

## WHC Nomination Documentation

File name: 865.pdf UNESCO Region EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

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SITE NAME ("TITLE") L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre

DATE OF INSCRIPTION ("SUBJECT") 5 / 12 / 1998

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") UKRAINE

CRITERIA ("KEY WORDS") C (ii)(v)

### DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

#### 22nd Session

The Committee inscribed this site on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), and (v):

Criterion (ii): In its urban fabric and its architecture, L'viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of Eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany.

Criterion (v): The political and commercial role of L'viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city, evidence for which is still discernible in the modern townscape.

The Delegate of Hungary remarked that State Party would need to give increased attention to the management of tourism at this site.

The Observer of Poland commended the State Party for this nomination (see Annex VII.2 to this report). The Mayor of L'viv thanked the Committee and pledged to maintain and promote the plural cultural values of this property.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The city of L'viv, founded in the later Middle Ages, flourished as an administrative, religious, and commercial centre for several centuries. It has preserved virtually intact its medieval urban topography, and in particular evidence of the separate ethnic communities who lived there, along with many fine Baroque and later buildings.

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1.b. State, province or region: Ukraine, Halychyna L'viv oblast'

1.d Exact location: 49°51' N ; 24°02' E

C 865

## WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION

Name of property: **L'VIV - The Ensemble of the Historical Centre**  
State party: **UKRAINE**



Prepared by: Directorate for the protection of the historical environment  
in the City of L'viv, L'viv City Municipality  
Government of Ukraine

Date: May 1997



## 1. Specific location

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a) Country Ukraine  
b) State, Province or Region Halychyna, L'viv oblast'  
c) Name of property L'VIV - The Ensemble of the Historical Centre

d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates The geographical coordinates are:  
Latitude 49° 51'N  
Longitude 24° 02'E

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## 2. Juridical data

a) Owner L'viv City Council Executive Committee  
b) Legal status State owned. It is protected by the state and has the status of a National Historical and Architectural Reserve (obtained in 1975).  
c) Responsible administration

- National Committee on Urban Building and Architecture of Ukraine
- Directorate for the protection and restoration of architectural monuments at the National Committee on Urban Building and Architecture of Ukraine
- L'viv Oblast State Administration
- Executive Committee of L'viv City Council of People's Deputies
- L'viv City Council Executive Committee

Ukraine  
L'viv 290008  
1, Rynok sq.  
City Hall

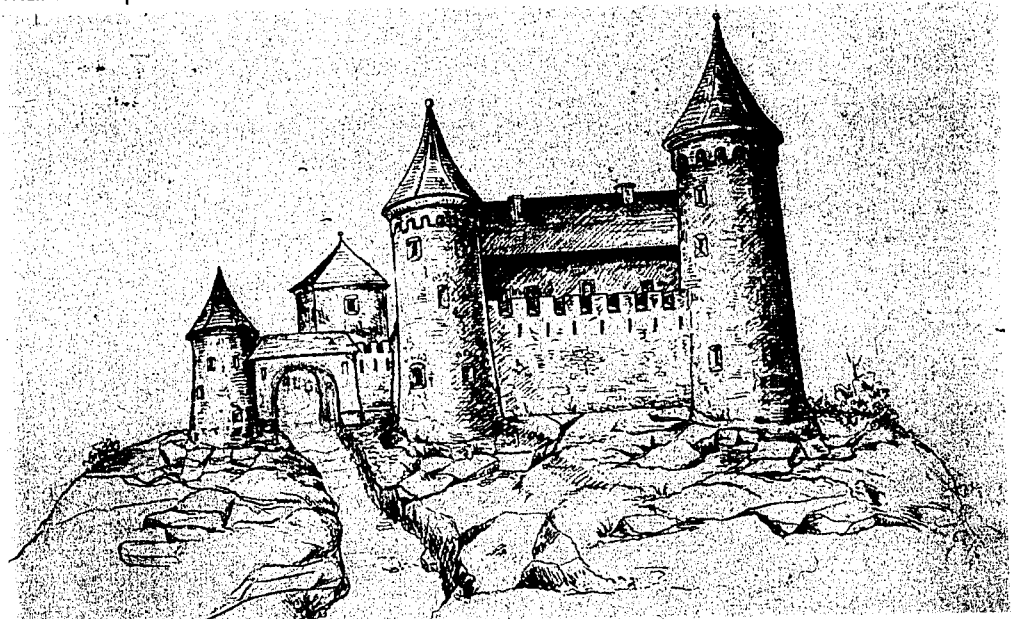
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## 3. Identification

### a) Description and inventory

L'viv is the only city in Ukraine that has completely preserved its Medieval planning scheme, peculiarities of urban building and greening. 2,000 historical monuments that illustrate the establishment and the history of city development have been included in the national register. They represent practically all styles and trends of urban building from the 13th to the 20th centuries. As a whole they create a unique natural and architectural ensemble of the city that came into being at the beginning of the 13th century on the site of the former settlement of the 5th-6th centuries. The Ensemble of heritage properties making up L'viv historical centre includes many distinct parts representing different historical stages of development of the city environment.

**1. Vysokyi Zamok (High Castle) and Pidzamche (Around-the-Castle Area):** the primary part of the town structure, appeared around the 5th century and by the 12th century was a well-developed urban settlement. Authentic historical monuments of the 13th-17th century, planning scheme of streets and squares, solid layer of archeological cultural stratum, natural and anthropologically-changed landscape are partly preserved. Natural geographical peculiarities of the cityscape are the following: location at the edge of Polissia lowland and Podillia highland, in L'viv hollow that was formed by the Poltva river basin, slopes of L'viv plato and hills of Rostochia through which the main European watershed between the Baltic sea and the Black sea basins runs.



