

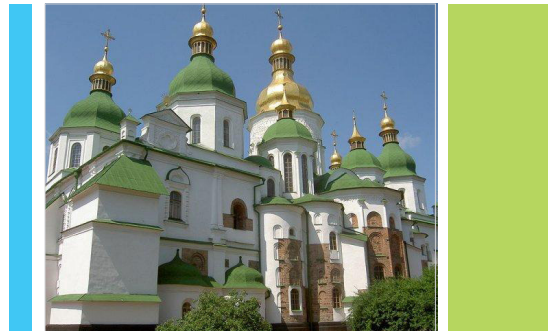


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for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus,
the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation



**CULTURAL
HERITAGE
& MODERNITY**



INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN THE CIS COUNTRIES

Outcome Paper
of the Seminar

The publication is prepared according to the results of the International Scientific and Practical Seminar of the CIS and Baltic Countries 'Integrated Approach to the Management of the World Heritage Properties' organized by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, the foundation 'Cultural Heritage and Modernity' with the consultative and financial support of the UNESCO Moscow Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation.

Project coordinators: Liubava Moreva, Dinara Khalikova (UNESCO),
Alla Stashkevich (Institute of Culture of Belarus)

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Authors:

M. Buykli,	Head of the Department of International Relations of the National Sanctuary 'Sophia of Kiev'
N. Maksakovsky,	Head of the World Heritage Department, the Russian Scientific and Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Moscow
T. Matyl,	Officer of the Department of Preservation of Historical and Cultural Heritage, Institute of Culture of Belarus
A. Stashkevich,	Head of the Department of Preservation of Historical and Cultural Heritage, Institute of Culture of Belarus
O. Titova,	Head of the Service of Management of the World Heritage Site 'Kizhi Pogost', the Federal State Budget Cultural Institution 'State Historical and Cultural and Ethnographic Museum-Reserve 'Kizhi'.

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The Outcome Paper of the Seminar gives an idea about current trends and application of an integrated approach to the heritage management, contains a characteristic of the historical and cultural potential of the World Heritage properties in the CIS countries, as well as discloses basic UNESCO requirements to the development of the management plans of the World Heritage properties. The edition contains the description of two demonstrative practices of development and implementation of management plans for the World Heritage properties (as exemplified by 'Kizhi Pogost' /Russian Federation/ and 'Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra' /Ukraine/). The final part contains recommendations developed by the seminar participants.

The authors are responsible for the choice and the presentation of the facts contained in this publication and for the opinions expressed therein, which are not necessarily those of UNESCO and do not commit the Organization.

The photos used in the publication are provided by the authors and participants of the seminar.

TABLE OF CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	4
1. Integrated Approach to the Management of Heritage Properties: Theoretical and Practical Issues	6
2. Historical and Cultural Potential of the World Heritage Properties in the CIS Countries	8
3. Management Plans for the World Heritage Properties and their Effectiveness	11
4. Use of the World Heritage Properties for the Purpose of Sustainable Tourism	21
OUTCOME DOCUMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	25
APPENDIX. Examples of the World Heritage Properties in the CIS Countries	28

INTRODUCTION

The Outcome Paper is prepared according to the results of the International Scientific and Practical Seminar of the CIS and Baltic Countries ‘Integrated approach to the management of the World Heritage properties’, which was held in Minsk on October 29–31, 2014 (Republic of Belarus). The seminar was organized by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, the foundation ‘Cultural Heritage and Modernity’ and with the consultative and financial support of the UNESCO Moscow Office. The event was held with the active participation of representatives of the Belarusian World Heritage properties: Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh and the Mir Castle Complex.

The seminar addressed practical issues in regard to capacity development for the effective management of World Heritage sites, taking into account current trends and best practices by introducing an integrated approach to heritage protection, increasing interactions with local communities, promoting sustainable tourism and the expansion of educational and youth initiatives for the effective implementation of UNESCO Conventions in the field of culture. The seminar was attended by more than 50 experts in the area of historical and cultural heritage, the World Heritage properties, as well as the representatives of the relevant ministries and agencies of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The seminar became a real platform for the exchange of information and experience between the experts of the CIS countries and the Baltic states on the management of the World Heritage properties, allowed to discuss problems and work out optimal ways of implementation of the integrated approach to the management of the heritage properties, to create a mechanism for a long-term partnership and cooperation for the countries with a common social, economic, and cultural development background.

The seminar also contributed to a better understanding of the role and importance of the UNESCO Conventions of 1972¹ and

¹ UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>



2003², provided an opportunity to assess the results of their practical application, promoted the idea of supporting cultural and natural heritage as a factor for sustainable development of society.

At the seminar, recommendations were developed concerning the introduction and development of the integrated approach for the management of the historical and cultural heritage properties in the CIS countries, as well as their effective use. Specific steps for the promotion of cooperation and networking were determined.

The publication contains general information about the current trends and application of the integrated approach for the heritage management, includes a characteristic of the historical and cultural potential of the World Heritage sites in the CIS countries, and discloses basic UNESCO requirements for the development of management plans of the World Heritage properties. The edition provides the description of two demonstrative practices of the development and implementation of management plans for the World Heritage properties (as exemplified by 'Kizhi Pogost' (Russian Federation) and 'Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra' (Ukraine). The final part analyzes the concepts 'sustainable development' and 'sustainable tourism', and ends up with recommendations developed by the participants of the seminar.

² UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage:
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001325/132540e.pdf>

1. INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF HERITAGE PROPERTIES: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

In 1986, Bernard Fielden gave a definition of the concept 'conservation of heritage', as follows: 'Conservation is a dynamic management of changes in order to reduce the rate of decay. The cultural, scientific, technical and natural heritage and resources should be considered as original documents and valuable parts. Interferences should be limited by the actions that are strictly required for further safety of heritage, and the applied methods and materials should not interfere with investigations and conservation carried out in the future. Conservation requires integration of all possible actions at the social and economic, juridical and cultural levels'³.

In the modern world, the concept of heritage has undergone significant changes: from individual monument properties to historical cities, cultural landscapes and whole regions. The philosophy of conservation has shifted its focus to conceptualize conservation as the protection of monuments together with the surrounding cultural and natural landscape.

As of today, 'integrated conservation' is the management of changes for the sake of conservation of heritage value and meanings. It is a well-established scientific professional discourse and, at the same time, a practical tool for conservation and management of natural and cultural heritage.

In Europe, the theoretical roots of integrated conservation lay in the concept of *conservazione integrata*, introduced by Piero Gazzola and promoted by the Council of Europe as the core component of the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage (1975). In Sweden, the concept of 'integrated conservation' had been introduced already in the 1960s, and led to the establishment of a comprehensive theory on heritage conservation and of innovative higher-education and research programs in the field of integrated conservation at the University of Gothenburg (ICUG) and other universities.

In recent years, the concept has been further developed and is now referred to in professional articles as 'Sustainable Integrated Conservation' (SIC). SIC stands for the integration of efforts during the whole process of protection of cultural heritage, i.e. from planning to actual management. SIC contributes to the transformation of a cultural heritage site into an asset that contributes to the cultural, social, political, economic, environmental and physical developmental dimensions of a region. According to the SIC theory, heritage conservation can benefit municipalities and communities in the following ways:

- *economically*, as it contributes to the emergence of new working places, increase of the real estate value, renovation of residential areas and development of a wide range of tourism opportunities;
- *socially and culturally*, as it not only reminds us about our past and traditions, but promotes self-definition, development of patriotism at all levels;
- *environmentally*: the conservation of monuments contributes to the reduction of dependence on new materials, environmentally unfriendly construction materials and their power-consuming industries. The protection of monuments promotes the re-usage of the existing construction materials in order to prolong the service life of the building and its components or recovery of damaged construction materials.

The SIC is based on an interdisciplinary approach that implies the involvement of locals and the interested parties and requires a systematic thinking. The stable integrated conservation covers all heritage areas: tangible and intangible, properties and environment, as well as the people living in this area and affecting its development. Its objective is not the 'conservation for the sake of conservation', but the adaptation of heritage to modern vital

³ Fielden B. Conservation of Historic Buildings, Third Edition. – 2010, P. 30.

processes, its direct influence on the sustainable development of the region and the improvement of life quality of local communities.

The UNESCO information manual 'Managing Cultural World Heritage' (UNESCO, 2013)⁴ which is developed with account of the basic principles of the integrated approach, emphasizes that 'the community of heritage practitioners has long recognized the need for new approaches to conservation, which would reflect the increased complexity of their work and facilitate a positive interaction with the larger environment in which their properties exist, with particular attention paid to local communities'⁵.

A new paradigm of interaction of the heritage properties with the surrounding natural and cultural landscape, their active inclusion into the field of social and economic life of the region; attraction to the heritage management of the representatives of the local community, at that at all stages of this process (from planning to implementation) – these are the priority orientations which form the basis of the modern approach to heritage conservation and its sustainable development. The heritage with due account of a new approach is understood as the collective property of communities and an important factor ensuring the sustainability of the latter. This aspect is getting a greater importance in case of the World Heritage properties with regard to which even greater commitments, as well as the ownership implying an international participation in the management are assumed, given that the heritage is perceived as the collective property of mankind as a whole⁶.

Actual studies show that the integrated approach is not sufficiently adopted in practice. There are a lot of factors which hinder its dissemination, among which there are: an outdated management system, a disbalance of the influence and the adoption of decisions between interested parties; a poor involvement of representatives of the local community; social and economic factors (poverty, limited access to information, lack of motivation); a personnel problem (absence of the appropriate senior executives or their poor training).

