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## Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (Ukraine) No 1330

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### Official name as proposed by the State Party

The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans

### Location

Chernivtsi City, Bukovyna  
Ukraine

### Brief description

Standing on a promontory between the Prut River and its tributary, the architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans is a masterful synergy of architectural styles created from 1864 to 1882 by famous Czech architect Josef Hlavka. The Residence is combined with a seminary and monastery and dominated by the domed, cruciform Seminary Church within a garden and park adorned with garden buildings. Together they embodied a powerful Orthodox Church presence during Hapsburg rule, reflecting a policy of religious and cultural toleration at that time.

### Category of property

In terms of categories of cultural property set out in Article I of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *monument*.

## 1 Basic data

### Included in the Tentative List

11 June 2007

### International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination

None

### Date received by the World Heritage Centre

29 January 2010

### Background

This is a new nomination.

### Consultations

ICOMOS has consulted several independent experts.

### Literature consulted (selection)

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Frankova, Ruth, *Czechs in History-Josef Hlavka: one of the greatest Czech philanthropists*, Czech Radio 7, Radio Prague 12/03/2008 <http://www.radio.cz/en/section/czechs/josef-hlavka-one-of-the-greatest-czech-philanthropists> (accessed 26/10/2010).

Hirsch, Marianne and Leo Spitzer, *Ghosts of Home: The Afterlife of Czernowitz in Jewish Memory*, University of California Press, 2010.

Prokopovych, Markian, *Habsburg Lemberg: Architecture, Public Space, and Politics in the Galician Capital, 1772-1914*, Purdue University Press, West Lafayette, Indiana, 2009.

Redl, D., Zwischen Wien und Czernowitz: Zu Werdegang und Wirken historistischer Architekten der k.k. Monarchie, in *Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für vergleichende Kunstforschung in Wien*, 54, 2002, pp. 2-12.

Sailer, G., Josef Hlavka und die k.k. Central-Commission, in *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Kunst und Denkmalpflege*, 1990, pp. 151-155.

### Technical Evaluation Mission

An ICOMOS technical evaluation mission visited the property from 20 to 24 September 2010.

### Additional information requested and received from the State Party

Additional information was requested from the State Party on 22 September 2010 including:

- a detailed plan of the complex showing its layout and garden with locations and plans of the churches;
- clarification of why the nominated property boundary does not extend to the north-west point of the promontory and information on any earlier occupation of the site;
- further explanation of the impact on the property of alterations made to the complex in order to accommodate university use;
- clarification of the number of visitors and tourists allowed in the property at any one time.

A response was received on 8 November 2010 providing the requested information which has been incorporated into the relevant sections below.

### Date of ICOMOS approval of this report

10 March 2011

## 2 The property

### Description

The nominated property covers 8 ha and is surrounded by a buffer zone of 244.85ha.

The property is located on the south-eastern slope of the high promontory between the Prut River and its tributary the Klokuchka to the north-east of the historic inner city of Chernivtsi. It is bounded on the north-east by Josef Hlavka Street; on the south-east by Kotsiubinskiy Street and on the south-west by Nekrasova Street. The high point of the hilly promontory known as Dominik Hill, on which the property is located, is to the north-west. The State Party clarified in its additional information that the land reaching to the north-western point did not historically belong to the nominated property and at present belongs to the city land reserve.

Now in use as the Yuriy Fedkovich Chernivtsi National University, the property comprises a walled entrance courtyard facing the former Residence of the Metropolitan, flanked on the left by the former theological seminary building with the Church of the Three Hierarchs and on the right by the former monastery building with its clock tower, the whole enclosed in an outer, walled, landscaped park. At the south-west end of the Metropolitan Residence building is the St. Ivan of Suceava Chapel.

