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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION  
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**

**Thirty-second session / Trente et deuxième session**

**Quebec City, Canada / Quebec, Canada  
2 – 10 July 2008 / 2 – 10 juillet 2008**

**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**

**JOINT UNESCO(WHC)/ICOMOS/ICCROM EXPERT MISSION REPORT  
/ RAPPORT DE MISSION CONJOINTE DES EXPERTS DE L'UNESCO  
(CPM) ET DE L'ICOMOS ET DE L'ICCROM**

**KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW /  
LE KREMLIN ET LA PLACE ROUGE A MOSCOU**

**6 – 14 December 2007 / 6 -14 décembre 2007**

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:  
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document  
suivant : WHC-08/32.COM/7B



International Council on  
Monuments and Sites

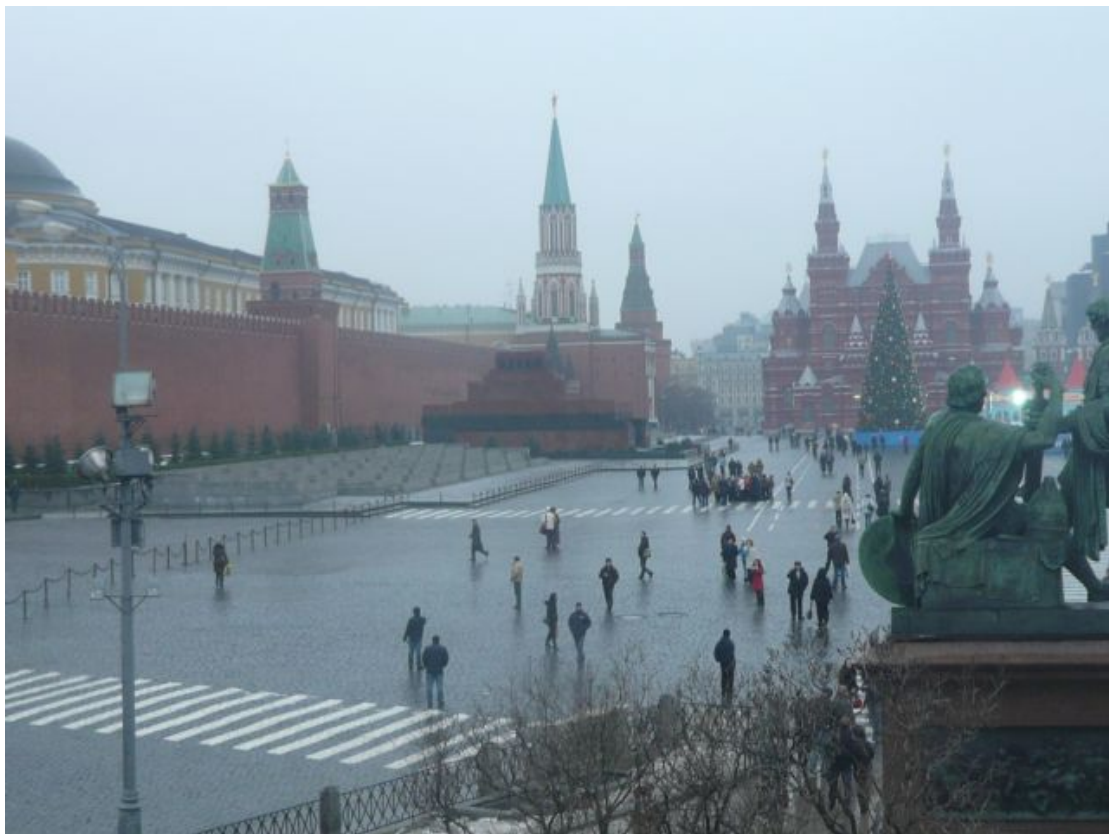
Conseil International  
des Monuments et des Sites



**REPORT OF THE JOINT UNESCO-ICOMOS-ICCROM REACTIVE MONITORING  
MISSION  
TO KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW**

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**From 6 to 14 December 2007**



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the mission are extremely grateful to the authorities of the Russian Federation for their hospitality, support, availability and assistance, and would like to convey their gratitude especially to Mr Yakovenko, Deputy Minister of the Foreign Affairs, and Mr Sokolov, Minister of Culture and Mass Communications.

Special thanks go to Ms Gagarin, Director of the *Federal Agency of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Moscow Kremlin"*, Mr Shkurko, Director of the *State Historical Museum*, Mr Boyarskov, Director of the *Federal Service of Supervision over Compliance with Mass Communications, Contacts and Cultural Heritage Protection Legislation* (RosOhranKultura) under the Cabinet of Ministers and Mr Shvidkoy, Director of the *Federal Agency for culture and cinematography* (RosKultura), who provided valuable information on the current situation of the World Heritage property during the meetings, presentations and site visits.

Particular thanks go as well to the Russian National Commission for UNESCO and its Russian World Heritage Committee, in particular to Mr Ordzhonikidze, Secretary-General, Ms Aysur Belekova and Mr Igor Makovetskiy, who supported and assisted the mission team.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The World Heritage Committee discussed during its 31<sup>st</sup> session (Christchurch, 2007) information received concerning the loss of historic fabric in the transformation of a structure called the "Middle Trading Rows", a five building ensemble (1891-1894) opposite the Kremlin's Spasskaya Tower and near St. Basil's Cathedral.

The Committee subsequently urged the State Party to "halt all demolition works within the boundary of the World Heritage property of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow or its buffer zone until a detailed assessment of any threats to the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity of this property" could be carried out.

As requested by the World Heritage Committee, the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM monitoring mission to Moscow was invited by the State Party and was carried out from 6 to 14 December 2007. The objective of the mission was to review the state of conservation of the World Heritage property of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow (Russian Federation), inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990, as well as to evaluate the status and the eventual impact on the authenticity and integrity of the property, of any demolition, reconstruction and restoration works already carried out within the boundary of the World Heritage property and its future buffer zone.

Following numerous consultations with Federal authorities and site managers, and in light of on-site visits to the World Heritage property, the mission considered that the general state of conservation of the property is very satisfactory. The mission did not observe, at the time of the visit, any negative developments in the conservation of the property.

The summary conclusions and key recommendations of the mission are as follows:

1. The mission noted the **satisfactory general state of conservation** of all components of the World Heritage property. The mission recommended the State Party's authorities to inform the UNESCO World Heritage Centre of any intention to undertake or to authorize major restorations or new constructions within the

boundary of the World Heritage property and its future buffer zone in compliance with the paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

2. The "current management plan" was considered by the State Party to be adequate but that it had not been provided to the mission. A large territory surrounding the different components of the property is under control of the Moscow City Municipality. The management system does not provide sufficient co-ordination of activities of federal and municipal agencies and other engaged stakeholders, and in particular for any involvement of the Moscow City authorities whose role would be crucial in establishing the buffer zone. The mission noted the need for better coordination between different stakeholders and authorities involved in the management and protection of the property and its surroundings (including a future buffer zone). The mission recommended establishing a **Special Coordination Board** aiming to enhance the protection of the property.
3. The mission expressed its concern about the ongoing and accelerated urban development activities around the World Heritage property. The mission noted that the interior parts (central courtyard) of the "**Middle Trading Rows**" complex in the Red square were already demolished some years ago which have not threatened the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The on-going restoration works of the outer part of the building complex does not constitute a danger to the property at this stage. However, the mission observed that there is a proposal to establish a luxury hotel and commercial complex utilizing the central courtyard of the complex. The architectural design for the central courtyard was not available for comments.
4. The mission recommended that the following steps be undertaken by the State Party to ensure compliance with the 1972 Convention and to enhance effective management and protection of the property including its future buffer zone:
  - (a) finalize and transmit to the World Heritage Centre the project of "Middle Trading Rows" respecting the height of the existing facades of this building, as well as the visual integrity of all property's components.
  - (b) transmit to the World Heritage Centre the proposed project of the "Zaryadye" complex (former Hotel "Russiya"), in conformity with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
  - (c) finalize and transmit to the World Heritage Centre a **visual impact study** for the current projects of the "Middle Trading Rows" complex and the "Zaryadye" complex, as well as other planned urban development projects taking into consideration the outstanding universal value of the property and its specific urban landscape setting within the whole territory of the World Heritage property and its future buffer zones, as well as important views and connection lines.
  - (d) conduct, prior to the construction works of "Middle Trading Rows" complex, necessary soil investigations under the Red Square, St. Basil Cathedral, Kremlin Walls and the "Middle Trading Rows", including the underground water levels, in order to minimise any impact of the future constructions inside of "Middle Trading Rows" to the components of the World Heritage property.
5. The mission concluded that the State Party should be careful in allowing new construction within the property or in the surrounding area the World Heritage property which could visually affect the property prior to the delineation of a buffer zone, the preparation of the visual impact study for existing construction projects

and elaboration and approval of the adequate and effective protective juridical regulations of the buffer zone, as well as the establishment of the effective control mechanism and institutional framework between all stakeholders involved in the management and protection of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow.

6. The mission further recommended preparing a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (required as follow-up to the Periodic Report) as a basis for orienting all management efforts.
7. In addition, the mission recommended to the State Party authorities **to update the nomination file** with all relevant documentation and visual support, which could better reflect the importance and outstanding universal value of this exceptional property.
8. The **general recommendation** of the mission concerns the reinforcement of the institutional coordination in order to improve the management and report on the state of conservation of the World Heritage cultural properties in the Russian Federation, today fragmented between different national or local administrations, institutions, agencies, NGO and committees. The political and economic importance of the Russian Federation and its leading role in the region and at the global scale, as well as exceptional professional capacities of Russian specialists requires an upgrading of its involvement to deal with the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

## **1. BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION**

### **1.1 Background and justification of the mission (background documents, terms of reference, itinerary, programme and composition of mission team provided in Annexes II-VI)**

The World Heritage Committee at its 31<sup>st</sup> session (July 2007) requested the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM joint mission to the property to assess its state of conservation.

The mission took place from 6 to 14 December 2007, and was conducted by Francesco Bandarin, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Ms Anna P. Sidorenko-Dulom, Specialist in charge of Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Mr Benjamin Mouton, Chief Architect of Historical Monuments (France), ICOMOS representative and Mr. Gamini Wijesuriya, ICCROM representative.

## **2. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY<sup>1</sup>**

### **2.1 Legislative and Administrative Arrangements**

The Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications is in charge of the preparation of legal and normative documents. Mr Sokolov, Minister of Culture and Mass Communications, underlined during his meeting with UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM

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<sup>1</sup> The list of documents requested by the mission is in Annex IV. To date no additional information or documents were provided by the authorities.

representatives on 7 December 2007 that the existing legal instrument which assure the protection of the World Heritage cultural properties in the Russian Federation needs to be improved and adopted in order to enhance the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The Minister underlined that some issues, such the status of the historical sites, and in particular the World Heritage status, or its protected areas issues, are not clearly reflected in the existing law.

During the recent years, an important reform of the administration in charge of Cultural Heritage was carried on in Russian Federation. In particular two functions of the administration, of legislative control and of technical support and financing were divided, and the first role attributed to a Federal Service of Supervision over Compliance with Mass Communications, Contacts and Cultural Heritage Protection Legislation (RosOhranKultura) established by the Presidential Decree in March 2007 under the Cabinet of Ministers, while the second to a Federal Agency for culture and cinematography (RosKultura).

