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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

Thirty-seventh session / Trente-septième session

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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

**Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation) (C 544)
Kizhi Pogost (Fédération de Russie) (C 544)**

1 to 6 April 2013

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:
WHC-13/37.COM/7B



**International Council on
Monuments and Sites**

**Conseil International
des Monuments et des Sites**

**JOINT WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE / ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION
REPORT TO KIZHI POGOST (RUSSIAN FEDERATION, C 544)**

FROM 1 TO 6 APRIL 2013



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In 1988, one hundred conservation experts of the ICOMOS International Wood and Vernacular Committees and the conservation specialists working group of socialist countries met at Petrozavodsk and Kizhi Pogost to discuss conservation strategies for this property. Two years later, in 1990, Kizhi Pogost was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (i), (iv) and (v). A number of expert missions have taken place since 1990 to review the state of conservation of the property. All have highlighted the serious and specific challenges facing the property. Some of the identified factors include:

- a) Structural identity of the Church of the Transfiguration;
- b) Lack of an integrated management plan addressing the overall management of the World Heritage property;
- c) Tourism development pressure.

Since the inscription of the property, the World Heritage Committee has on numerous occasions underscored conservation issues and concerns and requested that:

- timber repair methods be changed
- that guiding principles for the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration that relate to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property be developed.
- that an integrated Management Plan be developed for the property, including a tourism strategy, and
- that a Special State Board be established to coordinate the activities of stakeholders and agencies and the implementation of all World Heritage Committee's decisions concerning this property.

In Decision 36 COM 7B.83, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012), the Committee acknowledged that state funding had been secured, that progress had been made on maintenance and monitoring and that restoration works had begun on the Church of the Transfiguration. It also noted with concern plans and proposals for new development in the vicinity of the property such as new visitor facilities and a new visitor centre. It urged the State Party to halt any development and submit all projects to the

World Heritage Centre for review in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. The Committee has repeated its concern over the continuing deterioration of the structural fabric of the Church of the Transfiguration, and has also reiterated its request to the State Party to progress on all issues mentioned over the previous decade.¹

Also, as requested by the Committee, the State Party submitted in February 2011 a comprehensive progress report² which responded to several of the requests made by the Committee over the last several years, including providing preliminary information on site boundaries and buffer zone, commencement of work on a Management Plan and the development of the restoration concept and status for the Church of the Transfiguration. It also included information on maintenance and protection of the Church of the Intercession and maintenance and protection of the Bell Tower. This report was updated for 2012 and again submitted in February 2013.³

The 2013 reactive monitoring mission notes that although the Kizhi Pogost World Heritage property now faces serious management challenges, and requests by the World Heritage Committee have been repeated, there have been some improvements in recent years and some processes have been strengthened.

The mission noted that progress had been achieved in implementing or, beginning to implement, some of the recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee at its previous sessions. In particular, the overall restoration project for the Church of Transfiguration will, in time, address the continuing deterioration of the building and its impact on the authenticity and integrity of the property. The mission also noted the development and completion of risk preparedness measures, particularly fire protection.

Despite the start of the restoration project, the 2013 mission reiterates its serious concern about the state of conservation of the World Heritage property particularly with regard to the Church of Transfiguration. Due to the temporary steel structure, the building is not in danger of imminent collapse. However, the wooden fabric of the church is in an advanced and continuing state of deterioration. The project team have taken the recommendations of the 2010 mission into serious consideration and the technical review by the mission determined that the conservation work is well underway and is progressing well. At the time of the mission (April 1-6, 2013) the 7th tier of logs (the lowest) has been conserved and reinstated into the building and the 6th tier has been removed and conserved. The 6th tier will be reinstated into the building in summer 2013⁴. It is critical that work on the building not be delayed if momentum is to be kept up and continuity maintained. If forward motion of the project is not maintained the risk of significant further loss of building fabric is extreme.

Preventive maintenance work on the roof at the Church of the Intercession has been completed and work is underway on the porch⁵.

Despite its technical merits in several respects, the conservation project is strongly oriented to a series of technical solutions without explicit relation to the World Heritage property and its Outstanding Universal Value. As previously expressed by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Committee, Guiding Principles are needed to relate the conservation work to the key attributes of the property that convey its Outstanding Universal Value. Such principles will become increasingly important when they are needed to guide detailed decisions. It is essential for future decision making that Guiding Principles are developed on the basis of the

¹ See Annex 4 for the full text of 36 COM 7B.983..

² Titled, "The Detailed Report on Preservation of Kizhi Pogost Monuments in 2010"

³ Titled, "The Detailed Report on Preservation of Kizhi Pogost Monuments in 2012"

⁴ Refer to Figures 1, 2,3,5,6,7.

⁵ Refer to Figures 4 & 8.

Outstanding Universal Value of the property and brought into the project.⁶ The mission was presented with a draft “Guiding principles” document for review (Please refer to Annex 5 for the ICOMOS review of the document).

The mission also noted progress in the management of the Kizhi Pogost. However, a number of measures based on the repeated recommendations made by the Committee, have yet to be fully implemented, in particular the development and implementation of a comprehensive and strategic Management Plan for the World Heritage property. The mission highlights especially the urgency of an adapted tourism strategy. The mission received a proposed Management Plan only a few days before the mission; due to lack of time it could only briefly review the outline of the Management Plan and identify key issues. As stated in previous missions and decisions of the World Heritage Committee, the integrated World Heritage Site Management Plan should address, in particular, the following components:

- recognition of World Heritage Outstanding Universal Value as the core focus of all decision making for the site;
- establishment of the operative function of the management with full integration in decision making is critical; A Public Council is proposed in the Management Plan; its establishment is foreseen during the second half of 2013. The mission was not presented how the participatory process of developing the Management Plan has taken place. The representatives of the settlement of Velikaya Guba and Medvetzhgor'sk District expressed their wish to be included in this process.
- reference to the philosophical context within which decisions are to be made;
- A clear and specific tourism management strategy to guide decision making on all activities and to assess the impact of the tourism pressure on the outstanding universal value of the WHS and on its buffer zone. Detailed assessment of tourism interpretation, marketing and targeting a compatible tourism, carrying capacity and vulnerability of the WHS must be established to function as a base for all initiatives.
- the need for design guidelines to ensure visitor facilities and other new buildings – if accepted as feasible - are compatible with the character of the site;
- land use and other aspects of development for visitor services or infrastructure
- overall enabling strategy related to risk preparedness and security according to WH resource manual (2011) and guidelines
- An assessment of the overall environmental issues, taking into account the World Heritage Committee recommendation of its 14th session in 1990 to maintain the present balance between the natural and built environment; these should include a detailed framework for carrying out environmental impact assessments of all initiatives on the WHS and its buffer zone.
- Monitoring and follow up mechanism regarding both the WHS and its buffer zone.

The mission noted that some components of the management plan, for example fire protection, are progressing well. But as a whole, the management plan does not provide for adequate guidance in setting priorities for management regarding the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, or in dealing with strategies for a sustainable tourism management. In addition, the initiative of the Kizhi Museum Reserve to establish a Special State Board to coordinate the implementation of World Heritage Committee decisions has been halted despite the World Heritage Committee's request to the State Party. The Museum Director explained that final approval of the membership of this board is with the Ministry of Culture.

⁶ For guiding principles refer to “Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures”, ICOMOS, 1999 and “Kizhi Pogost – Conservation Concept Development Meeting”, Helsinki, 1995.

Boundary issues

A proposal for a buffer zone and a Landscape Plan – land use plan were briefly presented to the mission. The mission finds it urgent to develop a dossier of all aspects of a buffer zone and its function and submit to the World Heritage Centre the adequate maps along with the foreseen regulatory measures as minor boundary modification request, as has been recommended by the World Heritage Committee.

The mission regrets that several new development proposals are in the process of being constructed or designed such as the new visitor and administrative centre and a major infrastructure project including a new road from Velikaya Guba to Oyatevshina in the buffer zone of the property. This new development aimed at increased tourism access to Kizhi Pogost has already been granted funding. Several new projects have been finalized despite the World Heritage Committee's request in the 36th session that the State Party halt any development within the property and its setting and submit technical specifications in accordance with Operational Guidelines, Paragraph 172.

"The Detailed Report", 2010 included a report on a skills and capacity building workshop presented for local carpenters. Although the Committee requested that the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies be involved they were not invited to participate.

Recommendations of the April 2013 mission

- The 2013 mission repeats the (request of the 31COM 2007, 32COM 2008, 33COM 2009; 34COM 2010; 36COM 2012) following the recommendations of the Reactive Monitoring Mission and Advisory Mission in 2011 that the State Party be requested to provide a detailed report on progress and measures in preparing the proposed Management Plan, tourism strategy and buffer zone for presentation to the World Heritage Committee.

- The mission recommends that the State Party submit the proposed Management Plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before finalization by the State Party.

- The mission recommends that a sustainable tourism strategy be prepared as an urgent matter as a part of the Management Plan strategy for guidance for all actions and development. The tourism strategy must include a detailed assessment of the expected impacts and compatibility of all development with the OUV of the property.

- The mission recommends that in order to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of this property, it is essential that the implementation of the restoration project continue without interruption. Delays will result in further deterioration of the church, loss of momentum and continuity.

- Previous missions and the World Heritage Committee have requested that Guiding Principles be developed to guide decision making in the conservation project which are rooted in the Outstanding Universal Values of the property. The Advisory Bodies have developed technical guidelines for log repair to guide technically sound, compatible repair work. Caution about multiple repairs and the use of adhesives were particularly noted. The museum presented draft "Guidelines for Intervention" for review by the mission. While this is a positive step these guidelines do not fully consider the OUV of the property. Refer to the comments in Annex 5.

- The mission recommends that when contracting the work, the State Party investigate all possible means to ensure all bidding contractors have appropriate skills and quality workmanship. It is also essential that the capacity of the museum carpentry staff be protected and maintained inside the framework of Russian tendering law.

- The 2013 mission recommends that a capacity building training in Management Planning for World Heritage Sites be developed and made available to all WHS in the Russian Federation.

- The 2013 mission repeats the (request of the 31COM 2007, 32COM 2008, 33COM 2009; 34COM 2010; 36COM 2012) following the recommendations of the Reactive Monitoring Mission and Advisory Mission in 2011 that the State Party be requested **to halt** all future construction development for the WHS and its buffer zone including visitor and administration facilities and infrastructure projects as roads and wharfs until the Management Plan has been completed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. Previous missions were not briefed on development projects recently completed or currently underway. All development projects must be completed with an adequate assessment of their immediate and cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value including the environmental protection of the WHS. Use of already existing buildings should always be seriously considered.

- The mission recommends that the State Party submit draft documents on buffer zone boundaries (its function related to the OUV and legal protection) and adjoining protected areas for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before final approval by the State Party. The buffer zone submission should be prepared in accordance with the Operational Guidelines paragraph 163 – 165.

- The mission recommends that the State Party implement the fire protection and security plans as presented to the 2011 mission because these will improve the level of protection and the quality of the environment near the World Heritage Site. Due to the added risk of fire during construction work the mission repeats its recommendation that the State Party consider adding an indoor suppression system in the churches and the Bell Tower. A comprehensive risk management strategy for the WHS and its buffer zone is suggested to include environmental and overall sustainability aspects.

- Given that the next 18 months will be a critical period if the Outstanding Universal Value of Kizhi Pogost is to be protected, the 2013 mission recommends that there be a follow-up mission in 2014 in order to assess the continuity of the conservation project (5th tier) and the development and implementation of the management plan and tourism strategy in a timely fashion.