The buffer zone covers the whole promontory and its forested slopes, surrounding the property and extending to its south-east to include the historic inner city of Chernivtsi. The historic inner city of Chernivtsi was declared a Conservation Zone in 1995. The first settlement was a distant fort on the opposite bank of the River Prut, followed by a small town of wooden houses and churches in the present location of the historic inner city. The small timber church of St. Nicholas (1607) dates from this time. The remainder was replaced completely during the period of the Hapsburg Empire, with a new town plan laid out by the French architect Albert Martin in 1825. However the focus of the main streets on the central square with the town hall remained unchanged in the new plan. The architecture of the present inner city is rich and varied, incorporating churches and commercial buildings in a range of 19<sup>th</sup> century styles including Neo-classical, Romantic, Renaissance Revival, Neo-Baroque and Viennese Secession, as well as buildings of the Romanian period from the 1920s to WWII representing Futurism, Constructivism and Functionalism. Important buildings include the 17<sup>th</sup> century St. Nicholas' Church, the Armenian Church said to be also designed by Josef Hlavka, the Wiener Sparkasse designed by Hubert Gessner (1901), the Romanian Orthodox Cathedral, St. Nicholas' Cathedral, the former Synagogue (now a cinema), the Theatre, the Railway Station, the City Hall and the former Guest House of the Metropolitan Residence.

### Residence buildings and churches

Constructed in intricately worked red brick with stone dressings, the Residence buildings incorporate stylistic influences from Byzantine, Romanesque and medieval architecture in a remarkable historicist fusion, with round arched windows, castellated parapets, great stepped gable walls and ornately patterned, glazed tile roofs. The central court measuring 100m x 70m and laid out with box hedges as a formal garden is entered via an elaborate castellated gateway, from where a tree-lined path leads through the triple arched entrance to the imposing vestibule of the Residence.

This central building contained the apartments of the Metropolitan bishops, and the lavishly decorated halls where they held meetings and entertained guests. On the first floor level the major spaces are arranged as an enfilade off the main gallery (a corridor 77m long and 3m wide), which also gives access to the terrace overlooking the garden. The major spaces include the central Synod Hall (known as the Marble Hall, which was the main meeting room for the bishops), the Blue Hall (the former library of the Metropolitan), the Red Hall (a smaller Synod meeting hall), and the Green Hall (the Metropolitan's personal reception room). The rooms are vaulted and ornamented with decorative brickwork, marble, wall paintings and stone carving. The Synod Hall is galleried with arcades supported on alabaster columns, and decorated with fresco paintings and mosaics depicting prominent events in the history of Bukovyna and the Orthodox Church. The Red Hall is described as "*an extraordinary beautiful wooden jewel box, whose wall painting resembles a sophisticated trimming with red Chinese silk.*" The floor is red beech, oak and green lime parquet.

The Seminary building is on a 'U' plan wrapping around the Byzantine-style domed cruciform church dedicated to the Three Hierarchs (the three great Fathers of the Church - St. Basil, St. John Chrysostom and Gregory the Divine). The church was painted by artists from Vienna (K. Jobst, who made tempera paintings of the Nativity, the Resurrection and the Ascension) and Bukovyna (E. Buchevskiy, who painted the decorative embellishments of the church).

The Monastery building included a Psalmist school, a Museum, Icon-painting school, Visitors' chambers and a Candle shop. The dome of the clock tower at its centre is decorated with Stars of David, which was a gesture of thanks to the Jewish community of the city for its financial help to the building of the complex.

The Residence complex is said to have been modelled on the layout of the Holy City, Jerusalem in a schematic but symbolic way, with the Seminary and Church representing Solomon's temple, the presbytery opposite representing the Roman Praetorium, and the Residence representing the place of the Holy Sepulchre, with particular halls denoting the various shrines related to the Crucifixion and Resurrection. This represents a 19<sup>th</sup> century version of the well-known *Sacri Monti*, of which there are much earlier

examples in Italy and Poland included on the World Heritage List. Trinitarian symbolism is also present – the general ensemble consists of three main buildings; each facade is divided vertically into three and there are three dominant vertical features (two church domes and the clock tower). As well there are many repetitions of the triune motif in window divisions, and ornamental decoration.

#### The garden and park

Immediately behind the Residence is a formal garden containing maples, oaks, lime-trees and hornbeams. In the centre is a monument to Josef Hlavka sculpted in 1937 by A. Severyn, a fir tree dating from the establishment of the park and two ponds with fountains.

Beyond is the park, landscaped in 19<sup>th</sup> century English style with asymmetrical tree-planting and glades, including a pond nestling amongst weeping willows; artificial hills, garden benches, a large stone grotto and sculptures.

#### History and development

Bukovyna became part of the Austrian Empire in 1774, as part of the political treaty with Turkey after Turkey's defeat in the first Russian-Turkish war. The Austrian Emperor Joseph II subsequently placed all townships and monasteries of Bukovyna under the guardianship of one bishop who was to become the founder of the Bukovyna Orthodox Church, established at Chernivtsi in 1781. The Bukovyna Eparchy subsequently joined with the Dalmatian Eparchy and in 1873 Bishop Yevhen Hakman was made Archbishop of Chernivtsi and Metropolitan of Bukovyna and by imperial decree. He died before being formally elected to that office, but he had previously instigated the building of the new Orthodox Residence complex in 1860.