The mission took the opportunity of these contacts to stress the need to improve the management of the World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation through effective coordination of different agencies.

While the National Commission for UNESCO under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has played the role of the overall coordinator of activities, it does not have adequate staffing and resources to ensure the continuity of this role particularly with the increasing number of World Heritage properties – both cultural and natural – and the management of the complex issues that affect sites in Russian Federation.

Furthermore, the political and economic importance of the Russian Federation and its leading role in the region and at the global scale, as well as exceptional professional capacities of Russian specialists requires an upgrading of its involvement to deal with the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

These points were presented also to Mr Yakovenko, Deputy Foreign Minister that informed the mission of the intention of the Russian Federation to increase its support to UNESCO in the future.

During different meeting with Federal authorities, the mission also discussed a special issue concerned the transmission of the World Heritage property for religious use and relationship with religious authorities.

The World Heritage property of Kremlin and Red square falls into the category to living heritage with its continuing function as the highest office of the administration of the country and as a place of worship with the presence of many historic churches. Conservation and management of these living religious places poses greater challenges where balance between conservation and use has to be maintained with the greater participation of the religious community and all other stakeholders.

The mission drew the attention of the Russian authorities to the recent publication by ICCROM on 'Conservation of Living Religious Heritage' [ICCROM Conservation Studies; 3], which provides very useful insight into the issues of conservation and management of living religious places.

Furthermore, as a functional administrative centre of the country, changes may be required within the physical spaces to cater to the new demands that have to be looked at sympathetically but without affecting the outstanding value of the property. The mission recommends that the authorities pay special attention to the living nature of the



site and make arrangements to enhance the capabilities of the professional community to deal with the issues arising from the living nature of the property.

## **2.2 Management**

The current management system and the protection arrangements for the Kremlin and Red Square, World Heritage property, could be considered as sufficiently effective based on the Presidential Decree N° 392 (2001) "About improvement of the management of federal property objects on the Moscow Kremlin territory", as well as the Governmental Decree (2001) "on approval of the Charter of the Moscow Kremlin".

The current management plan is considered by the State Party as adequate but that it was not provided to the mission. The mission underlined that this plan has to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS prior to the 32nd session of the World Heritage Committee.

Responsibility for over-seeing the implementation of the management plan and monitoring its effectiveness: Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications, Federal Agency of Culture and Cinematography, Department of Immoveable Monuments of History and Culture.

## **2.3 Management Structure and Coordination Mechanisms between Relevant Parties**

Numerous Federal institutions and agencies are involved in the administration, management, restoration and other activities within the property.

The management of this World Heritage property is divided between two institutions, both under the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications, responsible for the site management:

### ***The Moscow Kremlin***

In accordance with Agreement of 18.09.02, all federal immovable properties of the Kremlin are managed by the Federal Agency of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Moscow Kremlin" under the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications (Red Square, Kremlin, 103073 Moscow; website: [www.museum.ru/M287](http://www.museum.ru/M287)).

### ***The Red Square***

The State Historical Museum is in charge of the Red Square and St. Basil Cathedral.

### ***Buffer Zone***

A large territory surrounding the different components of the property is under control of the Moscow City Municipality. No appointment with Mr Lujkov or his representative was organized for the mission.

During the meeting with the Director of the *Federal Service of Supervision over Compliance with Mass Communications, Contacts and Cultural Heritage Protection Legislation "RosOhranKultura"*, the mission was informed that the collaboration with the Moscow City Municipality is progressing. The regulation of height in the centre of Moscow is under control and survey. Mr Lujkov, Mayor of Moscow City obtained the reduction of the authorized height. However, to date, cooperation with investors and their projects remains a major obstacle.

The mission noted the insufficient coordination between different stakeholders and authorities involved in the management and protection of territories surrounding (including a future buffer zone) the Kremlin and Red Square, and in particular the absence of any involvement of the Moscow City authorities in the establishment of the buffer zone of this property.

The establishment of a Special Coordination Board could assure and enhance the effective protection of the property.

## **2.4 Capacity Building**

The Director of the *Federal Service of Supervision over Compliance with Mass Communications, Contacts and Cultural Heritage Protection Legislation* (RosOhranKultura) informed the mission on the necessity to reinforce the capacity building of Russian specialists and experts to the international level, especially those who involved in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The Director invited the World Heritage Centre and ICCROM representatives to make a presentation on the World Heritage Convention during the Meeting on Heritage Protection which will take place in August 2008 near the city of Vologda and the World Heritage property of the Ensemble of the Ferrapontov Monastery.

The Director of the World Heritage Centre confirmed that a representative will participate in this meeting and requested that an official invitation be transmitted to the Centre.

There are several areas where capacity building on conservation and management would be useful to Russian authorities and professionals dealing with World Heritage issues. As for many properties inscribed before 1997, this site has no Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. This has been highlighted through the findings of the last Periodic Report as well.

Furthermore, principles of integrated approach to heritage management would be useful for currently fragmented systems. There are evolving management systems to integrate diverse and multiple agencies for more effective protection of the property and perhaps others properties. Issues pertaining to conservation and management of living heritage sites also require new approaches and thoughts among the conservation professionals where these extend beyond mere technical solutions.

Mission recommends that the authorities organize one or several meetings/training workshops, in coordination with the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, to discuss the preparation of the statement of Outstanding Universal Value, integrated approaches to management of World Heritage properties and issues of living heritage.

## **3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS**

### **3.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

Mission underlined the need to develop the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property which would guide the future management. Since there many sites without the statement of outstanding universal value in the Russian Federation, the mission recommends that the authorities to organize a training workshop to deal with this issues with relevant professionals. Mission recommended to the World Heritage

Committee to reiterate its requests to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, 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.

### 3.2 Management effectiveness / World Heritage Boundaries and buffer zones

The World Heritage property is composed of different components such as the Kremlin including surrounding buildings and gardens, the Red Square with St. Basil Cathedral, Lobnoe Mesto, Mausoleum, State Historical Museum, Trading Rows.

In 2005, the World Heritage Centre requested the State Party to submit, within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory project, a larger scale topographic or cadastral map which clearly shows the boundaries of the inscribed property. No documents were provided to the experts. The boundaries of the property and its eventual buffer zone are still unclear.

The buffer zone was not established at the time of the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. However, one of the maps in the nomination file shows the boundaries of protected area which include, as a component of the property the “Middle Trade Rows”.

At the time of the accelerated urban development around the World Heritage property, it is urgent to clarify its boundaries and to delineate its buffer zone, including the effective protective regulations, aiming to insure the protection of the World Heritage property and its surroundings.

The inventory of the nomination files indicates that the boundary of the World Heritage site of the Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow is represented by the following maps, submitted with the nomination in 1989.

<p>Moscow map with project of Kremlin and Red Square preservation/conservation areas. МОСКВА [MOSCOW] scale 1:38,000.</p>	<p>Sketch-map of monuments placed on territory of the Kremlin</p>

### **3.3 Nature and extent of threats to the property, taking into consideration the values for which the property was inscribed and specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee / New constructions and urban development**

#### ***“Middle Trading Rows” complex***

The on-going restoration **works of the facades** of the “Middle Trading Rows” complex, a federal property, under the responsibility of the Presidential Affairs Department (Presidential Order of 3 March 2001), do not constitute a danger for the property at this stage. The mission observed that the reconstruction works at this monument with a view to establishing a luxury hotel and commercial complex are momentarily stopped. While considering if the proposed use corresponds with its authentic using, the mission noted that the interior parts of this building were already demolished. Apparently, the architectural concept was chosen, but no final project exists to date. No information concerning the project was officially provided to the mission.

The Minister of Culture and Mass Communications expressed his wish to collaborate with the World Heritage Centre in order to find the optimal solution for this project.

During the meeting with the “*RosOhranKultura*”, the mission was informed that a visual analysis of the initial “Middle Trading Rows” complex project exists. On its basis, the authorities informed the investor of the impossibility to increase the height of the existing structures and new inside’s constructions. No new or revised project proposal has been received by the authorities for review to date.

#### ***“Zaryadye” complex***

The mission expressed its concern about the ongoing and accelerated urban development around the World Heritage property. The mission observed that within a future buffer zone of the World Heritage property and in direct visual proximity of the core zone a huge area located on the previous Hotel “Rossiya” ground recently demolished is reserved for construction works. The State Party did not provide any documentation concerning the future large-scale project named “Zaryadye” (multipurpose building complex with squares, four new hotels, 45,000 m<sup>2</sup> of retail space, shopping streets and a performance arena with 2,500 seats), which apparently was realized by Mr Norman Foster.

## **4. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

### **4.1 Positive or negative developments in the conservation of the property**

The mission noted the very satisfactory **general state of conservation** of all components of the World Heritage property. Juridical, security and protective measures are of the highest possible level. All monuments are under constant supervision and technical maintenance. While, in general, the Kremlin and Red Square have been maintained and restored in a satisfactory manner, with high professional standards, the mission expressed to the State Party’s authorities the necessity to keep the UNESCO World Heritage Centre informed of their intention to undertake or to authorize major restorations or new constructions within the boundary of the World Heritage property and its future buffer zone in compliance with the paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

The technical report prepared by the ICOMOS expert provides a detailed examination of a number of structures within the Kremlin and Red Square precinct and also an analysis of the project transforming the “Middle Trading Rows” complex. Please find attached this technical report in Annex 1.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Recommendations for any additional action to be taken by the State Party, including draft recommendations to the World Heritage Committee

The mission recommends to the World Heritage Committee to invite the State Party to address the following recommendations following actions and inform the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2009** on actions taken:

1. The mission recommends, in general, reinforcing the management structure at the federal level in order to enhance the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Russian Federation;
2. The mission recommends establishing a Special Coordination Board aiming to assure the effective management and protection of the property.
3. The mission recommends that the State Party's authorities inform the UNESCO World Heritage Centre of their intention to undertake or to authorize major restorations or new constructions within the boundary of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow and its future buffer zone in compliance with the paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
4. The mission urges the State Party to clarify the World Heritage property's boundaries and to delineate an appropriate buffer zone, including the effective protective juridical regulations, aiming to assure the protection of the World Heritage property and its surroundings;
5. The mission further recommends preparing a statement of outstanding universal value as required as follow-up to the Periodic Report, as well as to update, if possible, the nomination file with all relevant documentation and visual support, which could better reflect the importance and outstanding universal value of this exceptional property.
6. The mission recommends that no construction works or projects should be allowed by the State Party in the territory surrounding the World Heritage property or which could visually affect the outstanding universal value of the property prior to the establishment of a buffer zone;
7. The State Party is requested to report back on progress made **by 1 February 2009**.

**ANNEX I - TECHNICAL REPORT WITH AN ASSESSMENT OF SPECIFIC BUILDING**  
by **Mr Benjamin Mouton**, *ICOMOS expert, Architecte en Chef des Monuments Historiques, Inspecteur Général des Monuments Historiques, Membre de l'Académie d'Architecture (France)*

01



02



03



04



05



06



## I.1. KREMLIN

### I.1.1 CATHEDRALE DE L'ANNONCIATION

#### Repères historiques

- Commandée en 1484 par Ivan III ; édiflée par des architectes de Pskov.
- Incendie 1547 ; addition de chapelles aux angles, et fermetures des galeries extérieures.
- L'intérieur est couvert de peintures murales (1508 tour de l'Iconostase par Fesdosius ; l'ensemble complété par les plus grands peintres russes d'icônes).
- Restauration non datée.

