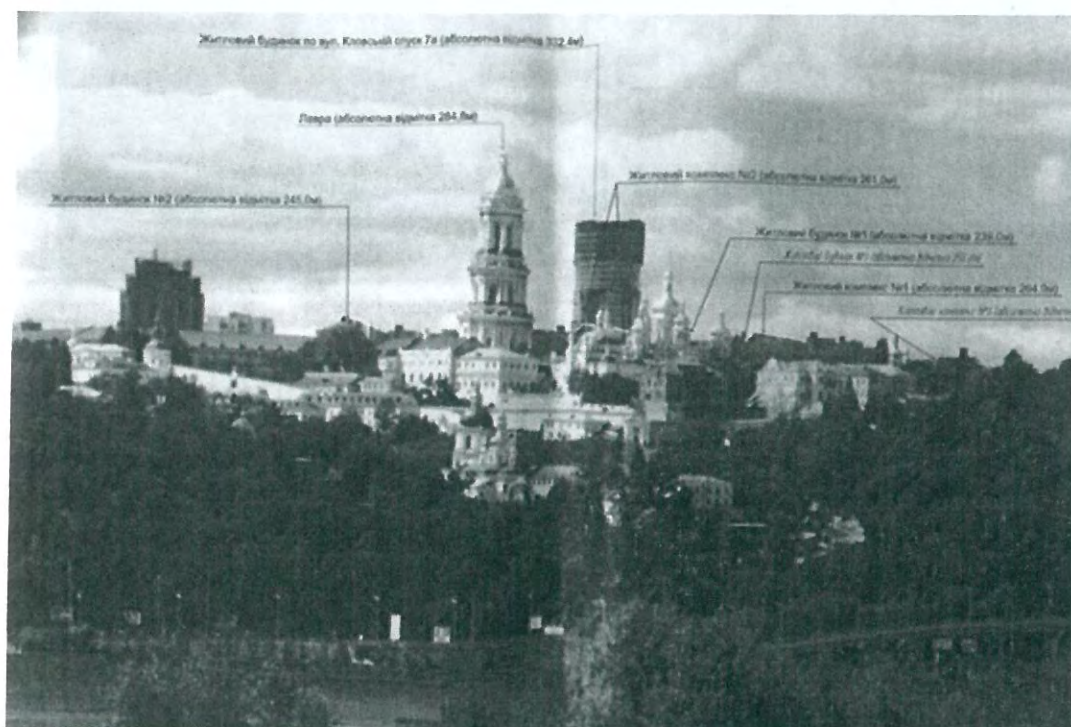
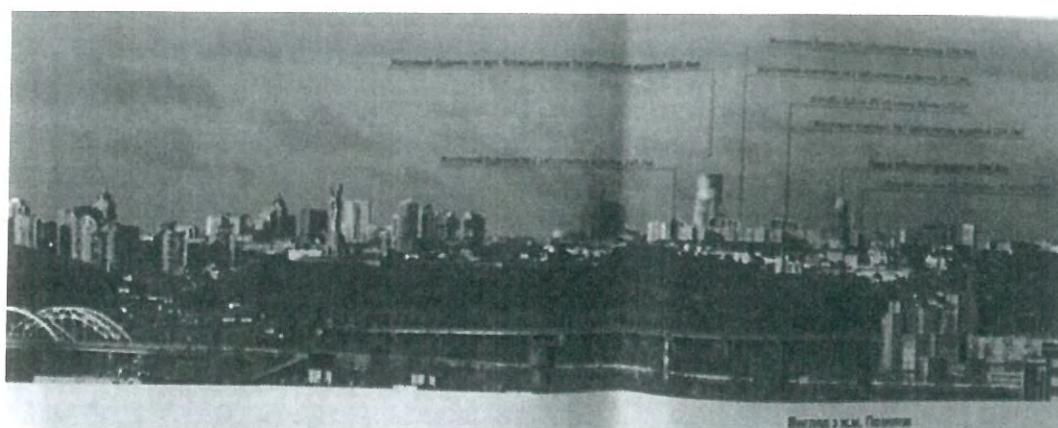
- 23/03/17 & 25/03/17 - VISIT OF THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE LAVRA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS (DNIEPER RIVER LANDSCAPE)