At that time the site was occupied by an earlier timber bishop's residence, a stone church and wooden bell tower. The State Party provided a plan in its additional information showing the location of the earlier residence on the former Chernivtsi headman's estate, where the Bishop of Bukovina resided from 1774. These buildings were completely demolished prior to construction of the new Residence complex.

The project was authorised under the Austrian imperial Ministry of Cults to be designed and supervised by the architect Josef Hlavka to reflect the cultural tradition of the Orthodox Church. It was funded through the *Religionsfonds* (fund in connection with the Austrian law regulating the relationship between church and state), and thus became a political statement intended to demonstrate imperial tolerance of the religious group representing the most influential part of the population of the Bukovyna. The project gave great impetus to Bukovyna's construction industry; technical schools were established to train workers, quarries were opened near the Dniester River; brick and tile factories were built, and construction firms and craftsmen from many provinces and crown territories of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were involved. The complex was built in stages from

1864 to 1882. The St. Ivan Chapel and the main Residence building (which was the Metropolitan bishops' palace), were constructed first, followed by the theological seminary in 1870, then the monastery wing with visitors' house, refectory, and school of the psalm readers in 1874, followed by the park and park buildings in 1877. The Seminary Church of the Three Hierarchs was begun in 1878. The power and influence of Bukovyna's Orthodox Metropolitane, which was the largest in south-eastern Europe at that time, is reflected in the monumentality of the ensemble. From 1873 it served as the archbishopric and metropolitane of Bukovinian and Dalmatian, with episcopies in Zadar (now in Croatia), Kotor (now in Montenegro), Trieste, Vienna and Prague.

Bukovyna was occupied by Russian troops in 1914 and after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire became part of the Kingdom of Romania. The Bukovyna Orthodox Church was combined with the Romanian Orthodox Church. Following World War II, the Metropolitan Residence was declared a State Reserve in 1945, and subsequently passed to Chernivtsi State University in 1955. At some previous time lime wash was applied over the murals in the Metropolitan's chapel and in other rooms. Utility buildings were placed in the former service/farmyard of the seminary and monastery.

The State Party advised in its additional information that in the process of converting the buildings for University purposes, some lightweight construction using gypsum plasterboard was carried out in the corridors of the left side of the Metropolitan's Residence. Central heating, water supply, air conditioning systems and lavatories with modern sanitary engineering were also installed. In 1963 the architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitan was registered as a landmark of republican significance in the Ukrainian SSR, and in 1991 of national significance. Since 1967 the complex has been subject to regular maintenance and repairs. The roof was replaced in 1975 and damaged painting and decoration has been restored by the specialist scientific corporation 'Kamyanets-Podilsk Restavratsia'. ICOMOS notes that no details of this work have been provided and there is a lack of description of the interiors and insufficient interior photographs in the nomination dossier.

### 3 Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity

#### Comparative analysis

The State Party has compared the property with national and international examples of architectural ensembles from three typological groups:

- secular aristocratic residences;
- archbishoprics and metropolitan residences of Central and Eastern Europe;
- architectural complexes of similar period and style.

The first two categories cover similar functions to the Residence complex but over an earlier time period and include examples such as the 18<sup>th</sup> century Belvedere Palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy in Vienna; the 17<sup>th</sup> century Chateau Vaux Le Vicomte for Nicolas Fouquet; the 17<sup>th</sup> century Bavarian palace of Nymphenburg; the 18<sup>th</sup> century Peterhof in St. Petersburg; the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (the present residence of the Metropolitan of Kiev and all Ukraine, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church), which comprises buildings from the 11<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; the 18<sup>th</sup> century Würzburg archbishops' residence; and the 17<sup>th</sup> century Hellbrunn Palace in Austria built as the archbishop's summer palace. ICOMOS notes that these are all palace complexes within landscaped parks and gardens but they are of different architectural periods and styles.