*Vysokyi Zamok /High Castle/ in the mid 17*

These areas enclose the castle hill with the remains of the castle (dates from the 13th century) and the site which in the 13th-early 14th century housed ten Orthodox churches and monasteries, three Armenian churches, two Catholic cathedrals, a mosque and a synagogue. The following churches still remain:

- **St. Mykolai's Church** (the 13th-18th). First mentioned in 1292, rebuilt in the 17th and 19th centuries. It is considered to be a family church of Halychyna kings, the founders of the city. It has the original wall layers of hewn white stone blocks. The design is cruciform and domed. The church is crowned with domes featuring loop-hole skylights traditional for Ukrainian sacred architecture. The combination of classical cruciform design with Roman construction techniques creates a unique style, particular to ancient Halychyna architecture.
- **St. Paraskeva Piatnytsia's Church** - built in the 13th century, rebuilt in 1643-1645. It was constructed of hewn stones and bricks, with a nave, a small chancel. The upper tier features skylight openings that testify to its defense capabilities. The iconostasis of the church, created in the 1740's by L'viv painters and carvers of Fedor Senkovich's workshop, is of significant historical value.
- **St. Onufri's Church and Basilian monastery**. Initial records on this church date back to the 13th century wooden structure. A new stone construction was erected in the 16th century, extended and rebuilt in the period between the 18th and early 20th century. The interior of the church contains the wooden amvon of the 18th century made by Lazar Paslavskyi and iconostasis of the early 20th century some icons of which were painted by Modest Sosenko. The monastery dates from the 16th-19th centuries, the bell-tower from the 19th century and defense walls from the 17th century.
- **St. John the Baptist Cathedral** (the mid-13th century). It was meant for Konstance, the wife of Halychyna King Lev. She was a daughter of Hungarian King Bella IV. The facade of the church was changed in the course of numerous reconstructions. In 1887 it was rebuilt in Neo-Roman style, and after the restoration of 1989 the church retained its original appearance.
- **Maria Snizhna's Church**, founded by German colonists in the 14th century, its style changed by renovations of 1888-1892. At present it is a stone building of basilica design with the elliptical altar crowned by the apse. The interior preserves the details of wood carvings in Baroque style dated from the 18th century.

Like other Kniaz (the King) towns the layout of Pidzamche is in a linear scheme, demonstrated by the location of sacred buildings along the ancient trade route. The preserved toponym «Staryi Rynok» (Old Market) identifies the location of a trade square of the ancient city.

## 2. Seredmistia (Middletown).

Adjacent to Pidzamche is the Seredmistia that emerged in the mid-14th century on the site of Kniaz town. It is an entirely preserved example of regular urban building in the East Europe region. The character of the city environment is determined by buildings used for residential, public and religious purposes and owned by different national communities that resided in the city, but all these buildings were constructed in a concordant and harmonizing manner. Among monuments, Renaissance buildings predominate and incorporate relics of earlier constructions. Due to enrichment of local building traditions with elements of European architecture, L'viv developed a globally outstanding architectural environment in Renaissance and Baroque chefs-d'oeuvre.

Buildings of the 19th-20th centuries were skillfully inserted in the older historical environment. The central part of Seredmistia is girdled by parks that developed on sites of demolished Medieval city fortifications and by monasteries and residences of noblemen built mainly in Baroque style.

Main historical elements of Seredmistia site are:

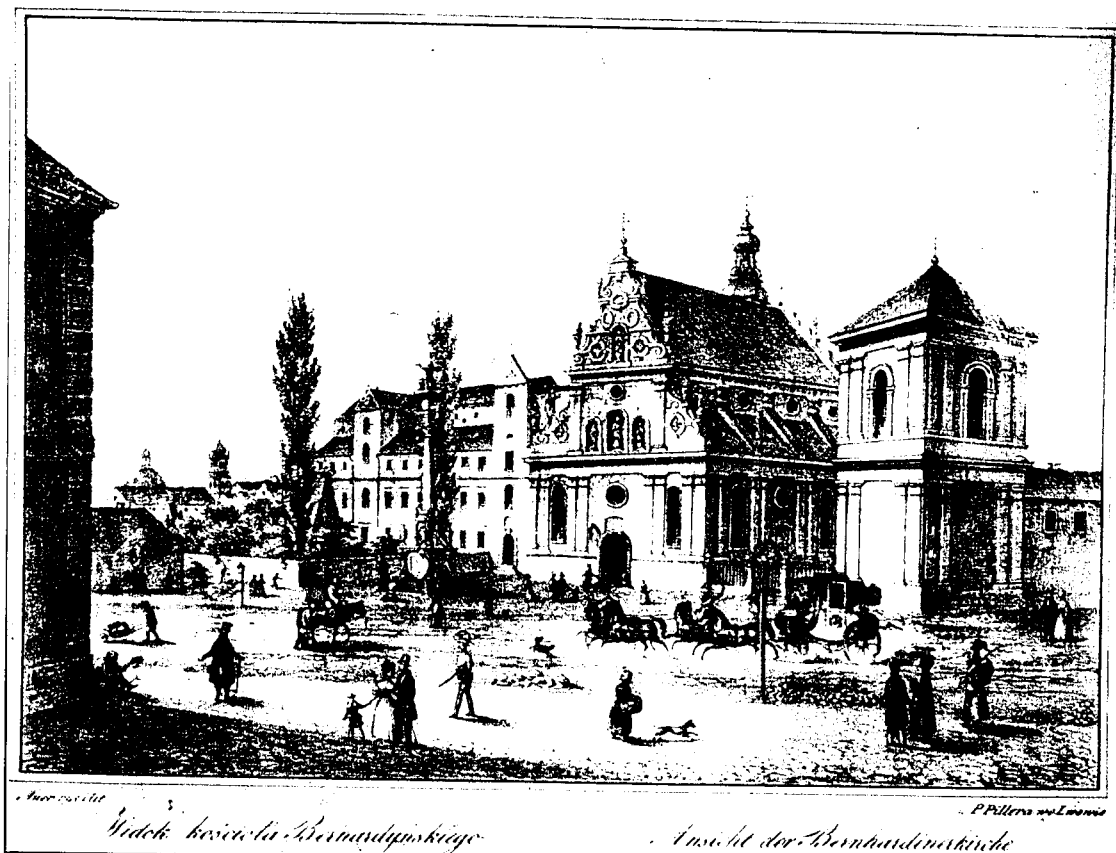
- **Rynok Square Ensemble** - an example of housing construction of the 14th-19th centuries. The ensemble is formed by a square with the central tower. The tower dates from the 14th century, its present day appearance unchanged since the latest reconstruction in 1827-1835. On its perimeter the square is surrounded by a line of residential buildings - the best examples of Renaissance, Baroque and Empire archi-



tectural styles. Most of the buildings retain their original layout - a two-window living room and a one-window side room, both facing the square; their interior decorations have been partially preserved. Asymmetric facade of Medieval buildings is characteristic of L'viv city. Architects that designed and reconstructed square buildings originated from different parts of Europe. Notable architects include: Petro Poleiovskiy, Petro Barbon, Pavlo Rymlianyyn (from Rome), Pavlo Schaslyvyi (the Happy), Jan de Witte. The beauty and composite accent of the square are given by the four fountains, placed at each corner of the square, with stone sculptures of Greek gods and goddesses created by Hartman Witwer in 1793.