#### Etat actuel

L'édifice est actuellement fermé au public pour travaux (photo 1) :

- Récente reprise extérieure des parements enduits et couverts d'un badigeon blanc (photo 2). Mise en évidence discrète d'ouvrages anciens disparus (vestige de l'ancien escalier extérieur d'accès à la salle du Trésor).
- A l'intérieur, la partie centrale est dans un état satisfaisant. Le sol est couvert en dalles de jaspe, d'aspect spectaculaire (photo 3).
- Le vestibule périphérique est en travaux :
  - Dégagement des couches picturales
  - Traitement de dessalement des parements par applications de compresses de mortier, de nature non identifiée (photo 4).
  - Mise en évidence du niveau de sol primitif, par des sondages ouverts au pied de l'escalier d'accès (photo 5).
- Salle du Trésor
  - Dessalement de fragments d'un portail sculpté (photo 6) : dépose, dessalement par compresses ; remise en œuvre.
  - Dé-restauration d'éléments d'architecture rapportés (chapiteaux) sous lesquels le fantôme des chapiteaux anciens réapparaît (photo 7).
- Suivi des travaux par :
  - Laboratoire
  - Conseil de spécialistes de la conservation
  - Conseil des MuséesMinistère de la Culture.
  - Direction des travaux par le Conseil des Musées et l'architecte conservateur.
  - Exécution des Travaux par des ouvriers titulaires de licence de qualification (ouvriers d'Etat ou privés).

#### Commentaires

- La méthodologie s'appuyant sur l'analyse des vestiges en place paraît attentive au dégagement et à la conservation des vestiges historiques.
- Les travaux bien que peu expliqués ne paraissent pas soulever de commentaires particuliers.

## Recommandations

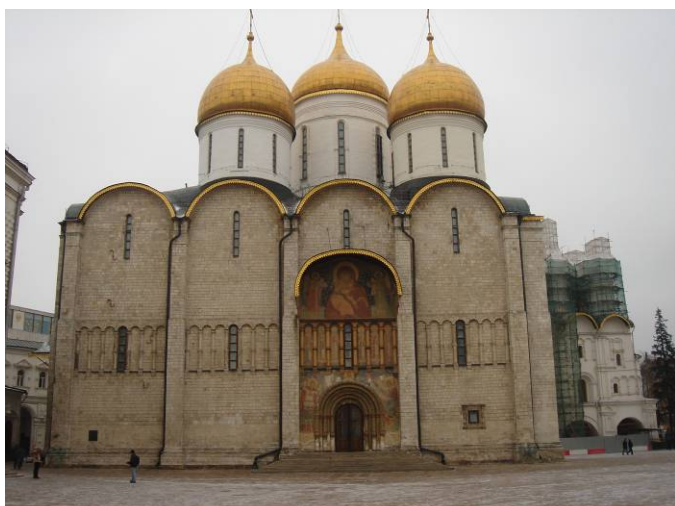
- Les opérations de dé-restauration ne sont pas assez explicites sur les campagnes précédentes : doivent-elles être totalement effacées, ou des vestiges témoins doivent-ils être conservés. Ici pourrait être formulée une première recommandation.
- Les sols en dalle de jaspe situés dans la partie centrale, sont du plus spectaculaire effet. Le projet de les protéger par un revêtement de verre présente plusieurs inconvénients :
  - Les nécessaires armatures structurelles pourraient pénaliser la sobriété et l'élégance du pavement ;
  - L'opacifications du verre par l'usure résultant de la circulation des visiteurs condamne la vue des pavements ;
  - L'espace clos entre dallage de jaspe et dallage de verre favorise (sauf traitement complexe) l'apparition et la propagation de micro-organismes végétaux.
- Selon toute apparence, le sol ne paraît pas souffrir d'altération, et son maintien en l'état paraît la mesure la plus raisonnable.

07

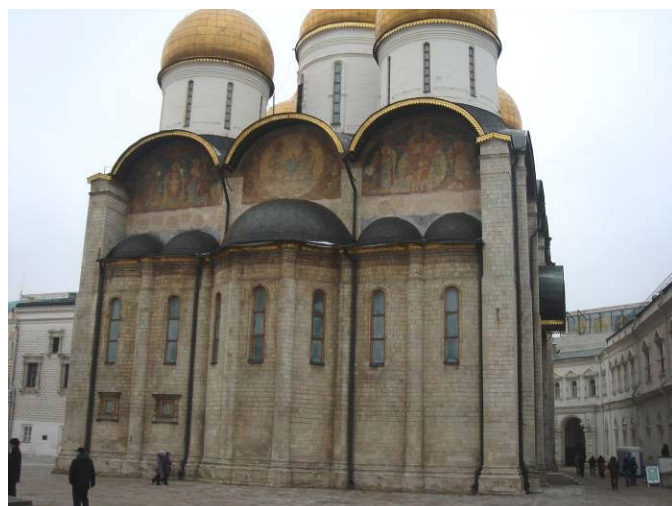


### I.1.2. CATHEDRALE DE L'ASSOMPTION

8



09





## Repères historiques

- 1470. Reconstruction par Ivan le Grand ; édifée par des architectes italiens dans l'esprit de la Renaissance.
- Ensemble recouvert de peintures murales (1642-1644. Sidor POSPEEV et Ivan et Boris PAINSEIN).
- Restauration non datée.

## Etat actuel

- Edifice ouvert au public (photo 8).
- Elévations extérieures : rare parement de pierre de moyen appareil bien assisé et laissé au naturel, sans badigeon ni enduit. Portail au Sud.
- Chevet à une abside et quatre absidioles peu saillantes (photo 9).
- Ensemble couronné de cinq tours lanternes.
- Intérieur très généreusement décoré de peintures murales. Iconostase à cinq niveaux.
- Mobilier XVII<sup>ème</sup> siècle.

## Commentaires

- Ensemble paraît en bon état de conservation et de présentation.

### **I.1.3. BEFFROI d'IVAN LE GRAND**

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11



12



13



## Repères historiques

- Construit de 1505 à 1508 d'après un projet de Marco BON FRIAZIN ;
- 1600 : addition d'un troisième étage culminant à la hauteur de 81m ;
- Le beffroi de l'Assomption accolé au Nord fut achevé à la 1<sup>ère</sup> moitié du XVI<sup>ème</sup> siècle, et recevait jusqu'à 21 cloches.
- La cloche principale fut brisée lors de l'incendie de 1701. Refondue (en partie avec les fragments récupérés), elle fut endommagée lors de l'incendie de 1737. Elle est actuellement posée et présentée au sol, au pied de la façade est du beffroi.

## Etat actuel

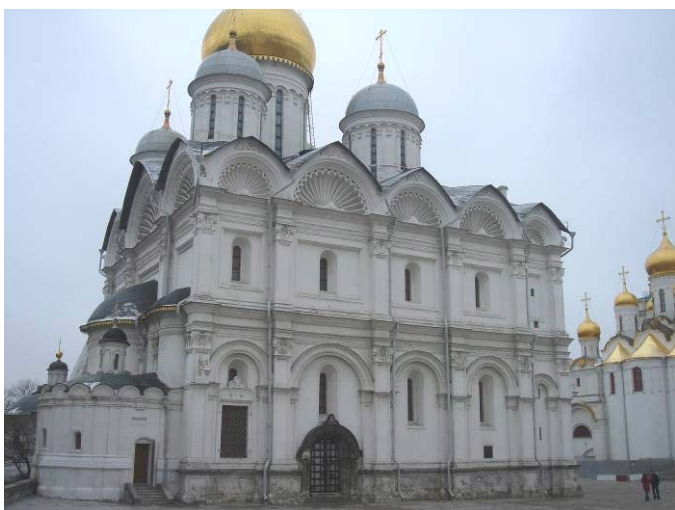
- Vocation muséale.
- Actuellement fermé à la visite (photo 10).
- Travaux intérieurs de restauration :
  - Restauration des sols : conservation des sols plus récents en terre-cuite et briques.
  - Restauration des parements ; chaulage très couvrant sur parements de brique (photos 11,12) ; des parties sont laissées au naturel (noyau d'escalier ; voûtes ; photos 13, 14).
- Travaux d'équipement implantés en applique (alimentations chauffage et éclairage en caissons apparents).

## Commentaires

- Un soin très attentif est consacré à la conservation des vestiges anciens. Absence de systématisme dans la restitution.
- Un parti pris très présent est adopté pour les équipements techniques, mais qui répond à un objectif de lisibilité et de réversibilité.
- Un ensemble en bon état de conservation.
- Pas de commentaire concernant la spectaculaire cloche présentée au sol côté Est (photo 15).

### **I.1.4. CATHEDRALE DE L'ARCHANGE SAINT MICHEL**

16



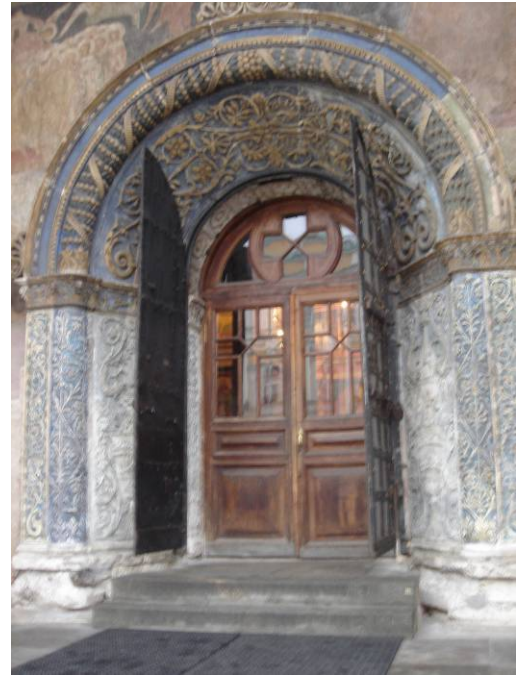
17



18



19



- A l'emplacement d'une première cathédrale dédiée à la sépulture des princes et des tsars depuis 1340, c'est la dernière des grandes cathédrales du Kremlin, commandée peu avant sa mort, par Ivan le Grand en 1505, et dessinée par un architecte vénitien Aleviz NOVYY.
- L'intérieur est couvert de peintures murales datées du milieu du XVII<sup>ème</sup> siècle par un atelier dirigé par Semen USHAKOV.

#### Etat actuel

- Elévation (photo 16) très fortement rythmée d'un double registre superposé de pilastres, arcatures, séparés d'un fort bandeau horizontal saillant, et couronné de frontons cintrés, cinq absidioles à l'Est. L'édifice est entièrement recouvert d'un enduit blanc, et surmonté d'une toiture en métal, et quatre tourelles ajourées entourant une haute tour lanterne.
- Une abside à l'Est, réalisée tardivement ; on y voit le dégagement (photo 17) de parements autrefois extérieurs, très altérés (incendie), sur lesquels a été effectuée sur une surface réduite la restitutions des parements anciens en briques, avec éléments architectoniques et encadrements de baies en pierre.
- A l'Ouest, un important portail (photo 18) spectaculairement encadré de peintures murales.
- L'édifice est ouvert au public.