- The mission also recommends that regular uploading of project photos to the web site as previously set up for the purpose should continue as a very effective monitoring tool for the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre.

- The mission recommends the State Party provide the next annual detailed “State of Conservation Report” before the next mission. This report should address the status of the various projects, all corrective measures and implementation of the management plan and tourism strategy.

1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

1.1. Inscription History

The World Heritage property of Kizhi Pogost was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990 (14th Session of the Committee).

The property is located on one of many islands in Lake Onega, in the Republic of Karelia, Russian Federation. It comprises two 18th-century wooden churches (a winter church, the Church of the Transfiguration, a summer church, the Church of the Intercession), and a square bell tower, built in 1862, also in wood, and an enclosing pogost, or wall of stone and timber. These unusual constructions, in which carpenters created a bold visionary architecture, perpetuate an ancient model of parish space and are in harmony with the surrounding landscape.

The Committee made the following statement during the inscription of this site:

“The Committee recommended that the authorities concerned maintain the present balance between the natural and built environment, since the introduction of new homes or wooden churches south of Kizhi Island alters the historical and visual characteristics of the site. The Committee congratulated the authorities concerned on the recent adoption of a conservation policy that is more in harmony with local traditions and expertise.”

1.2. Inscription criteria and World Heritage values

The World Heritage Site of Kizhi Pogost was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (i), (iv) and (v).

- **Criterion I:** Considered by Karelians as "the true eighth wonder of the world", Kizhi Pogost is indeed a unique artistic achievement. Not only does it combine two multi-cupola churches and a bell tower within the same enclosure, but these unusually designed, perfectly proportioned wooden structures are in perfect harmony with the surrounding landscape.
- **Criterion IV:** Among the five surviving pogosts in the extreme north-western Soviet territory, Kizhi Pogost offers an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble typical of medieval and post-medieval orthodox settlements in sparsely populated regions where evangelists had to cope with far-flung Christian communities and a harsh climate. Accessible by land or sea, the pogost grouped together religious buildings which could also be used for other occasional purposes; for example the narthex or nave served also as refectory and meeting hall. Another similar structure inspired by the same principles is the Scandinavian stavkirke.
- **Criterion V:** The pogost and the buildings that had been grouped together to form the site museum on the southern part of Kizhi are exceptional examples of the traditional wooden architecture of Karelia and more generally of that of northern Russia and the Finnish-Scandinavian region.

Russian carpenters, whose fame goes back to the Middle Ages to Novgorod, had carried the art of joinery to its apogee. Irreversible changes have caused this traditional skill to disappear. Hence, it is absolutely essential that ensembles like that of Kizhi Pogost be preserved for their illustrative value in the history of ancient techniques and for what they teach us of former ways of life.

1.3. Authenticity issues raised in the ICOMOS evaluation report at the time of inscription

ICOMOS, aware of the exceptional beauty of the architectural landscape of Kizhi Pogost, recommended that the authorities responsible for the open air museum of history and architecture at Kizhi, maintain the present balance between nature and the constructions. Adding homes or wooden churches to the southern end of the island of Kizhi would alter the historical and visual characteristics of the site.

ICOMOS, which followed with interest the previous restorations of Kizhi Pogost (reconstruction of the iconostasis of the Church of the Intercession during the 1950s; reconstruction by the architect Opolovnikov of the fortified enclosure in 1959), noted that in-depth studies were being conducted on the current restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration, whose interior was shored up and iconostasis dismantled in 1988, and that radically different projects have been proposed.

The members of the International ICOMOS Committees for the Conservation of Wood and for Vernacular Architecture, and the conservation specialists working group of socialist countries were invited to visit Kizhi in 1988. They subsequently drafted recommendations aimed at safeguarding to the greatest possible extent the structure's authentic elements: the logs, the planks, and the shingles regionally known as "lemekh".

1.4. Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau

The state of conservation reports, as well as decisions of the World Heritage Committee adopted at its 14th session (1990) to 36th session (2012), are available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/544/documents> and in Annex 4.

Previous Reactive Monitoring missions have taken place in 1992, 1993, 1994, 2011: ICOMOS mission; 2002: UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM mission and on-site workshop; 2007, 2010; World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission.

1.5. Justification of the mission

The World Heritage Committee, at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012), requested the State Party to invite a joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess its state of conservation.

The mission conducted by Mr. Andrew Powter of ICOMOS and Mrs. Katri Lisitzin of the World Heritage Centre met the representatives of the Russian National Commission for UNESCO, the museum Director and various members of the museum staff and the Project Team. A concluding meeting with representatives from the Federal, Regional and local authorities and representatives of the religious community was held in Petrozavodsk.

The Terms of Reference (Annex 1), the Programme (Annex 2 and composition of the mission team (Annex 3) are attached.

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

2.1. Protected area legislation

During the mission, it was noted that there are three levels of protection in effect – Federal, Regional (Republic of Karelia) and local (Kizhi Island). The World Heritage property is under Federal jurisdiction. The protected area (the proposed buffer zone) is under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Karelia. The scope of local protection was not explained. At present there are three identified zones of protection, 1) the World Heritage Site - the pogost itself, 2) the protected area (comprising Kizhi Island plus 100 metres, and a larger area of the surrounding archipelago). Zones 2 and 3 include areas identified for development whose function must support of the protection of the World Heritage property. The term “support” was not defined to the mission. The proposed buffer zone has been submitted to the bodies of cadastral registration of the Karelia Republic, and will enter the State Cadastre of Immovable property. The buffer zone proposal has not been submitted to the World Heritage Centre as a request for a minor boundary modification according to par. 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines. Refer also to 3 Issues/ threats “Management Plan” “Buffer Zone”, “Development” below.

2.2. Institutional framework

Coordination Mechanisms between Relevant Parties (refer also to the 2010 reactive monitoring mission report)

The 2011 mission concluded that the Russian federal authority (Ministry of Culture) has an overall responsibility for protection of the World Heritage property. This was confirmed to the 2013 mission. Under this Federal authority the management of the Kizhi Pogost Museum-Reserve is in charge of monitoring and implementation of restoration works on the Kizhi Pogost monuments.

The 2010 mission was informed that the initiative of Kizhi Museum Reserve to establish a Special State Board to coordinate the implementation of the decisions of the World Heritage Committee had been halted, despite the request of the World Heritage Committee. The 2013 mission was informed that this board has been approved by all stakeholders except the Ministry Of Culture. The remaining matter to be resolved by the Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation is the precise membership of the board. No further progress on the establishment and operation of this body was reported to the 2013 mission and it appears it has become dormant.

The 2010 mission noted the growing use of the site for religious purposes. The 2013 mission noted that the priest (Father Artemij Archpriest) in charge of the Kizhi Parish has changed within the past year. Despite this change it appears that this collaboration will continue in the form of occasional and seasonal services being held in the Church of the Intercession. The 2013 mission has no further information on this subject and recommends that future missions continue to address it.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS

3.1. Management

Management Plan

At the present time there is one approved document under which the site is managed, the Technical and Economic Development Plan approved by the Government of Karelia on 1

March 2002. The development of a new draft Master Plan was ordered on 15 October 2003 by the Ministry of Culture of Karelia. The draft master plan was sent to the Ministry of Building of the Republic of Karelia in February 2004. The World Heritage Committee has often repeated requests that the State Party to develop a fully integrated Management Plan for the site, most recently at 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012)

In 2012 the Institute of Economics of the Karelian Research Centre in Petrozavodsk was contracted to develop a Management Plan for the World Heritage site for the 2012 to 2022 period. The draft Management Plan of the World Heritage Site "Kizhi Pogost 2012 – 2022, was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in late March 2013. However, the timeframe was not adequate for appropriate review by the WH Centre and the Advisory Bodies for this review to be considered in the 2013 State of Conservation report to the World Heritage Committee.

The Management Plan is a detailed document about site management and includes a list of planned and ongoing projects but does not clarify the role and function of a World Heritage Management Plan; the proactive role of a management plan and its function in informing decision making is also not clearly laid out. Likewise, the importance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as priority in all management decisions is not made clear. The presented Management Plan is also weak on the subject of integrated management and regulation of buffer zones. The whole area is facing significant tourism development pressures due to new road construction and infrastructure projects and the high recreational value of the cultural landscape. The immediate and cumulative impacts of new projects on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and in consideration to its cultural and environmental vulnerability, has not been identified and addressed. Given these considerations, it is crucial that the Management Plan be submitted for full review to ensure that provisions made are fully compatible with the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its setting.

The participatory process in developing the management plan includes a function of a Public Council, which is foreseen to be established in 2013. No further information about the process or its future function was made available.

Tourism

The strong need for a sustainable tourism strategy has been emphasized in previous missions and reiterated in World Heritage Committee decisions. In 2012, 142000 visitors travelled to the property. There are vaguely described scenarios for increasing that number and expanding visitation into other seasons but there is a distinct lack of attention to goals, pressures, impacts and strategic management of visitor programs.

Tourism is briefly mentioned in the draft Management Plan but there are no separate studies addressing this issue. A proactive tourism strategy should include detailed studies about the demands of the tourism market, marketing studies, site interpretation and presentation. Attention should be given to concerns raised by previous missions in regard to the increase of river cruises and the erosion of the shore. The comprehensive tourism strategy should identify mechanisms to establish an effective coordination with the Direction of river transports.

Further studies about benefit sharing, and careful analysis of the carrying capacity of Kizhi Pogost both in summer and winter are necessary in order to assess the compatibility of any tourism initiative on Kizhi Island and in the region. These actions should follow the goals of the World Heritage sustainable tourism programme and the ICOMOS international cultural tourism charter (1999).

The 2013 mission notes that several projects of tourism and infrastructure development have been constructed or are in the planning stages without the guidance of an approved World Heritage management plan or the review and approval of the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Committee has requested that such works and projects halt until an

approved management plan is in place. The 2013 mission repeated this recommendation regarding continuing development on Kizhi Island. The proposed buffer zone (see below) is another reason for the urgent need for a Management Plan.

The Kizhi Museum management team was requested to expedite submission of the draft management plan and to arrange for the review of significant documents by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies at the draft stage **before** final approval at the Federal level.

Boundary issue

The boundary clarification of the property has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre together with a state of conservation report which includes some buffer zone information. The boundary clarification of the property will be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013. However, documentation regarding the boundaries of the newly proposed buffer zone and the related protected areas, including a landscape use plan, has not yet been submitted to the World Heritage Centre as a minor boundary modification including a detailed study on the function, justification and legal protection of the buffer zone according to paragraphs 162 – 165 of the Operational Guidelines.

The State Party underlined that the buffer zones of the property were registered at State level, and that the regulations for land use and urban development within these zones have been developed. The information of the protected area boundaries has been submitted to the Karelia Republic to be entered on the State cadastre of Immovable property.

The 2013 mission was informed about the buffer zone by a short introduction. The landscape plan has not yet been translated and a detailed review was not possible. The plan includes a visual corridor analysis of the landscape and is based on the visual and aesthetic perception of Kizhi Pogost. The mission pointed out that the function of a buffer zone is not only concerned with aesthetics and views but also includes historical land-use, environmental and overall sustainability factors. This should be carefully studied in a more detailed revision of the proposed buffer zone.

The buffer zone documents include zoning of some areas within which new development can take place. The functions of this development must be linked to the Museum activities. There are no design guidelines (except a height limitation) and no regulation or guidelines concerning specific functions, materials, volume or location. This leaves room for a very loose interpretation of the compatibility of the new development. Similarly the link to museum activities (visitor facilities, administration offices, to name two) is also very loose with the result that the use restrictions in these zones are extremely flexible.