The Seredmistia area contains:

- **The Ensemble of Uspenska (Assumption) Church** - consists of the church (1591-1629, arch. Petro Rymlianyyn and Woitch Kapinos), the chapel of Three Prelates (1578-1590, arch. Andrii Pidlisnyi), and Korniakt's tower (1572-1578, architect Petro Barbon). The Ensemble is a unique as an example of architecture that embraces Renaissance traditions and local traditions of triune wooden temples. Spatial composition of the church and chapel, built of large stone blocks, follows the example of the Ukrainian wooden three-part (babinets 'a narthex formally reserved for women', nave, chancel), three-top (three domes) temples. The church contains icons dating from 1630-1638 painted by Fedor Sen'kovych and M. Petrakhnovych, masterpieces of the 18th-19th centuries, and stained glass windows of 1920-1930 made by Petro Kholodnyi. The bell-tower is 65 meters high, it has four levels and a square foundation. After the fire of 1695 the original hipped roof was replaced by a Baroque helmet roof. The complex of Uspenska church is quite unique and the best preserved monument of Renaissance architecture in Ukraine. The Ensemble is also of great importance considering its connection with the activities of Stavropihiiske Bratstvo (the brotherhood), an organization for Orthodox citizens of L'viv. The Stavropihiiske Bratstvo conducted considerable political, cultural and educational activities and was a centre of publishing. Bratstvo produced prominent figures of Ukrainian Renaissance: Stefan and Lavrentii Zyzanii, Kyrylo Starovetskyi, Pamvo Berynda, Iov Boretskyi. In the 16th-18th centuries the church was the heart of the Ukrainian quarter in Seredmistia.
- **The Ensemble of the Armenian Church**: the Armenian church (1363, arch. Doring), the bell-tower (1571), the decorative column with the statue of St. Christopher (1726), the building of the former Armenian bank (17th c.), the palace of Armenian archbishops (17th-18th c.), Benedictine Armenian convent (17th c.). It was the heart of the quarter where Armenians settled and dwelt. The composition and the construction of the temple combine the techniques of Armenian and local architectures. It was built of white cut stones. The interior contains unique frescos of the 14th and early 15th centuries, painted in ancient Ukrainian manner. The church also contains examples of sacred objects, unique to Ukraine, including styled sacrificial crosses («khachkar), cut in stone and alabaster, dating from the 14th-15th centuries, as well as a carved head-stone of Armenian Patriarch Stefan V who died in L'viv in 1551. At the beginning of the 17th century L'viv had one of the oldest Armenian publishing houses.
- **The Ensemble of Latin Metropolitan Cathedral** which consists of the cathedral (14th-15th centuries), Kampians' chapel (1629), Boims' chapel (1609-1615). The cathedral has three naves, stretched presbyter, built of stone and bricks. The restoration that took place in 1760-1778 changed this Gothic temple and added some Baroque forms to its facade and interior. As for the construction and spatial composition of Boims' chapel, it is a cube building, crowned with a Renaissance dome on octad. The exterior and interior are richly ornated with stone carvings and sculptural decor. Jan Phister and Heinrich Horst worked on sculptural decoration of Boims' and Kampians' chapels.
- **The Ensemble of Bernardine monastery**: the cathedral from 1600-1630 that was built on the site of the earlier (15th c.) construction, the monastery, the bell-tower, rotunda, a decorative colon, defense walls - all together they form a fortified complex, that emerged outside the city fortifications. The cathedral is of Basilic type, it comprises the features of Italian and German Renaissance with Manneristic details. Cathedral's builders were Pavlo Rymlianyyn and Ambrosi Prykhylnyi. The interior contains wall paintings of 1738-1740.



K.Auer, The Church of Bernardines, 19th c.

- **The Ensemble of Jesuits Cathedral and collegium:** the cathedral (1610-1630, arch. J. Briano) is a three-naves building with sculptural decor and interior frescos; Jesuits collegium dates from 1723.
- **The Ensemble of Dominican Church** (18th c., arch. Jan de Witte): the church is one of the most grandiose baroque building in the city, the interior of which preserves baroque wood carved statues of sanctimonious persons of St. Dominic order, a marble grave-stone cut by the chisel of Bertold Torwaldsen, a Danish sculptor, as well alabaster head-stones of the 16th century. The Ensemble includes the monastery (16th-17th c.) and the bell-tower (1865).
- **City fortification of the 14th - 17th centuries.** There remains the fragments of the eastern and western defense walls of the 14th century. The Eastern side of fortifications has preserved the city Arsenal (1574-1575) with Turners and Rope-makers' towers (14th c.), the Royal Arsenal (1639), bastion of the lower defense wall, Gun Powder Tower (1554-1556). At the end of the 18th century on the place of demolished fortification a number of boulevards and parks were designed.
- **The House of «Dnister» Insurance Company** (1905, arch. I. Levynskyi, T. Obminskyi) is the first construction in Ukrainian Modern style that was developed by the workshop of Ivan Levynskyi, Professor of L'viv Politechnic Institute, the founder of the company. The particular features of the style are Ukrainian folk ornaments and patterns used in architectural decor and facing ceramics.