#### Commentaires

- L'ensemble est en bon état de conservation et de présentation.
- L'essai de restitution de parements brique et pierre dans l'abside rapportée à l'Erochée ne paraît pas indispensable, car il en contrarie la vue d'ensemble, plus intéressante.
- L'important portail Ouest est actuellement en cours de restauration. Les piedroits à colonnette ont été déposés, et remplacés par des fac-similés moulés et patinés, particulièrement réussis (photos 19, 20). Les originaux font l'objet d'opération de dessalement.
- La repose de ces éléments au milieu de maçonneries encore fortement chargées en sels présente un risque majeur d'une nouvelle contamination

Recommandation : un isolement du portail du reste des parements anciens, chargés en sels, reste à étudier.

### I.1.5. EGLISE DE LA DEPOSITION DE LA ROBE

21



#### Repères historiques

- Bâtie de 1484 à 1486 sur des dessins d'architectes de Pskov.
- Célébration de l'arrivée à Constantinople d'une robe supposée avoir appartenu à la Vierge.
- Edifice de dimensions modestes, bâti en maçonneries recouvertes d'un enduit blanc et couronné d'une unique tour-lanterne.
- L'intérieur est recouvert de peintures murales.

#### Etat actuel

- L'ensemble est en bon état de conservation et de présentation (photo 21).

### I.1.6. ENSEMBLE PALATIAL

Cet ensemble comprend : le Palais à Facettes / le Grand Palais / le Palais des Terems / l'Armurerie.

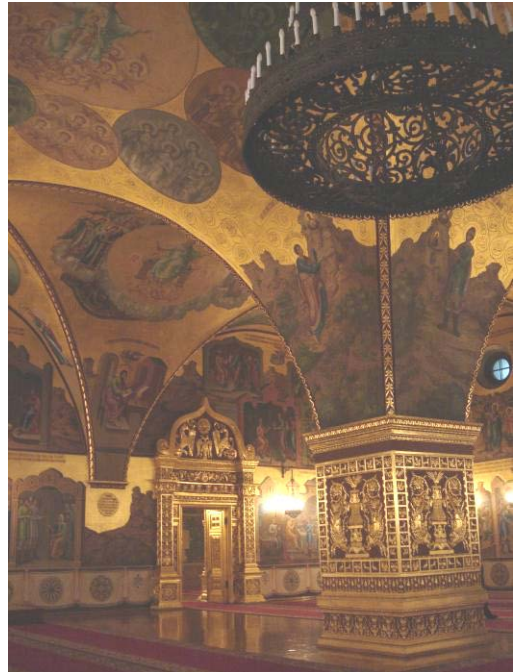
- Le Palais à Facettes, commandé en 1485 par Ivan III et l'œuvre de deux architectes italiens, Marco RUFFO et Pietro SOLARIO, et tire son nom de ses parements extérieurs bossagés en pointes de diamants.
- A l'intérieur se trouve notamment une grande salle à pilier central (photos 22, 23), salle du trône destinée aux réceptions et banquets, et restaurée dans les années 1880.s, commandé par le Tsar Mikhail ROMANOV et construit de 1635 à 1637 contre le Palais à Facettes, par une équipe de maçons dirigés par Bazhen OGURTSOV. Composé d'un appartement royal de cinq pièces (photos 24, 25) de proportions modestes, voûtées d'arêtes (photos 26, 27), et confortablement décorées de peintures murales, tentures, parquets, tapis, et mobilier du XVII<sup>ème</sup> siècle.
- Un ensemble de 7 chapelles évoquant la grande Jérusalem ; deux d'entre-elles ont été visitées et comportent de remarquables iconostases, et bas-reliefs en argent.

- Le Grand Palais, développant une façade de 125 mètres tournée vers le Sud, a remplacé au XVIII<sup>ème</sup> siècle un précédent palais ruiné. La nouvelle résidence royale conçue à partir de 1837 par une équipe d'architectes sous la direction de Konstantin TON, a absorbé le Palais à Facettes et le Palais des Terems.
- Au rez de chaussée, les appartements privés (photos 28 à 36), luxueusement et confortablement aménagés, comportent encore leur décor et leur mobilier.

22



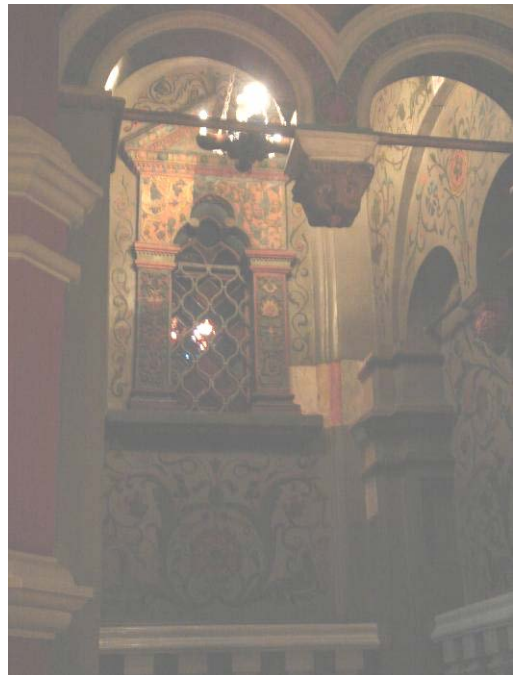
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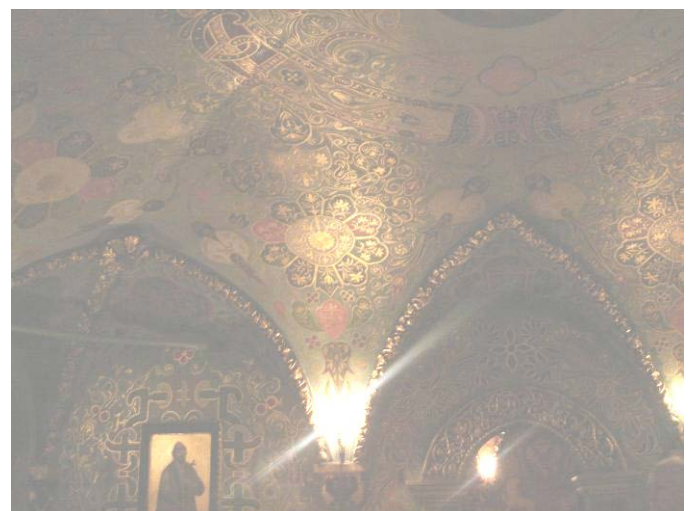
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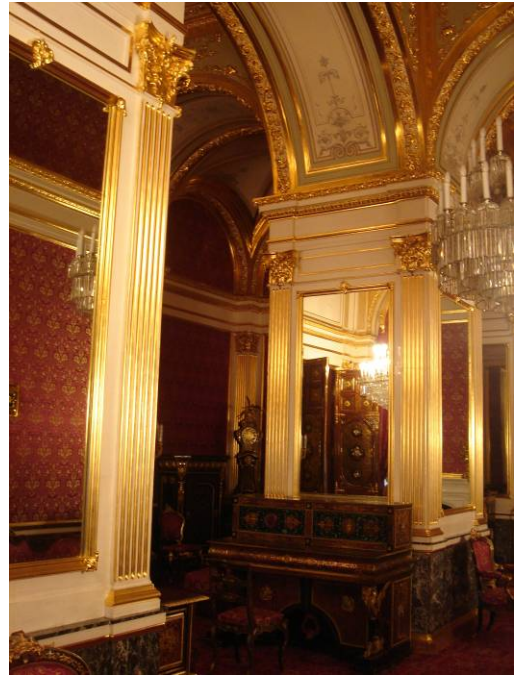
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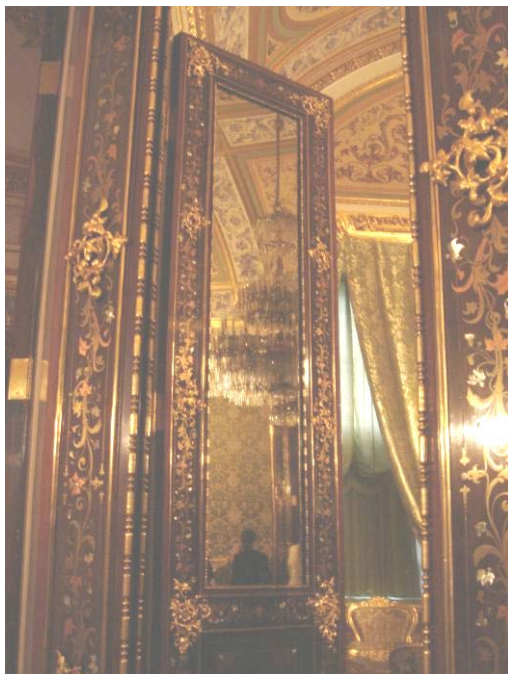
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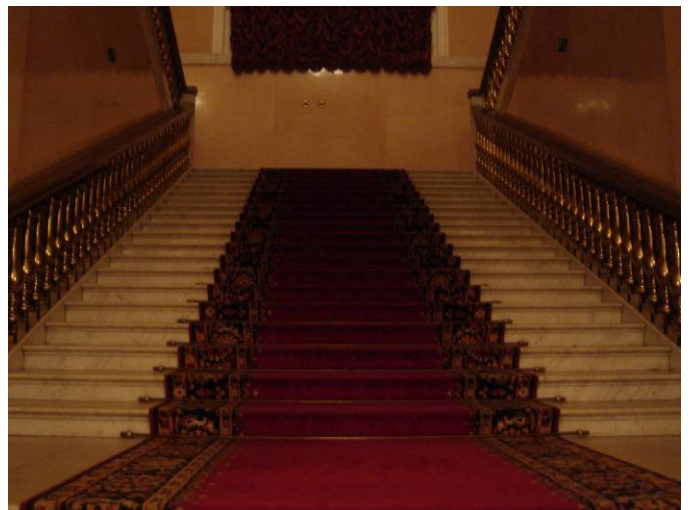
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39



- A l'étage se trouvent les grands espaces de réception (photos 37 à 43), dont certains, transformés dans les années restaurés à grands frais à la fin du XX<sup>ème</sup> siècle (1995-1998).
- L'Armurerie conçue par Konstantin TON et édiée de 1844 à 1851, reçoit d'importantes collections d'armes, de carrosses, de costumes, d'orfèvrerie et de mobilier.

### Etat actuel

- L'ensemble est en bon état de conservation et de présentation.
- La visite est ouverte au public (Armurerie), restreinte (Grand Palais et appartements), ou interdite (Palais à facettes, Palais des Terems).