In this way, the development areas both on Kizhi Island and surrounding areas are excluded from the overall strict regulations of the buffer zone. This is not acceptable. Land use regulations should include the design characteristics of new development including visibility analysis, massing, materials, etc. Use of already existing buildings should also be seriously considered. While identification of land-use areas is important, the regulations regulating activities in each zone is crucial. The mission emphasized that ICOMOS has requested more specific guidelines at past missions.

The mission also pointed out the need to prepare a detailed heritage and environmental impact assessment on all new initiatives, focussing on the proposed and cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value and sustainable development of the property. This was apparently not done for the new wharf facility or the road.

A GIS (Geographical Information System) for the monitoring of the territorial development of the buffer zone is under preparation. The mission underlined the importance of securing resources for continuous maintenance and updating of the GIS monitoring system.

New development (including buffer zone and landscape)

The draft Management Plan (2012 – 2022) provides detailed information regarding extensive developments.

1. New administrative and public /visitor centre
2. Loading terminal at the north end of Kizhi Island.
3. New pier for tourist boats. (completed)
4. Warehouse for the artefact collection.
5. New fire command centre for protection of the Pogost ensemble.
6. New housing for the staff.
7. New road from Velikaya Guba to Oyativshena Village (under construction)

The loading terminal at the north end of Kizhi Island (2) is completed.

The proposal for a new administrative and visitor centre was presented to the mission. The Management Plan provides inaccurate information that all stages of the design and construction process of the visitor and administrative centre were agreed with the World Heritage Committee.

The mission highlighted the need for a careful assessment of the compatibility of the building with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in terms of the architectural quality, function, design and environmental compatibility. A comprehensive environmental and heritage impact assessment should be a standard procedure on all development proposals within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone. Alternatives for the project, for example the recommendation from previous missions to explore the use of existing buildings, were not presented.

The building of road from Velikaya Guba to Oyativshena Village is going on (in line with the Decree of the government RF №1633). The work will be completed in 2014. This road is for transportation of loads and passengers to Kizhi Island all year round.

The mission was not presented the project but was informed that it had received funding from the Ministry of Culture. The goal of the project is to increase tourism and allow for the growth of the adjacent villages in the buffer zone. The mission was not given an opportunity to comment on the project but recognized its substantial long-term effect on the property and underlines the importance of a tourism strategy as a guiding principle. All the above projects fall under the par 172 of the Operational Guidelines and are to be submitted for review and comments prior to any approval.

Other developments, which have been implemented in the past without the benefit of a management plan and land use regulations include the carpentry workshop facilities and the new fire station.

4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE

4.1. Review whether the values, on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List are being maintained

The overall state of conservation of the property

The Kizhi Museum submitted a state of conservation report (The Report on Preservation of Kizhi Pogost Monuments (Kizhi Pogost, C 544) in 2012) which includes a detailed accounting for conservation and restoration activities during 2012. The mission undertook an assessment of current conditions to further elaborate on the information provided.

- **Implementation of the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration**

At the present time the fabric and structure of the Church of the Transfiguration is in an advanced state of deterioration. Considerable historic fabric will have to be replaced during the course of the project but the monument **is not in danger of imminent collapse or loss.**

More important, the conservation work to give the building a long term structural stability is progressing well. The building has been lifted, new foundations constructed and the 7th tier including the octagon, extensions and the refectory (the bottom 12 layers of logs) have been removed, repaired in the workshop, and reinstalled in the church. Similarly the 6th tier has been removed, repaired and reassembled in the workshop and is ready to be reinstalled in the church. The 6th tier will be completed in the summer of 2013. The methods of work have developed well. Systems of measurement and documentation have been included in the work to compensate for site conditions and deformations.

In order to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and in particular of this attribute, previous missions have made several recommendations regarding the approach to repair or replacement of logs. The tendency to want retain historic fabric over all other aspects of value is still strong, however the 2013 mission continued to stress that other aspects such as authenticity, integrity and working within traditions are also important factors to consider in making intervention decisions. Previous missions also recommended that the approach to the repair of individual logs based on gluing and patching be modified to better accommodate the natural movement properties of wood. The 2011 mission reported that the recommended changes have been made; however, the 2013 mission noticed a tendency to revert to the use of adhesives for some joints. The mission advised against this except in rare circumstances and encouraged the site staff to continue to apply the guidelines developed by ICOMOS during the 2010 mission. It is estimated that conservation of tiers 7 and 6 required replacement of 25-40% of the fabric affected. Although this is substantial the mission felt this is justified due to the advanced deterioration of the building.

Progress on the Church of the Transfiguration is necessarily slow and careful. It is estimated that conservation of the Church of the Transfiguration will be complete in 2018. The mission feels that progress will accelerate during work on the higher tiers due to their smaller size and reduced weight despite the inconvenience of working at a higher level.

Continuity and progress of the project are critical to maintaining the values of the property. The greatest threat to the OUV is delays in approval of funds and loss of continuity through a significant change in the workforce.

Conservation of the iconostasis is underway in Petrozavodsk, Saint Petersburg and Moscow and is well advanced. The icons are stored in Petrozavodsk. They required relatively little conservation work.

- **Implementation of the restoration of the Church of the Intercession**

A preventative maintenance program is underway on the roof, porch and domes of the Church of the Intercession.

- **Conservation of the Landscape Setting**

Built development, development of infrastructure, constantly increasing tourism and changing land-use continue to represent a threat to the World Heritage property's landscape context. These threats take two forms – disappearance of agriculture from the island (change of land use from farm to museum) and unplanned construction of various facilities and housing (refer to Part 3 “New Development”, above).

- **Project Funding**

The 2007 mission noted that delegated authorities and predictable funding for the duration of the project were obstacles but by the 2010 mission these issues had largely been addressed.

The 2011 mission noted that funds are flowing to the project and appear to be adequate; however, approval of funding is given at certain stages of each tier. The threat of delays due to delayed approvals for the conservation of the Church of the Transfiguration is real and continues to be a concern. The mission noted this with regard to approval to proceed with Stage 3 work on the 6th tier.

- **Project schedule**

A project schedule was requested but not provided. The completion date of 2018 was given making it difficult to determine if the project is on or behind schedule.

- **Concept plan for restoration the Church of the Transfiguration**

Despite its technical excellence in many respects, previous missions and the World Heritage Committee have noted that the conservation project is strongly oriented to a series of technical solutions without explicit relation to the World Heritage property and its Outstanding Universal Value. Guiding Principles are needed that relate the conservation work to the key attributes of the property that convey its Outstanding Universal Value. Such principles will become increasingly important when they are needed to guide detailed decisions. It is essential for future decision making that Guiding Principles are developed on the basis of a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and brought into the project.

In 2007 the Kizhi Museum Reserve described in its report how the level of integrity of the restored church can be guided by a number of key integrity statements:

- “the integrity of the church means that not a single detail of the church would be lost during the restoration;
- the integrity of the church means that the authentic members of the church would be restored with the maximum preservation of original shape and materials;
- the integrity of the church means that the authentic members of the church would obtain the ability to operate with optimal working load;
- the integrity of the church means that the cultural history would be preserved safely without any chances of destruction of its separate members during the restoration”.

After inspecting activities in the workshop and the pilot project on the Granary building, the 2010 mission noted that the interpretation of these principles is seriously problematic and do not address the concerns noted by the previous missions and the World Heritage Committee. The integrity statements under which the museum is operating balance concern for “original shape and materials” but on site application provides a strong emphasis on maximum protection of authentic historic material only. The Operational Guidelines requires balance in the different aspects of authenticity (point 82) and the ICOMOS Charter for conservation of historic timber structures establishes general principles in conserving timber structures and requires consideration of a more holistic solution (points 5, 8 and 9). The importance of authentic design and character is needed to be balanced with concerns about authentic material. All of this should be reflected in the Integrity and Authenticity sections of a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.

The project team has acted upon these recommendations and provided the 2013 mission with a document titled “Guidelines for Intervention”, 2012.

- Treatment of elements from various periods,
- Treatment of witness marks,
- Tool marks,
- Introduction of modern materials, and structural reinforcement

The Terms of Reference for the 2013 mission included the review of these guidelines. This review is included in Annex 5.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Review any follow-up measures by the State Party to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the property and measures which the State Party plans to take to protect the outstanding universal value of the property

No commitments were made by the State party to revise the draft Management Plan, to undertake a tourism strategy or to address concerns about development of facilities within the buffer zone.

5.2. Recommendations for action by the State Party

The 2013 mission noted that there continue to be a number of issues at Kizhi Pogost World Heritage Site. Although a Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property has been presented its present status is not known. Certainly it does not appear to form the basis of the Management Plan as it should.

A number of the goals and deadlines set by the WHC in 2010 have been worked on but have not yet been completed. Most significant among these is a draft integrated Management Plan of the World Heritage property, including a tourism strategy, measures for monitoring the state of archaeological resources, measures for management of the agricultural landscape, risk preparedness measures, land-use and clear boundary and buffer zone definitions. Work on the Management Plan is underway and a draft has been produced but it does not address all of the issues and threats identified above.

Moreover, the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party to halt all development work until the plan has been accepted. This has not been done, indeed several development and tourism projects (on which past missions had not been briefed) continue. These are serious shortcomings as these developments could pose a threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and as long as Management Plan is not revised to serve as an effective management tool to guide decision making.

Visitor entrance facilities have been put on hold but another new project is under construction.

The most critical issue at Kizhi Pogost World Heritage property continues to be the threatened state of the Church of the Transfiguration. The 2013 mission considered Sections 177-191 of the Operational Guidelines and concluded that if the current loss of fabric and design features is not halted, the Outstanding Universal Value of the site of the site will be threatened. A project to conserve the churches has been funded by the State Party and is underway. The project has strong potential to address deterioration of fabric and structural deterioration over the 2011-2018 periods but it is subject to delays such as the previous delay in starting Stage 3 of the 7th tier and the present one delaying Stage 3 of the 6th tier. At this stage of the project, delays will threaten the churches by allowing deterioration to continue, and cause loss of momentum and continuity. The project technical preparatory work is at a good stage. In order for this effort not to be wasted and the Outstanding Universal Value of the Church be protected, it is essential that the implementation of the project continue in a timely fashion, and that progress in this respect be closely monitored.

The 2013 mission notes that although positive progress has been made, 2013–14 will be a critical year for the Kizhi Pogost World Heritage property. The previously recommended joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission in 2014 is required in order to monitor these aspects of the project.

The World Heritage Committee recommended changes to the approach to repair of timber and assemblies in accordance with ICOMOS guidelines. The project team has changed its approach to timber repair.

The project at Kizhi Pogost is one of the most challenging wood structure projects in the world today from both a technical and conservation point of view. The present web site at www.kizhi.karelia.ru is an excellent step toward sharing the project with the world heritage community.

T5.3. Recommendations of the April 2013 mission

Recommendation:

The 2013 mission repeats the (request of the 31COM 2007, 32COM 2008, 33COM 2009; 34COM 2010; 36COM 2012) following the recommendations of the Reactive Monitoring Mission and Advisory Mission in 2011 that the State Party be requested to provide a detailed report on progress and measures in preparing the proposed Management Plan, tourism strategy and buffer zone for presentation to the World Heritage Committee.

Recommendation:

The mission recommends that in order to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of this property, it is essential that the implementation of the restoration project of the Church of the Transfiguration continue without interruption. Any delays will result in further deterioration of the church, loss of momentum and continuity.

Recommendation:

Previous missions and the World Heritage Committee have requested that Guiding Principles be developed to guide decision making in the conservation project which are rooted in the Outstanding Universal Values of the property. The Advisory Bodies have developed technical guidelines for log repair to guide technically sound, compatible repair work. Caution about multiple repairs and the use of adhesives were particularly noted. The museum presented draft "Guidelines for Intervention" for review by the mission. While this is a positive step these guidelines do not fully consider the OUV of the property. Refer to the comments in Annex 5.