All of the above mentioned problems are relevant for the CIS countries. More than 50 World Heritage properties are concentrated in the area and they all require close attention of the state authorities and the society as a whole in order to be effectively protected and used in an optimal way which is not violating their basic value characteristics. This problem can be solved with a highly professional approach and an object-oriented policy which can be performed only by well-trained managers with theoretical knowledge and practical management skills. Unfortunately, such specialists are not trained neither at a higher education level, nor at a postgraduate education or advanced training level.

Real legislation gaps exist in these countries in regard of the safety of historical and cultural heritage, neither are there real mechanisms of interaction among experts. It is a challenge to create a perspective platform for continuous cooperation within the expert community of the CIS countries, which have common historical and socio-cultural background and do not generally encounter language barriers, a platform of extreme importance where some relations at a global level have been established already.

⁴ *Managing Cultural World Heritage*. World Heritage Resource Manual, 2013:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-cultural-world-heritage/>

⁵ *Managing Cultural World Heritage*. World Heritage Resource Manual, 2013 (English version, p. 3):
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-cultural-world-heritage/>

⁶ *Managing Cultural World Heritage*. World Heritage Resource Manual, 2013:
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-cultural-world-heritage/>

2. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN THE CIS COUNTRIES

As of the beginning of 2015, there are 1007 properties on the List of UNESCO World Heritage sites, among which 779 are properties of cultural genesis, 197 – of natural, 31 – the properties of so-called mixed heritage (cultural and natural)⁷. All of them, as it is acknowledged by the world-class experts, have ‘an outstanding universal value’ and therefore are subject to conservation in perpetuity in order to transfer to future generations. This is a real World Heritage – a heritage of the whole mankind.

To this date, there are 54 UNESCO properties on the territory of the CIS countries, including 40 cultural and 14 natural ones, all of them unique and one of a kind, without any existing analogues anywhere else in the world.

The diversity of the World Heritage properties in the CIS countries is rather large – there are architectural masterpieces, historical centres of the ancient cities, palace and park complexes, worship properties and holy places, churches and monasteries, castles and palaces, properties and ruins of ancient settlements, petroglyphs, valuable cultural landscapes, unique monuments of science and technology, ancient trade routes. The publication appendix includes brief descriptions of some World Heritage sites located in the CIS countries.

The World Cultural Heritage properties of the CIS countries relate to the most different periods of time – from prehistoric times (like the cave art of Gobustan and Tamgala whose age is calculated to be thousands of years old) until (relatively) recent ages, i.e. from the late XIX – early XX (in particular, the youngest complexes of the centre of St. Petersburg, as well as separate buildings in the complex of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square, for example, the V.I. Lenin’s Mausoleum).

The geographical distribution of the World Cultural Heritage properties, if to look at the maps of the Commonwealth countries, is very uneven: their highest concentration, for obvious reasons, accounts for the regions of the most ancient colonization and development, the areas with the most comfortable climates, the territories near water, oases, and fertile plains. Russia is a most illustrative example: all its cultural heritage properties are concentrated in the European part of the country (mainly in the centre and north-west) and there is not a similar object in the vast Siberian expanses, in the Far East so far. A similar situation is, for example, in Uzbekistan: all 4 cities – the holders of the World Heritage status - are located in the more habitable south-east of the country (Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz).

The World Heritage properties, being a well-known brand, draw an increased attention. Thus, it is no wonder that this unique resource is getting more and more actively present in the everyday life, above all in tourism and education.

The tourism potential of the World Heritage properties is significant. As to the cultural monuments, almost all of them could be successfully used (and many are already used) in a variety of fields: in group bus excursion tourism and individual caravanning trips and for specialized scientific tourism. It could also take the form of religious tourism: there are some of the most important places of Christian and Muslim pilgrimage among UNESCO properties, such as the Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius and Bolgar in Russia and Echmiadzin in Armenia (Please note that great opportunities for the development of ecotourism are offered by the World Natural Heritage properties, such as Baikal, Kamchatka, Lena pillars, Bialowieza forest, National park in Pamir, etc. that present a subject of separate consideration in addition to this publication.)

The importance of UNESCO monuments is also significant for the development of the educational field. As these properties demonstrate the most various epochs, different architectural styles, peculiarities of national cultures and are connected with significant events of the past, great people, etc. – their didactic meaning is unlimited. Practically every theme which is studied by schoolchildren or students at the lessons of history,

⁷ World Heritage List of UNESCO: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

socio-economic geography and other human science classes, can be illustrated with the example of one or another UNESCO cultural monument, whether it is an architectural masterpiece, a historical city, an ancient fortress, a palace and park complex, a collection of cave art, an ancient sanctuary or ruins of prehistoric settlement (natural properties on the UNESCO List have a quite as big didactic, educational meaning, especially when in courses on Earth sciences, geology, biology, physical geography and other natural sciences).

Moreover, it should be noted that the cognitive potential of UNESCO's historical and cultural monuments is used insufficiently, unevenly and without the support of any uniform methodology.

On the one hand, some properties, or their most accessible sections, experience high recreational loads already and exist practically at the limit of their load capacity (especially in peak periods). This actualizes the need of a thorough arrangement of such monuments together with their protection zones and of the adaptation of entire neighborhoods in order not to allow degradation of the most valuable resource.

This is the case with the most visited Russian site – 'Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments' which includes, in addition to the historical centre (which amounts to several million tourists annually), the State Museum-Reserve 'Peterhof' (4.7 mln. persons per year), the State Art and Architectural Museum Palace and Park-Reserve 'Tsarskoye Selo' (2.7 mln.), the State Artistic-Architectural Palace and Park Museum-Reserve 'Pavlovsk' – 0.7 mln., as well as over three dozens of other sightseeing attractions in vicinity of 'the northern capital'⁸. The attendance of the site of UNESCO World Heritage 'Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow' is at the level of about 2 mln. people per year (this statistic applies only to the visitors of the Moscow Kremlin; with account of the freely attended Red Square which is a part of this UNESCO site the number increases many times).

There is a high attendance of Russian UNESCO properties such as: 'White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal' (over 1 mln. people per year), 'Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings' (about 750 thous. people per year), 'Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin' (about 400 thous. people per year). The Ferapontov Monastery with its Museum of Dionysus's fresco paintings attracts about 250 thous. people per year. And even Kizhi – a small museum-reserve with World Heritage status, considerably removed from major cities, is visited very broadly by tourist cruises– about 150–200 thous. people. Tens of thousands of visitors, including pilgrims, are attracted by the Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex⁹ on an annual basis.

On the other hand, there are properties whose tourist potential has yet to be used, such as, for example, Derbent and 'Solovki' (about 50 thousand visitors annually). It is obvious that the development of infrastructure, regional and volunteer movements, popularization in the media, etc. can help. But we must remember that the possibility of any, even insignificant, increase of tourist flows to the World Heritage properties should be thoroughly studied in order not to destroy protected monuments and their surrounding territories.

The educational potential of the World Heritage properties is used quite widely. The range of problems of the World Heritage is properly reflected solely in the syllabi of UNESCO Associated schools. The syllabi of certain higher educational institutions contain courses connected with the 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (for example, at the geographical faculty of the Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov, at the geographical faculty of the Moscow State Pedagogical University). Some school geography textbooks contain information about the most famous properties of the World Heritage and general statistics of individual countries of the world. In the 2000s, the Moscow publishing house 'Drofa' published a series of general-purpose training laminated maps – the World Heritage properties in Russia, Europe, Asia and America. Educational school or student excursions were made to individual properties. Later, in 2012, the Russian Geographical Community gave a grant 'School expeditions to UNESCO Heritage sites in Russia' within the framework of which 23 expeditions were organized.

Nevertheless, the mentioned activity did not reach the scope which is adequate to the value of UNESCO World Heritage properties, as it covers a relatively narrow segment of the field of school and higher education. It requires special attention to the development of awareness-raising activities regarding World Heritage among various groups of young people. All this will contribute to a more effective implementation of the UNESCO 'World

⁸ According to the Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D. Likhachev.

⁹ According to the Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D. Likhachev.

Heritage in Young Hands' program – an important educational initiative in which the CIS countries took part as members of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

Thus, in order to ensure the effective management of the UNESCO World Heritage properties and their protection, as well as for their deeper integration into the fields of tourism and education, the integrated approach is required as it provides: the account of peculiarities of the existing socio-cultural environment, development of sustainable tourism, introduction of various educational programs aimed at popularization of heritage and development of the cross-cultural dialogue, active involvement of local communities into the daily practice of management of valuable cultural heritage properties and strengthening of interaction with governmental and non-governmental structures at all levels – federal, regional and local.

3. MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS

The management plan for the World Heritage sites as defined in the UNESCO Information manual 'Managing of the World Cultural Heritage', – is a relatively new tool which 'determines and establishes the appropriate strategy, objectives, actions and implementation structures to manage and, where appropriate, develop cultural heritage in an effective and sustainable way so that its values are retained for present and future use and appreciation'¹⁰.

Planning is required in order to assess the system of management of the World Heritage properties. The plan reflects general cultural values of the sites, as well as occurring changes which may have influence on these values. It represents a guideline document that is necessary at all stages of management (planning, implementation, monitoring) and should be a subject to review and update on a regular basis.

To the present day, the development of the management plan is closely connected to the preparation of the nomination dossier. It is a very important aspect allowing to assess the advantages of heritage that are required for sustainable development of the region in advance, as well as the possibilities which the heritage site can implement with a broad involvement of the local community.

The UNESCO information manual contains a detailed description of all stages of preparation of the management plan, a model structure and fundamental aspects. It is emphasized that planning is primarily a collective work which involves different interested parties: from management structures to nonprofit organizations and activists from the local community.

All interested parties are consequently divided into four categories:

- Those engaged in the primary heritage management system (institutions owning heritage sites and managing them),
- Private owners of heritage sites,
- Those from other management systems which provide secondary sources for managing heritage (e.g. a city council with the legal power to control buffer zones),
- Communities and other interest groups¹¹.