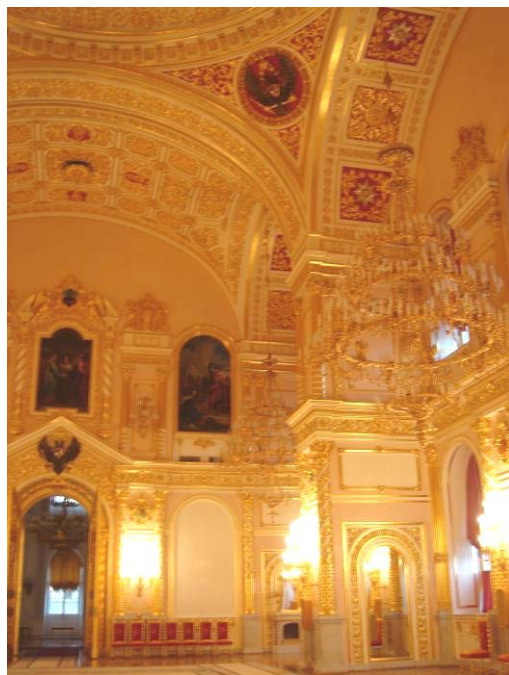
### Commentaires

La restitution des salles de réception du Grand Palais est spectaculaire, et malgré la disparition d'un témoin historique majeur (salle du Soviet Suprême) qu'un ensemble de photos rappelle, on ne peut manquer d'être très impressionné par le résultat. La restauration "à neuf" appelle une nécessaire patine, pour une intégration plus « naturelle » dans les espaces historiques.

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### I.1.7 ENSEMBLE DU KREMLIN

L'ensemble de la Citadelle (photo 43) est entouré d'une enceinte constituée de courtines bâties en maçonnerie de briques rouges (photo 44), flanquées de près d'une vingtaine de tours, et globalement en bon état.

L'accès du public se fait au nord par la tour de la Trinité (photo 45), au devant de laquelle est une barbacane semi-cylindrique (photos 46 à 48), très élégamment ornée de fenêtres à balustres, couronnées de frontons circulaires, dans le style italien de la Renaissance. Y sont aménagés de façon discrète les contrôles d'accès du public.

Les espaces libres de la citadelle (photos 49 à 51) sont largement traités, recouverts de revêtements minéraux, dallages de pierre le plus souvent. Les espaces verts sont rares ; peu ou pas de jardins. L'ensemble est d'accès et de déambulation facile.

43



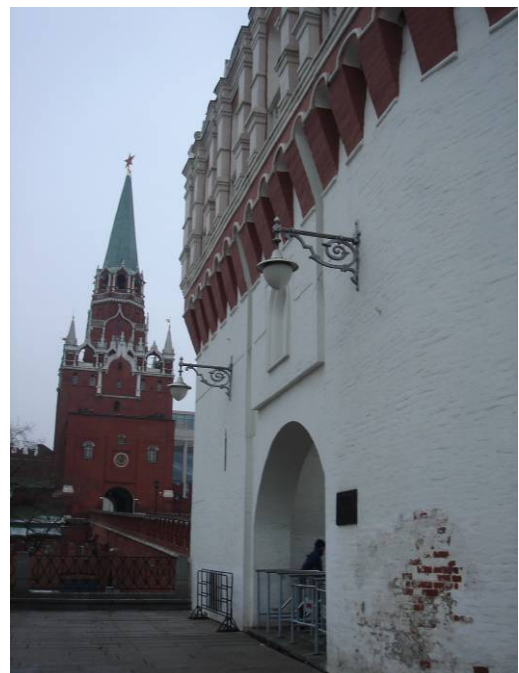
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48



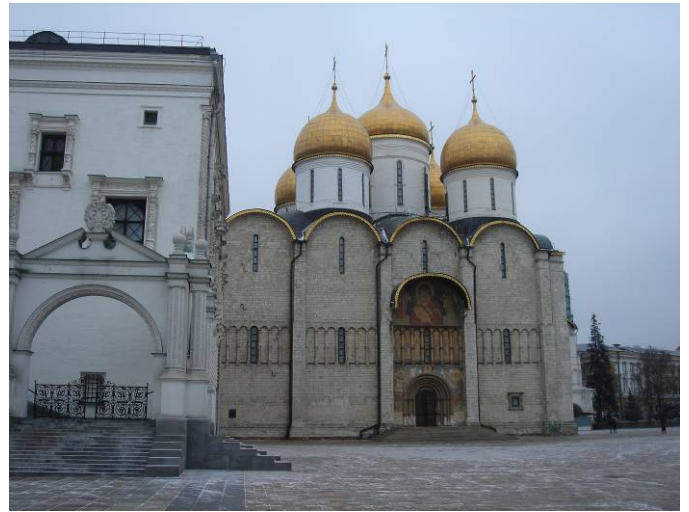
49



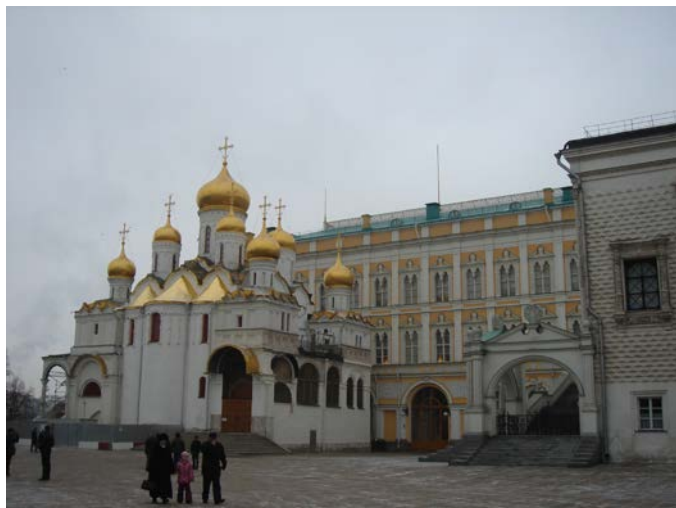
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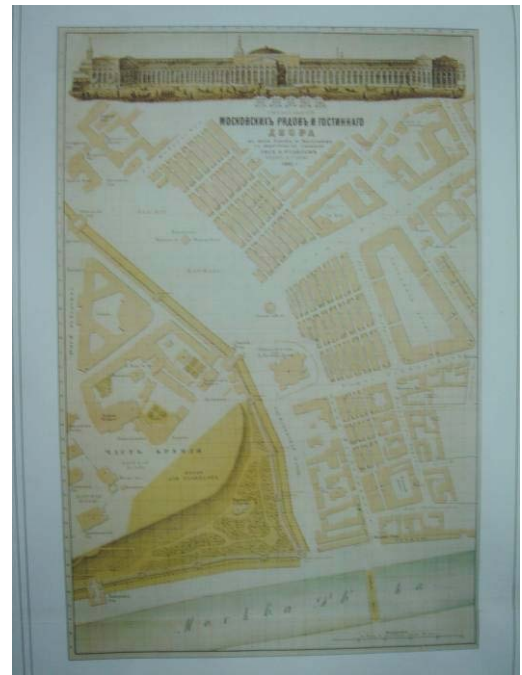


## I.2 PLACE ROUGE / MARCHE COUVERT "MEDIUM"

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## Repères historiques

La Place Rouge borde la Citadelle du Kremlin à l'Ouest ; sur des plans anciens (XVII<sup>ème</sup>) elle est occupée sur tout le côté Ouest d'entrepôts (photo 52), appelés TORGS, construits en bois, et dont les multiples incendies seraient à l'origine du nom de place « Rouge ». Ceux-ci furent remplacés au XIX<sup>°s</sup>. par des bâtiments maçonnés avec cours intérieures (photos 52 à 54).

Au Nord, le GUM fut réalisé de 1889-1893 sur les dessins d'Alexandre POMERANTSEV, dans un style "Revival" russe ; les cours sont couvertes de verrières.

Au centre, à hauteur de St Basile et sur une surface d'importance comparable, le marché « MEDIUM » a été bâti à partir de 1891 à 1893 dans un style plus modeste, significatif d'une fonction de marché.

Plus au Sud, les anciens îlots ont été récemment démolis (photos 55, 56).

## Etat actuel

- Le marché couvert "MEDIUM" a été bâti sur un îlot sensiblement trapézoïdal, incliné NO/SE (photos 57 à 59). En périphérie, les bâtiments ont été construits en continu sur 5 à 6 niveaux et cave, selon la topographie, et en cœur d'îlot, quatre bâtiments moins élevés d'un niveau, distribués par des rues intérieures à ciel ouvert (photo 60). Architectures de maçonnerie enduite, couvertes de toitures métalliques en cuivre ou fer peint en vert.
- Aujourd'hui, les bâtiments périphériques sont conservés, et leurs élévations extérieures font l'objet de travaux.
- Les bâtiments intérieurs ont été démolis à une date très récente (quelques années seulement) dégagant un grand espace central (photos 61, 62). Cet ensemble est destiné à l'aménagement d'un hôtel de luxe. Mais aucun projet précis ne semble être abouti.

## Commentaires

A)

Le projet global a fait l'objet d'une consultation de concepteurs, selon le principe d'un "concours d'idées", dont les résultats n'ont pas été présentés. L'opérateur de l'hôtel ne serait pas toujours désigné.

La démolition des bâtiments intérieurs a été effectuée pour des raisons affichées de mauvais état sanitaire, que des photos récentes ne semblent pas confirmer : il s'agirait davantage de dégagements pour permettre des constructions neuves complémentaires (photos 63, 64).

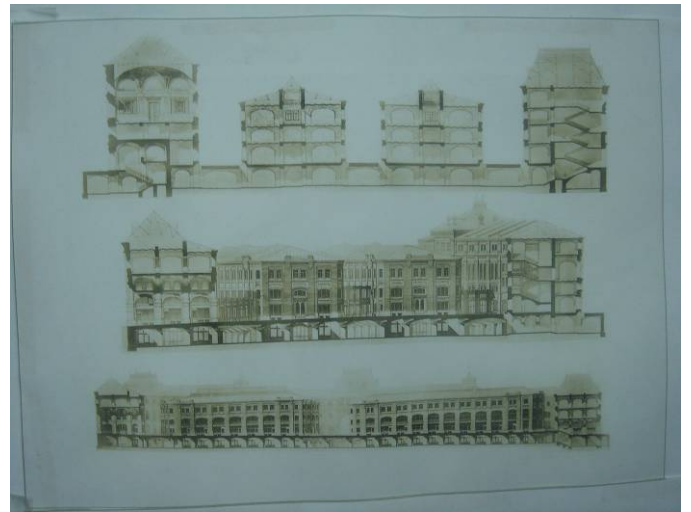
Les bâtiments périphériques sont destinés à être conservés : les façades et toitures, les murs intérieurs porteurs, les planchers et les escaliers ( photo 65). Les décors anciens sont rares (salle en comble photos 65, 66) ; les décors actuels néo-classiques dateraient de l'époque soviétique (photos 68, 69).

Ces bâtiments vont faire l'objet, sans plus de précision, de consolidations de fondations par pieux forés à 12m de profondeur. Des sondages effectués jusqu'à -15m ont identifié un sol composé principalement de sable, et la présence de la nappe phréatique à -15m. Les résultats ne sont pas communiqués. Une seconde campagne à -50m est annoncée.