Recommendation:

The mission recommends that when contracting the work, the State Party investigate all possible means to ensure all bidding contractors have appropriate skills and quality workmanship. It is also essential that the capacity of the museum carpentry staff be protected and maintained inside the framework of Russian tendering law.

Recommendation:

The mission recommends that the State Party review and submit a new draft Management Plan to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before finalization by the State Party.

Recommendation

The 2013 mission recommends that a capacity building training in Management Planning for World Heritage properties be developed and made available to all World Heritage properties in the Russian Federation.

Recommendation:

The 2013 mission repeats the (request of the 31COM 2007, 32COM 2008, 33COM 2009; 34COM 2010; 36COM 2012) following the recommendations of the Reactive Monitoring Mission and Advisory Mission in 2011 that the State Party be requested to halt all future construction development at the property and its buffer zone, including visitor and

administration facilities and infrastructure projects as roads and wharfs, until the Management Plan has been completed and approved by the World Heritage Committee. Previous missions were not briefed on development projects recently completed or currently underway. All development projects must be completed with an adequate assessment of their immediate and cumulative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and in consideration to the environmental protection. Use of already existing buildings should always be seriously considered.

Recommendation:

The mission recommends that a sustainable tourism strategy be prepared as an urgent matter as a part of the Management Plan for guidance for all actions and development. The tourism strategy must include a detailed assessment of the expected impacts and compatibility of all development with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Recommendation:

The mission recommends that the State Party submit draft documents on buffer zone boundaries (its function related to the OUV and legal protection) and adjoining protected areas for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies before final approval by the State Party. The buffer zone submission should be prepared in accordance with the Operational Guidelines paragraph 163 – 165.

Recommendation:

The mission recommends that the State Party implement the fire protection and security plans as presented to the 2011 mission because these will improve the level of protection and the quality of the environment near the property. Due to the added risk of fire during construction work, the mission repeats its recommendation that the State Party consider adding an indoor suppression system in the churches and the Bell Tower. A comprehensive risk management strategy for the property and its buffer zone is suggested to include environmental and overall sustainability aspects.

Recommendation:

Given that the next 18 months will be a critical period if the Outstanding Universal Value of Kizhi Pogost is to be protected, the 2013 mission recommends that there be a follow-up mission in 2014 in order to assess the continuity of the conservation project (5th tier) and the development and implementation of the management plan and tourism strategy in a timely fashion.

Recommendation:

The mission also recommends that regular uploading of project photos to the web site, as previously set up, so that it continues to be a very effective source of information and a monitoring tool for the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre.

Recommendation:

The mission recommends the State Party provide the next annual detailed “State of Conservation Report” before the next mission. This report should address the status of the various projects, all corrective measures and implementation of the management plan and tourism strategy.

**JOINT WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE/ ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO
KIZHI POGOST
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
April 1 - 6, 2013**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

At its 36th session (Decision 36 COM 7B.83, St. Petersburg, 2012) the World Heritage Committee acknowledged the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions and in the restoration works and urged it to continue these efforts in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

The Committee also reiterated its concern regarding proposals for new developments in the vicinity of the property, such as new visitor facilities and a new visitor centre and urged the State Party to halt any developments within the property, its setting and protected areas of the Kizhi Museum-Reserve and Kizhi Island, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, all projects for review and comments prior to their approval.

In line with this Decision 36 COM 7B.83 (see Annex I), adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session (St. Petersburg, 2012), the objective of the reactive monitoring mission is to review the state of conservation and overall situation of the inscribed World Heritage property as well as progress in the on-going restoration works.

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

- a) Progress in the development of a new proposal of the buffer zone of the property as a request for minor boundary modification, in accordance to paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines;
- b) Progress in the finalization and adoption of the management plan, including a revised zoning proposal with adequate provisions for the protection of the landscape setting, a tourism strategy, risk preparedness and an archaeological rescue and monitoring strategy;
- c) The status of the on-going restoration project, its updated schedule and funding requirements for the third stage ;
- d) Progress in the development of guidelines for interventions to address restoration criteria and issues such as the treatment of elements from various periods, treatment of witness marks, introduction of modern materials, structural reinforcement, among others;
- e) Progress in the implementation of the Committee's decision regarding proposals for new developments within the property, its setting and the protected areas of the Kizhi Museum-Reserve and Kizhi Island;
- f) Progress in the establishments of measures to strengthen stakeholders' coordination, monitoring and management of the property;

The mission should hold consultations with the Russian authorities at Federal, Regional and local levels and all other relevant stakeholders, including the representatives of local and religious communities.

Based on the results of the above mentioned assessment and discussion with the State Party representatives, the mission team will propose recommendations to the State Party and the World Heritage Committee to further improve the conservation and management of the property. The mission team will prepare a concise mission report in English on the findings and recommendations of this Reactive Monitoring Mission for review by the World

Heritage Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013). The report should follow the standard format (see Annex II). The mission experts will submit the first draft to the World Heritage Centre for comments. The final draft should be submitted for comments and validation to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS Headquarters in hard copy and an electronic version.

**REPORT ON THE REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO KIZHI POGOST
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**DRAFT PROGRAMME
WHC-ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION
KIZHI POGOST, RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

1 – 6 APRIL 2013

Time	Venue	Participants of the meeting from the Russian Federation	Subject of the meeting
Monday 1 April			
17:00	Meeting at the airport Pulkovo-2		Transfer to Petrozavodsk by the museum car
22:00	Arrival to Petrozavodsk, hotel accommodation		
Tuesday 2 April			
10.00 – 13.30	Transfer to the Kizhi Island Accommodation		
14.00-15.00	Working Lunch		Open discussion
15.00-17.00	First site visit	Members of the commission of the Russian Federation Ministry of Culture* Representatives of the companies involved in the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration** Museum representatives***	- Kizhi Pogost. Results of the restoration 2012: - Church of the Transfiguration - Church of the Intercession
17.30-18.30	Working meeting		- Status of the implementation of WH decisions
Evening Programme:	Film "Chronography of Transfiguration"		
	Dinner		
Wednesday, 3 April			
09:00 – 11.30	Visit to the restoration centre	Members of the commission of the Russian Federation Ministry of Culture* Representatives of the companies involved in the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration** Museum representatives***	Presentation of the on-going restoration project. Results of the 6 th engineering tier restoration
12.00 – 13.00	Working Lunch		Open discussion
13.00-14.30	Visit to the restoration centre		Discussion of the restoration criteria and related issues (such as the treatment of elements etc.). Demonstration of the

			logs dismantled from the 6 th engineering tier
14.30-16.00	Visit to the restoration centre		Presentation of the on-going restoration project. Presentation of assembled part of the dismantled engineering tier.
16.30-17.00	Coffee-break		-
17:00 -19:00	Working meeting	Members of the commission of the Russian Federation Ministry of Culture* Representatives of the companies involved in the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration** Museum representatives***	Discussion of the status of the on-going restoration project.
Evening Programme	Dinner		
Thursday, 4 April			
09:45– 10.30	Working meeting	Members of the commission of the Russian Federation Ministry of Culture* Representatives of the companies involved in the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration** Museum representatives***	Presentation of the developed Management plan for WHS „Kizhi Pogost” (by Alexander Ljubimtzev)
10.30 – 11.15	Working meeting		Presentation of the Landscape Management Plan, proposals on buffer zone and directives on urban regulations (by Tatiana Nezvitskaya)
11.15-12.00			Presentation of the developed guidelines for interventions during restoration (<i>by Alexander Kuusela</i>)
12.00-13.00	Working Lunch		Open discussion
13.00 - 14.30	Second site visit		Kizhi museum entrance zone and museum territory. Evaluation of the progress in the implementation of the Committee’s decision regarding proposals for new developments within the property.
14.45 -15.30	Working meeting		Members of the commission of the Russian Federation Ministry of Culture* Representatives of the companies involved in the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration** Museum representatives***
15.30-16.00	Coffee-break		
16:15-19:00	Working meeting	General discussion on: - progress in restoration project, scheduler and financial requirements for the 3d stage; - progress in the development of	

			guidelines for interventions - progress in the implementation of the Committee's decision regarding proposals for new developments within the property
Evening Programme	Dinner		
Friday, 5 April			
09:00– 11:00	Working meeting	Members of the commission of the Russian Federation Ministry of Culture* Representatives of the companies involved in the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration** Museum representatives***	General discussion on the: - progress in the development of a new proposal of the buffer zone of the property as a request for minor boundary modification; - progress in the finalization and adoption of the management plan
11.00-12.00	Working Lunch		Open discussion
12.00 – 13.30	Transfer to Petrozavodsk		
14:00 – 15.30	Official meeting with the Russian authorities Petrozavodsk	<i>Draft list of the participants is attached****</i>	- Presentation of the legal and institutional framework - Presentation of a regional development strategy - Presentation on measures taken to strengthen stakeholders' coordination, monitoring and management of the property
15.45-17.00	Press-conference	Newspersons from local, regional and federal mass-media	Press-conference with mass-media
17:00 – 18:00	Dinner		
18:00 – 20:00	Working meeting	A. Powter, K. Lisitzin	
20:00	Transfer to St.Petersburg (Pulkovo-2)	A. Powter	Transfer by the museum car
22:00	Transfer to railway station	K. Lisitzin	Transfer by the museum car
22:50	Departure to St.Petersburg	K. Lisitzin	Departure by train
Saturday, 6 April			
05:50	Departure	A. Powter	Departure from Pulkovo-2
14:10	Departure	K. Lisitzin	Departure from Pulkovo-2

Annex 3. Composition of the Mission Team

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Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee from 14th (1990) session to 36th (2010) session.

36th session of the World Heritage Committee (Saint Petersburg, 2012)
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Kizhi Pogost (Russian Federation) (C 544)

Decision: 36 COM 7B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7B.94**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Acknowledges the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of the World Heritage Committees decisions and in the restoration works and urges it to continue these efforts in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Takes note of the results of the reactive monitoring mission of February 2011 and the advisory mission of November 2011 and encourages the State Party to implement their recommendations and to prioritise the implementation of the following actions:
 - a. Formally submit to the World Heritage Centre the new proposal of the buffer zone of the property as a request for minor boundary modification, in accordance to paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines*, by **1 February 2013**,
 - b. Finalize the development of the integrated management plan, including a revised zoning proposal with adequate provisions for the protection of the landscape setting, a tourism strategy, risk preparedness and an archaeological rescue and monitoring strategy, all in consideration of clear boundaries and buffer zone definitions, and to submit the draft plan for review prior to approval,
 - c. Update the project schedule and funding requirements upon completion of stage 3 to secure the necessary resources for the conservation, management and protection of the property beyond 2014,
 - d. Develop guidelines for interventions to address restoration criteria and issues such as the treatment of elements from various periods, treatment of witness marks, introduction of modern materials, structural reinforcement, among others,
 - e. Develop guidelines for the planning and design of new construction to regulate scale, massing and materials to ensure compatibility with the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Reiterates its concern regarding proposals for new developments in the vicinity of the property, such as new visitor facilities and a new visitor centre and also urges the State Party to halt any developments within the property, its setting and protected areas of the Kizhi Museum-Reserve and Kizhi Island, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, all projects for review and comments prior to their approval;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in early 2013 to assess the progress made in the restoration works and on the implementation of the above;

Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the steps taken to implement the recommendations set out above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2014.