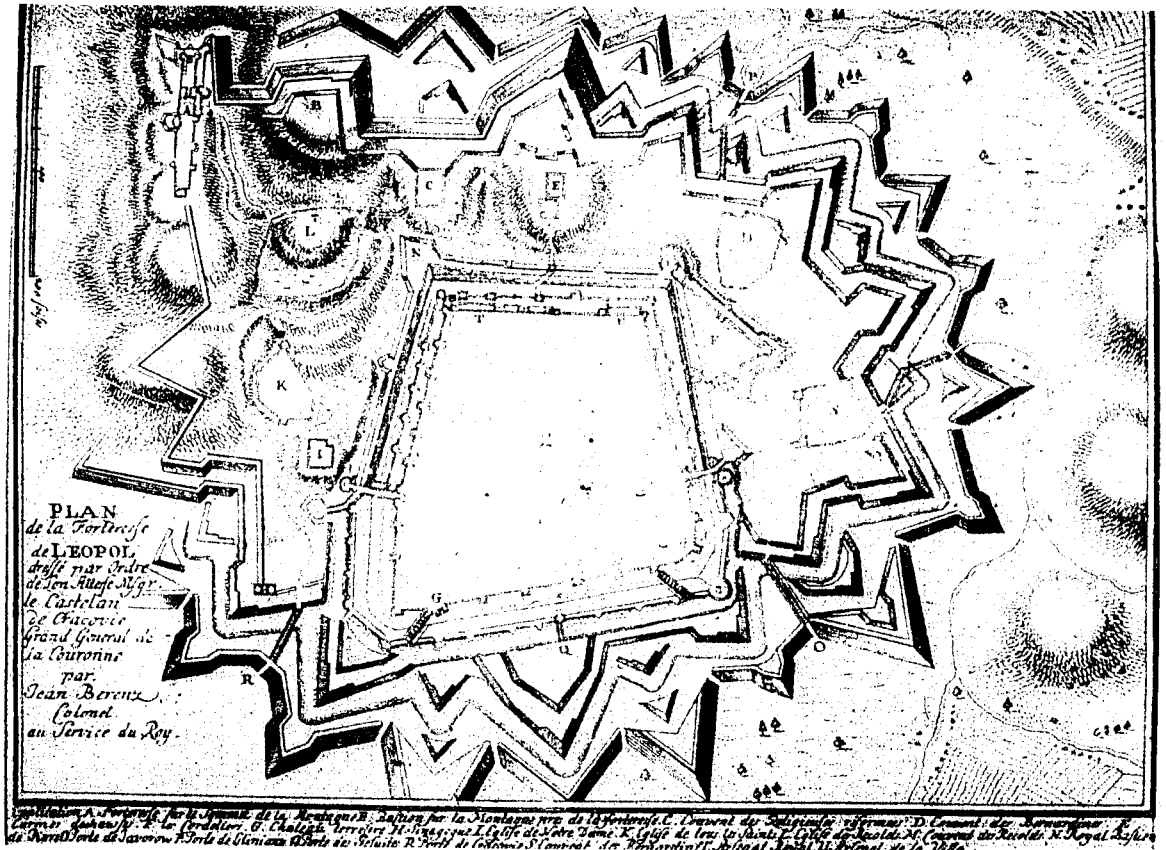
**3. The Ensemble of St. Yuri - the Dragonfighter Church**, located on the terrace of the South-West mountain chain outside the Medieval city and it includes: St. Yuri's Church (1744-1770, arch. Bernard Meretyń), Metropolitan's Palace (1772-1774, arch. Sebastian Fessineger), capitular houses (1774-1866), the bell-tower (1828, arch. Gajek), the fence with two gates: one «from the bazaar» (1770, arch. M. Felevych), the other «from the city» (1772).

It is one of the most prominent architectural ensembles of late Baroque style in Ukraine. It emerged in the late 13th century and at that time it was a wooden church with a monastery. The existing church built of stones and bricks combines the features of Italian Baroque with the traditional for Ukraine spatial scheme. Richly ornated with carvings in stone, monumental sculptural masterpieces of the outstanding Baroque artist John Pinzel. In the burial place in the cellar of the church contains the

remains of Halychyna King Yaroslav Osmomysl and other prominent people of Ukrainian church. The bell-tower has the oldest product of Ukrainian foundry - the bell founded in 1341 by the craftsman Yakiv Skora.

The Ensemble of St. Yuri's Church is an architectural complex, built as a unit, in one style and of the highest artistic value. It was the heart of Halychyna Church Metropolis.

The area of the Ensemble of L'viv Historical Centre is 120 ha. The area of the National Historical and Architectural Reserve (buffer zone) including the Ensemble of Historical Centre is 3000 ha. The territory houses 2007 historical monuments, 214 of which have been determined as national landmarks (according to the Resolution of Ukraine Council of Ministers) and 1783 monument are of local importance (by the Resolution of Oblast Administration they were taken under the protection). The property, nominated for inclusion, has 199 monuments of national importance.



Berentz, *The Plan of Fortifications of Lviv, 1695*

**b) Maps and/or plans**

See Appendix 1 for maps and plan included

1. Site Location Map, Europe
2. Site Location Map, Ukraine
3. Site Location Map, L'viv oblast
4. The map of L'viv
5. Nominated Property Location Map, L'viv M 1 : 10000
6. Location Map Pidzamche and Seredmistia, M 1 : 20000
7. Location Map the ensamble of st.Yuri, M 1 : 20000
8. Aerophoto of Pidzamche site (1:5000)
9. Aerophoto of Seredmistia (1:5000)
10. Aerophoto of St.Yuri's Church Complex (1:2000)

**c) Photographic and/or cinematografic documentation**

See Appendix 2 for photographs included

**d) History**

The settlement in the place of the future city of L'viv emerged in the mid-5th century on the banks of the Poltva river, at the foot of Zamkova Hill, at the crossroads of trade routes. Gradually the settlement grow into a well-developed city, that in the 13th



Danylo Halytskyi - became organically developed and impeccably fortified centre of Halychyna lands and obtained its name - L'viv. Halychyna, the lands of Eastern Slavs at the Bug, Sian and Dnister rivers, went at the historic stage in the 10th century as a separate administrative entity when Kniaz (the King) Volodymyr the Great joined the kniazivstvo (kingdom) to Kyiv Ukraina-Russ'. Kniaz Roman Mstyslavovych, who inherited this land in 1199 united Halychyna and Volyn' lands in one state. After the decay of Kyiv Russ Halychyna and Volyn' kniazivstvo continued its cultural and governmental traditions. Halychyna and Volyn' kingdom stretched out in the basin of the Sian, Upper Dnister and Western Bug rivers. In the South-west this territory had natural borders formed by the Carpathian mountains.