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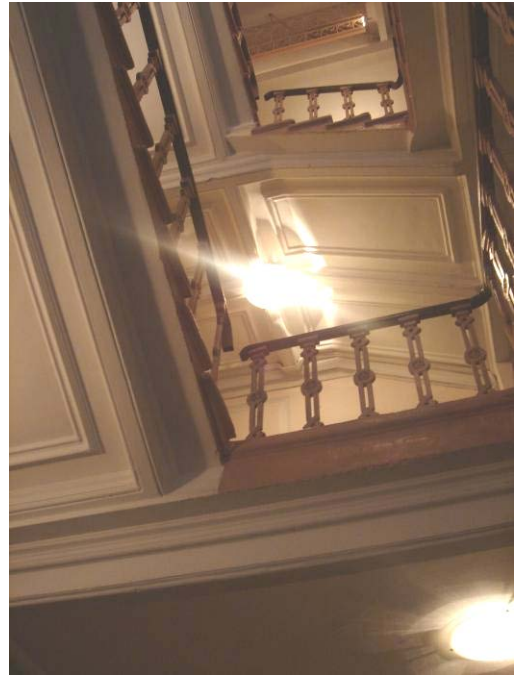
64



Первый фасад здания - корпус №3-А.

Дмитрий

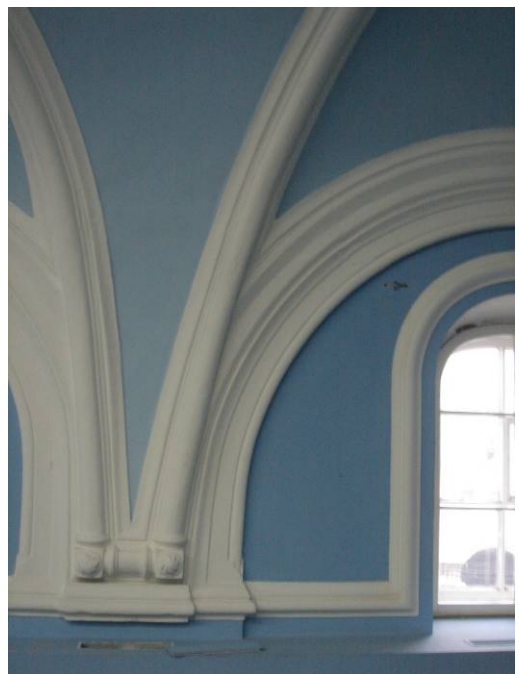
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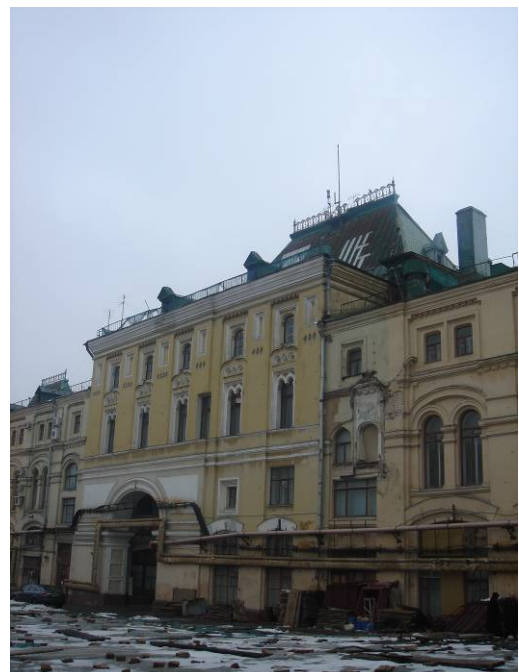
73



74



75



B)

Les travaux actuellement en cours concernent les élévations périphériques extérieures de l'îlot.

Les enduits et modénatures sont conservés, et restaurés à l'identique (photos 70 à 73). La couleur beige uniforme d'origine aurait été trouvée par sondages sous une quinzaine de couches successives. La couleur adoptée pour la restauration a été décidée en accord avec les architectes responsables de la conservation des Monuments. La combinaison jaune/blanc/rose encore en place sur les avant-corps, et visible sur photos anciennes (photos 74, 75) ne semble pas retenue.

Les menuiseries, les toitures ne font pas partie des travaux actuels.

Les menuiseries seraient conservées (photo 76), mais dépendent des aménagements intérieurs. Les grilles anciennes encore visibles côté Place Rouge, seraient conservées.

Les toitures seraient remplacées en cuivre/titane/ou alliage, titane zinc.

La visite effectuée lors de la mission a révélé des bâtiments en bon état général. Le chantier de restauration présente les caractéristiques d'une opération dite "de ravalement", avec conservation in-situ des éléments en place.

76



77





## Discussion

La délimitation du bien inscrit au Patrimoine Mondial comprend-elle l'îlot, ou seulement sa façade sur la Place Rouge ? Cette distinction est importante pour identifier l'impact de la démolition des bâtiments intérieurs à l'îlot :

- Les plans figurant les limites de l'inscription en 1989 sont contradictoires ; sur l'un d'eux (plan n°2), la limite englobe l'îlot. Cette hypothèse ne paraît pas s'appuyer sur une justification architecturale avérée, compte-tenu à la fois de la qualité modeste du Marché « MEDIUM », mais aussi parce qu'elle ne prend pas en compte le Marché « GUM », d'une qualité supérieure, ni les autres édifices qui ferment la place au Nord-Est. Cette hypothèse ne paraît donc pas probable.
- Si l'on considère en revanche que le bien spécifiquement inscrit est la Place Rouge, et que les immeubles qui la bordent font davantage office de fond de décor par la présence de leurs façades, hypothèse plus vraisemblable, il n'y a donc pas d'atteinte avérée au bien, en l'état actuel du projet : les élévations extérieures périphériques de l'îlot sont conservées en l'état et restaurées, selon des méthodes traditionnelles qui, selon les constatations de la mission, ne soulèvent pas d'observation, et qui sont suivies par les autorités, responsable du Patrimoine. L'aspect extérieur de l'îlot est donc préservé.

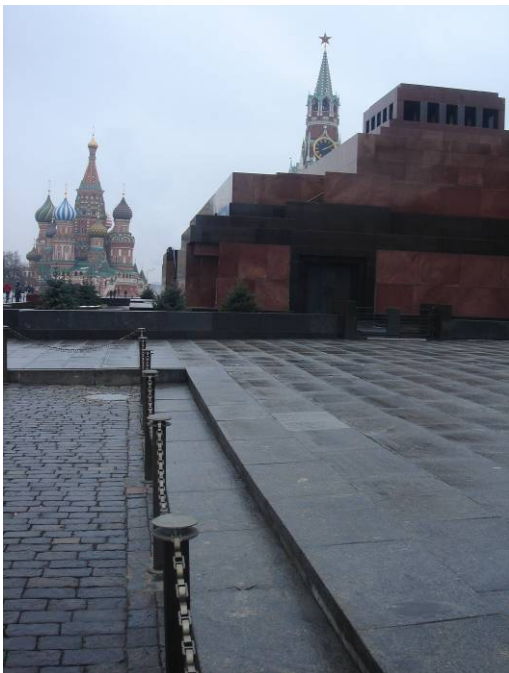
## Recommandations

Outre des interventions intérieures sur les bâtiments conservés (photo 77), la poursuite du projet pourra pourtant avoir un impact non négligeable sur le bien, au moins sous deux aspects principaux :

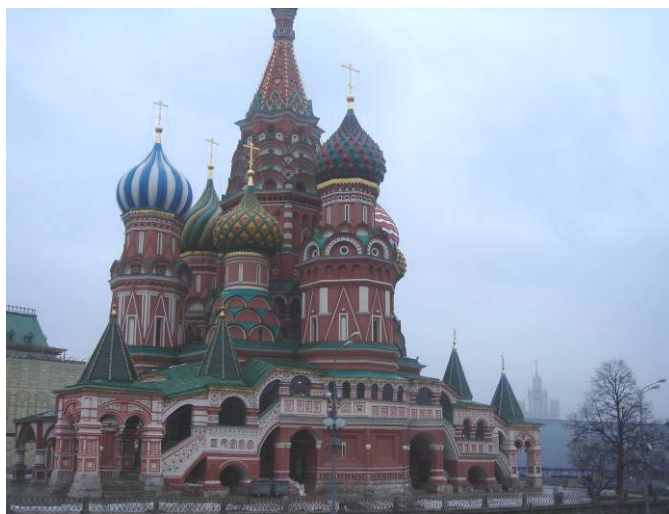
- Reprise en sous-œuvre : Il y a un risque de perturbation du sous-sol par création de structures pouvant modifier le régime d'écoulement des eaux, donc la portance des sols, et avoir une incidence sur les fondations de la cathédrale St Basile voisine. La reconnaissance très précise des sols par carottages, la recherche des nappes et leur sens d'écoulement, est à recommander afin d'apprécier l'impact des travaux, et mettre au point les mesures permettant d'en limiter les effets.
- Le gabarit des constructions neuves qui seront réalisées au cœur l'îlot, et qui pourraient être perceptibles depuis la Place Rouge, et le Kremlin : il est à recommander de rester dans le gabarit des immeubles périphériques (à un niveau près).

### I.3. CATHEDRALE SAINT BASILE

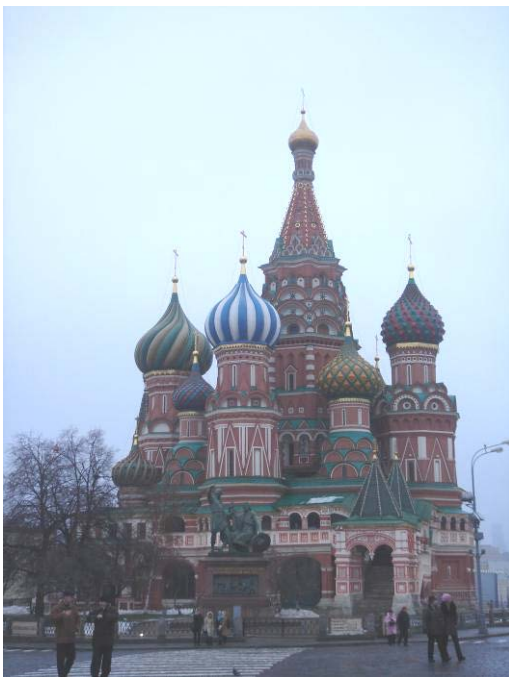
78



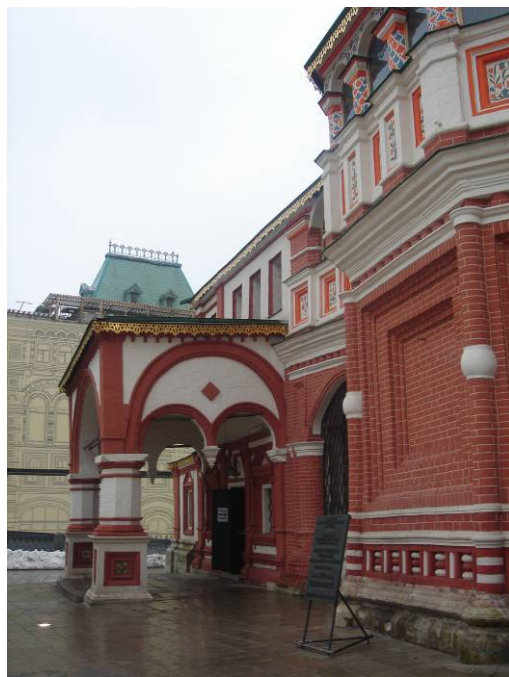
79



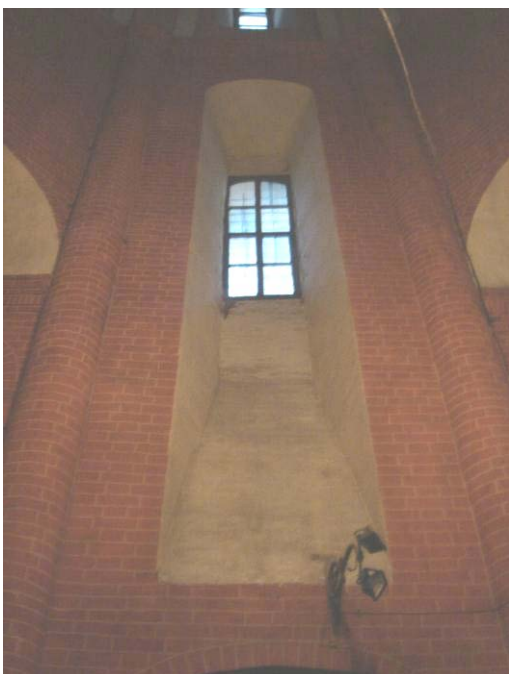
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81