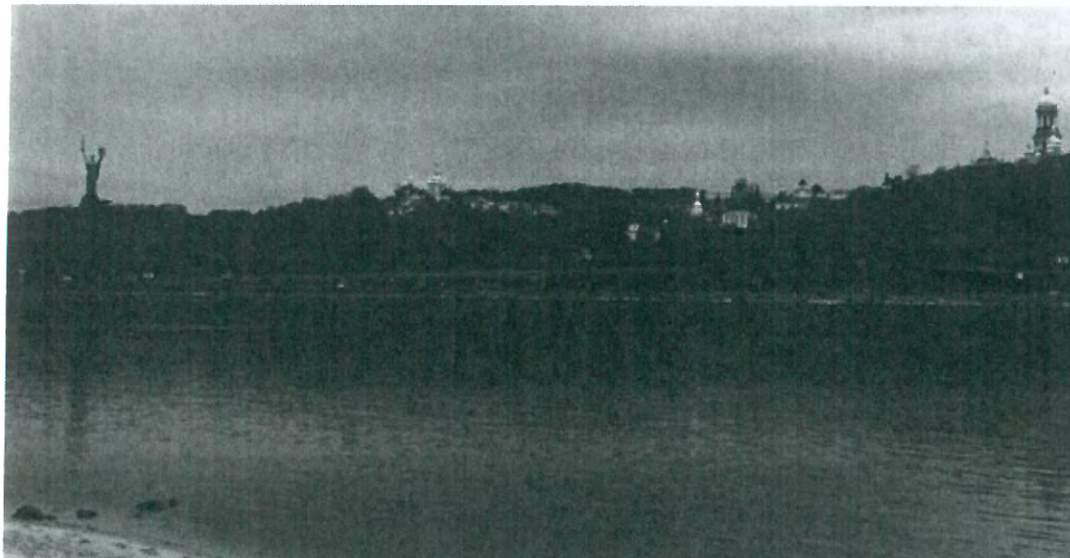
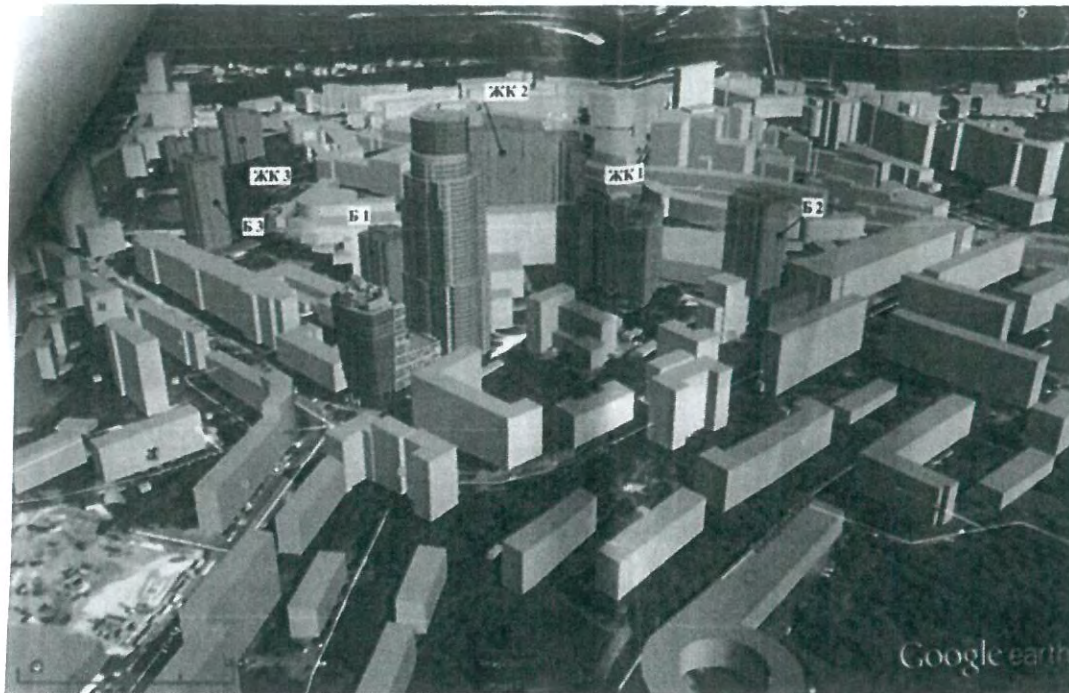
23/03/17 – Mission was accompanied by the Deputy-Minister of Culture