The management plan (hereinafter referred to as MP) should be efficient (to ensure the performance of the objective), integral (the mentioned perspective, objectives, means and tasks should be compliant), functional (practical, suitable for work), realistic (it should be achievable and executable).

As an example, the descriptions of two processes of development and implementation of management plans for the World Heritage properties in the CIS countries are given below.

¹⁰ *Managing Cultural World Heritage*. World Heritage Resource Manual, 2013 (English version, p. 124): <http://whc.unesco.org/en/managing-cultural-world-heritage/>

¹¹ The same document, p. 130

The Management Plan
as a document of complex
planning for
the conservation and
sustainable development
of the World Heritage
property 'Kizhi Pogost'

The architectural ensemble of Kizhi Pogost is one of the first Russian properties which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List (1990). It was included into the List according to 3 criteria (I, IV and V) at once.

The architectural ensemble of Kizhi Pogost is located on a narrow sand bar in the southern part of the small island of Kizhi. The ensemble consists of two wooden churches built in the XVIII century – Preobrazhenskaya (summer) and Pokrovskaya (winter) and an octagonal wooden bell-tower. The temple complex of Kizhi Pogost is surrounded by a fence, in the churchyard an ancient cemetery with a number of restored historic graves is situated. To the present date, Kizhi Pogost is the only ensemble remaining on the territory of Russia which is composed of two many domed wooden churches.

The Kizhi architectural ensemble is under the operational management of the Museum-Reserve 'Kizhi'. Accordingly, it is primarily the museum that is responsible for its safety, study and popularization. UNESCO sets a number of requirements, obligatory procedures and documents for each World Heritage site (hereinafter referred to as WHS) which are aimed at ensuring its most effective conservation. These requirements are getting more and more improved on a continuing basis responding to new challenges, risks and trends.

In accordance with UNESCO requirements, the Statement on the 'outstanding universal value' (hereinafter referred to as the OUV) of WHS 'Kizhi Pogost' was developed. All activities and projects in respect of WHS should be aimed at the safety of its OUV and its special cultural and natural environment. Given the importance of the surrounding territory for the WHS conservation, the buffer zone of the site was determined and includes the entire island of Kizhi, as well as the aquatorium of Onega Lake adjoining the island, surrounding islands and a part of the continent.

The development of the MP for the WHS 'Kizhi Pogost' began in 2011 (it was developed by the Institute of Economics of the Kolsky Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences). The work was initiated in accordance with the recommendations



of the World Heritage Committee and in accordance with UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The museum 'Kizhi' became the first one in the Russian Federation which made an attempt to develop this document. In this case, there were no formal patterns for the development of the MP. Thus, the first version of the document had required substantial revision. The World Heritage Committee and UNESCO Mission experts made some serious remarks and gave recommendations for the improvement of the MP.

In 2013, the museum specialists revised the MP in full. For consultation on the issue of rework of the MP a contract was concluded with Katri Lisitsyn (Sweden), consultant for cultural heritage, ICOMOS expert. With her participation, a seminar on the issues of management plans for the WHS was prepared and held, with the attendance of the Museum-Reserve 'Kizhi' specialists in all key directions, as well as the representatives of interested parties with regard to the WHP 'Kizhi Pogost' (government authorities, institutions of science, culture and education, non-governmental organizations) and the representatives of other WHS' of the Russian Federation.

One of the important principles during the development of the MP was the involvement of all interested persons, including the local community. All of them took part in the discussion of issues and problems relating to the identification of threats and determination of possibilities in their activities with regard to the WHS (its use and development).

At the beginning of 2014, the second edition of the MP was submitted to UNESCO for approval.

The introductory part of the MP analyzes the current state of the site and the surrounding territory – its safety, usage pattern, legal protection; including an analysis of the stakeholders with regard to the conservation and use of the WHP.

Management Plan for the WHS 'Kizhi Pogost' sets the following objectives for the management:

- Conservation of the WHS itself.
- Creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the territory.
- Achievement of a social consensus as to safety, use and development of the WHS.

Based on the analysis of the current situation, the risks with regard to the WHS, the priority directions of activities of the MP complying with its strategic objectives were determined. The priority directions of activities were connected with the creation of conditions for positive changes of the current situation in the future in the context of conservation of the OUV of the WHS. Each direction as a result is presented in the form of a specific plan containing projects and measures.

The document structure is developed in accordance with the main objectives and tasks – the three main sections of the MP.

Objective 1. Conservation of OUV of the WHS 'Kizhi Pogost'

The first objective includes work in the following directions:

- Arrangement of an effective conservation system of monuments of the Kizhi complex.
- Conservation of movable property of the WHS.
- Conservation of archaeological monuments on the territory of the WHS.
- Scientific research with regard to the WHS.
- Ensuring safety and protection of the WHS, reduction of risks of destruction and loss.
- Conservation and revitalization of the landscape which is an integral part of the OUV of the WHS 'Kizhi Pogost'.

A systematic approach to the prevention of damage to the wooden architecture monuments became the basis for the conservation of the WHS. The MP sets a requirement of a continuous complex preventive maintenance. The WHS restoration is considered both a coercive and an exceptional measure aimed at the conservation and revelation of the aesthetic and historic values of the monument. The restoration of Preobrazhenskaya Church is a priority, upon its completion historic constructions of the monument, as well as its interior and the iconostasis will be also restored.

The restoration works are under UNESCO control. ICOMOS / UNESCO Missions visit the island for the observation over restoration works on an annual basis. The experts distinguish a high level of performance of restoration works. A special attention deserves the monitoring and complex maintenance system of wooden architecture monuments which was developed and put into the museum practice.

The knowledge gained in the process of restoration and the accumulated experience in the field of conservation of wooden architecture monuments became the basis for the creation of the training and methodological centre (hereinafter referred to as the TMC). The MP assumes the creation of TMC on conservation of wooden architecture monuments on the basis of the carpenter centre of the museum-centre 'Kizhi' as one of the priority activities. In 2014, the regulation on the TMC was approved and the first test group of students was accepted.

Most open-air museums existing in the world were created in an artificially selected place where the monuments were transported to. The museum in Kizhi was created on the basis of an original architectural ensemble of Kizhi Pogost which was located in its original place. The monuments transported to the museum were placed on top of previously existing historical buildings that were lost with time. Thus, a unique landscape environment was saved. When putting Kizhi Pogost on the List of the World Cultural Heritage, recognizing the exceptional beauty of the landscape of Kizhi Pogost, the Committee recommended to the responsible authorities to maintain the existing balance between the nature and structures in this area; the erection of new residential buildings or wooden churches in the southern part of the island of Kizhi can change the historical and visual character of this area. The historic environment is an important component of OUV of the WHS. There is a perfect harmony in the criteria confirming the OUV of the site where there are monuments and the surrounding landscape.

In order to save the visual perception of the site, it was decided to focus on the epoch on the verge of the XIX–XX centuries when the stage of the progressive traditional development of the territory had ended. It is precisely for this period that the landscape situation has been determined in the most reliable manner. Lands of part of the Kizhi island and nearly 30 small villages located on other islands and in the coastal area of the Zaonezhye peninsula have been plowed in the course of agricultural activity.

It is obvious that leading the landscape to the exact image it had at a certain point in the past is impossible. In this case, it would mean almost complete plowing of the island and large areas on the surrounding territories. However, the MP assumes an extension of types of traditional works and areas (vegetable gardens, expository fields, meadows) in the island of Kizhi and in the buffer zone of the WHS, all of it with efforts of the museum and the local community.

The landscape approach is used when planning the management of the WHS 'Kizhi Pogost'. The MP determines the target state of the landscape, as well as the basic criteria of its conservation and principles of management of the landscape based on its exceptional value. Geoinformation technologies are selected as a tool for the management of the landscape.

The necessity for landscape management in the course of the general management operations of the WHS is connected to the fact that the cultural landscape is a living phenomenon which is dynamically responding to any change of external conditions – both of the natural and anthropogenic origin. To prevent the devastating effect of these factors, there is a need to provide administrative influence aimed at preservation, revitalisation and integral development of cultural landscape.

Local people who have knowledge of different types of **traditional** management of natural resources, trades and crafts, were recognized as an important part of the landscape approach, particularly since they are considered to be carriers of the living traditional culture.

Objective 2. Creation of conditions for sustainable development of the territory

Principal directions of this objective are:

- Sustainable development of tourism on the territory.
- Conservation of the natural environment.
- Social and economic development of the territory.
- Creation of conditions for the development of the local community, including awareness-raising.
- Popularization and promotion of the WHS. Organization of the effective use of the WHS's potential.

In the last decades, the territory of the Kizhi skerries was rapidly degrading. The deterioration of the social welfare of the population and absence of working places resulted in fleeing population and destruction of the system of traditional economic management on the territories. These processes were worsened by the inaccessibility of the territory. The maintenance of infrastructure facilities was not performed which eventually resulted in its unsatisfactory state or destruction. The MP offers mechanisms aimed at the sustainable development of the territory and not affecting the WHS site's OUV.

In absence of any production departments on the territory and nevertheless while being in presence of the WHS, a large number of other properties of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and an unique natural complex, tourism is one of few options for the development of this territory.

The MP assumes the elaboration of a strategy for the sustainable tourism development based on marketing researches of the target audience and the calculations of the allowed anthropogenic load on the site and the historic landscape. A more even redistribution of the anthropogenic load on the whole territory of the Kizhi skerries throughout the whole calendar year, as well as reorientation from cruise tourism to longer tourist visits on the territory with a deeper penetration into the traditional culture of Zaonezhye were defined as priority tasks.

Socio-economic development of the territory is a necessary condition not only for the development, but for the conservation of the WHS in order to avoid the threat of a final degradation of the territory and departure of the last local residents, carriers of traditional culture, as well as the runoff of the qualified personnel that are required for the conservation of the WHS.