34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010)

Decision 34 COM 7B.94

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7B.117**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes that stable funding for the property has been secured through State Order and the continuing efforts by the Kizhi Museum Reserve to improve maintenance, monitoring and presentation of the World Heritage property;
4. Also notes the results of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property in April 2010;
5. Notes furthermore the significant progress made in the management of the Kizhi Museum Reserve and the preparation and commencement of the restoration works of the Church of Transfiguration and urges the State Party to continue these efforts;
6. Strongly requests the State Party to revise the timber repair and assembling methods in accordance with the guidelines document provided by ICOMOS following the mission, and to define guiding principles for the restoration that relate to the authenticity and Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
7. Notes with concern proposals by the Kizhi Museum Reserve to develop new visitor facilities and a new visitor centre, in conformity with regulations of the Kizhi Reserve Master Plan and also urges the State Party to halt any developments within the property, its setting and protected areas of the Kizhi Museum-Reserve, and to submit to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, all projects for review and comments prior to any approval;
8. Requests the State Party to implement all recommendations outlined in the World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission report of April 2010, including the correctives measures identified;
9. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to:
 - a) Provide a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as a basis for developing an integrated management plan for the property, and guiding principles for conservation,
 - b) Prepare and implement an integrated management plan, including a tourism strategy, risk preparedness measures, archaeological resource management, protection of the landscape setting, and clear boundary and buffer zone definitions in relation to the protected areas of the Kizhi Museum Reserve, monitoring measures and mechanisms,
 - c) Establish a Special State Board in charge of coordinating the activities of the many different stakeholders and agencies involved with the overall management of the World Heritage property;

10. Encourages the State Party, and in particular the Kizhi Museum Reserve, to collaborate with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the UNESCO Moscow office, to develop a capacity building programme for local experts involved in restoration and management activities in the Kizhi Museum Reserve;
11. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed state of conservation report, including a progress report and all relevant documents on the implementation of the corrective measures;
12. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in 2011 to assess the state of conservation of the property;
13. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property including a report on all issues mentioned above and all relevant documents on the implementation of the corrective measures, for examination by the Committee at its 36th session in 2012, **with a view to considering in the absence of substantial progress the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

33rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Seville, 2009)

Decision: 33COM 7B.117

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.104**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Appreciating the continuing efforts by the Kizhi Museum Reserve to improve maintenance, monitoring and presentation of the World Heritage property,
4. Regrets that the State Party has not implemented any requested activities and strongly urges the State Party to establish a Special State Group in charge to coordinate the implementation of all World Heritage Committee's decisions concerning this property;
5. Expresses its deep concern over the continuing deterioration of the structural fabric of the Church of the Transfiguration;
6. Reiterates its request to the State Party to progress on all issues mentioned over a decade including the following documents:
 - a) Detailed report on the main restoration works,
 - b) Three copies of the draft integrated management plan for Kizhi Pogost including a tourism strategy (in particular with an accent on any eventual threat to the property from the fluvial tourism), risk preparedness measures,
 - c) Revised and approved documents concerning protected areas of the Kizhi Museum Reserve including the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone;
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2010**, with a progress report on the implementation of the above mentioned activities, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010;
8. Also requests the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a desired state of conservation, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, a set of corrective measures, as well as a timeframe for their implementation and to submit them to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2010**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010, **with a view to considering in the absence of substantial progress the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;**
9. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the Kizhi Museum Reserve to assess the state of conservation of the property.

32nd session of the World Heritage Committee (Quebec City, 2008)

Decision: 32COM 7B.104

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document *WHC-08/32.COM/7B*,
2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 7B.88**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007),
3. Urges the State Party to start immediately with the repair and restoration works of the Church of Transfiguration;
4. Notes the continuous efforts by the Directorate of the Kizhi Museum Reserve in the management of the World Heritage property, which represents a small part of the territory of the Reserve and encourages the site management to continue its work towards an integrated management plan for the property;
5. Also urges the State Party to urgently confirm the implementation of the necessary administrative arrangements concerning the delegation of authorities for the restoration works, as well as the funds made available for restoration works for the duration of the project;
6. Invites the State Party to establish a Special State Group in charge of effective coordination, in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, of the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions and the recommendations by the Reactive Monitoring missions concerning this property;
7. Requests the State Party, in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, to prepare a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity and authenticity, for the consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 33d session in 2009;
8. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2009**, a progress report on all issues mentioned above, including the following documents:
 - a) detailed progress report of the restoration works;
 - b) three printed and electronic copies of the draft integrated management plan for Kizhi Pogost including a tourism strategy, risk preparedness measures and maps indicating the boundaries of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone;
 - c) revised and approved documents concerning protected areas of the Kizhi Museum Reserve including the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone;for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

30th session of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, 2006)

Decision 30 COM 7B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document *WHC-06/30.COM/7B.Add*,
2. Recalling Decisions **28 COM 15B.95** and **29 COM 7B.83**, adopted at its 28th (Suzhou, 2004) and 29th (Durban, 2005) sessions respectively,
3. Notes with great concern that the reports provided by the State Party do not respond to the requests made by the Committee at its 29th session;
4. Urges the State Party to collaborate closely with the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to elaborate detailed benchmarks (completion of restoration work on the Church of the Transfiguration; and the development and implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the property, which addresses tourism development, risk preparedness, boundary definition and buffer zone issues);
5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS mission to the property to assess the state of conservation and the factors affecting the

Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and strongly urges the State Party to work jointly with this mission;

6. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2007**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session in 2007, with a detailed report, a timescale and a work plan for:
 - a) A comprehensive management plan, including a tourism strategy, risk preparedness measures and clear boundary and buffer zone definitions;
 - b) The preparation of a buffer zone for the property;
7. Invites the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2007** an overall restoration concept for the Church of Transfiguration, as well as a report on the status and the likely impact of proposed interventions on the authenticity and integrity of the property.

29th session of the World Heritage Committee, (Durban, 2005)

Decision 29 COM 7B.83

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-05/29.COM/7B.Rev**,
2. Recalling its Decision **28 COM 15B.95**, adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),
3. Thanks the State Party of the Russian Federation for the progress report on the organisation of the restoration works of the Church of the Transfiguration and the continuing efforts to improve the state of conservation of the property,
4. Regrets that the State Party did not provide a detailed report, as requested by the World Heritage Committee, on the progress of the actual conservation works, detailed budget and funding sources as well as the overall state of conservation of the property;
5. Notes with concern the continuing uncertainty of funding for the restoration works and the overall inconsistent information on the management of the property;
6. Urges the State Party to collaborate closely with the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre regarding the development of the conservation works and the management of the property;
7. Considers that in view of the lack of information on the state of conservation of the property and lack of follow-up to the recommendation of the 2002 Workshop and the recommendation of the Committee, the threats to the property are considerable;
8. Requests the State Party to submit reports by **1 February 2006** to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006), containing the following:
 - a) a detailed work plan with precise budget;
 - b) a comprehensive report on the steps of the conservation works including information on the impact of interventions on the conservation works;
 - c) information on the management measures for the property;
 - d) an update on the status and determination of the buffer zone;
 - e) information on risk preparedness measures in place for the entire property; and
 - f) clarification on the management of tourism in the region in relation to the values of the inscribed property;
9. Decides to consider, on the basis of this report, whether or not the property should be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

28th session of the World Heritage Committee (Suzhou, 2004)

Decision 28 COM 15B.95

The World Heritage Committee⁴⁶,

1. Thanking the authorities of the Russian Federation for their continued commitment to analyze conservation problems of the Church of the Transfiguration through the holding of workshops,
2. Notes with concern the lack of funding and hereby lack of commitment by the Russian Federation for the conservation project without which the threats to this property remain severe and unimpaired;
3. Regrets that the State Party did not provide a progress report as requested by the Committee (Decision **27 COM 7B.74**);
4. Urges the authorities of the Russian Federation to collaborate closely with the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre regarding the developments of the conservation works;
5. Requests the State Party to submit, by 1 February 2005, a report on the commitment of the necessary funds to carry out the work plan for 2004 and 2005 as well as on the progress made in the conservation works with information on the impact of interventions of the conservation works, in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 29th session in 2005.

27th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2003)

Decision 27 COM 7B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling its decisions taken at the 25th extraordinary session of the Bureau in 2001 (Helsinki);
2. Expresses its appreciation to the authorities of the State Party for their commitment to the preservation of the property;
3. Takes note of the report and recommendations provided by the International Workshop with regard to the future conservation of this property under threat;
4. Encourages the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue to collaborate and to closely follow the future development of the conservation works;
5. Requests the State Party to provide an updated report the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2004 on progress made in order that the World Heritage Committee can examine the state of conservation of the property at its 28th session in 2004.

Recommendations of International Workshop on Kizhi Pogost (August 2002)

International Workshop on Kizhi Pogost and the preservation and conservation of wooden structures of the Church of the Transfiguration 31 July to 5 August 2002, St. Petersburg - Kizhi Pogost

In 1988 a first international meeting was organised with 108 experts of whom 40 were international. This was initiated by the Soviet Union authorities and was the first meeting where the Russian authorities presented the problems of the site to discuss the conservation approaches for the site. In addition, both the ICOMOS Wood and Vernacular Committees participated as well as the working group of experts of Socialist countries. The conclusion focussed on three areas:

- a. the Church of the Transfiguration should not be disassembled
- b. preference for traditional approach for maintenance
- c. overall integrated management

Following the meeting, the Russian authorities nominated the site for inscription on the World Heritage List in 1989, which after positive evaluation by ICOMOS was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990 by the Committee, with a provision concerning the balance between the natural and the built environment.

In 1992 a detailed monitoring report was presented by ICOMOS to the World Heritage Committee, highlighting the main problems which included the structural analysis, the lack of fire protection, the biological and chemical wood decay, the iconostasis and issues of authenticity.

Between 1993 and 1995 a number of missions took place to Kizhi Pogost and a conservation concept development meeting took place in Helsinki (Finland) in March 1995 which prepared a conservation approach for the complex log buildings of the World Heritage site. The consensus reached in March 1995 focussed on four goals:

- the protection of the World Heritage values;
- the function of the church as part of the open air museum;
- the maintenance programme and
- to ensure suitable environment;

Additional studies were requested concerning geotechnical issues, soil conditions and humidity.

Monitoring activities continued since 1995 including a WMF projects for the fire protection of the Church of the Transfiguration. Several bi-lateral projects took place including four missions to the site by the Bavarian Administrators (German) which dealt with the issues of photogrammetry and restoration.

The World Heritage Committee subsequently discussed the state of conservation of the site at its sessions in 200 and 2001 requesting this technical workshop, for which emergency assistance was provided.

The extensive discussions during the workshop and the site visit to Kizhi Pogost resulted in a number of recommendations, which the participants transmit herewith to the appropriate authorities and organizations and bodies, in particular to the World Heritage Committee, for consideration and follow-up.

1. The presentations on the project of the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration enhanced the dialogue between the Russian and the international participants and the confidence of all in the careful, systematic and thorough approach in place for the conservation of this property. The care with which this project has been undertaken could serve as a source of lessons for safeguarding of complex wooden structures, the promotion of the protection and conservation of wooden heritage in Eastern Europe, and for exemplary international co-operation involving different stakeholders, international organizations (UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM etc.) as well as national and international experts.
2. While recalling the resolution of the Novgorod Meeting (17 September 1999) to examine the possibility of inscription of Kizhi Pogost on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the participants noted that a multi-disciplinary project team has been assembled and is working actively on the project to a project schedule. Under these circumstances it is not necessary to include this property on the Danger List. There is an extensive restoration plan which has received Government approval and funding.
3. The participants discussed extensively the state of conservation of the Church of the Transfiguration and the restoration project planned for it. The participants expressed their appreciation to the authors of the current project for the quality of analysis evident in their work, for their efforts to learn from the results of past interventions, for their efforts to

work in continuity with the findings of the ICOMOS-Russian conservation plan of 1993-1995 and for their commitment to cautious approaches which would minimize the replacement of original material.