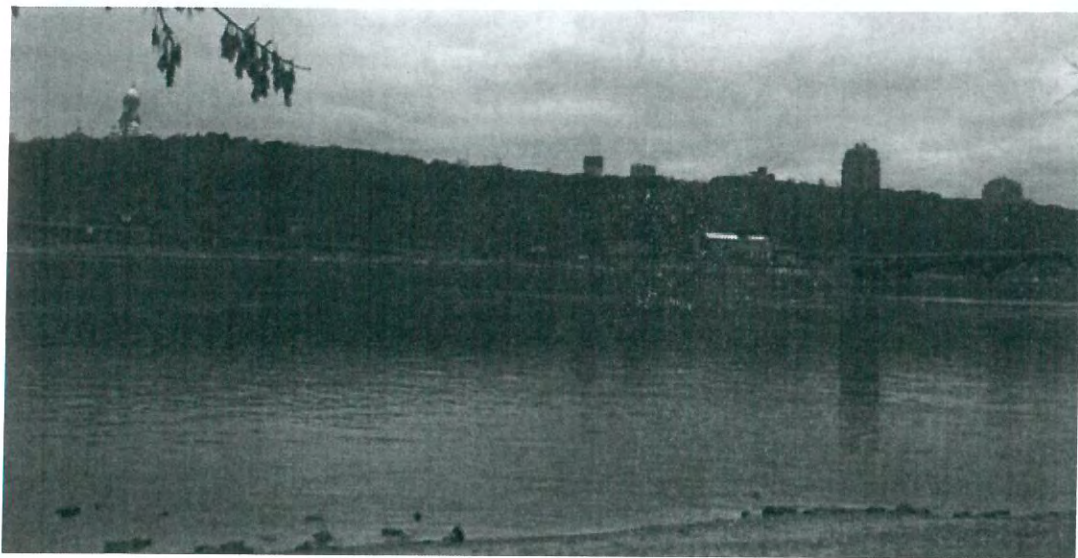


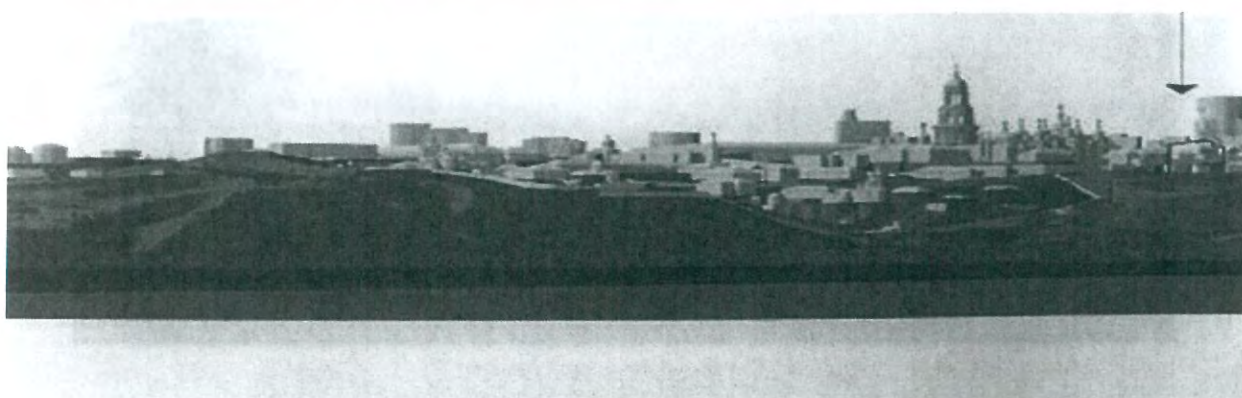
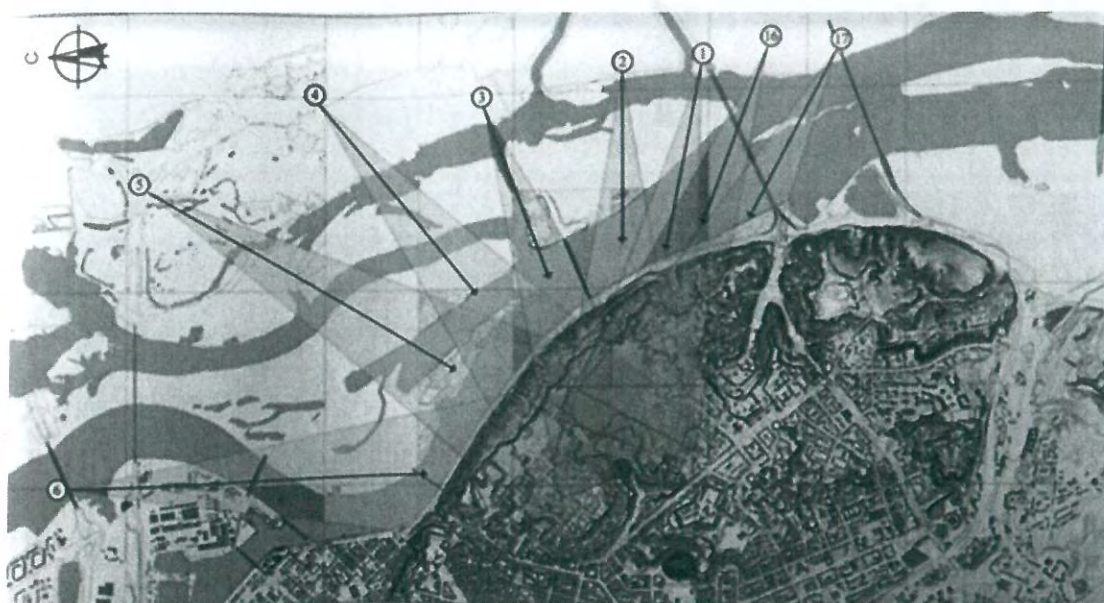