The development of the territory around the WHS is assumed to be performed according to the basic principle of revitalization of the historic environment of the Kizhi architectural surrounding. The implementation of this principle will allow developing the required infrastructure with the use of traditional historically justified forms and historical location of the properties. This, in its turn, will allow improving the socio-economic situation of the territory, to expand the range of services, to improve their quality, as well as to ensure its safety.

However, any new project aimed at the development in the buffer zone of the WHS and the adjacent territories should undergo the procedure of Assessment of impact on the OUV of the WHS and the surrounding landscape according to UNESCO recommendations in order to not damage in any way the integrity and authenticity of the WHS.

Since ancient times, the parish churches on the island of Kizhi have been not only the centres of the spiritual life of the district, but also the symbol of commonness of the vast peasant world united through economic, social and family bonds. In 2014, the museum initiated the restoration of the traditional form of local government – the Temporal gathering of village heads of Kizhi volost selected from the most respected villagers. The Temporal gathering has already been held several times (traditionally – in the frater of Pokrovskaya Church). It was resolved that the meetings of the villagers, the museum administration and the local self-government will be held on a regular basis. The revival of this form of local self-government will contribute to the increase of mutual understanding among all the participants, a more rapid solution of problems occurring on the territory surrounding the WHS, and the revival and strengthening of the local community.

The interaction with local people is also made available through meetings, educational activities for representatives of the local community about the use of historical and cultural heritage, careful handling of natural, historical, cultural heritage in order to ensure its conservation. Cooperations were established with local businessmen, owners of local guest manors.

The activation of interactions of the museum with local community and its awareness-raising will allow to strengthen its sense of involvement and responsibility for the conservation of the WHS, by involving it in the process of conservation and revitalization of the historic landscape and traditional culture, and thus ensuring a more equitable distribution of benefits obtained from the WHS use.

Objective 3. Achievement of a social consensus regarding the conservation, use and sustainable development of the WHS

The main objective is the creation of the Community Council as a tool for achievement of social consensus and coordination of efforts of different interested parties.

The Community Council on management of the WHS 'Kizhi Pogost' was created in 2014, the Regulation on the Community Council was developed and approved. The Community Council consists of all groups of interested parties, including mandatorily representatives with decision-making powers affecting the interests of the WHS. Only in this case the Community Council may become not only a tool for achieving an agreement, an information platform, but also a real mechanism for the implementation of the MP and control of its execution.

In accordance with the Regulation on the Community Council, two working groups were created: on conservation of the OUV of the WHS and on the development of the territory around the WHS. It is assumed that working groups should work on the tasks connected to the site management more closely and present the results of their work at the meeting of the Community Council which may gather less frequently.

The decisions made in the process of the implementation of the MP should be discussed with all interested parties at the Community Council. The principle of transparency in the intentions and activity of all interested subjects is a key principle for the development and implementation of the MP.

The MP of the WHS 'Kizhi Pogost' includes the plan of actions which is prepared with the same three sections (objectives) as the main document and is developed for a period of 6 years (2014 – 2020). The museum should not be the only responsible institution for this plan of actions as the MP is a plan of coordinated actions of all interested persons aimed at conservation of the WHS and the sustainable development of the territory.

The work is not completed with the elaboration of the document, on the contrary – this is just the beginning. In the future, it is required to perform monitoring of the MP implementation, the situation analysis and the introduction of corrections to the document (including the plan of actions). This cycle should be constantly repeated on an annual basis controlling the correctness of the selected tools. Moreover, this work should involve all interested persons. According to the results of the monitoring of the MP implementation, discussions with all interested parties concerning the correction of the MP should be performed. Only under these conditions the MP will fulfill its role as a tool for planning combined actions of all interested parties for conservation and sustainable development of the WHS.

Management plan of the World Heritage Site 'Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev- Pechersk Lavra'

The World Heritage Site 'Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra' consists of two separate parts – the Saint Sophia Cathedral and the surrounding structures and the ensemble of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.

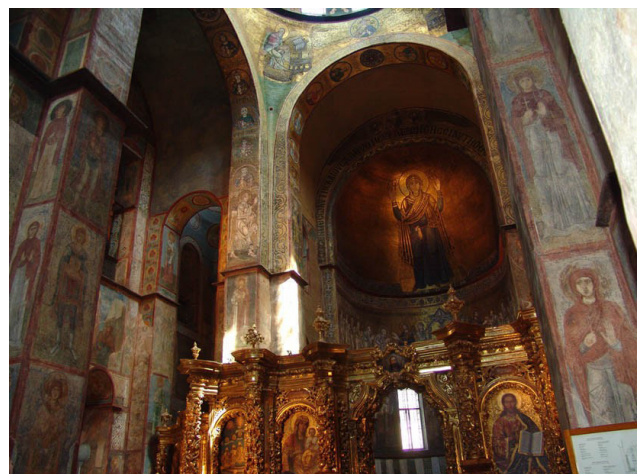
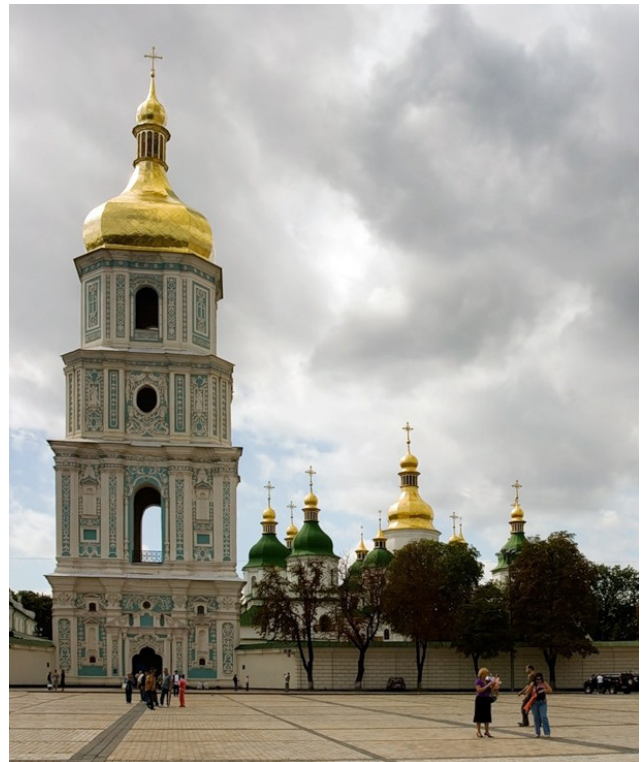
These two of the largest national sacraments connected with the age of their appearance and their role in the spiritual and cultural life of the country were included into a shared nomination. As of December 12 1990, the site 'Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra' was inscribed into the List of UNESCO World Heritage properties under the N 527.

Since the moment of putting on the List of the World Heritage sites, the site has not lost its integrity and value. The operational management of the WHS – Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings – is entrusted to the National Sanctuary 'Sophia of Kiev'.

In accordance with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention¹², the MP is the document that determines the strategy of protection, use and management aimed at conserving the OUV with the involvement of management bodies and other interested parties. The management plan of WHS 'Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings' complies with the requirements of the international and Ukrainian legislation in the field of protection of cultural heritage and determines the types of activities with different terms aimed at conservation, protection and presentation of the site.

The principal international documents that determine the requirements of the management plans for the World Heritage properties are the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the Practical guide (recommendations) on the preparation of management plans for the World Heritage properties made by the National German Commission for UNESCO.

¹² The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>



The management plan for the WHS 'Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra' is developed in order to perform the decisions of the 33–37th sessions of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in accordance with the recommendations of the UNESCO/ICOMOS monitoring missions of 2009–2013.

The work on the creation of the Management plan (MP) began in 2012. The Joint Management plan for the site 'Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra' was developed by the joint working group which included representatives of institutions entrusted with the operative management of component parts of the WHS – the National Sanctuary 'Sophia of Kiev' and the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Preserve.

The territory which is covered by the MP is determined within the component parts of the site and its protection (buffer) zone.

Thus, the management plan has the structural elements as follows:

1. Site description

- 1.1. Outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity.
- 1.2. Protection purpose.
- 1.3. Historic reference.
- 1.4. General characteristic of the site.
- 1.5. Urban development of territories of the immediate site surrounding.
- 1.6. Buffer zone.
- 1.7. Visual integrity.

2. Current state of the site

- 2.1. State of preservation.
- 2.2. Traffic and transport parking.
- 2.3. Safety, maintenance and sanitation.
- 2.4. Ecology.
- 2.5. Factors affecting the site.

3. Legal protection of monuments, provision of their integration into state and municipal programs

- 3.1. Legal protection of monuments.
- 3.2. Improvement of legal protection of movements.
- 3.3. Scheme of conflict settlement.
- 3.4. Regulatory framework.

4. Management system

- 4.1. Management structure.
- 4.2. Management bodies and their powers.
- 4.3. Advisory bodies.
- 4.4. Staff.

5. Finance support

- 5.1. Budget structure.
- 5.2. Financial control.
- 5.3. Financial planning and tendering system.
- 5.4. Sponsor fund-raising.
- 5.5. Financial support.

6. Research and popularization

- 6.1. Scientific researches.
- 6.2. Interpretation and presentation of the site.
- 6.3. Educational and socially-oriented activity.

7. Strategic objectives and their fulfillment

- 7.1. Strategic objectives.
- 7.2. Monitoring of the conservation state.
- 7.3. Current activities.
- 7.4. Scheduled perspective activities.
- 7.5. Review and update of the management plan.

The MP determined for the first time the OUV of the WHS and deciphered the criteria.