82



83



## Repères historiques

Commandée par Ivan le Terrible pour commémorer la victoire de KAZAN sur les Mongols en 1552, la cathédrale St BASILE fut achevée en 1561, et attribuée à l'architecte Postnik YAKOVLEV. Elle fut complétée vers 1588 par la construction de la chapelle St Basile refermant la sépulture du Saint, et aux XVII<sup>ème</sup> et XVIII<sup>ème</sup> par la construction et la décoration de la galerie entourant la chapelle centrale.

## Etat actuel

L'ensemble de l'édifice paraît en bon état, grâce à des travaux récents ou en cours (photos 78 à 80).

- Réfection récente et remise à niveau ancien du pavement extérieur en dalles de pierre (photo 81).
- Restauration récente de la polychromie extérieure des escaliers couverts Ouest.
- A l'intérieur, restaurations en cours et progressives des décors muraux.  
Dans la chapelle centrale, présentation simultanée des décors fausse-brique et décor à panneaux en trompe l'œil (photos 82 à 85). Présentation archéologique des différents états des décors peints de la première chapelle de l'entrée (photo 86).

Travaux en cours de restauration des revêtements de sol en briques.

## Commentaires

Un édifice admirable d'élégance et de richesse de décor.

A l'extérieur, des risques d'altération des pieds de mur du fait du revêtement de sol en dalles étanches ; remontées capillaires possibles (peu à craindre si le sous-sol est en sable), et rejaillissements entraînant des micro-organismes végétaux.

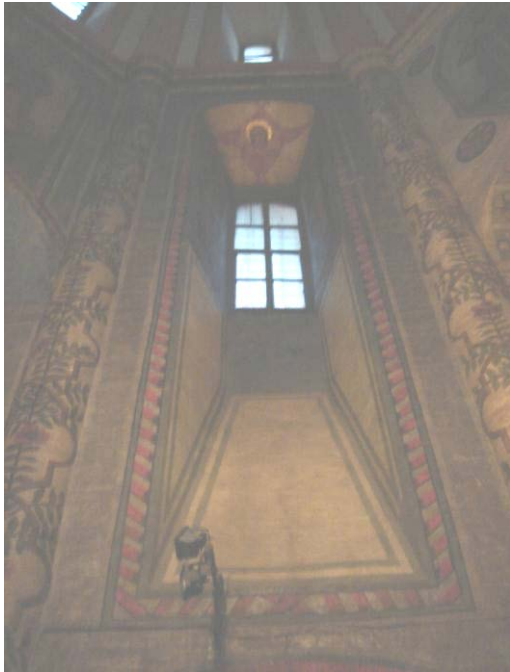
La polychromie des dernières campagnes de restauration extérieure, très marquée dans les tonalités orange, est inattendue et surprenante en regard du reste du décor (photo 87).

A l'intérieur, la présentation simultanée des différents décors peints est didactique, sans entraîner de perturbation de l'architecture. Les campagnes de restauration concernent des travaux effectués dans les années 1960, et des décors habilement patinés (photo 88). Les interventions actuelles sont des restitutions effectuées sur un mode plus radical et parfois moins sensible (photo 89).

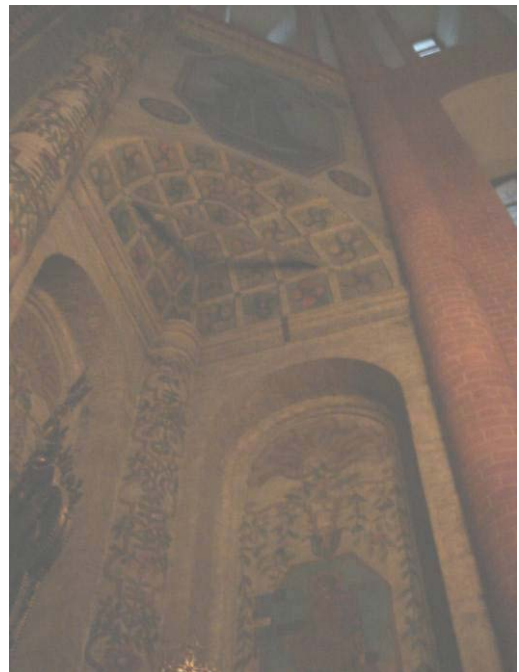
La restauration des pavements en brique a mis en évidence les sols anciens ; le programme de travaux consiste à remettre en place des sols en brique, à un niveau plus récent, ce qui aura l'avantage d'assurer une protection des vestiges conservés en dessous.

Les appréciations concernant les travaux relèvent donc davantage de questions de sensibilité, et sont relativement marginales en regard de la prudence adoptée pour les travaux d'entretien et de restauration actuellement entrepris (photo 90).

84



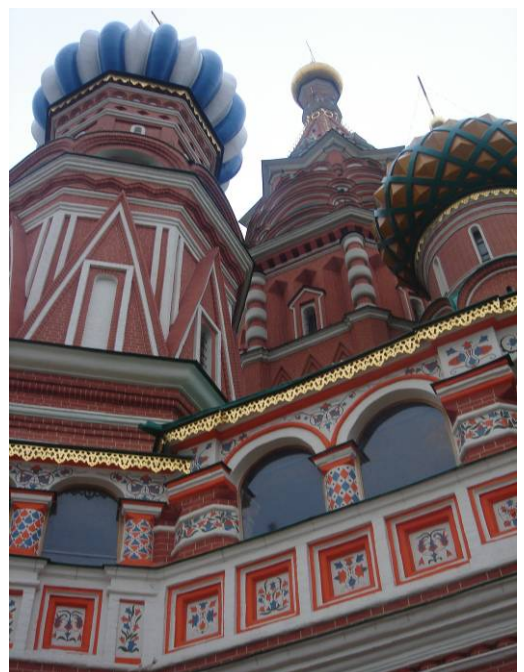
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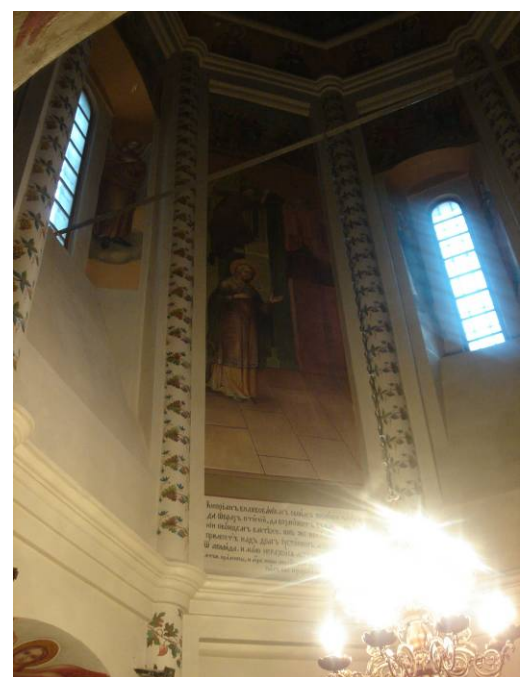
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88



89



Russian Federation



## CONCLUSION

A l'issue de la mission d'expertise, les constatations et conclusions peuvent se résumer ainsi :

### Citadelle du Kremlin

L'ensemble des édifices visités ne présentent pas de problèmes particuliers de conservation. On rappellera deux recommandations à formuler pour la cathédrale de l'Annonciation.

#### Recommandations :

1. Une conservation plus sensible des précédentes campagnes de restauration est à ménager, sans altérer pour autant la clarté de la remise en valeur des éléments architectoniques d'origine.
2. Ne pas recouvrir les sols en dalles de jaspe, qui auraient davantage à souffrir d'un revêtement en verre, que d'être maintenu en l'état actuel. Prévoir cependant des tapis à l'entrée de l'édifice afin d'éviter la propagation de sable et gravillons sous les chaussures des visiteurs, pouvant rayer le sol.
3. Une troisième recommandation concerne la cathédrale de l'Archange Saint Michel : Etudier l'isolement du portail Ouest (dont plusieurs éléments sont purgés de leurs sels) du reste de la maçonnerie, encore très polluée.

### Place Rouge

Il paraît difficile de soutenir l'hypothèse de l'inscription de l'îlot du marché « Medium » dans le périmètre du Patrimoine Mondial, et la seule prise en compte des façades et toitures donnant sur la Place Rouge rentre en cohérence avec la situation des autres îlots. En conséquence, dans ces conditions les démolitions opérées en cœur d'îlot (bien que regrettables) n'ont pas d'incidence, et les travaux entrepris sur les extérieurs ne soulèvent pas d'observation particulière.

### Recommandations :

4. Bien évaluer les conséquences d'une éventuelle reprise en sous-œuvre des bâtiments du Marché, tant sur le sous-sol géologique que sur l'écoulement des nappes phréatiques, afin d'éviter tout impact sur l'assiette de la cathédrale Saint Basile voisine.
5. Limiter le Velum des futures constructions neuves en cœur d'îlot à celui des immeubles périphériques. La tolérance d'un niveau supplémentaire dépendra de l'impact de visibilité à évaluer depuis la Place Rouge et les terrasses du Kremlin.