25/03/17 – Mission was accompanied by the Archbishop Paul

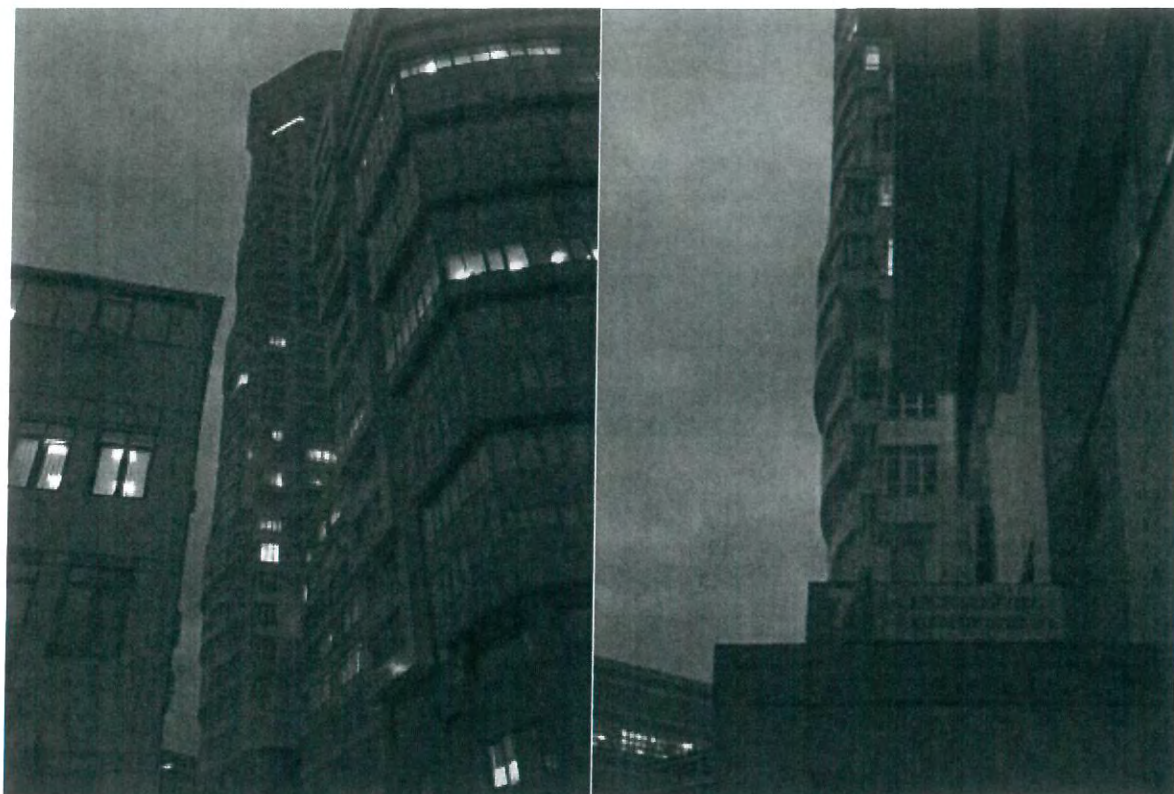




- 23/03/17 - VISIT OF « PODOL » (LOWER TOWN)