The purpose of protecting is to save the universal value of the UNESCO WHS, namely: the planned spatial structure of ensembles connected with the landscape; the material substance of buildings and structures; the sections of the archaeological and cultural layer; silhouettes and panorama of ensembles.

The means of achieving the objective include:

- Provision of the site protection together with the buffer zone with the regulatory legal acts at the state and local levels.
- Provision of an effective structure of the site management.
- Coordination of actions of all interested parties aimed at conservation, use and management of the site.
- Systematic implementation of scientific researches, restoration, conservation, rehabilitation, museumification and representation of the site with account of requirements of the international and national legislation.
- Monitoring and assessment of the impact on the site and its outstanding universal value of restoration projects and other proposed transformations and interventions, as well as the risks connected with the state of the geological environment.
- Protection of the site against possible negative impacts connected with urban transformations.
- Popularization and presentation of the site at the national and international levels.
- Improvement and development of the system of training and rise of the qualification level of specialists in the field of protection of cultural heritage.

Given the fact that the MP is the document that determines the strategy of protection, use and management aimed at the preservation of the OUV of the site, the four directions of strategic objectives are established, as follows:

- 1) Improvement of the system of legal protection of the WHS (*includes measures on the introduction of amendments into the current legal acts or initiation of new ones aimed at conservation of the WHS, improvement of the conditions of urban development in the buffer zone, adaptation of norms of the national legislation to the international legal acts ratified by the country, etc.*);
- 2) Conservation of the site, as well as the ensembles and buildings of the Cathedral of St. Sophia and the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (*includes measures aimed at ensuring a physical safety of component parts of the World Heritage properties*);
- 3) Historical and archaeological researches of the Cultural Heritage properties and the territory, scientific work (*include measures on investigation of history of component parts of the World Heritage site, life and activity of prominent persons connected with it, archeological researches of the territory of the WHS, measures on conservation and museumification of archeological properties, other scientific researches*);
- 4) Improvements of education, popularization, tourist and other socially-oriented activities (*include measures connected to the performance of excursions, tourists, education activities, creation of museum expositions, holding of exhibitions, introduction of educational programs, holding conferences, cultural events, publication of printed products and literature, etc.*).

The scheduled actions at the WHS 'Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra' include actions that are supposed to be carried out in the period from 2014 to 2030 based on the list of strategic objectives in order to ensure performance of strategic objectives.

The list of actions within a 15-year period is divided into two programs: short-term actions and long-term actions.

Short-term actions are assumed to be carried out during the first 3 years of validity of the management plan from 2014 to 2016.

Long-term actions are assumed to be carried out during the following 12 years of validity of the MP from 2017 to 2030.

The MP is developed for a period of 15 years. Every 3 years, it is expected to review the plan, analyze the implemented actions and update the plan of actions. In case of changes in the system of the site management, changes of its characteristics, attributes and the state of conservation, the appropriate changes will be reflected in new editions of the MP.

The MP is reviewed and approved by the Scientific and Methodological Council on Cultural Heritage Protection of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. At the present time, it is under consideration of UNESCO advisory bodies.

4. USE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable tourism is the youngest concept of environmentally friendly tourism. By definition, it is a particular application of the sustainable development concept which implies an integration of social, economic and ecological aspects of decision-making and practical activity.

Sustainable tourism assumes the possibility of creation of long-term conditions both for the development of tourism itself and the conservation of natural resources and social and cultural values of the society. In this case, its objective is to achieve higher standards of life by means of economic growth and safety of environmental assets, natural capital for future generations.

The need for sustainable development of tourism becomes more and more noticeable with each year because the load on heritage sites increases as a result of tourist flows. The development of tourism in the whole world has a significant impact on the state of the environment: from the visual impact of the architecture of hotels and resort complexes to noise and air pollution; from the increasing traffic stream, pollution of water sources to the loss of natural habitats.

At the present time and for the foreseeable future, a new way of thinking with a focus on sustainable development is being formed in the society which has already resulted in the occurrence of new motivations in tourism due to the need of obtaining environmentally and socially responsible tourism experience. Only in this case tourism agencies have a chance for long-term success.

Over the past ten years, the tourism industry has been formed and recognized as the world largest activity on the provision of services. This was made possible due to a wider opening of borders between the states, occurrence of additional assets, development of transport infrastructure which allowed to make travelling a mass phenomenon, to change the opinion about tours themselves which changed from a luxurious item into a factor of everyday life, and resulted in the understanding of economic benefit of this field.



Currently, 12 % of the working population is engaged in tourism, tourism costs make up more than 11 % of the world GNP. Every 2.5 seconds, a new working place is created in the field of tourism and 3.2 billion dollars of investments are made daily. The arrival of tourists is increased in high gear (from 1950 their number increased more than by 20 times)¹³.

According to futurologist John Naisbitt, in the XXI century, travel and tourism industry is one of three major moving forces in the tertiary sector of the world economy alongside with telecommunications and information technologies. An undeniable fact is that travelling and tourism play a very significant role in the economic component of sustainability, and this role will only increase in the future.

For tourism, it is characteristic that those who bear the costs do not always receive the profits. The largest corporations invest their funds into the construction of new objects in developing countries and through making use of cheap labor, they get big profits, and the level of prosperity of the local population hardly increases. Tourists often violate the peace the local people's everyday lives and their social pattern, and local self-government bodies are forced to spend more funds for the construction and operation of such structures as water treatment plants and roads required for servicing a large number of visitors.

No wonder that with such figures the impact of tourism on the environment which was underestimated before, now becomes the object of a more careful attention. Potential vectors of such an impact are very numerous and varied, but in the first turn they relate to the consumption of natural resources, environmental pollution and land development. It should be noted that the maintenance of tourist infrastructure usually requires more resources in comparison with common territories, and it gives a greater amount of waste.

Tourism as one of the largest branches of the world economy is in a complex interaction with the environment. No other branch depends in such a way on the cleanness of water, beaches, air and general environmental situation of the region. So, tourism can develop only with the rational use of natural resources. The environmental protection and conservation of nature are natural allies of industry and tourism. Both principal environmental specialists and tourism business leaders agree with it. They think that tourism will use its growing potential in order to protect nature and the environment at a global level. At the present day, the objective of advancing tourism development is formed as minimizing its negative impact on the environment. Due to the development of tourism for the last 50 years, a number of natural protected areas has increased by times: as to date, there are almost 10 thousand national parks and reserves.

Tourism industry should support projects which account for cultural and other peculiarities of local population, preserve cultural heritage of nations. Earnings from tourism should be assigned for preservation of historical and cultural monuments, customs, national traditions, except for special requirements to the environment. Tourists are often interested in exotic and unique services. Different festivals, national holidays and other events can act as a weighty argument in the severe competition between the countries in the tourism market. For most tourists the best leisure area is where there is no harmful impact of industrial enterprises and vehicles. Only for a narrow circle of specialists and amateur ecologists the primary nature is associated with such concepts as biodiversity, tropical forests or ecosystems. It is important to educate tourists, enrich them with culture information during the travelling, and popularize ideas about careful attitude to natural and other points of interest. The information given to tourists should include codes of conduct, customs (including peculiarities of cuisine, clothes and mentality), be agreed with local authorities. The examples of ecological thinking and tourists, behavior occur more often in recent years, and it is valuable. They can get necessary information from catalogues which contain important environmental data about the state of nature and the environment in different tourist areas of the world, about environmental activities carried out by individual hotels under the proper supervision in each leisure area. All this information is intended to help tourists to choose where to go and in which hotel to stay, with a realistic idea of what conditions expect them there.

Tourism should be developed so that it is of benefit for indigenous people, strengthens local economy, trains and attracts local labor, rationally uses available resources and construction materials, local agricultural

¹³ Sustainable Tourism and Cultural Heritage. A Review of Development Assistance and Its Potential to Promote Sustainability// http://www.nwhf.no/files/file/culture_fulltext.pdf

products, takes into account the area peculiarities. The interested parties of the necessary direction of tourism development should be represented by the government, both at the national and the international levels. In particular, the state can act as a regulating force, determine the conditions of development through laws and taxes. Taking into account all problems occurring due to the development of tourist industry, the necessity of complex solutions to tangled situations arises which implies a transfer to sustainable development. Through making use of the principles of the sustainable development concept, tourism may not only overcome difficulties, but act as a locomotive which will set other sectors on a path of sustainable development. The World Council of Travel and Tourism (WCTT) has approved a multidimensional strategy for the introduction and dissemination of sustainable development structures and formed dynamic structures in order to achieve this aim. The key activities are assumed to be the following tasks:

- To replace the culture of intensive consumption with the culture of reasonable growth;
- To balance economic and environmental factors of influence;
- To find common interest of tourists and local population;
- To distribute the resulting benefits among all members of the society, among the poorest and most disadvantaged population groups.

The cultural tourism plays a significant role in the development of sustainable tourism. It may be considered as an export strategy of the cultural field. Cultural tourism is a sustainable tourism as it is intended to get acquainted with such peculiarities of the place which form its culture and specificity. It aims to gather knowledge about in what connection the objects of attractiveness are not only the cultural landscape of the area, art, cultural and historical heritage, but also the way of life of the people living in this region, traditions, social environment, etc. The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) gives a very detailed determination of cultural tourism based on values and characteristics both of the past (heritage) of the area and the present values and characteristics. Cultural tourism is a form of tourism the objective of which is in getting acquainted with culture and culture environment of the place of visit, including the landscape, acquaintance with the traditions of the inhabitants and their way of life, artistic culture and art, different form of leisure activities of local people. Cultural tourism may include visiting cultural events, museums, cultural heritage properties, contacts with local people (ICOMOS, International Tourism Charter, 2002).