Concernant l'admirable Cathédrale Saint Basile, force est de reconnaître le soin apporté à la conservation, même si davantage de sensibilité pourrait être recommandée.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE****for the joint UNESCO – ICOMOS - ICCROM mission to  
the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow, Russian Federation  
6 – 14 December 2007**

- 1) Carry out a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS-ICCROM mission, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 31<sup>st</sup> session (**31 COM 7B.103**), to review the state of conservation of the World Heritage property of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow, Russian Federation, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990;
- 2) Evaluate the implementation by the State Party of the decision of the World Heritage Committee which urged to “halt all demolition works within the boundary of the World Heritage property of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow or its buffer zone until a detailed assessment of any threats to the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity of this property is being carried out”:
  - *on-site visits (by UNESCO-ICOMOS-ICCROM experts)*
  - *meetings with the RosOhranKultura,*
  - *meetings with the Committee for Cultural Heritage of Moscow City*
- 3) Review the overall situation of the property of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow with regard to the factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the property (*by UNESCO-ICOMOS-ICCROM experts*)
- 4) Evaluate the status and the likely impact on the authenticity and integrity of the property, of any demolition, reconstruction, and restoration works already carried out within the boundary of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (*by ICOMOS-ICCROM experts*)
- 5) Evaluate the structural stability of the historic buildings at the property (*by ICOMOS expert*)
- 6) Evaluate the progress made concerning the boundary issues and the buffer zone definition as requested by the World Heritage Committee within the framework of the *Retrospective Inventory Project: Clarification of boundaries of World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation (by UNESCO expert)*
- 7) Assist national and local authorities in the elaboration of a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property in compliance with decision of the 31<sup>st</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee (para.11, Decision: 31 COM 7.3 in Annex) (*by ICCROM expert*)
- 8) Prepare a detailed report by 1 February 2008 on the state of conservation of the property, including the information on the status and the likely impact on the authenticity and integrity of the property, of any demolition, reconstruction, and restoration works within the boundary of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, as well as technical details concerning the structural stability of the historic buildings at the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 32<sup>nd</sup> session in 2008 and submit the report to the World Heritage Centre in electronic form.

**MEMBERS OF THE JOINT UNESCO-ICOMOS-ICCROM MISSION TO THE KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE, MOSCOW**

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**Programme  
of the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission to Moscow  
(Russian Federation, December, 6-14, 2007)**

December, 6

Thursday

18:30

Arrival WHC/ICCROM representatives to Moscow,  
Airport Sheremetyevo-2 / Hotel Metropol

December, 7

Friday

10:00

Meeting with Mr.A.Sokolov, Minister of culture and mass  
communication of the Russian Federation;

12:00

Meeting with Mr.B.Boyarskov, Director of the Federal Agency for  
cultural heritage protection;

15:30

Meeting with Mr.Y.Trutnev, Minister of natural resources of the  
Russian Federation Meeting with

17:45

Arrival ICOMOS expert to Moscow,  
Airport Sheremetyevo-2 / Hotel Metropol

December 8

Saturday

10h00

Visit of the Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent.

12:00

Meeting with representatives of "Gazprom" in presence of the  
Federal authorities (National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs)

16:00

Mr.M.Shvydkoy, Director of the Federal Agency for culture and  
cinematography

December 9

Sunday

09:30

Working visit of the World Heritage property "Moscow Kremlin and  
Red Square"/ Evaluation of the state of conservation of the historic  
buildings at the property

December 10

Monday

09:00

Working visit of the Kremlin and Red Square / Visit of "Middle  
Trade Rows" under reconstruction

10:00

Meeting with Kremlin site manager / Mrs. Gagarina, Director of the  
Moscow Kremlin Museum

11:00 Working visit of the Kremlin and Red Square / Visit of St. Basil Cathedral

11:00 Working visit of the Kremlin and Red Square / Visit of St. Basil Cathedral

12:00 Meeting with Mr Yakovenko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

15:00 *Departure of Mr. Bandarin, Director of the World Heritage Centre*

December 11  
Tuesday

*Departure of ICOMOS expert*

09:00 Working visit of the Kremlin and Red Square / Evaluation of the boundary issues

16:00 WHC/ICCROM working meeting

December 12  
Wednesday

10:00 WHC/ICCROM Expert's working day

14:00 Meeting with UNESCO Moscow office representatives

December 13  
Thursday

Expert's working day / draft mission report

10:00 Working meetings with Russian experts and specialists

December 14  
Friday

*Departure WHC/ICCROM representatives*

## Inscription history

The World Heritage property of the Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation) was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990, under *Criteria*: Cultural site (i)(ii)(iv)(vi) during the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee. The Committee made the following statement during the inscription of this site:

“The Committee recommended that the authorities concerned observe the present configuration of the site, particularly the balance between the monuments and non-built areas.”

## Brief Description

Inextricably linked to all the most important historical and political events in Russia since the 13th century, the Kremlin (built between the 14th and 17th centuries by outstanding Russian and foreign architects) was the residence of the Great Prince and also a religious centre. At the foot of its ramparts, on Red Square, St Basil's Basilica is one of the most beautiful Russian Orthodox monuments.

## Inscription criteria and World Heritage values

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

All of the nominated property in the Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow correspond to criteria (i), (ii) (iv) and (vi).

The outstanding universal value of the Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow is defined by the following:

### Justification provided by the State Party

Moscow Kremlin and adjoining it Red Square are the unique Art ensemble, genius masterpiece of the outstanding masters of many generations (C 17i) .

The Kremlin monuments greatly influenced not only the development of architecture, town-building and Applied Art of their period, but became standards for future (C 17ii).

The Kremlin is the outstanding example of buildings typical for their period; it's a universal value and has no analogy among other outstanding universal values of the world culture (C 17iv).

Moscow Kremlin and Red Square beginning from the 13th century are inseparably connected with all most important historical and political events in Russia (C 17vi).

### ADVISORY BODY STATEMENT

ICOMOS recommends the inclusion of the Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow on the World Heritage List on the basis of Criteria I, II, III, IV and VI.

- Criterion I. The Kremlin contains within its walls a unique series of masterpieces of architecture and the plastic arts. There are religious monuments of exceptional beauty such as the Church of the Annunciation, the Cathedral of the Dormition, the Church of the Archangel and the bell tower of Ivan Veliki; there are palaces such as the Great Palace of the Kremlin which comprises within its walls the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin and the Teremnoi Palace. On Red Square is Saint Basil the Blessed, still a major edifice of Orthodox art.

- Criterion II. Russian architecture was clearly affected many times in its history by influences emanating from the Kremlin. A particular example is the Italian Renaissance. The influence of the style was felt when Ridolfo Fioravanti built the Cathedral of the Dormition (1475-79), and grew stronger with the Granovitaya Palata (Hall of Facets, 1487-91) by Marco Ruffo and Pietro

Antonio Solario as well as in the towers of the fortified enceinte, built during the same period by Solario using principles established by Milanese engineers (the Nikolskaya and the Spasskaya both date from 1491). The Renaissance expression was even clearer in the classic capitals and shells of the Church of the Archangel reconstructed from 1505-09 by Alevisio Novi. This was a time when, according to Philoktee, a monk, Moscow had aspirations of becoming "the third Rome".

- Criterion III. The Kremlin bears unique testimony to the civilization of Czarist Russia by the organization of its space, its monuments, and its collections (like those of the Armory Palace, indissociable from the history of the site).

- Criterion IV. With its triangular enceinte pierced by five gates and reinforced with 29 towers, the Kremlin preserves the memory of the wooden fortifications erected by Yuri Dolgoruki c. 1156 on the hill at the confluence of the Moskova and the Nieglinnaya rivers (the Alexander Garden now covers the latter). By its layout and its history of transformations (in the 14th century Dimitri Donskoi had an enceinte of logs built, then the first stone wall), it is the prototype of the kreml, the citadel at the centre of old Russian towns, such as Pskov, Toula, Kazan or Smolensk.

- Criterion VI. From the 13th century to the founding of St. Petersburg, the Kremlin was directly and tangibly associated with every major event in Russian history. A 200-year period of obscurity ended in 1918 when it again became the seat of government today it houses the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Palace of Congress. The Mausoleum of Lenin on Red Square is the Soviet Union's prime example of symbolic monumental architecture. To proclaim the universal significance of the Russian revolution, the funerary urns of heroes of the revolution were incorporated into the Kremlin's walls between the Nikolskaya and Spasskaya towers. The site thus combines in an exceptional manner the preserved vestiges of bygone days with present-day signs of one of the greatest events in modern history.

### **Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau**

**31st session of the World Heritage Committee,  
Christchurch, New Zealand, 23 June – 2 July 2007  
Document WHC- 07/31.COM/7B  
Decision: 31 COM 7B.103**

The World Heritage Centre was informed by NGOs and press articles of the demolition/reconstruction of a historic complex called the "Middle Trading Rows". On 7 March 2007, the UNESCO Office in Moscow provided further information that this complex is a five-building ensemble built from 1891 to 1894 located opposite the Kremlin's Spasskaya Tower and near St. Basil's Cathedral.

The complex has been undergoing reconstruction since 2006. It is expected that the new modern ensemble consisting of a luxury hotel, an auction house, apartments, a shopping mall and underground parking will be constructed within the preserved facades. The "Middle Trading Rows" complex has been surrounded by tall metal shields for quite some time, which make it impossible to see what is going on inside.

Based on the information from the media reports four buildings inside have been already torn down. *Novaya Gazeta* published a picture of huge piles of rubble in the middle of the quadrangle. National experts and architects say that any underground work could result in movement of the soil underneath the Red Square and could seriously affect St Basil's Cathedral, which is already in a fragile structural state.

On 16 March 2007, the World Heritage Centre, concerned that the works undertaken may threaten the integrity of the property, requested the State Party to provide detailed information concerning the current status of these demolition and reconstruction works, as well as a detailed report on the state of conservation of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow.

The World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007) urged the State Party to halt all demolition works within the boundary of the World Heritage property of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow or its buffer zone until a detailed assessment of any threats to the outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity of this property is being carried out; and requested to invite a World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM joint mission to the property to assess its state of conservation.

**World Heritage Committee, session XVIII,  
Phuket, Thailand, 12-17 December 1994,  
Document WHC-94/CONF.003/6**

The Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of the Russian Federation to UNESCO informed the Director-General of UNESCO of a project concerning the possible erection of a monument in honour of Marshal G. Zoukhov in Red Square. In the absence of any documents concerning this project, it was difficult to assess whether or not the integrity of the site would be respected. The Director-General underlined that the responsibility for protecting a cultural property lies with the State Party concerned, which should conserve it and avoid taking any measures that would damage it.

It was suggested that the Russian authorities forward all available information to the World Heritage Centre which, in turn, will consult its relevant advisory bodies, ICOMOS.

The World Heritage Committee expressed its concern about the erection or destruction of any structure which would be a threat to the integrity of the site.

**Documents requested by the WHC/ICOMOS/ICCROM experts during the mission<sup>2</sup>:**

- Protected area legislation, Federal special rules of the land use and regulation of the construction/reconstruction works within the boundaries of the WH properties in Russian Federation (or Federal cultural monuments)
- General condition/state of the "Middle Trading Rows" before reconstruction works including all technical documentation
- Project of the multifunctional complex "Middle Trading Rows" by "WILMOTTE AND ASSOCIES SA" and "NATAL"
- Progress report of the reconstruction works and the adoption for the modern use of the "Middle Trading Rows" by the Federal State Company "Central scientific-restoration units"
- Technical documents on soil geology under the Red Square, St. Basil Cathedral and the "Middle Trading Rows"
- Detailed technical document concerning the structural stability of the historic buildings at the property, especially of the St. Basil Cathedral
- Detailed legal documentation and topographic maps concerning the approval of the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone
- Detailed Management Plan of the property
- Detailed information on management Structures
- Detailed information concerning the institutional framework and legal authorities in charge of the protection and safeguarding of the property.

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<sup>2</sup> This list was transmitted by the World Heritage Centre's representative to the specialists of "RosOhranKultura" at the end of the meeting of 7 December 2007 in Moscow.