- 23/03/17 - HIGH-RAIS BUILDINGS / ST KLOVSKY & ST MECHNIKOVA



- 24/03/17 - MEETINGS AT THE MUNICIPALITY OF KIEV

Meeting with Mayor and the representatives of Kiev City Council (see web link
<http://www.kievpravda.com/news/42452>)

Klitschko Vitali – mayor of Kyiv

Reznikov Oleksiy - Deputy Mayor of Kyiv
 Spasibko Oleksandr - Deputy Mayor of Kyiv
 Svystunov Oleksandr – Head of Department town-planning and architecture
 Mazur Tamara – Deputy Minister for Culture of Ukraine
 Epifanov Oleksandr - Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection Ministry for Culture of Ukraine
 Mykhailyna Liubomir - Director of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve
 Dichtyar Yakiv - chief architect of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve
 Nedzelska Daria - Specialist I category of Division of International Cooperation, National Coordinator
 Kukovalska Nelia - Director General of the National Reserve “St. Sophia of Kyiv”

- Meeting with civil society and NGOs

Spasibko Oleksandr - Deputy Mayor of Kyiv
 Svystunov Oleksandr – Head of Department town-planning and architecture
 Mazur Tamara – Deputy Minister for Culture of Ukraine
 Epifanov Oleksandr - Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection Ministry for Culture of Ukraine
 Kaganovska Olena - Chief Specialist of the Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
 Mykhailyna Liubomir - Director of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve
 Dichtyar Yakiv - chief architect of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve
 Nedzelska Daria - Specialist I category of Division of International Cooperation, National Coordinator
 Kukovalska Nelia - Director General of the National Reserve “St. Sophia of Kyiv”
 Kyrilenko Vadym – First Deputy of Director General
 Korniienko Viacheslav - Deputy Director General of Scientific Research
 Bilous Nataliia - Chief Architect (Head of the Research Department of Architectural Monuments’ Preservation)
 Bronevyskiy Serhii - Head of the municipal organization "Institute of General Plan of Kyiv"
 Kozhushko Bogdan - First deputy head of the NGO «Ukrainian Partnership for Protection of Properties of History and Culture»
 Solovyova Maryna – head of NGO "Initiative for St.Andrew's Passage"
 Nikiforova Iryna - deputy head of NGO "Initiative for St.Andrew's Passage"
 Lutsenko Igor– People's Deputy of Ukraine
 Balytska Olga - deputy of the Kiev city council
 Serdyk Olena - Executive director of the Ukrainian National Committee of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
 Nykoryak Oleksandr - Deputy Head of Department - Head of state control inspection of cultural heritage and archaeological supervision
 Prokopenko Iryna - General Director of the Kiev scientific and methodological center for the protection, restoration and use of historical, cultural and protected areas
 Plamenytska Olga - Director of the Research Institute of Heritage Research
 Terestchenko Olena - Coordinator of union NGO "Kiev Veche"
 Kvasova Olga – Ukrainian trade union workers of culture and tourism
 Kustova Victoriia – NGO «Kiev residents for Kiev residents»
 Kutsenko Serhii – NGO «Katchyne Lake»
 Mazin Artem – NGO «National Construction Control»
 Palienko Artem – NGO «Borshchagov public»
 Shpakovich Volodymyr – NGO «All-Ukrainian Union «Alpha and Omega»



- **24/03/17 - MEETINGS AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA “SAINT SOPHIA OF KYIV” ON MANAGEMENT PLAN AND LEGISLATION**
 - Meeting with Mr Yevhen Nyschuk, Minister of Culture of Ukraine
 - SKYPE meeting with Todor Krstev (ICOMOS expert) on Management plan

Kukovalska Nelia - Director General of the National Reserve “St. Sophia of Kyiv”