While expressing support in general for the approach proposed and its guiding philosophy, the participants expressed the need to be cautious in implementation and therefore propose:

- a) to ensure comprehensive monitoring of impacts of interventions described in detailed plans and work drawings now under preparation in order to be aware of unforeseen consequences and to guide updating and adjustment of the design as required by unforeseen conditions ;
- b) if there are unintended consequences which begin to threaten basic assumptions about the ability of the approach to retain a significant proportion of the original material and maintain authenticity, the participants would recommend, in line with the requirements of national legislation and the need to ensure respect for the heritage values recognized during World Heritage inscription, and a full re-examination of the basic principles and strategies of the adopted restoration approach;
- c) to be aware that in particular some elements of the current proposal may require adjustment or reconsideration, including the use and aesthetic and functional design of the reinforced concrete ring-beam at ground level, the design of the reinforcement of the timber structure;
- d) the participants stressed the importance of accommodating and living with non-threatening deformations in wooden elements and in accepting to the degree compatible with structural soundness, the irregularities which time has conferred upon the building;
- e) to further clarify the details of the means for reinforcement of the timber structure including means for dealing with excessive compressive stresses at corners of the structure, means for providing lateral stiffness to resist horizontal forces such as wind, means for correcting differential settlements and related structural inclinations, and means for accommodating annual vertical expansion and contraction of the structure;
- f) to carefully consider the transfer of forces to the building when the steel structure is removed and the amount and method of load transfer from the historic building structure to the new reinforcing structure.
- g) to review the arrangements for the transition between the current reinforcement structure and the future intended reinforcement within the lower octagon;

Furthermore, the participants welcomed the offer of the Norwegian expert to facilitate the use of the lifting technology for which a patent is held in Norway through making available the services of the system's inventor.

4. Concerning the question of chemical treatment of the logs, the World Heritage Committee and the Advisory Bodies are asked to provide general advice for the preservation of wood. The participants noted that:
 - a) Chemical treatments which will give the required protection in the conditions at Kizhi and take into account current international standards, environmental impacts and the health of employees and visitors are not available; local and natural materials should be investigated;
 - b) Special attention should be given to the dry rot fungus attack in the crawl spaces of the churches and less attention could be given to damage caused by secondary organisms (wood destroying insects and fungi) ;
 - c) Replacement of materials should be limited to those with significant damage;
 - d) Disposal of wood which has been chemically treated in the past should take into account international standards, environmental impact and health.
5. During the field visit of the site the participants also reviewed the situation regarding the other buildings included in the site, the Church of the Intercession, the Bell tower and the

Pogost wall, and were informed that a restoration project for the Church of the Intercession is underway with funding foreseen for 2002 and 2003. The participants of the workshop encouraged the Russian authorities to develop plans for the long-term maintenance of all wooden structures, in the World Heritage property and its environment to ensure that the World Heritage values and the integrity of the site are preserved.

6. Concerning the surroundings of the World Heritage site, the participants were informed of ongoing conservation efforts for the 84 buildings comprising the Open Air Museum. The workshop, recalling the 1990 World Committee decision « to maintain the present balance between the natural and built environment », urged that the integrity of this unique landscape be maintained in its overall management. The possibility of an extension of the existing World Heritage site of Kizhi Pogost to include the entire protected area was also discussed. The participants stressed the importance that the Russian authorities at minimum define the protected area as a buffer zone appropriate for the protection of the site and submit it to the World Heritage Committee. This could enhance the ecological and visual integrity of the site.
7. Concerning the question of an international advisory committee composed of ICOMOS, ICCROM and UNESCO as well as international experts, the workshop did not consider this necessary. However, it is recommended that reports on the progress of the project and its results, as well as the monitoring of the state of conservation be regularly transmitted to the World Heritage Committee. It is further recommended that the expertise and insights of the international experts, and in particular members of the ICOMOS International Wood Committee, involved with this site since 1988 be called upon informally (by e-mail or other means) to maintain the professional dialogue now in place.
8. The workshop recalled the World Heritage regional periodic reporting exercise scheduled for Europe in 2005/2006 and that Kizhi Pogost will be included in these reports. The workshop suggested that a meeting of all Russian speaking World Heritage site managers and national co-ordinators be organized. The workshop participants supported the proposal by the Russian Federation to establish in Moscow on the basis of the UNESCO Chair in Urban and Architectural Conservation the East European Centre of the Countries of the CIS for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The workshop recommended to the Russian National World Heritage Committee together with the appropriate State Institutes to reinforce activities in organizing a regular system of monitoring of World Heritage properties in Russia and in the CIS countries.
9. The workshop proposed to extend the ICCROM digest of Kizhi international co-operation activities to include all Russian activities, the contribution of ICOMOS Germany relating to structural renewal and restoration of the iconostasis and a list of all documents available to be published.
10. In order to ensure regular update on activities and other necessary information on World Heritage to be made available to all persons involved, the participants recommended that the Moscow Office update the existing web site with Russian material and that the Russian World Heritage Committee to take responsibility to maintain contact with all site managers. The site management team agreed with UNESCO to include links to local web-pages on Kizhi on the UNESCO World Heritage web-page and the UNESCO Moscow web-page to ensure continued dialogue and information for the general public. The participants recommended that the site management team ensure optimal use of the Russian version of the World Heritage Education Kit « World Heritage in Young Hands » for its educational and awareness building activities.
11. The workshop requested the World Heritage Committee to provide funding for the official translation of documents into Russian (e.g. new Operational Guidelines). Furthermore, it was recommended that the Management Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Sites (Jokilehto/Fielden, ICCROM 1992), which have been translated into Russian, be published.

New information:

The National Commission of the Russian Federation submitted a report on the state of conservation on 2 October 2001 which has been sent to ICOMOS and ICCROM for comments. In general, the report confirms that the wooden structure of the Church is in an alarming state of dilapidation and that urgent restoration measures should be undertaken. Action required: The Bureau may wish to examine information that will be provided by ICCROM and ICOMOS at the time of its session and take the appropriate decision thereupon, and review whether or not the site should be included on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Decision adopted / Document WHC-01/CONF.208/24

VIII.148 The Committee examined the state of conservation of the site and took note that an emergency assistance request for an international technical workshop had been approved by the former Chairperson of the Committee. This workshop would also include the elaboration of a work plan for the safeguarding of the site.

III.149 The Delegate of the Russian Federation informed the Committee that the workshop will be held from 31 July to 5 August 2002. During this workshop the participants will be given the opportunity to study the project that has been developed and approved by experts. He thanked the Committee and the Director of the UNESCO Moscow Office for their support.

VIII.150 Speaking on behalf of ICCROM and ICOMOS, ICCROM congratulated the Russian authorities for their initiative to organise a workshop to develop a work plan for the safeguarding of the site. He stressed that the international workshop should, apart from looking at the severe structural problems of the Church of the Transfiguration, focus on the ensemble of buildings as well as on a wide set of issues: the biological deterioration of the wood, structural stability, conservation of icons and management of visitors. The initial multidisciplinary conservation plan, adopted for the site in 1995, although never implemented, remains an excellent starting point to address the "old" as well as the new issues such as the potential development of mineral deposits in the landscape around Kizhi Pogost. In conclusion, in addressing the structural problems, ICOMOS and ICCROM stressed the importance of providing a scientific review of all options available for the stabilisation of the Church in order to assure that an appropriate solution respecting the authenticity of the structure can be found.

VIII.151 The Committee took note of the information provided by ICCROM and thanked the authorities of the Russian Federation for having initiated the process to ensure the protection of the site. In view of the alarming state of conservation of the site, the Committee requested the Secretariat to work in close collaboration with the authorities of the Russian Federation and the Advisory Bodies with regard to the international workshop on conservation measures for Kizhi Pogost. Furthermore, the Committee requested the State Party to provide a detailed update of the situation, by 1 February 2003, and requested the Centre to provide a full report on the results of the workshop, in collaboration with the authorities of the Russian Federation and the Advisory Bodies, for its twenty-seventh session in June 2003.

Bureau of the World Heritage Committee,

Paris, 25 - 30 June 2001

Document WHC-2001/CONF.205/10

V.279 The Bureau requested the Russian authorities to submit a report on the state of conservation of the site by 15 September 2001 to assess, at its twenty-fifth extraordinary

session, the ways in which the Bureau may be able to collaborate with the Russian authorities to ensure proper conservation of the site.

Extraordinary Session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee,
Helsinki, Finland, 7-8 December 2001
Document WHC-01/CONF.208/4

III.198 The Bureau took note of the information contained in the World Document WHC-01/CONF.207/3. It also took note that a request for emergency assistance from the State Party to hold an international workshop at the site had been received by the Centre and was approved on 14 October 2001 for a total amount of US\$ 29,540. This workshop would also include the elaboration of a work plan for the safeguarding of the site.

III.199 The Delegate of Finland underlined that the site has been facing permanent and continual problems since its inscription, notably with regard to the conservation work, management and security measures. He proposed that given an increasing number of wooden churches are being inscribed on the World Heritage List, or were being proposed for inscription, a network of experts and responsible persons at the different sites could be created to respond to different problems. He also recommended that in the future, direct assistance from the Committee to the responsible person at the site be proposed.

III.200 Recalling the structural problems encountered at the site, the Representative of ICCROM indicated that a multidisciplinary conservation plan had been adopted for the site in 1995 but that it had never been implemented. He supported the proposal of the Delegate of Finland and informed that ICCROM would provide assistance, recommending, however, that this approach be global and that all questions affecting the site be treated.

III.201 The Representative of ICOMOS commended the Delegate of Finland for this proposal. He indicated that the services of the International Committee for Wood and Vernacular Architecture of ICOMOS were at the disposal of the Committee for the study suggested by the Delegate of Finland.

III.202 After this debate, the Bureau adopted the following recommendation for examination by the Committee at its twenty-fifth session:

"The Committee takes note of the information provided by ICCROM and thanks the authorities of the Russian Federation for having initiated the process to ensure the protection of the site. In view of the alarming state of conservation of the site, the Committee requests the Secretariat to work in close collaboration with the authorities of the Russian Federation and the Advisory Bodies with regard to the international workshop on conservation measures for Kizhi Pogost. Furthermore, the Committee requests the State Party to provide a detailed update of the situation, by 1 February 2002, and requests the Centre to provide a full report on the results of the workshop, in collaboration with the authorities of the Russian Federation and the Advisory Bodies, for its twenty-sixth session in June 2002."

World Heritage Committee, SESSION XVIII,
Phuket, Thailand, 12-17 December 1994,
Document WHC-94/CONF.003/16

It was recalled that since 1991 ICOMOS had presented to the Committee and the Bureau reports on its involvement in the monitoring of this site and on the efforts to conserve and restore its monuments. ICOMOS reported that the legal protection of the monument and the buffer zone had been considerably improved and that a conservation professional had been assigned. The work plan for 1994 had been completed and included:

- the installation of a system of lightning protection as part of a major reworking of fire protection and security at the site;
- studies of wood deterioration conditions;
- measurement of deformations by hand and photogrammetric techniques;

- analysis of defects to the iconostasis. Completion of the structural analysis is scheduled for the end of January 1995.