Within the third category, covering the 19<sup>th</sup> century period and same geo-cultural area, the most appropriate architectural comparison made by the State Party is with the Vienna Arsenal of 1850-56, a military complex containing a chapel and the Museum of Arms, the brick, castellated, round-arched style of which is immediately recognisable in the Bukovyna Residence. The Spanish Synagogue in Prague, dating from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, belongs to the same family of historicist architectural styles. ICOMOS notes that these examples lack functions comparable with the Chernivtsi Residence complex and the identifying churches.

The State Party also argues for consideration of the symbolic value of the complex by comparison with other structures embodying spiritual identity that are included on the World Heritage List, giving examples including the Medina of Fez, Morocco (1981, criteria (ii) and (v)); Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, Bolivia (1990, criteria (iv) and (v)); Brasilia, Brazil (1987, criteria (i) and (iv)); Statue of Liberty (1984, criteria (i) and (vi)) and Independence Hall, USA (1979, criterion (vi)). It is noted that the Residence of the Orthodox Metropolitans was a symbol of popular opposition to assimilation by the ruling state ideology.

ICOMOS considers that while the complex appears to be a unique architectural composition of its period, there is no discussion about other buildings and architectural complexes designed by Josef Hlavka (according to the documentation of the nominated property on the Tentative List there are about 150, including the Armenian Church in Chernivtsi), to support the masterpiece claim. In terms of the symbolic value of the property, comparison could be made with the World Heritage listed Rila Monastery in Bulgaria, rebuilt after a fire in 1833 in a red brick Byzantine revival style as a symbol of national pride in the face of Ottoman rule. The architecture of Rila however, lacks the finesse and symbolism of the historicist fusion evident at the Metropolitan complex.

The lack of discussion about the architecture of the complex in the context of 19<sup>th</sup> century Historicism generally in Europe at the time, and why certain styles

were chosen for the Residence makes the comparative analysis inadequate. It would have been relevant to identify the contemporary examples that influenced Hlavka, and emphasis could be placed on his use of several historic styles and building traditions to create something new for a building type that was both old and new.

ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis needs to be deepened to show that the architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans is an outstanding example of 19<sup>th</sup> century Historicist architecture expressing the cultural identity of the Orthodox Church.

The comparative analysis was not made with properties with similar values.

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ICOMOS does not consider that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for the World Heritage List at this stage.

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#### **Justification of Outstanding Universal Value**

The nominated property is considered by the State Party to be of Outstanding Universal Value as a cultural property for the following reasons:

- The complex is a masterpiece of European 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture by the famous architect Josef Hlavka;
- It represents a fusion of architectural and cultural influences from the Byzantine period onwards;
- It preserves the name and memory of Bukovyna, an outpost of Europe that resisted predatory armies from the south-east over the centuries;
- The property embodies the power and influence of the Orthodox Church in north-eastern Europe, which thrived in spite of the area becoming part of the Catholic Austrian Empire from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

ICOMOS considers that this justification is not entirely appropriate because it has not been demonstrated that the building complex was Hlavka's best, and the symbolism of the architectural fusion has not been explored. However the property does embody the power and influence of the Orthodox Church in north-eastern Europe, which thrived in spite of the area becoming part of the Catholic Austrian Empire from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. That this was due to an imperial policy of 'pacification' through allowing various religious groups the unhindered practice of their beliefs and largely independent administration of their ecclesiastical institutions may be more indicative of clever government than genuine tolerance. However it was a significant policy of its time, allowing a few decades of peaceful coexistence in Europe in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries prior to the subsequent upheavals of and after WWI.

## Integrity and authenticity

### Integrity

The State Party states that the property satisfies the condition of integrity since it has been preserved in its entirety and is well maintained. All buildings, gardens and park are retained.

ICOMOS concurs with this assessment and adds that the property includes all elements forming the cultural value of the property, and the property does not suffer from adverse effects of development or neglect. The State Party has confirmed in its additional information that the property boundary is its historic boundary.

### Authenticity

The State Party states that the property satisfies the condition of authenticity in that the form and design, materials and substance are retained in their original state and it still functions as the spiritual, cultural and educational centre of Bukovyna. While it has ceased to serve the original function of accommodating the Metropolitans of the Orthodox Church, it still serves a public function, namely the University. The buildings have not been changed for that purpose, apart from minor lightweight partitioning and the installation of services. In its additional information the State Party stated that utility buildings built during the Soviet period in the service yards flanking the seminary and monastery buildings are to be relocated outside the boundaries of the nominated property.