Kyrylenko Vadym – First Deputy of Director General National Reserve “St. Sophia of Kyiv”

Bilous Nataliia - Chief Architect (Head of the Research Department of Architectural Monuments’ Preservation) National Reserve “St. Sophia of Kyiv”

Polonska Tetyana - senior research associate National Reserve “St. Sophia of Kyiv”

Trofymchuk Serhii - Senior Engineer National Reserve “St. Sophia of Kyiv”

Mykhailyna Liubomir - Director of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve

Dichtyar Yakiv - chief architect of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve

Nedzelska Daria - Specialist I category of Division of International Cooperation, National Coordinator

Mazur Tamara – Deputy Minister for Culture of Ukraine

Kaganovska Olena - Chief Specialist of the Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

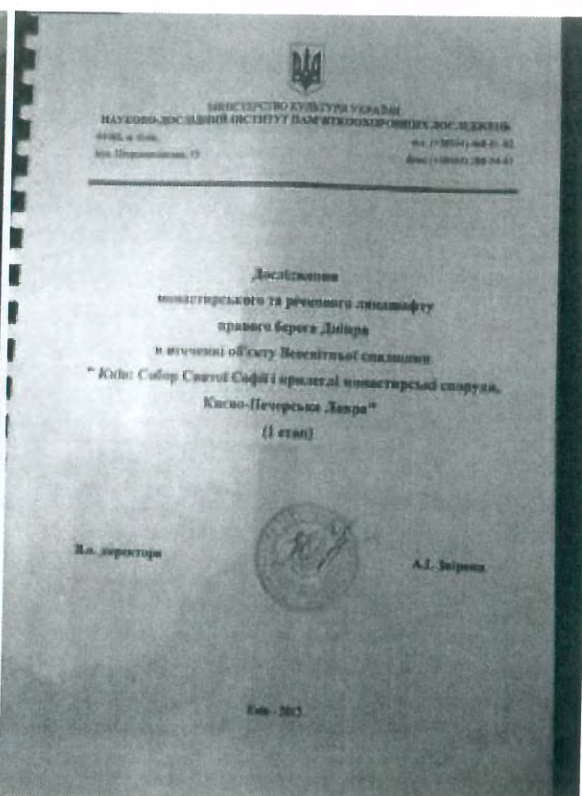
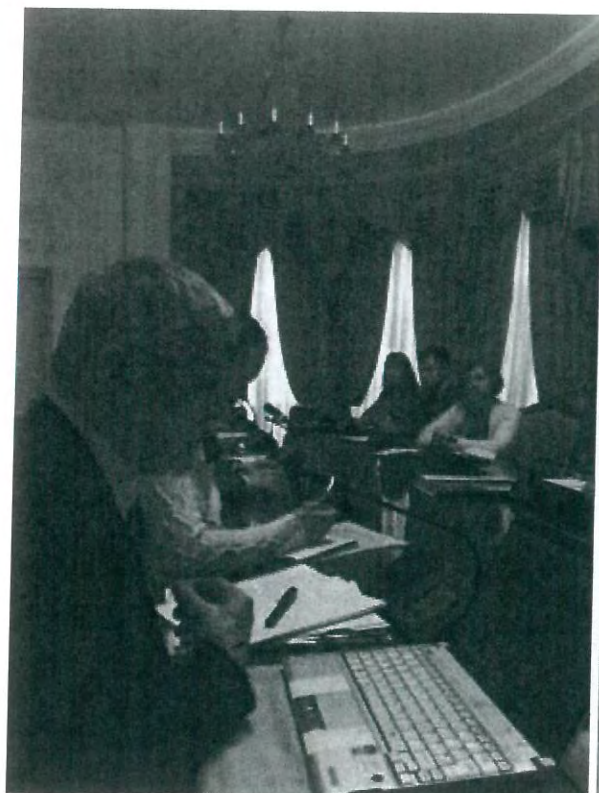
Zastavnuk Ivanna - Chief Specialist of the Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

Plamenytska Olga - Director of the Research Institute of Heritage Research

Karpenko Lidia – Deputy Director of the Research Institute of Heritage Research

Vasiunyk Ihor - People's Deputy of Ukraine

Ovcharenko Tetyana - Assistant to the People's Deputy Vasiunyk Ihor



- 25/03/17 - VISIT OF THE LOWER LAVRA