Modern literature about culture places emphasis on its material component (buildings, structures, artifacts, works of art, etc.), as well on its intangible part (traditions, codes of conduct, beliefs, ideas, symbols, language, etc.). In connection with it, cultural tourism is a possibility for any person not only to get acquainted with some cultural object, but to understand its interpretation, to learn new meanings through the environment, to assess the context (to feel the atmosphere, 'spirit' of the place), in other words, to learn intangible culture of place and its residents.

Thus, cultural tourism is directly connected to the level of development of the local community, the level of its culture and way of life. To have a rich cultural heritage is not enough for the development of cultural tourism. Active participation of local people in the cultural life of the region is a necessary condition of development of cultural tourism. Developing in such a way, cultural tourism encourages growth of satisfaction with the quality of life both of the residents and tourists. It is difficult to overestimate the value of management for the successful development in the field of culture and tourism. Even in the largest cities of the world focused on tourism in this development, the availability of strategy of development of cultural tourism with a specific tool management is rare. The same situation is observed also in the post-Soviet countries. For example, in the Russian Federation, only two WHS ('The Ensemble of Ferapontov Monastery', 'Kizhi Pogost') have MP at the final stage. The remaining of the 26 properties only plan the development of MPs in the recent future. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, both of the WHS have MPs and are developed together with foreign specialists and experts. In Belarus, the WHS have no effective management plans, at the moment they are at the stage of development.

Even the world-famous tourist centers such as Venice are sometimes accused of inefficient management of their cultural tourism (absence of strategic documents at the level of city administration; inefficient use of funds obtained from tourism; absence of measures aimed to achieve the balance of interests with the local

population, etc.). In order to preserve the city and improve the management system in the field of tourism, it was proposed to make a world theme park from the city, and the Disneyland Park was proposed as the management model.

The difficulties connected with searching a balance of interests of market participants are characteristic for the development of culture and tourism fields in the world. It is the institutional environment and fully formed variations of mutual relations that determine the success of development of the field of culture, especially, in the part of cultural tourism. As a rule, those cities are successful where relations are established in the field of state and private partnership in its various forms. For example, the administration of the 'Icherisheher' Reserve in Azerbaijan has the one in a kind organization of Council of Elders. It was created in order to attract the local population to the management and transparency of decision making. The Council consists of permanent residents and other interested parties of local government. The Council provides a formal mechanism to ensure the link between local needs and processes of planning and management. The consultations with the Council and its informing on the creation of programs and intervention priorities, as well as adoption of various forms are carried out on a regular basis. The Council is actively involved in the management of the World Heritage site and implementation of programs to give assistance to local people.

In the future, tourism that is making use of scenarios of sustainable development should master strategic planning in order to foresee possible negative consequences of its development and avoid them while they are still theoretical. This is one of the requirements for the future sustainable development of the tourist industry. Tourism should be included into the national scenarios of territorial planning, especially during the deployment of new infrastructures. Further use of such tools as geographic information systems (GIS) and the environmental impact assessment (EIA) should be encouraged. The development of information coverage of tourism will become important. A widespread occurrence of the Internet will make possible to access all tourist services offered in the market almost in every country of the world, as well as to the materials of international organizations implementing the concept of sustainable development of tourism in practice. All this will gradually lead to the exclusion, at first, of the most harmful and intensively consumed types of tourist activities, and this should take place simultaneously among all participants of the tourist market. Then, the forms of sustainable tourism should get a greater development under the influence of state legal measures and preferences. But tourist environment cannot be regarded as the only one in the field of promotion of ideas of sustainable development; on the contrary, a successful and more rapid implementation of the concept of sustainable development requires simultaneous interaction of both of the branches of industry, agriculture and the fields of science and education, only in this case we can guarantee success. Proper development of tourism industry can promote and increase welfare and remove social strain.

The XXI century is the time of immense changes, the distribution of sustainable tourism should become one of the most important. A further integration of all tourism fields based on the principles of sustainable development concept will take place. The main thing is so that the movement to sustainable tourism is observed from two parties. Tourists should assess their demands objectively, be ready to consume new services. A host and service party should introduce and advertise all forms based on the concept of sustainable development. Then, achievement of an objective will become more real. The world today is seriously concerned about the problems which determine our future, as well as the adoption of particular measures to solve them.

Summing up, it is important to emphasize that the integrated approach to the conservation of cultural heritage should be considered in close connection with the landscape, as well as with the issues of conservation of intangible heritage and the natural complex, the development of tourism in the territory, the creation of conditions for the development of the local community and as a whole for the sustainable development of the territory. This approach assumes not only the conservation of the site, but its adaptation to modern processes of life, to the processes of sustainable development of the territory and improvement of the quality of life of the local community.

OUTCOME DOCUMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

of the International Scientific and Practical Seminar of the CIS
and Baltic Countries

'INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD
HERITAGE PROPERTIES'

Minsk, Belarus, October 29–31, 2014

The participants of the International Scientific and Practical Seminar of the CIS and Baltic Countries 'Integrated Approach to the Management of the World Heritage Properties', organized with the support and participation of the UNESCO Moscow Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation, in partnership with the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, CIS Executive Committee, Foundation 'Cultural Heritage and Modernity', Institute of Culture of Belarus, National Historic and Cultural Museum-Reserve 'Niasvizh', as well as with the participation of representatives of relevant ministries and specialists from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Lithuania,

In consideration of a unique experience in preservation and use of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage accumulated by State Parties to the Convention of 1972 with due account for their local contexts in the field of preservation and augmentation of the national heritage;

Striving for the increase of efficiency of management of the World Heritage properties and use thereof for sustainable development;

Recognizing the need for timely and accurate execution of decisions of the World Heritage Committee, recommendations of international advisory bodies in the field of conservation of the World Heritage, ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN;

Applying and implementing the methods of a complex (integrated) approach to the preservation and management of the World Heritage properties;

In consideration of the importance of exchange of the national experience in the field of protection of cultural properties and cultural heritage at bilateral and multilateral levels, including under the auspices of UNESCO and other competent international or regional organizations;

Have recognized it necessary to deliver the following recommendations:

To recommend governments, regulatory bodies and authorities of the World Heritage properties of the CIS countries to consider the following issues in their activities:

I. Exchange of experience and best practices in preservation and management of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage properties

- Intensify cooperation with a view to exchange best practices in preservation and use of the World Heritage properties, in development and execution of plans of management of such properties, inclusion thereof into the system of cultural tourism to use them for sustainable development;
- To develop a mechanism of regular information exchange within the CIS territory with

the participation of countries from other regions on the issues of preservation of heritage properties with the use of modern information and communication technologies;

- To create an integrated Internet portal on the World Heritage properties of the CIS countries on the basis of the existing site of the Russian Scientific and Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D. Likhachev, which could become a network platform for interaction and experience exchange;
- To more actively use the existing forms of partnership within the CIS to exchange information, experience and knowledge, to train personnel in the fields which relate to strategic and management potential, development and execution of the policy in the field of preservation of the World Heritage properties including the resource of base organization of the CIS countries in the field of the World Heritage preservation;
- To develop and improve the system of training and advanced training of personnel in the field of preservation and management of the World Cultural Heritage properties at the national and regional level, including involvement in thematic internships, further education courses and seminars of representatives of religious communities dealing with the safeguarding of World Heritage properties, as well as the experts of the UNESCO World Heritage Center, ICOMOS, ICCROM;
- To develop mutual project activities in the field of preservation and management of the World Heritage properties including the preparation of trans-boundary nomination dossiers.

II. Facilitating the implementation of the complex (integrated) approach into the practice of preservation and management of the World Heritage properties

- To promote the in-depth examination and further implementation of best practices of application of the integrated approach to preservation and management of the World Heritage properties;
- Considering that the efficient use of the World Heritage properties in a modern social and cultural environment is the insurance of preservation thereof, to promote sustainable tourism, to introduce various educational programs at the World Heritage properties, aimed at promoting the heritage and developing the intercultural dialogue;
- To particularly emphasize the need for active involvement of local communities into the development and execution of plans of management of the World Heritage properties, as well as to develop practical interaction with governmental and non-governmental organizations at all levels, particularly in the field of scientific approach and education in the area of preservation and use of the World Heritage properties;
- Pay special attention to work with children and youth to further involve them into the activities related to the preservation of historic and cultural and natural heritage;
- To provide assistance and efficiently interact with representatives of religious organizations on the issues of preservation of the World Heritage properties at the national and regional levels.

III. Development and implementation of management plans of the World Heritage properties

- To facilitate the development and implementation of plans of management of the World Heritage properties, the establishment of efficient system of implementation thereof, relying on international practices and recommendations of leading experts in this field;
- To determine the legal status of the plans of management of the World Heritage properties including ensuring mandatory execution thereof by all responsible persons at the national, regional and local levels;

IV. Improvement of state mechanisms of preservation and use of the World Heritage

- To initiate and execute national and regional programs on preservation of the World Cultural Heritage including on restoration and further use, protection of intellectual property rights;
- To pay attention at the insufficiency of legal coverage of the field of management of the World Heritage properties at the national level including the absence of legislative recognition of the status of protective zones, plans of management of the World Heritage properties and duties of the executives thereof. Early integration of the provisions of the Convention of 1972 and its instruction into the national legislation will facilitate the successful preservation of the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage properties;
- Agencies for protection of the cultural heritage properties, and organizations using the World Heritage properties should provide for the establishment of dedicated structural subdivisions or the assignment of in-house staff responsible for ensuring the compliance with the requirements of the UNESCO Convention on the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Participants of the Seminar express their thanks to the UNESCO Moscow Office, the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, CIS Executive Committee, Foundation 'Cultural Heritage and Modernity', Institute of Culture of Belarus, State Educational Institution, National Historic and Cultural Museum-Reserve 'Niasvizh' for the arrangement and conduction of the seminar.