A short and a long-term budget and work plans had been established and ICOMOS involvement was foreseen for its implementation. In view of the financial constraints in the Russian Federation, ICOMOS recommended the following:

- high priority be given to undertaking with the Russian and other national authorities, a full discussion of feasible alternative strategies for continued support and activity in conjunction with the already planned March 1995 concept selection meeting;
- on-going monitoring activity be continued; and
- other funding sources be identified and coordinated with the approved conservation plan and priority site needs.

The Committee endorsed these recommendations and requested ICOMOS in consultation with the Secretariat to implement them.

The Committee adopted several ICOMOS recommendations concerning the site:

- endorsed the ICOMOS proposed selection meeting for Helsinki March 1995 held to determine a suitable conservation approach for the Church of the Transfiguration.

The ICOMOS conservation study of 1993-95 mandate was completed with elaboration of a conservation goals and approach document prepared March 1995 by Andrew Powter, Majja Kairemo and the international and Russian team; subsequently endorsed by the Russian Ministry of Culture. This concept has provided a base for the development of the current Church of the Transfiguration restoration scheme.

A detailed implementation plan for restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration (including year by year work phases and funding requirements) was made available to participants by the restoration project team.

- the committee endorsed further ICOMOS recommendations regarding:
 - a) monitoring activity be continued;
- b) other funding sources are identified for implementation of the conservation plan.

Discussions are continuing concerning sources of funding for the conservation of the site. Urgent attention must be given to strengthening efforts in this area and specific projects should be identified, which can be submitted to international bilateral funding agencies.

**17th session of the Committee World Heritage
Cartagena, Colombia, 6-11 December 1993
Document WHC-93/CONF.002/14**

At the seventeenth session of the Bureau, ICOMOS informed about its involvement in the conservation efforts for Kizhi Pogost and that an expert mission would be undertaken to the site. The Bureau approved a technical assistance request to support this mission with funds provided under the Canadian Green Plan. The mission took place in summer 1993 and a full report was available. In collaboration with the Russian counterparts, the mission addressed issues such as legal protection, conservation management, fire protection, iconostasis

conservation, documentation, and monitoring, history and authenticity, biological/chemical deterioration, structure and conservation philosophy and goals.

Based on the findings of the mission, ICOMOS recommended that in 1994 high priority be given to finding means to support the following study and decision-making activities:

- monitoring and documentation
- completion of all required preliminary studies and
- reaching consensus on the conservation concept
- completion of individual conservation studies and
- their consolidation within a comprehensive and
- integrated conservation plan.

A major conservation project at the site could then start in 1995.

The Committee commended ICOMOS for its excellent collaboration with the Russian authorities and experts and the collaboration provided by the Governments of Canada, Finland and Norway and the individual ICOMOS members who participated in the mission. The Committee endorsed the recommendations formulated by ICOMOS.

The Committee adopted the recommendations of the August 1993 report on the ICOMOS mission to Kizhi Pogost as part of the ICOMOS conservation study of 1993-95 calling in particular for:

- completion of all required preliminary studies in order to reach consensus on the conservation concept, and to ensure their development within a comprehensive and integrated conservation plan;

See Phuket, December 1994 World Heritage Committee report, below)

**16th session World Heritage Committee,
Santa Fe, USA, December, 7-14 1992
Document WHC-92/CONF.002/12**

With the help of slide illustrations, the ICOMOS Representative introduced the status of the site of Kizhi Pogost, explaining the nature of the problems and the manner in which urgent problems were determined. This presentation was followed by a discussion during which several technical questions were raised. The Committee decided to support the coordination effort undertaken by ICOMOS for this site, and requested that a report be provided during the next meeting of the Bureau in view of implementing an assistance project. The Committee adopted the recommendation formulated in the ICOMOS report.

The Committee supported ICOMOS coordination efforts for this site and adopted ICOMOS recommendations which suggested need for:

- further structural analysis of the timber churches.
Fully carried out during the ICOMOS conservation study of 1993-95 and the current Church of the Transfiguration project, 1999-2002.
- fire protection of timber buildings.
*Fire protection has been fully integrated into the Kizhi Museum management team;
The 1st stage of the Kizhi Pogost basic protection scheme, supported by the World Monuments Fund is expected to be complete in October 2002;
The 2nd stage fire protection of the site: feasibility study complete and now under discussion;
The Ministry of Culture fire protection system for the island now under development; 1st phase funds are allocated and tender call is underway.*
- detailed analysis of biological/chemical decay of the timber structures.
Carried out during the ICOMOS conservation study of 1993-95;
- conservation analysis of artwork removed from the Church of the Transfiguration
Analysis carried out prior to and during development of ICOMOS conservation study of 1993-95; iconostasis and all constituent icons and elements are now in

appropriately designed storage conditions on Kizhi Island and restoration of individual elements is proceeding. Training and advice has also been provided by ICOMOS Germany in summer 1994. Completion of restoration work with present resources expected to require 8-9 years.

- detailed and accurate documentation of the structures by photogrammetric and other means

Carried out in support of ICOMOS conservation study of 1993-95; also addressed by ICOMOS Germany experts in summer 1993 (Strehler); further addressed during development of current Church of Transfiguration project.

detailed analysis of the degree of original material remaining in the structure (survey of authenticity) Carried out during development of the ICOMOS conservation study of 1993-95.

- development of adequate legislative protection for the inscribed site

The 2002 Masterplan makes provision for use of land within the protected area: regretfully the boundaries of the museum remain undefined and the museum itself is not owner of the lands on which their buildings sit. These unresolved issues should be addressed urgently.

**14th session World Heritage Committee,
Banff, Alberta, Canada, 7-12 December 1990,
Document CLT-90/CONF.004/13**

The Committee recommended that the authorities concerned maintain the present balance between the natural and built environment, since the introduction of new homes or wooden churches south of Kizhi Island alters the historical and visual characteristics of the site.

The Committee congratulated the authorities concerned on the recent adoption of a conservation policy that is more in harmony with local traditions and expertise.

**The International meeting for the conservation of Kizhi Pogost
September 1988**

The meeting recognized the following priority considerations.

- in order to maintain material authenticity, the need to give preference to traditional repair methods rather than experimental disassembly of the building.

This approach has been maintained in the development of restoration proposals for the Church of the Transfiguration.

- the need for a coordinated approach to management of the site and all its aspects
- that the site be proposed by the Russian authorities for inscription on the World Heritage List.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON KIZHI POGOST AND THE PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF WOODEN STRUCTURES OF THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION

31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST 2002

ST. PETERSBURG - KIZHI POGOST, RUSSIA

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP AND THE PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF WOODEN STRUCTURES OF THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION

The extensive discussions during the workshop and the site visit to Kizhi Pogost resulted in a number of recommendations, which the participants transmit herewith to the appropriate authorities and organizations and bodies, in particular to the World Heritage Committee, for consideration and follow-up.

1. The presentations on the project of the restoration of the Church of the Transfiguration enhanced the dialogue between the Russian and the international participants and the confidence of all in the careful, systematic and thorough approach in place for the conservation of this property. The care with which this project has been undertaken could serve as a source of lessons for safeguarding of complex wooden structures, the promotion of the protection and conservation of wooden heritage in Eastern Europe, and for exemplary international co-operation involving different stakeholders, international organizations (UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM etc.) as well as national and international experts.

2. While recalling the resolution of the Novgorod Meeting (17 September 1999) to examine the possibility of inscription of Kizhi Pogost on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the participants noted that a multi-disciplinary project team has been assembled and is working actively on the project to a project schedule. Under these circumstances it is not necessary to include this property on the Danger List. There is an extensive restoration plan which has received Government approval and funding.

3. The participants discussed extensively the state of conservation of the Church of the Transfiguration and the restoration project planned for it. The participants expressed their appreciation to the authors of the current project for the quality of analysis evident in their work, for their efforts to learn from the results of past interventions, for their efforts to work in continuity with the findings of the ICOMOS-Russian conservation plan of 1993-1995 and for their commitment to cautious approaches which would minimize the replacement of original material.

While expressing support in general for the approach proposed and its guiding philosophy, the participants expressed the need to be cautious in implementation and therefore propose:

- a) to ensure comprehensive monitoring of impacts of interventions described in detailed plans and work drawings now under preparation in order to be aware of unforeseen consequences and to guide updating and adjustment of the design as required by unforeseen conditions ;
- b) if there are unintended consequences which begin to threaten basic assumptions about the ability of the approach to retain a significant proportion of the original material and maintain authenticity, the participants would recommend, in line with the requirements of national legislation and the need to ensure respect for the heritage values recognized during World Heritage inscription, and a full re-examination of the basic principles and strategies of the adopted restoration approach;
- c) to be aware that in particular some elements of the current proposal may require adjustment or reconsideration, including the use and aesthetic and functional design of the reinforced concrete ring-beam at ground level, the design of the reinforcement of the timber structure;
- d) the participants stressed the importance of accommodating and living with non-threatening deformations in wooden elements and in accepting to the degree compatible with structural soundness, the irregularities which time has conferred upon the building;
- e) to further clarify the details of the means for reinforcement of the timber structure including means for dealing with excessive compressive stresses at corners

of the structure, means for providing lateral stiffness to resist horizontal forces such as wind, means for correcting differential settlements and related structural inclinations, and means for accommodating annual vertical expansion and contraction of the structure;

f) to carefully consider the transfer of forces to the building when the steel structure is removed and the amount and method of load transfer from the historic building structure to the new reinforcing structure.

g) to review the arrangements for the transition between the current reinforcement structure and the future intended reinforcement within the lower octagon;

Furthermore, the participants welcomed the offer of the Norwegian expert to facilitate the use of the lifting technology for which a patent is held in Norway through making available the services of the system's inventor.

4. Concerning the question of chemical treatment of the logs, the World Heritage Committee and the Advisory Bodies are asked to provide general advice for the preservation of wood. The participants noted that:

- a) Chemical treatments which will give the required protection in the conditions at Kizhi and take into account current international standards, environmental impacts and the health of employees and visitors are not available; local and natural materials should be investigated;
- b) Special attention should be given to the dry rot fungus attack in the crawl spaces of the churches and less attention could be given to damage caused by secondary organisms (wood destroying insects and fungi) ;
- c) Replacement of materials should be limited to those with significant damage;
- d) Disposal of wood which has been chemically treated in the past should take into account international standards, environmental impact and health.

5. During the field visit of the site the participants also reviewed the situation regarding the other buildings included in the site, the Church of the Intercession, the Bell tower and the Pogost wall, and were informed that a restoration project for the Church of the Intercession is underway with funding foreseen for 2002 and 2003. The participants of the workshop encouraged the Russian authorities to develop plans for the long-term maintenance of all wooden structures, in the World Heritage property and its environment to ensure that the World Heritage values and the integrity of the site are preserved.

6. Concerning the surroundings of the World Heritage site, the participants were informed of ongoing conservation efforts for the 84 buildings comprising the Open Air Museum. The workshop, recalling the 1990 World Committee decision « to maintain the present balance between the natural and built environment », urged that the integrity of this unique landscape be maintained in its overall management. The possibility of an extension of the existing World Heritage site of Kizhi Pogost to include the entire protected area was also discussed. The participants stressed the importance that the Russian authorities at minimum define the protected area as a buffer zone appropriate for the protection of the site and submit it to the World Heritage Committee. This could enhance the ecological and visual integrity of the site.

7. Concerning the question of an international advisory committee composed of ICOMOS, ICCROM and UNESCO as well as international experts, the workshop did not consider this necessary. However, it is recommended that reports on the progress of the project and its results, as well as the monitoring of the state of conservation be regularly transmitted to the World Heritage Committee. It is further recommended that the expertise and insights of the international experts, and in particular members of the ICOMOS

International Wood Committee, involved with this site since 1988 be called upon informally (by e-mail or other means) to maintain the professional dialogue now in place.