The main church regained its religious function following the end of the Soviet era, and the Metropolitan private chapel will be restored to its former appearance. The location and setting have been retained as the complex is still approached by streets lined with buildings of the same period as the Residence, and the slopes of the promontory on which it is located remain forested.

ICOMOS notes that the whole of the town and Residence can be seen from distant opposite hills, but the Residence does not dominate to a significant extent. ICOMOS considers that the property may meet the condition of authenticity but the lack of descriptions and photographs of the interiors and details of restoration works makes this difficult to determine. ICOMOS notes in this respect that the original shaped wooden ceiling of the Synod Hall was lost to fire in 1942 and was replaced in the 1950s with a panelled ceiling painted in historicist Stalinist-era style.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the condition of integrity has been met and the condition of authenticity could be met but the lack of descriptions and photographs of the interiors and details of restoration works makes this difficult to determine.

### Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The property is nominated on the basis of cultural criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

*Criterion (i): represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (1864-1882) is the apogee of the brilliant European architect, public figure, Maecenas Josef Hlavka (1831-1908).

ICOMOS considers that the claim that the complex is the apogee of Hlavka's work lacks substantiation through discussion of other buildings and architectural complexes designed by Josef Hlavka.

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ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

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*Criterion (ii): exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that Chernivtsi architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (1864-1882) by architect Josef Hlavka fully reflects social, economical and cultural influences on the development of architecture and urban planning since antique times, the Middle Ages, absolutism and the Gruender period.

ICOMOS considers that the complex represents a version of 19<sup>th</sup> century historicist architecture and planning, and only represents an interchange of human values in terms of reflecting earlier architectural and planning influences as historicist architecture and planning do generally.

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ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

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*Criterion (iii): bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (1864-1882) by architect Josef Hlavka is a brilliant specimen of clerical architectural ensembles having no equal in terms of unity of style, architectural and planning perfection, and dimensional expressiveness.

ICOMOS considers that this statement applies to criterion (i). The statement does not address whether the nominated property bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared. The property could be said to bear an exceptional testimony

to a cultural tradition in the form of the Orthodox Church, but that is not argued in relation to this criterion.

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ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

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*Criterion (iv): be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;*

This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (1864-1882) by architect Josef Hlavka represents a full and well-preserved specimen of organisation of a dimensional architectural ensemble of baroque residence; planning and architectural-dimensional organisation of religious buildings of classic Byzantine 5-dome, cross-domed plan; the application of Byzantine construction technologies of brick building, with the use of red bricks as a decorative material of complex facades and the application of middle-aged construction and planning techniques, specific to religious and monastery building, preserved in an unchanged way.

ICOMOS considers that the property is an outstanding example of 19<sup>th</sup> century historicist architecture, with a dramatic fusion of architectural references seemingly particularly relevant to the Residence complex. The embattled nature of the Orthodox Church within the Catholic Austrian Empire is perhaps signified by the elaborate, decorative castellation of the Residence, while its power and reach is reflected in the tall stepped gable end walls deriving originally from medieval Flemish mercantile buildings, a motif Hlavka had used previously in his maternity hospital in Vienna. On the other hand, the long tradition of the Orthodox Church is signified by the use of Byzantine forms for the domed cruciform churches, while the decorative patterns incorporated in the tiled roofs of the complex signify the folk culture of the people. The *Sacri Monti* religious symbolism referred to in the nomination dossier is a variant of the revived interest in church symbolism which developed during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is unusual in an Orthodox establishment. Possibly in this case it reflects an earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century *Sacri Monti* in the vicinity of the site, which gave Chernivtsi its other name of 'Jerusalem upon the Prut'. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, historicist architecture could convey messages about its purpose, and the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans does this par excellence. In addition, the combination of purposes and the architectural and decorative quality and opulence could be considered unique through further comparative analysis.

The property could be considered as an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble illustrating a significant stage in human history if the comparative analysis is deepened to show that the architectural

ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans is an outstanding example of 19<sup>th</sup> century historicist architectural design and planning expressing the cultural identity of the Orthodox Church within the Austro-Hungarian Empire during a period of religious and cultural toleration.

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ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been demonstrated at this stage.

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ICOMOS does not consider that the criteria and Outstanding Universal Value have been demonstrated at this stage.

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## 4 Factors affecting the property

### Development pressures

The property as a University is subject to ongoing upgrading requirements in terms of modern infrastructure such as power supply, heating, sanitary facilities, communications and parking. No one lives within the property; students and staff attend daily. Around 625 permanent, part-time and casual staff work within the property.