In 1272 L'viv became the capital of Halychyna and Volyn' kingdom and remained its main city till the decay of the kniazivstvo in 1340. King Lev Danylovych (1264-1301) rebuilt and extended the capital city. King Yurii (1301-1308), Lev II (1308-1323), Boleslav-Yurii II (1323-1340) reigned in the city, the Councils of boyars was a unique phenomenon at that time. After Russ kingdom lost its independence (1349) L'viv lost the status of a capital city but remained the main city of Western Ukraine. L'viv that lay at the junction of the roads from Western Europe to Kyiv and from Halych to Pomorie got from the hands of the King numerous privileges that secured its monopoly on trade with Eastern countries.

Privileges of Magdeburg City Right in 1356 given to L'viv by Kazimierz IV caused the separation of Seredmistia from other parts of the city and encouraged its intensive development. At that time all languages of the world could be heard in L'viv, city dwellers belonged to different nationalities and national communities. Communities of Ukrainians (called Russes), Armenians, Jews which possessed their own city quarters preserved their local self-government unlike Catholic communities, i.e. Germans, Poles, Italians and Hungarians. Contest among nationalities could be traced in architecture, public and cultural life and caused the emergence of peerless masterpieces that all together created the unique appearance of the city.

Neither numerous epidemics, nor fires, wars were harmful but the deep crisis of Rzecz Pospolita in the mid-17th century and had its dramatic effect on L'viv. After the massacre 1704 in the time of Swedish-Polish war, the city did not manage to regain its power. On the contrary, in the 18th century it flourished with chefs-d'oeuvre of buildings used for religious purposes, mainly monasteries.

In 1772 L'viv became the capital of Halychyna and Volodymyria Kingdom - a province of Austria. Unburdened with sentiments for historical heritage of L'viv new city authorities adopted the resolution to demolish city fortifications. They closed sacred buildings, monasteries, changed their functions, reconstructed medieval buildings without the slightest consideration to their artistic values. Fortunately, this process did go too far. Serious damages of the central part were caused by the firing of Austrian soldiers in 1848 that happened during revolutionary rebellions. The formation of current unique appearance was in fact completed in the period from 1870 till the I World War in the time of the renovation of the local self-government. In a few decades intensive development turned L'viv into one of the best planned cities of Europe.

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46. Шишка О., Історіографія старого Львова, «Євшан - зілля», 1993, ч.7
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## 4. State of preservation/conservation

### a) Diagnosis

The property nominated is guaranteed and provided with the proper archeological control and perpetuation of the planning structure. Most of the buildings are under the control of the state and have the status of architectural and cultural monuments of the national and local importance. Technical conditions of the buildings are mostly satisfactory.

### b) Agent responsible for preservation/conservation

L'viv Directorate for the protection of historical environment in the City of L'viv  
20 Valova Street  
L'viv 290000  
Ukraine

### c) History of preservation/conservation

In the mid-19th century the Central Commission on historical monuments started its activities, soon after that the Grono organization of conservators of Eastern Halychyna was established, and in the early 19th century the Department of conservation was created. They dealt with the protection and conservation of historical buildings in L'viv. In 1930 the national program of an Inventory of historical property was launched. The authorities adopted the resolution to maintain and preserve old buildings that got the status of historical monuments and became the property of the state. The concept of a city-reserve that would centre outstanding historical, architectural and cultural values was thoughtfully developed. In 1937 L'viv Seredmistia was recognized as a historical monument for its typical of the ancient urban construction scheme. The Directorate for building control of L'viv municipality was responsible for protection and restoration of historical buildings. In the 40s the inventory and the control were provided by the division of protection of historical buildings at the Office of City Chief Architect and by the architectural department of Oblast Executive Committee, as well as some other especially created commissions. 140 historical monuments were inscribed in the Inventory List, and L'viv was included into the list of cities which anticipated the protection of historical monuments while carrying out any city planning works. Since 50-70s all historical monuments were under the supervision of the oblast department of architecture and building which was responsible for their inventory, restoration, conservation and functions. The Gun Powder Tower, Royal Arsenal and Dominican Church and monastery were restored. Works were carried out by L'viv regional scientific and research workshop.

In 1975 the Council of Ministers of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic adopted the Resolution to create a National Historical and Architectural Reserve in the city of L'viv. The territory of the Reserve of 120 ha encloses the ancient Russ and Medieval parts of the city, it has special security regime, that provides appropriate conservation and usage of the historical environment. The Directorate of the Reserve carried out studies, inventory and highlight the values of historical buildings monuments, organized restoration works. In 70-80s both Carmelite and Bernadine churches and monasteries, Stritenia church, St. John the Baptist church, Maria Snizhna's church, St. Onufrii's church were restored. The facades and interiors of buildings on Rynok square were renovated as well. Some archeological researches of the reserved territory were conducted. At present the fortifications, the complex of Jesuits' cathedral and St. Yurii's church are in the process of restoration.

In 1990 L'viv Oblast Council released the decision *On the historical and cultural reserved territory of the city of L'viv* that covers the historical site of the 13th-early 20th century and has the square of 200 ha. Since 1992 the Directorate for the protection of the historical environment of L'viv City Council Executive Committee is responsible for the preservation of historic architecture. Its main tasks are:

- to provide national inventory of historical monuments
- to protect and to provide the appropriate usage of historical buildings
- to restore the historical environment of the reserved territory.

### d) Means for preservation/conservation

#### Laws and Resolutions:

1. The Law on *Monuments of History and Culture* (1970).
2. The UkrSSR Law of 13 July 1978 on *The preservation and usage of monuments of History and Culture*.
3. The Resolution of the UkrSSR Council of Ministers No.297 of 12 June 1975 on *Creation of a National Historical and Architectural Reserve in the city of L'viv*.



4. The decision of L'viv Oblast Council from 1990 on *The historical and Cultural reserved territory of the city of L'viv*.