8. The workshop recalled the World Heritage regional periodic reporting exercise scheduled for Europe in 2005/2006 and that Kizhi Pogost will be included in these reports. The workshop suggested that a meeting of all Russian speaking World Heritage site managers and national co-ordinators be organized. The workshop participants supported the proposal by the Russian Federation to establish in Moscow on the basis of the UNESCO Chair in Urban and Architectural Conservation the East European Centre of the Countries of the CIS for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The workshop recommended to the Russian National World Heritage Committee together with the appropriate State Institutes to reinforce activities in organizing a regular system of monitoring of World Heritage properties in Russia and in the CIS countries.

9. The workshop proposed to extend the ICCROM digest of Kizhi international co-operation activities to include all Russian activities, the contribution of ICOMOS Germany relating to structural renewal and restoration of the iconostasis and a list of all documents available to be published.

10. In order to ensure regular update on activities and other necessary information on World Heritage to be made available to all persons involved, the participants recommended that the Moscow Office update the existing web site with Russian material and that the Russian World Heritage Committee to take responsibility to maintain contact with all site managers. The site management team agreed with UNESCO to include links to local web-pages on Kizhi on the UNESCO World Heritage web-page and the UNESCO Moscow web-page to ensure continued dialogue and information for the general public. The participants recommended that the site management team ensure optimal use of the Russian version of the World Heritage Education Kit « World Heritage in Young Hands » for its educational and awareness building activities.

11. The workshop requested the World Heritage Committee to provide funding for the official translation of documents into Russian (e.g. new Operational Guidelines). Furthermore, it was recommended that the Management Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Sites (Jokilehto/Fielden, ICCROM 1992), which have been translated into Russian, be published.

“Guidelines for Intervention”, 2012 – review comments by ICOMOS.

The Terms of Reference for the 2013 mission included review of these guidelines. This review is included in here in Annex 5.

Background:

The purpose of intervention guidelines, ultimately, is to guide a range of decisions so they are within parameters that ensure the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is protected and sustained. To be effective they need to operate at the micro level (for example the individual log, window casing or floor board) but also at the macro level (the entire building and its setting). Intervention guidelines should be rooted in high level principles but must operate at a very practical level. Intervention guidelines are not a substitute for good judgement and informed, multi-disciplinary decision making – they encourage and guide it.

The World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS have regularly recommended the need for such guidelines at Kizhi Pogost and recommended that Intervention Guidelines oriented to protection of Outstanding Universal Value of the property be prepared and applied.

In 2007 the Kizhi Museum described in its annual report how the level of integrity of the restored church would be guided by a number of key integrity statements:

- “the integrity of the church means that not a single detail of the church would be lost during the restoration;
- the integrity of the church means that the authentic members of the church would be restored with the maximum preservation of original shape and materials;
- the integrity of the church means that the authentic members of the church would obtain the ability to operate with optimal working load;
- the integrity of the church means that the cultural history would be preserved safely without any chances of destruction of its separate members during the restoration”.

After inspecting activities in the workshop and the pilot project on the Granary building, the 2010 mission noted that the interpretation of these principles is limited and seriously problematic and does not address the concerns noted by the previous missions and by the World Heritage Committee regarding the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. While the aforementioned integrity statements are good overall goals, they are of limited assistance in making difficult decisions in the face of significant conservation decisions. The Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention require balance in the different aspects of authenticity (point 82). Similarly, the ICOMOS Charter for conservation of historic timber structures establishes general principles in conserving timber structures requiring a broader consideration (points 5, 8 and 9). The importance of authentic design and character needs to be balanced with concerns about authentic material. All of this should be reflected in the “Integrity” and “Authenticity” sections of a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.

The World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS have requested that the museum develop intervention Guidelines which tie conservation work to the key attributes of the property that convey its Outstanding Universal Value. Such guidelines will become increasingly important when detailed decisions have to be made about the scope of replacement, types of repair, frequency of repair, treatment of elements from various periods, treatment of witness marks, and tool marks, introduction of modern materials, and structural reinforcement, among others.

The Kizhi Museum has drafted “Guidelines for Intervention” to address restoration criteria and issues such as the treatment of elements for various periods, treatment of witness

marks, introduction of modern materials, structural reinforcement, among others. This document is reviewed here.

Review Comments:

The Guidelines for intervention document is limited to the present project on the Church of the Transfiguration. For that purpose, it can be considered a good document requiring only accommodation of the comments below. If possible it should be amended to include the complex as a group and the cultural landscape as its setting.

Title: ICOMOS suggests that the title be shortened to simply “Guidelines for Interventions for Kizhi Pogost World Heritage property”.

Introduction: This section provides a brief overview of the conservation history of the Church of the Transfiguration. But it is very short and does not provide useful historical context information for the subject. For example there is no reference to Outstanding Universal Value of the property and it raises serious concerns about the feasibility of conservation without addressing them through concrete actions. Historical information is important but it needs to be comprehensive and deal with the dilemma of decision making and of the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The statements about the success or failure of previous projects are not particularly useful. A critical review and discussion of the intervention of the 1980's in the context of decision making would be preferable. Questions that could be addressed, for example, could include: What were the lessons learned? How could the consideration of Outstanding Universal Value potentially raise a “red flag”?

General Information about the restoration project: Part A - While it is true that “every original element has historical value”, it is necessary to consider the value of non-original elements and the World Heritage property as a whole. While protection of original fabric is important it is not the only source of value to be protected. For example, if an element has witness marks and other more recent interventions it would not be considered under the aforementioned statement. However, those witness marks might also be sources of value that warrant protection

Part D. Other factors other than maximum preservation of historic fabric and strength influence the degree of restoration interference”. One also has to consider recent alterations, overall aesthetic impact, durability of repairs and impact on the site as a whole (in the case of multiple repairs) when faced with detailed conservation decision-making and identification of restoration choices.

There will be critics who are outside the process. That is why a sound, well considered decision making process, which is as objective as possible, is required. In the end exercising judgement, based on a clear understanding of the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value and in balance with all aspects of authenticity, will be required.

Part E -The section on “The technique and rules of the restoration of elements” is not available for review.

Stages of the Restoration of Wooden Elements: This section is a description of the log removal, conservation and reinstatement process and logistics.

Despite the benefits of washing the logs, ICOMOS would express its concern with washing cracked, checked and bio deteriorated logs. Cleaning with low pressure air would not have the risks of a wet wash and would be a preferable course of action.

Evaluation Parameters: ICOMOS suggests that the minimum group of skills for most evaluations and decisions should include the conservation architect, the architectural historian, the engineer and the wood craftsman.

Criteria for Evaluation Parameters: This section describes the criteria for the Evaluation Parameters in the section above.

Real load: the consideration that crushing strength varies not only with imposed load but also strength due to other defects like bio-deterioration should be kept in mind. This section shows the nuances of assessing the various criteria together.

Historical value: It would be useful to consider witness marks in the context of their relative significance. Not every witness mark will be of equal value. On the other hand, old repairs are as much witness marks as is evidence of functional changes.

Constructive features: ICOMOS would suggest a slight change that requires each element and assembly to function constructively as it was intended to.

Availability for repair: This implies that fabric in difficult to repair locations might be replaced now because it will be more difficult to do so later. ICOMOS supports this approach.

Physical depreciation: ICOMOS supports this approach.

Aesthetic appearance: As described this criterion is applied to individual timbers. But it should also be applied at the level of the assembly (for example a wall) or the entire building or even a complex of buildings. There is some danger that aesthetics will be dismissed as a subjective or less important criterion. ICOMOS would suggest that aesthetic appearance is called 'design integrity' to better address these aspects.

During the meetings the subject of colour matching for new wood was raised. While exterior wood will soon come to match old wood due to weathering, interior wood will remain bright for many years causing a negative aesthetic effect. It was suggested that repairs could be tinted with soluble materials of matching colour but not intensity. Perfect colour matches are difficult to achieve and conceal repairs.

Table 1: The document provides a matrix based on the Evaluation parameters, criteria and restoration measures. This is a useful matrix once completed and should be used as an aide-memoire rather than as a "dictate".

The Basic Rules for designing: This section is basic design process and requires no comment.

Terms and Definitions: There are a lot of differences in terminology which contributes to confusion about project goals and practices.

Reconstruction and restoration are not the same action. Reconstruction is to rebuild a building component which is gone – a porch for example. Restoration is to take back to some previous form.

Insertion is a "patch"

Prosthesis: The definition given is not very clear; perhaps it makes reference to a large patch?

Filling: the term refers to filling internal voids caused by decay. ICOMOS does not consider this should be a recommended practice.

Lengthening: the methods should be limited to traditional methods.

Sealing or cracks: Similar to the case of filling, ICOMOS does not consider this should be a recommended practice.

Witness mark: Unusual circumstances – is a log notched to be consistent with its notched neighbours? When the notch is from a recent temporary repair? ICOMOS would consider that is not the case; however, there is the need for some discussion and judgement for cases like this.

Replacement: this is clear.

Conservation: The overriding term to describe what is being done to protect Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Finally, as stated at the beginning of the review, ICOMOS considers that the document be further amended to include the complex as a group and the cultural landscape as its setting so as to provide comprehensive interventions guidelines for Kizhi Pogost, oriented to the protection of Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Annex 6 Figures

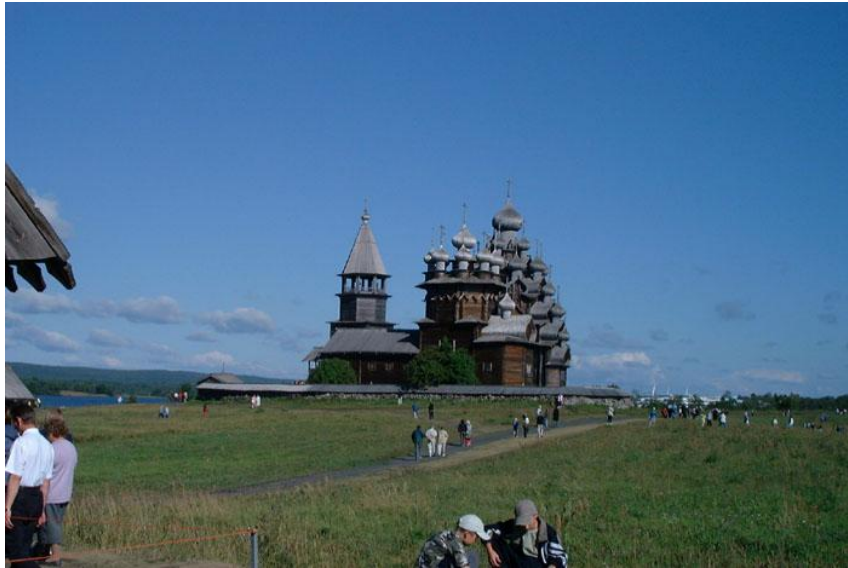


Figure 1 Kizhi Pogost and summer visitors 2007, 142,000 in 2012.



Figure 2 Pastoral setting, summer 2007



Figure 3 Water scape with Vilika Guba village in the near background. Summer 2007



Figure 4 Buffer zone 2010



Figure 5 Carpentry workshops 2010.



Figure 6 Derelict floating facilities at the old wharf. April 2023



Figure 7 The new wharf completed 2011. April 2013



Figure 8 Infrastructure – log storage & telecommunications. April 2013



Figure 9 Church of the Intercession & Church of the Transfiguration. April 2013



Figure 10 7th tier logs reinstated in the building. April 2013



Figure 11 6th tier logs reassembled and repaired in the workshop. April 2013.