An estimated 49,550 residents lived within the buffer zone as at 2007, and a larger number work within the area.

The State Party advised in reply to ICOMOS' query regarding the nature of alterations made to accommodate university use that in the process of converting the buildings for University purposes, some lightweight construction using gypsum plasterboard was carried out in the corridors of the left side of the Metropolitans' Residence. Central heating, water supply, air conditioning systems and lavatories with modern sanitary engineering were also installed.

ICOMOS finds that the University's use of the property is appropriate, and that no unsuitable changes have been made or are foreseen to the property.

### Tourism pressures

The University's Historical and Cultural Centre is responsible for running tours within the property. It is open daily and tourists are guided in groups around the church, the main halls, the park and the ethnographic museum. Tourist numbers have increased since 200 and are now around 400 per day. There is concern about damage being inflicted on the interiors by tourists and various mitigating measures are proposed including warning signs and variation of visitor routes to spread the load. The Protection Contract between the City of Chernivtsi and the University requires tourists to be limited to a maximum of 40 in the property at any one time. In response to ICOMOS' request for clarification on this, the State Party stated that "*at present under the actual state of the nominated site territory the site itself can host up to 500 tourists at a time.*"

ICOMOS considers that the future management of tourist visitation needs to receive serious attention, especially in view of a possible major increase in numbers if the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. At present there are no proper facilities for tourists, such as adequate toilets, quality refreshment, or souvenir shop. Parking facilities also need improvement.

#### Environmental pressures

The property is detached from the City of Chernivtsi, thus limiting effects of pollution and traffic.

#### Natural disasters

The property is located on high ground and not subject to flooding. The complex is equipped with a fire control system. It is located in seismic zone 7.

#### Impact of climate change

ICOMOS considers that the possible impact of climate change on this property is unclear and should be considered by the State Party.

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ICOMOS considers that the main threat to the property is the future management of visitors/ tourists.

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## 5 Protection, conservation and management

### Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The boundary of the nominated property is its actual land parcel boundary bordered by Josef Hlavka Street (NE), Kotsiubinskiy Street (SE), Nekrasova Street (SW) and the Dominik Hill housing development (NW). In response to ICOMOS' query re the area of land to the north-west of the property the State Party stated that the land did not pertain historically to the nominated property and at present belongs to the city land reserve.

The boundary of the buffer zone follows Drohobytska Street on the north-west; Chernyshevsky, Chervnia, Nikitina, Gagarina Streets to Ruska Street on the north-east; Taras Shevchenko, Korduby, D.Zahuly, Chervonoarmiyska and Shkyl Streets to Berezhnia Street on the south-east, and on the south-west Berezhnia, Pyrohova, Kyivska Streets, along the Klokuchka River through Kaspiyska and Rakhimova Street to Drohobytska Street. The boundaries of the buffer zone territory were defined in accordance with Recommendations #11 dated 14 January, 2010 of the Research Institute of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine.

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ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the nominated property and of its buffer zone are adequate.

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### Ownership

The property on its 8ha site was transferred to Yuriy Fedkovich Chernivtsi National University under the Ministry of Education of Ukraine in 1955.

### Protection

#### Legal Protection

The Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans was declared a National Park in 1945 by Decision of the Central Committee of the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic. It was registered by Decision of the Council of Ministers of Ukraine SSR No. 970 in 1963 as an architectural monument of republican, and since 1991, national significance. The buffer zone was approved by the order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine No. 661 in 2007. These decisions come under the laws of Ukraine on cultural heritage protection (2000 and amendments 2004); planning and building of territories (2000); architectural activity (1999); and presidential decree No. 587 on national cultural establishments (1994).

#### Effectiveness of protection measures

All works have been carried out with the approval of the monuments protection department in Chernivtsi, including the conservation of art decoration which must be done by artists who have a State licence.

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ICOMOS considers that the legal protection in place is satisfactory.

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### Conservation

#### Inventories, recording, research

The University's Historical and Cultural Centre within the property holds drawings and information covering the history of construction of the property. The Residence complex and its art historic values have been the subject of a number of scientific articles and conferences. There are numerous publications relating to the property's history and cultural significance by Ukrainian, Czech, Polish and Austrian historians and art-historians. No archaeological research has been undertaken.