The participants of the seminar believe that the execution of priorities of the protection of the cultural heritage will become a significant contribution to the process of establishment of common cultural space of the CIS countries based on the knowledge and humanist values, will facilitate the preservation and augmentation of cultural values all over the world, as well as continuity of historic consciousness of all generations.

WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN THE CIS COUNTRIES

Architectural masterpieces

Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley (Armenia)

The ancient churches and tombs of Geghard, some of which are cut into the rock, is a true masterpiece of Medieval Armenian architecture. The complex of the monastery buildings seamlessly blends into the Upper Azat Valley's landscape of great natural beauty, and is surrounded by towering cliffs.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/960>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/geghard.html>

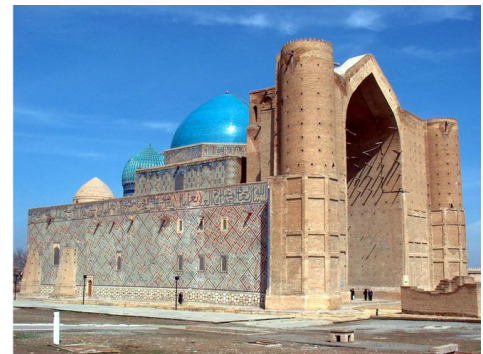


Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (Kazakhstan)

The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, in the town of Yasi (now Turkestan) was built at the time of Timur (Tamerlane), at the end of XIV – beginning of XV centuries. In this partly unfinished building, Persian master builders experimented with architectural and structural solutions later used in the construction of Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid Empire. Today, it is one of the largest and best-preserved constructions of our days.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1103>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/mausoleumkhojaahmedyasawi.html>

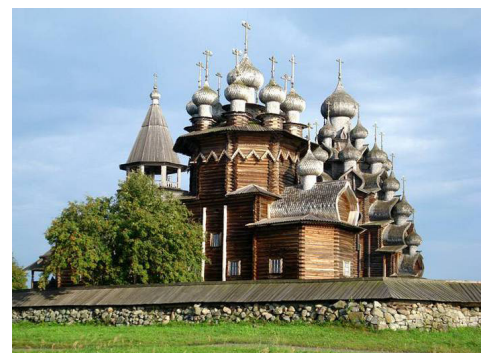


Kizhi Pogost (Russia)

The Pogost of Kizhi is located on one of the many islands in Lake Onega, in Karelia. Two 18th-century wooden churches and an octagonal clock tower, also in wood and built in 1862, can be seen there. 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.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/544>

<http://kizhi.karelia.ru/>



Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye (Russia)

The Church was built in 1532 on the imperial estate of Kolomenskoye, near Moscow, to celebrate the birth of the prince who was to become Tsar Ivan IV ('the Terrible'). One of the earliest examples of a traditional wooden tent-roofed church on a stone and brick substructure, the Church of Ascension had a great influence on the development of Russian ecclesiastical architecture.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/634>
<http://mgomz.ru>



Historical centers of ancient cities

Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower (Azerbaijan)

Built on a site inhabited since the Palaeolithic period, the Walled City of Baku reveals evidence of Zoroastrian, Sasanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian presence in cultural continuity. The Inner City (Icherisheher) has preserved much of its 12th-century defensive walls. The 12th-century Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy) is built over earlier structures dating from the 7th to 6th centuries BC, and the 15th-century Shirvanshahs' Palace is one of the pearls of Azerbaijan's architecture.

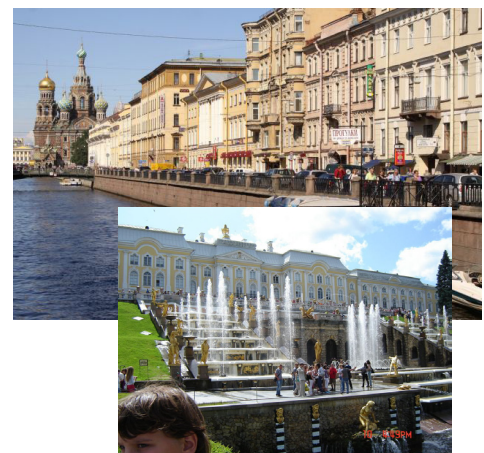
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/958>
<http://www.icherisheher.gov.az/>



Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russia)

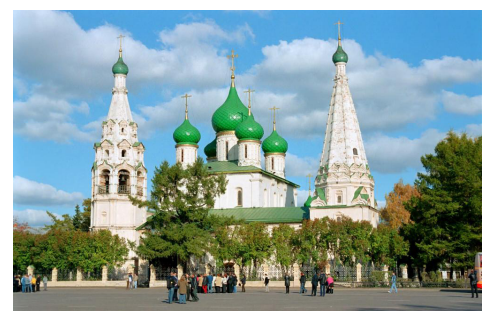
The 'Venice of the North', with its numerous canals and more than 400 bridges, is the result of a vast urban project begun in 1703 under Peter the Great. Later known as Leningrad (from 1924 to 1991), the city is closely associated with the October Revolution of 1917. Its architectural heritage reconciles the very different Baroque and classical styles, as can be seen in the Admiralty, the Winter Palace, the Marble Palace and the Hermitage.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/540>
<http://www.culture.ru/institutes/2937>



Historical Centre of Yaroslavl (Russia)

Situated at the confluence of the Volga and Kotorosl Rivers some 250 km north-east of Moscow, the historic city of Yaroslavl developed into a major commercial centre from the 11th century. It is renowned for its numerous 17th-century churches and is an outstanding example of the urban planning reform Empress Catherine the Great ordered for the whole of Russia in 1763. While keeping some of its significant historic structures, the city was renovated in the classical style on a radial urban master plan. It has also kept elements from



the 16th century in the Spassky Monastery, one of the oldest in the Upper Volga region, built on the site of a pagan temple in the late 12th century but reconstructed over time.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170>
<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/yaroslavl.html>



Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan)

Bukhara, which is situated on the Silk Route, is more than 2,000 years old. It is the most complete example of a medieval city in Central Asia, with an urban fabric that has remained largely intact. Monuments of particular interest include the famous tomb of Ismail Samani, a masterpiece of 10th-century Muslim architecture, and a large number of 17th-century madrasas.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/602>
<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/bukhara.html>



Samarkand – Crossroad of Cultures (Uzbekistan)

Ancient Samarkand can be called a crossroad and melting pot of many world cultures. Founded in the 7th century B.C. as ancient Afrasiab, Samarkand had its most significant development in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th centuries. The major monuments include the Registan Mosque and three madrasas, Bibi-Khanum Mosque, the Shakhi-Zinda compound and the Gur-Emir ensemble, as well as Ulugh-Beg's Observatory.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/603>
<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/samarkand.html>



The Ensemble of the Historic Center of Lviv (Ukraine)

The city of Lviv, founded in the late Middle Ages, was a flourishing administrative, religious and commercial centre for several centuries. The medieval urban topography has been preserved virtually intact (in particular, there is evidence of different ethnic communities who lived there), along with many fine Baroque and later buildings.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/865>
<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/lviv.html>



Palaces and Gardens

Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (Belarus)

The Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh is located in central Belarus. The Radziwill dynasty, who built and kept the ensemble from the 16th century until 1939, gave birth to some of the most important personalities in European history and culture. Due to their efforts, the town of Nesvizh came to exercise great influence on the sciences, arts, crafts and architecture. The complex consists of the residential castle and the mausoleum Church of Corpus Christi with their setting. The castle has ten interconnected buildings, which developed as an architectural whole around a six-sided courtyard. The palaces and the church became important prototypes marking the development of architecture throughout Central Europe and Russia.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1196>

<http://niasvizh.by/ru/>



Properties of religious worship and sanctuaries

Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain (Kyrgyzstan)

The Mountain dominates the Fergana Valley and forms the backdrop to the city of Osh, at the crossroads of important routes on the Central Asian Silk Roads. For more than one and a half millennia, Sulaiman-Too was a beacon for travelers revered as a sacred mountain. Its five peaks and slopes contain numerous ancient places of worship and caves with petroglyphs as well as two largely reconstructed 16th century mosques. One hundred and one properties with petroglyphs representing humans and animals as well as geometrical forms have been indexed in the property so far. The site numbers 17 places of worship, which are still in use, however, most of those places are neglected. Veneration for the mountain blends pre-Islamic and Islamic beliefs. Sulaiman-Too is believed to represent the most complete example of a sacred mountain anywhere in Central Asia, worshipped over several millennia.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1230>



Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russia)

This property lies on the shores of the Volga River, south of its confluence with the River Kama, and south of the capital of Tatarstan, Kazan. It contains evidence of the medieval city of Bolgar, an early settlement of the civilization of Volga-Bolgars, which existed between the 7th and 15th centuries AD, and was the first capital of the Golden Horde in the 13th century. Bolgar represents the historical and cultural exchanges and transformations of Eurasia over several centuries that



played a pivotal role in the formation of civilizations, customs and cultural traditions. The property provides remarkable evidence of historic continuity and cultural diversity. It is a symbolic reminder of the acceptance of Islam by the Volga-Bolgars in the year of 922 and remains a sacred pilgrimage destination to the Tatar Muslims.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/981>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/bolgar.html>



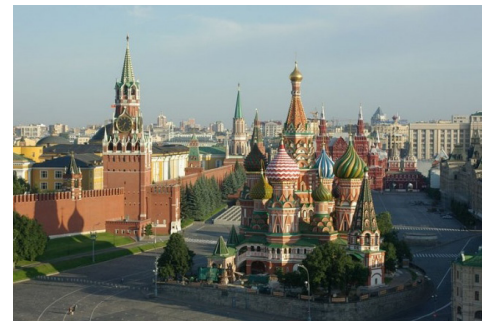
Kremlins

Moscow Kremlin and Red Square (Russia)