Financial resources available:

- state budget
- fee for renting historic buildings

Specialists are trained at:

- the chair of restoration and reconstruction of architectural complexes at the faculty of architecture, L'viv Politechnic University.
- the faculty of paintings restoration of the Academy of Arts.

Scientific-research and design institutes:

- Regional Institute *ZakhidProektRestavratsia*
- L'viv archaeological expedition of the Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the National Academy of Sciences.

Restoration is carried out by:

- L'viv Regional Specialized Scientific and Restoration Office
- Repair and construction company No.2.

**e) Management plans**

1. Functional re-orientation of the city of L'viv from an industrial centre into the centre of tourism, culture, education in accordance with the General Programme of Region development (*Tourism Programme* adopted by the Resolution of the City Council).
2. Creation of conservation zones in the historic site of the city in order to attract foreign investments that would enable to carry out repair/restoration works, to upgrade engineering systems, to improve the environment.
3. Privatization of enterprises that provide public services, and usage of consumers' and owners' finances for restoration needs.
4. Arrangement of up-to-date international transportation network: railway station (*Terminal Project*), highway (*Lisbon-Kyiv Project*), international airport.

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## 5. Justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List

**a) Cultural property**

**I. The property nominated is:**

**a)**

- a unique example of urban building environment both for the region and Eastern Europe
- a result of common influences of architectural traditions of different origins and a result of purposeful urban activities
- one of the examples of efficient conservation of historic environment and harmonized development of a large-scale city

**b)** Concentration of architectural and artistic masterpieces of the highest value, uniqueness of which is caused by the symbiosis of styles and traditions of local (Halychyna school of Old-Russ architecture), Eastern (Byzantine, Armenian), Western European (mainly Italian and German) cultures. Among the unique achievements are temples of Old Russ times, magnificent Renaissance ensembles, Baroque and Rococo architectures and sculptures, trends of Arts Nouveae, Secession, Ukrainian Modern in particular.

**c)** Preserved *in situ* interior, equipment, monumental paintings, historic relics.

**d)** Historical property of the city of L'viv belongs not only to Ukrainian culture but also to the national heritage of Armenians, Germans, Jews, Poles, Italians, Austrians.

The property nominated is the historic quarter of the living city that corresponds to the demands «a city should represent various character of the development and has preserved, in special natural surroundings, its spatial and structural organization that is typical of subsequent stages in the human history and meet the demands that the historic part should dominate over the contemporary surrounding”.

The Ensemble of the historic centre of the city of L'viv is far better preserved than elsewhere in Ukraine.

The property nominated meets the criteria I, V and VI adopted by the World Heritage Committee.

II. All above stated values of the nominated property meet the highest criteria of **authenticity**.

**a) Authenticity of design.**

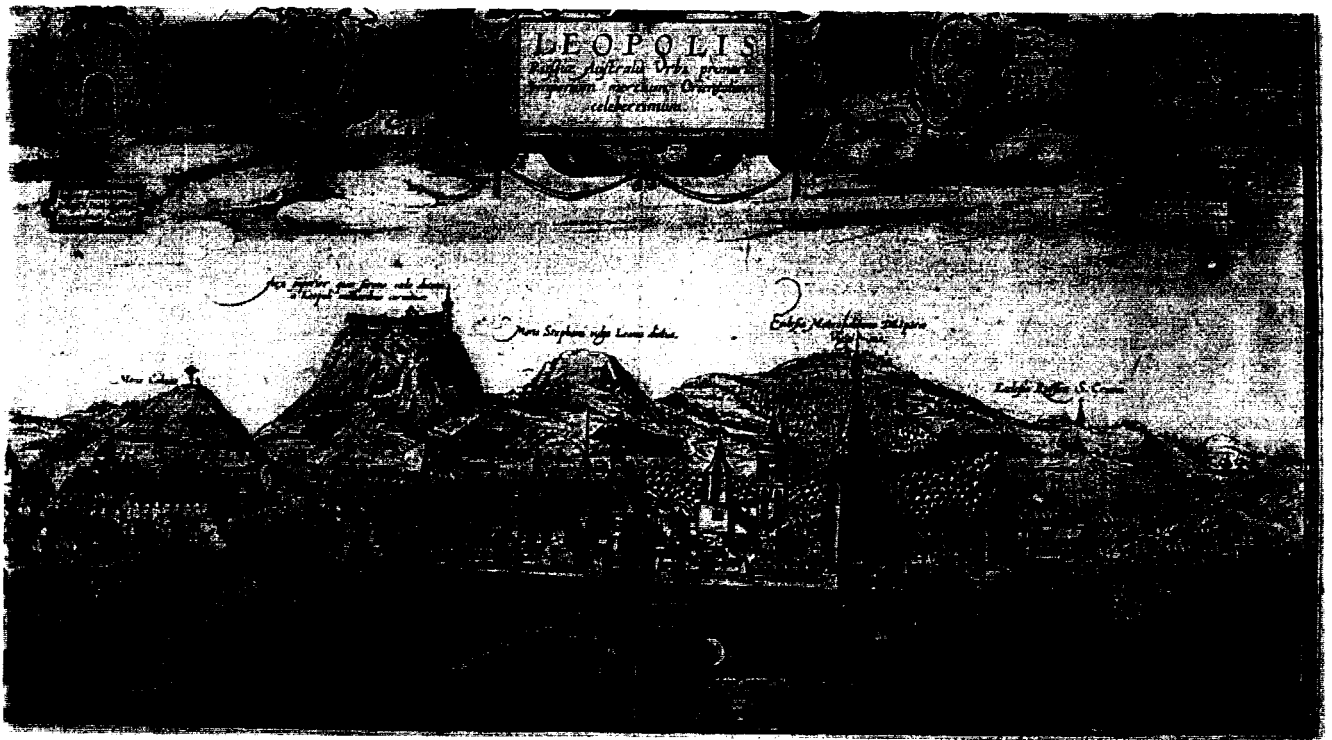
The authenticity of the urban ensemble of the historic centre of the city of L'viv is proved by the survived elements of its spatial structure, i.e. street and square planning, location and preservation of architectural dominants (temples), character of residential buildings, unchanged landscape and its association with the very architecture. The character of buildings of Kniaz city (the 13th c.) was determined first of all by its defense functions: this part of the city was located on the hilly, hard-to-reach site. The building of Pidzamche (around-the castle area) preserved its linear character that is proved by the location of the survived dominants (temples), as well as the location of the main streets and squares of the ancient city. First residential buildings of Pidzache were wooden so that they did not survive. Their allocation was not chaotic but followed the rule of apocpia according to which each dweller had the right to prevent any construction at a neighboring site in case a new building would obstruct the view of the landscape or any monument. Architectural dominants intensified natural ones. Martin Gruneverg, a traveler described L'viv of his time: "The Castle Hill where King Lev erected the castle is not just a hill but also a world's wonder. It stands about the vacuous space and could be observed from any remote place. After the castle has been built the hill looks like its hat had been taken off and replaced by a crown". Further development of the city did not destroy the planning structure of Kniaz city but changed its vast and even neighborhood into a new Medieval centre fortified by two rows of defense walls and ramparts, with Rynok square (142x129 m) and regular street network. The Medieval city had a specific character of the location of national quarters: the Ukrainian quarter with the ensemble Uspenska (the Assumption) Church, the Jewish with the synagogue, the Armenian quarter around the Armenian temple. The borders of a site (parcels) for housing construction were strictly determined and were estimated according to their location in the city. In spite of numerous fires the system of parcels has survived. In the 18th century (after 1772) the city that went outside of the defense walls, developed along the main roads leading to the city and with the consideration to country mansions. Spatial scheme of the Medieval city became the basis for the formation of the city outside the defense walls and determined the main directions of its development. This site has created a buffer zone for the ensemble of the historical centre.