ICOMOS considers that the state of knowledge is fully sufficient as a starting point for present and future conservation work.

#### Present state of conservation

The property has been subject to condition surveys on a regular basis since 1967. These have been followed up by an annual program of repairs and maintenance to buildings, gardens and park as well as restoration projects including painting and decorating by the specialist scientific corporation 'Kamyanyets-Podilsk Restavratsia'.

Consequently the state of conservation is reported by the State Party as "good".

ICOMOS concurs and notes that although the roof was replaced in 1975, the quality of roofing was so bad at that time during the Soviet era that since 2006 the roof has been gradually replaced again using quality colour-glazed roof tiles manufactured according to the original patterns and imported from Austria. So far this work has covered the Residence building, the Seminary buildings and the Seminary church and is about to start on the clerical house. At the north-western wing of the Residence drainage works are currently underway to ameliorate rising damp. The University's limited budget restricts the extent of building interventions and means works must be staged over a long time period. Work is needed to rehabilitate the gardens, especially in the park behind the Residence building. The layer of whitewash applied during the Soviet era over the mural paintings in the Metropolitan private chapel and in some other rooms needs to be removed. Also some damaged or lost details of equipment could be restored based on remaining similar items, such as door handles, stoves, light fittings etc. Many of the stoves have been continuously repaired and restored, even though no longer in use. There is some damage to decorative finishes in corridors and stairways due to former leaks (affecting only 3%-5% of the area).

Detailed information on the interiors and the works that have been undertaken to restore the interior decoration has not been provided.

#### Active Conservation measures

Regular condition surveys and conservation programs continue, within budgetary limitations.

The St. Ivan of Suceava Chapel, which was the private chapel of the Metropolitan bishops, is currently being restored for tourist access. It housed the ethnographic museum post-WWII but the museum has since been relocated to a former classroom.

The main rooms of the Metropolitan palace - the Synod Hall, Red Hall and Blue Hall - are on display to tourists and used for festival events. Some restoration works are planned for these.

The park contains rare species of trees and plants and a number of garden buildings and fountains, which are proposed to be restored.

ICOMOS considers that a conservation plan is required for the gardens and park behind the Residence.

#### Maintenance

Regular condition surveys and maintenance programs continue. Work is undertaken according to the urgency of the works required.

ICOMOS finds that the state of the building is stabilised, without sign of defects, and that the postponement of some desirable active rehabilitation work does not have a negative influence on the cultural values of the property.

#### Effectiveness of conservation measures

The State Party has noted that conservation measures undertaken in the past are not appropriate to today's standards and proposes to undertake training programs for staff involved in conservation and maintenance.

ICOMOS notes that descriptions and photographs of the interior decoration and mural paintings of the major halls and churches were not included in the nomination dossier.

ICOMOS considers that the property is well-maintained and conserved within budgetary limits. Special attention is needed to the conservation of the gardens and park behind the Residence.

#### Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

Management of the property is the responsibility of the Rector of the University, and is overseen by the Cultural Heritage Department of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism under the State funding program 'Comprehensive Program on Preservation of Historical Architecture in Chernivtsi for 2009-2015', approved by the Chernivtsi City Council in 2008. This covers maintenance, repairs and restoration of buildings and park, occupational health and safety, and site development including transport to the property, parking, and visitor interpretation and education programs. The University funds work related to its own use and needs within the property. Any changes to the property have to be approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

A 'Protection Contract' is signed annually with the Chernivtsi City Council covering the responsibilities of the University to the property in terms of use and maintenance.

Policy framework: management plans and arrangements, including visitor management and presentation

An outline Management Plan has been prepared for the property setting out goals in accordance with Feilden and Jokilehto (1998). No implementation dates are given, only that it will be reviewed each year in line with the agreement with Chernivtsi City Council, and more thoroughly every five years. This includes proposals for raising awareness among staff and employees of the university, as well as for the local community. The University's library and museum are open to researchers. An exhibition program is proposed. Annual financing of works to the property is provided via the State budget through the 'Programme of reconstruction of historical city centre for 2008-2012'.

The General Development Plan for Chernivtsi gives attention to the growth of tourist infrastructure as one of the major branches of the municipal economy. In relation



to the Residence complex, tourism development has to be coordinated with the University's use of the property.