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

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/545>

<http://www.museum.ru/M287>

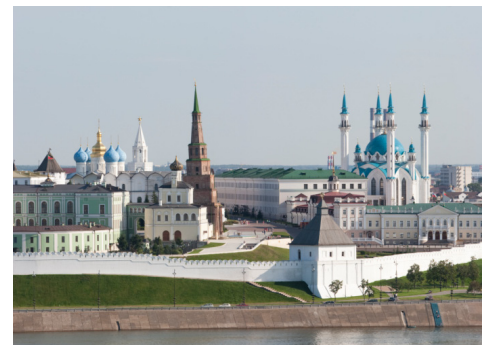


Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin (Russia)

Built on an ancient site, the Kazan Kremlin dates from the Muslim period of the Golden Horde and the Kazan Khanate. It was conquered by Ivan the Terrible in 1552 and became the Christian See of the Volga Land. The only surviving Tatar fortress in Russia and an important place of pilgrimage, the Kazan Kremlin consists of an outstanding group of historic buildings dating from the 16th to 19th centuries, integrating the remains of earlier structures of the 10th to 16th centuries.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/980>

<http://www.kazan-kremlin.ru/>



Cathedrals and monasteries

Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots (Armenia)

The outstanding samples of Armenian ecclesiastical architecture, the cathedral and three ancient churches of Echmiatsin (built 1,700 years ago) and the archaeological remains at Zvartnots (middle of the 7th century) graphically illustrate the evolution and development of the Armenian central-domed cross-hall type of church, which exerted a profound influence on architectural and artistic development in the region.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1011>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/echmiatsinzvartnots.html>

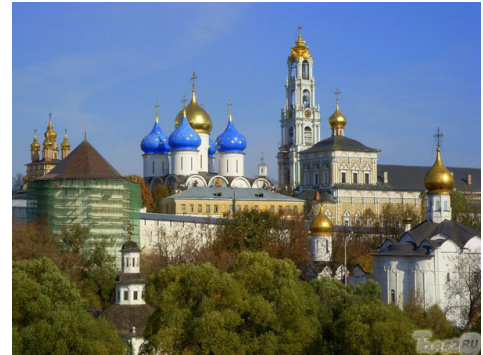


Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad (Russia)

This is a fine example of a working Orthodox monastery, with military features that are typical of the 15th to the 18th century, the period during which it developed. The main church of the Lavra, the Cathedral of the Assumption (echoing the Kremlin Cathedral of the same name), contains the tomb of Boris Godunov. Among the treasures of the Lavra is the famous icon, The Trinity, by Andrei Rublev.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/657>

<http://www.stsl.ru/>



Ensemble of the Ferapontov Monastery (Russia)

The Ferapontov Monastery, in the Vologda region in northern Russia, is an exceptionally well-preserved and complete example of a Russian Orthodox monastic complex of the 15th-17th centuries, a period of great significance in the development of the unified Russian state and its culture. The architecture of the monastery is outstanding in its inventiveness and purity. The interior is graced by the magnificent wall paintings of Dionisy, the greatest Russian artist of the end of the 15th century.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/982>

<http://www.ferapontov.ru/>

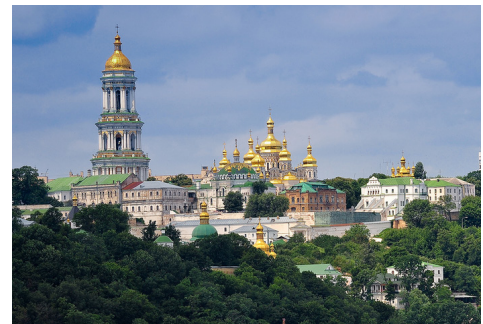


Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra (Ukraine)

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

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527>

<http://www.lavra.ua/>



Castles

Mir Castle Complex (Belarus)

The construction of this castle began at the end of the 15th century, in Gothic style. It was subsequently extended and reconstructed, first in the Renaissance and then in the Baroque style. After being abandoned for nearly a century and suffering severe damage during the war of 1812, the castle was restored at the end of the 19th century, with the addition of a number of new elements and the landscaping of the surrounding area as a park. Its present form is graphic testimony to its rich and turbulent history.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/625>

<http://www.mirzamak.by/>



Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent (Russia)

Ancient Derbent was part of the northern lines of the Sasanian Persian Empire, which extended east and west of the Caspian Sea. The fortification was built in stone. It consisted of two parallel walls that formed a barrier from the seashore up to the mountain. The town of Derbent was built between these two walls, and has retained part of its medieval fabric. The site continued to be of great strategic importance until the 19th century.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1070>

<http://derbentmuzei.ru/>



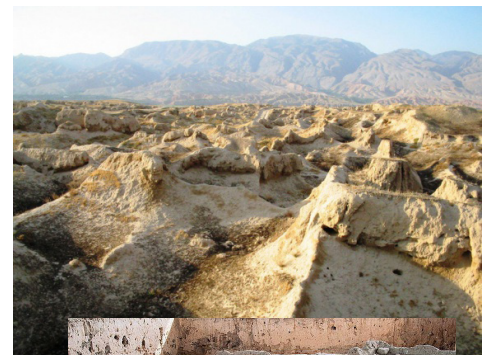
Properties and ruins of ancient settlements

Proto-urban Site of Sarazm (Tajikistan)

Sarazm, which means 'where the land begins', is an archaeological site bearing testimony to the development of human settlements in Central Asia, from the 4th millennium BCE to the end of the 3rd millennium BCE. The ruins demonstrate the early development of proto-urbanization in this region. This centre of settlement, one of the oldest in Central Asia, is situated between a mountainous region suitable for cattle rearing by nomadic pastoralists, and a large valley conducive to the development of agriculture and irrigation by the first settled populations in the region. Sarazm also demonstrates the existence of commercial and cultural exchanges and trade relations with peoples over an extensive geographical area, extending from the steppes of Central Asia and Turkmenistan, to the Iranian plateau, the Indus valley and as far as the Indian Ocean.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1141>

<http://www.gobustan-rockart.az/>



State Historical and Cultural Park 'Ancient Merv' (Turkmenistan)

Ancient Merv is the oldest and best-preserved of the oasis-cities along the Silk Route in Central Asia. The remains in this vast oasis span 4,000 years of human history. A number of Merv's monuments are still visible, particularly from the last two millennia.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/886>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/ancientmerv.html>



Kunya-Urgench (Turkmenistan)

Kunya-Urgench (Old Urgench) is situated in north-western Turkmenistan, on the left bank of the Amu Daria River. Urgench was the capital of the Khorezm region, part of the Achaemenid Empire. The old town contains a series of monuments mainly from the 11th to 16th centuries, including a mosque, the gates of a caravanserai, fortresses, mausoleums and a minaret. The monuments testify to outstanding achievements in architecture and craftsmanship whose influence reached Iran and Afghanistan, and later the architecture of the Mogul Empire of 16th-century India.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1199>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/curonianspit.html>



Petroglyphs

Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (Azerbaijan)

Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape covers three areas of a plateau of rocky boulders rising out of the semi-desert region, with an outstanding collection of more than 6,000 rock engravings bearing testimony to 4,000 years of rock art. The site also features the remains of inhabited caves, settlements and burials, all reflecting an intensive human use by the inhabitants of the area during the wet period that followed the last Ice Age, from the Upper Paleolithic to the Middle Ages. The site, which covers an area of 537 ha, is part of the larger protected Gobustan Reservation.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1076>

http://www.gobustan-rockart.az/russian/ru_index.htm



Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly (Kazakhstan)

Set around the lush Tamgaly Gorge, amidst the vast, arid Chu-Ili mountains, is a remarkable concentration of some 5,000 unique rock carvings dating from the second half of the second millennium BC to the beginning of the 20th century. A huge number of ancient tombs are to be found including stone enclosures with boxes and cists (middle and late Bronze Age), and mounds (kurgans) of stone and earth (early Iron Age to the present). The central canyon contains the densest concentration of engravings and what are believed to be altars, suggesting that these places were used for sacrificial offerings.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1145>

http://www.madenimura.kz/ru/culture-legacy/region/almaty_oblast/memorial/tamgaly



Valuable cultural landscapes

Curonian Spit (Russia, Lithuania)

Human habitation of this elongated sand dune peninsula, 98 km long and 0.4-4 km wide, dates back to prehistoric times. Throughout this period, it has been threatened by the natural forces of wind and waves. Its survival to the present day has been made possible only as a result of ceaseless human efforts to combat the erosion of the Spit, dramatically illustrated by continuing stabilisation and reforestation projects.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/994>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/curonianspit.html>



Unique artifacts of the history of science and technology

Struve Geodetic Arc (Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Finland, Sweden, Estonia)

The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2,820 km. These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve (a.k.a. Vasily Yakovlevich Struve), which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping. It is an extraordinary example of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries, and of collaboration between monarchs for a scientific cause. The original arc consisted of 258 main triangles with 265 main station points. The listed site includes 34 of the original station points, with different markings, i.e. a drilled hole in rock, iron cross, cairns, or built obelisks.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1187>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/struvegeodeticarc.html>



Ancient trade routes

Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China)

This property is a 5,000 km section of the extensive Silk Roads network, stretching from Chang'an/Luoyang, the central capital of China in the Han and Tang dynasties, to the Zhetysu region of Central Asia. It took shape between the 2nd century BC and 1st century AD and remained in use until the 16th century, linking multiple civilizations and facilitating far-reaching exchanges of activities in trade, religious beliefs, scientific knowledge, technological innovation, cultural practices and the arts. The thirty three components included in the routes network include capital cities and palace complexes of various empires and Khan kingdoms, trading settlements, Buddhist cave temples, ancient paths, posthouses, passes, beacon towers, sections of The Great Wall, fortifications, tombs and religious buildings.

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1442>

<http://www.worldheritagesite.org/sites/silkroads.html>