**b) Authenticity of architecture, materials and constructions.**

The ensemble of the historical centre of the city of L'viv is an example of the harmony of different styles and different times buildings that go with each other and complement one another. The architecture of Kniaz city, of Renaissance epoch with the survived Gothic elements, lavish Baroque, Rococo and Empire constructions create an eminent, unique appearance of the city. Single insertion of the building of latter times (Ukrainian Secession and Modern) were organically interwoven into the already-created ensemble. Restorations and reconstructions of buildings carried out in different times of their existence did not do any harm to either a separate building or to an architectural complex. The original design of certain buildings, as well as authentic interior and exterior decor have been preserved. Building have been made of bricks and large stone blocks, the decor is stone carving, stucco moulding, the interior decor is wood carving, stucco moulding, wall painting, stained glass.

**c) Authenticity of landscape.**

The cityscape that formed in the 13th-19th centuries preserved its authenticity and natural shape of the city hollow, directly related to the relief architectural city space, scale of building, directions and pavement of ancient roads, street network, perspectives, natural and architectural dominants. In current panorama of the central part of the historical city, the silhouette of the Medieval city reproduced by Aurelio Passarotti, an Italian engineer and architect, on his painting from life is completely preserved. The oldest graphic picture of L'viv was published in volume VI «Civitates orbis terrarum» the book of descriptions and pictures of the famous cities of the world. The book was brought out in 1618 in Cologne.



*View of the city. Endrawing by A. Gogenberg after the drawing by A. Passarotti, 1618*



*The current panorama of the central part of the historical city.*

**d) Authenticity of workmanship.**

The colours of the historical city have been preserved due to authentic creations of architecture crafts in exterior and interior of residential, sacral and public buildings:

- stone works - elaborated portals, window frames, attics, minor plastics, decor;
- carpentry - wooden caved beams, wall benches, iconostasis constructions;
- portery - roof and facing tiles;
- forged and metal works - doors, window-shutters, lattice, crosses, decor.
- Unique artistic works, iconostasis, wall paintings, wood and stone carvings have been preserved as well.



III. The territory of the ensemble of the historical centre has the legal protection. It has been recognized as a National historical and architectural reserve in order to preserve historical appearance of the city, its planning structure, to study, to restore and to use historical environment, to highlight, to provide the access to the cultural heritage. The historical site has divided into a) a landscape protective zone, b) protective zones and c) zones of regulated building with the special regime of conservation and usage of the historical environment. The conservation zone of the historical part of the city provides the restoration and maintenance, reconstruction of dwellings, appropriate transport network, pedestrian spaces, places of attractions with the consideration to the prospects of the city development as a cultural, education and tourist centre.

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## 6. In the support of this initiative

1989 September - The government of Ukraine submitted for the consideration of the Committee of World Heritage Cities a number of historical monuments including the historical property of L'viv city. 1994 May - To carry out the necessary works for inclusion the city of L'viv in the List of World Heritage Cities, the initiative committee was established. 1996 May - L'viv hosted the International Symposium on the theme «Historical Cities of Ukraine. Problems of protection and restoration, on the example of L'viv city». 1996 November - Mr. Marcel Junius, Secretary General of the Organization of World Heritage Cities, and Mr. Boris Kischuk, Professor of the University of Saskatchewan visited L'viv in order to study the city and to provide with the technical assistance in preparing the necessary documents. 1997 January - The initiative was supported by the Head of the National Committee on UNESCO affairs, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs 1997 February - L'viv City Council adopted the Resolution on *The Inclusion of the historical site of the city of L'viv into the List of World Heritage Cities* 1997 April -The support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.



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Signed on behalf of the L'viv City Council Executive Committee  
W. Shvets'

The chief architect of L'viv

Nomination: *the Historical Centre of L'viv, 14-19th centuries*  
No. C 865

Legal documents that guarantee the protection of the site nominated for the inscription on the World Heritage List

I. The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. Resolution No.297 "On creation of a National Historical and Architectural Preserve in the city of L'viv" from June 12, 1975, Kyiv.

Considering the historical, architectural and artistic value of the complex of historical and cultural monuments in the city of L'viv, and with the object of their preservation, The Ukrainian SSR Council of Minister resolves:

1. To accept the proposal of L'viv Oblast Executive Committee, the Ukrainian SSR Construction Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture to form a National historical and architectural Preserve within the borders of Old Russ' and Medieval parts of L'viv and to subordinate it to L'viv Oblast Executive Committee. The UkrSSR Construction Committee and the UkrSSR Ministry of Culture are authorized to administer the protection, restoration and usage of the monuments of architecture, archeology and arts.
2. To state that Preserve's expences for carrying out the related works are financed from and within the limits of funds, assigned by the oblast budget, as well as from funds raised due to the utilization of the monuments.
3. The UkrSSR Construction Committee to assign no less than 100,000 rbl. for the restoration of architectural monuments of the Preserve.