Parking is an issue to be dealt with under the General Development Plan, which proposes a new plan of access to the property, as well as alternative bus routes and traffic limitation in peak periods. Parking lots will be required for tourist buses. Road signs directing visitors to the property will be placed on highways leading to the property.

It is proposed to improve visitor information services by provision of an orientation desk/kiosk, map, leaflets in several languages, explanatory/interpretative signs at certain locations and advising suitable routes, especially for visitors with special needs. Access to adequate toilets is required for tourists, and new facilities will be required. Souvenir shops marketing objects of a high standard are also proposed.

ICOMOS encourages implementation of the Management Plan and recommends that a Tourism Management Plan be developed as part of the Management Plan.

#### Risk preparedness

The University is responsible for safety and security within the complex. It is proposed to undertake a risk preparedness strategy and emergency plan for implementation in case of catastrophe.

ICOMOS considers that a risk preparedness and management strategy should be a priority.

#### Involvement of the local communities

A Methodological Council is set up under the Ukrainian Law on Museums and Art at the University to advise on the activities of the University's History and Culture Centre/Museum. This is headed by the Public Service Representative on Issues of National Cultural Heritage and convened not less than four times a year. It is proposed that the scope of this council will be widened to cover general strategy in relation to management of the property and the membership will be expanded to include competent specialists in the study and preservation of cultural heritage. It currently includes representatives of a number of government institutions but no general community members. However it is proposed that representatives of other organisations such as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, research institutions, other departments of Chernivtsi City Council, travel agencies and non-government organisations can be invited to participate.

ICOMOS considers that the State Party should be encouraged to include members of the community on the Council.

Resources, including staffing levels, expertise and training

The conservation and management of the property is funded by the State budget according to conditions of approval of the financing programs at local and national

levels. The University engages qualified firms and companies to undertake required maintenance, repairs and restoration work. It also employs staff qualified in restoration and reconstruction, tourism and management, history and culture studies, and jurisprudence, some of whom have taken part in the UNESCO Summer School in Zamość (Poland).

Employees include:

Workers (electricians, construction engineers)	18
Technicians	15
Customer service staff	28
Supervisors and security staff	18
Park maintenance staff	10

#### Effectiveness of current management

The Management system for the property is considered by the State Party to be satisfactory.

ICOMOS concurs with this assessment but notes that a plan for tourism related infrastructure and the future management of the expected increase in tourist numbers is missing and must receive attention.

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In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that the management system is appropriate and special attention is needed for visitor facilities and the future management of tourism at the property. The Management Plan should be further developed to include a risk preparedness strategy and a Tourism Management Plan and implemented as soon as possible.

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## 6 Monitoring

The property is regularly inspected by staff from the university's maintenance section twice a year – in preparation for the winter season and following it. Key indicators checked include the fence, load-bearing construction, roof and roof elements, heating (boiler house-steam heating), water supply system, sewerage system, electricity supply, fire safety, and the telephone installation. Factors such as damp, failure of damp roofing, fungi damage, masonry exfoliation, spalled brickwork, plaster damage, cracking, leaking roof plumbing, rust damage, timber decay, flaking paint decoration, and faulty garden drainage are noted for all components of the property.

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ICOMOS considers that monitoring the condition of the garden buildings, paths, trees and other planting should be part of the monitoring system.

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## 7 Conclusions

The nomination needs to be amended with a deepened comparative analysis to show that the property meets criterion (iv) and conditions of authenticity and integrity thus enabling Outstanding Universal Value to be

demonstrated. Amendments need to include discussion of examples by which Hlavka was influenced, and particular reference to his use of historicism and symbolism, with a focus on the way in which the property expresses the cultural identity of the Orthodox Church in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Recommendations with respect to inscription**

ICOMOS recommends that the examination of the nomination of the Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans, Ukraine, to the World Heritage List be **deferred** in order to allow the State party to:

- Further justify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as being an outstanding example of 19<sup>th</sup> century historicist architectural design and planning expressing the cultural identity of the Orthodox Church within the Austro-Hungarian Empire by deepening the comparative analysis;
- Extend the Management Plan to include a risk preparedness strategy and a Tourism Management Plan, and implement the Management Plan as soon as possible;
- Develop a conservation plan for the gardens and park behind the Residence, and include the planting in the monitoring system;
- Provide details of interior restoration works and descriptions and photographs of the interior painting and decoration of the property.

ICOMOS considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



Aerial view of the nominated property



General view



The Metropolitan Palace



The Seminary Building and Church