Chairman of the UkrSSR Council of Ministers  
Chief Executive of the UkrSSR Council of Ministers

O.Liashko  
K. Boiko

I I. L'viv Oblast Council  
Executive Committee

Decision No.321 from July 9, 1975

"On Formation of a National Historical and Architectural Preserve in L'viv".

Deputy head of the Executive Committee

M. Hnydiuk

III. L'viv Oblast Council  
Executive Committee

Decision No.450 from November 29, 1990

"On the historical and architectural preserved territory in L'viv"

Following the Regulation "On preservation and usage of historical and cultural monuments", adopted by the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers from September 16, 1982, and in order to secure the preservation of architectural, historical and artistic complexes that are of historical, scientific, artistic and urban construction value, L'viv Oblast Council Executive Committee makes a decision:

1. To declare historical buildings of the 13th-early 20th centuries of L'viv as a historical and cultural preserved territory.
2. L'viv City Council Executive Committee and the Directorate of the National Historical and Cultural Preserve are authorized to provide the state control over the protection and the usage of the monuments of history and culture within the historical cultural preserved territory of L'viv city.

IV. L'viv City Council

Session 9 Convocation 21

"On formation of the Directorate for protection of the historical environment"

## **Appendix 1:**

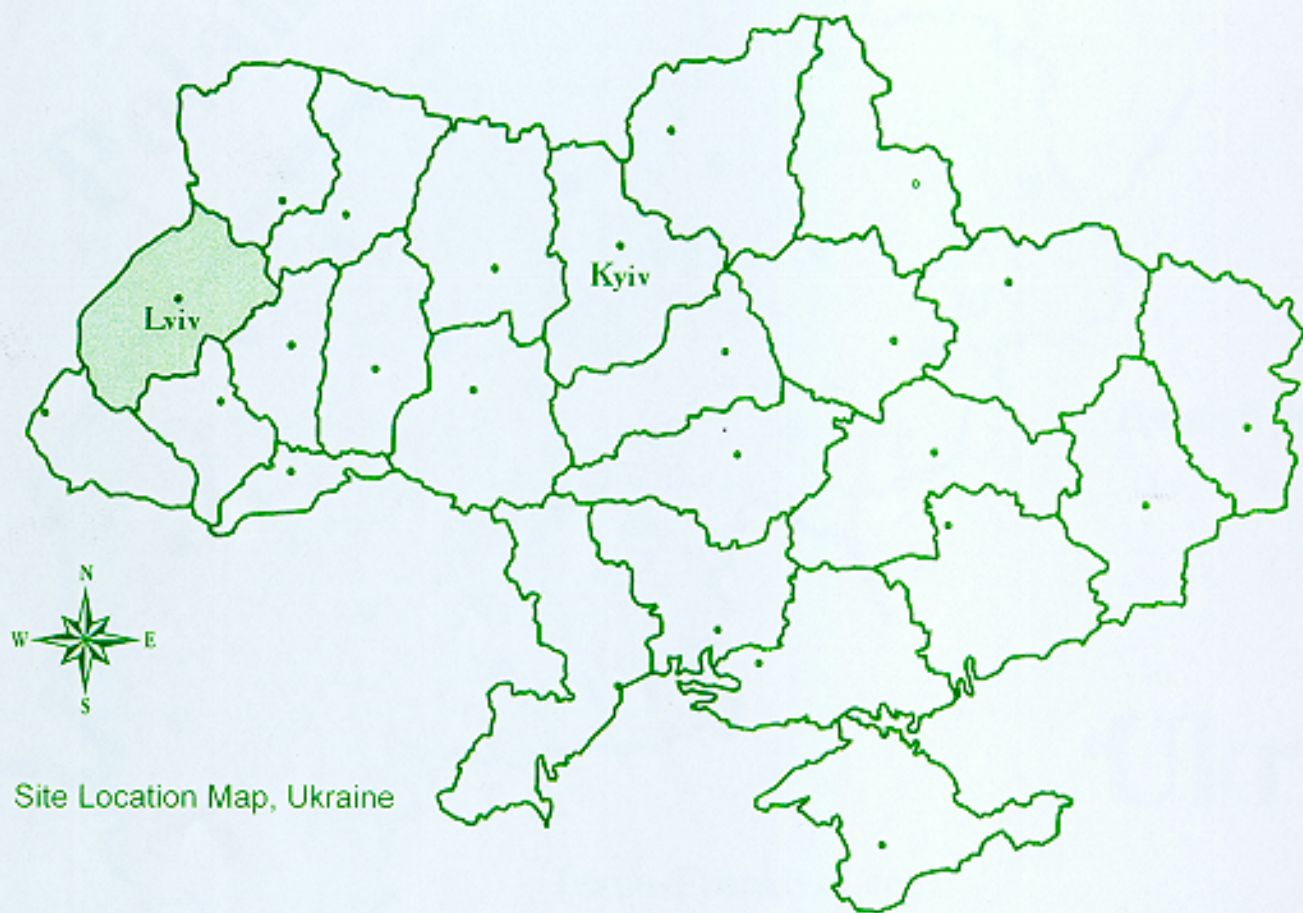
### **Maps and/or plans**

1. Site Location Map, Europe
2. Site Location Map, Ukraine
3. Site Location Map, L'viv oblast
4. The map of L'viv
5. Nominated Property Location Map, L'viv M 1 : 10000
6. Location Map Pidzamche and Seredmistia, M 1 : 20000
7. Location Map the ensemble of st.Yuri, M 1 : 20000
8. Aerophoto of Pidzamche site (1:5000)
9. Aerophoto of Seredmistia (1:5000)
10. Aerophoto of St.Yuri's Church Complex (1:2000)





Site Location Map, Europe



Site Location Map, Ukraine





**Poland**

Volyn' reg.

Rivne reg.

Site Location Map,  
L'viv oblast

**Lviv**

Ternopil reg.

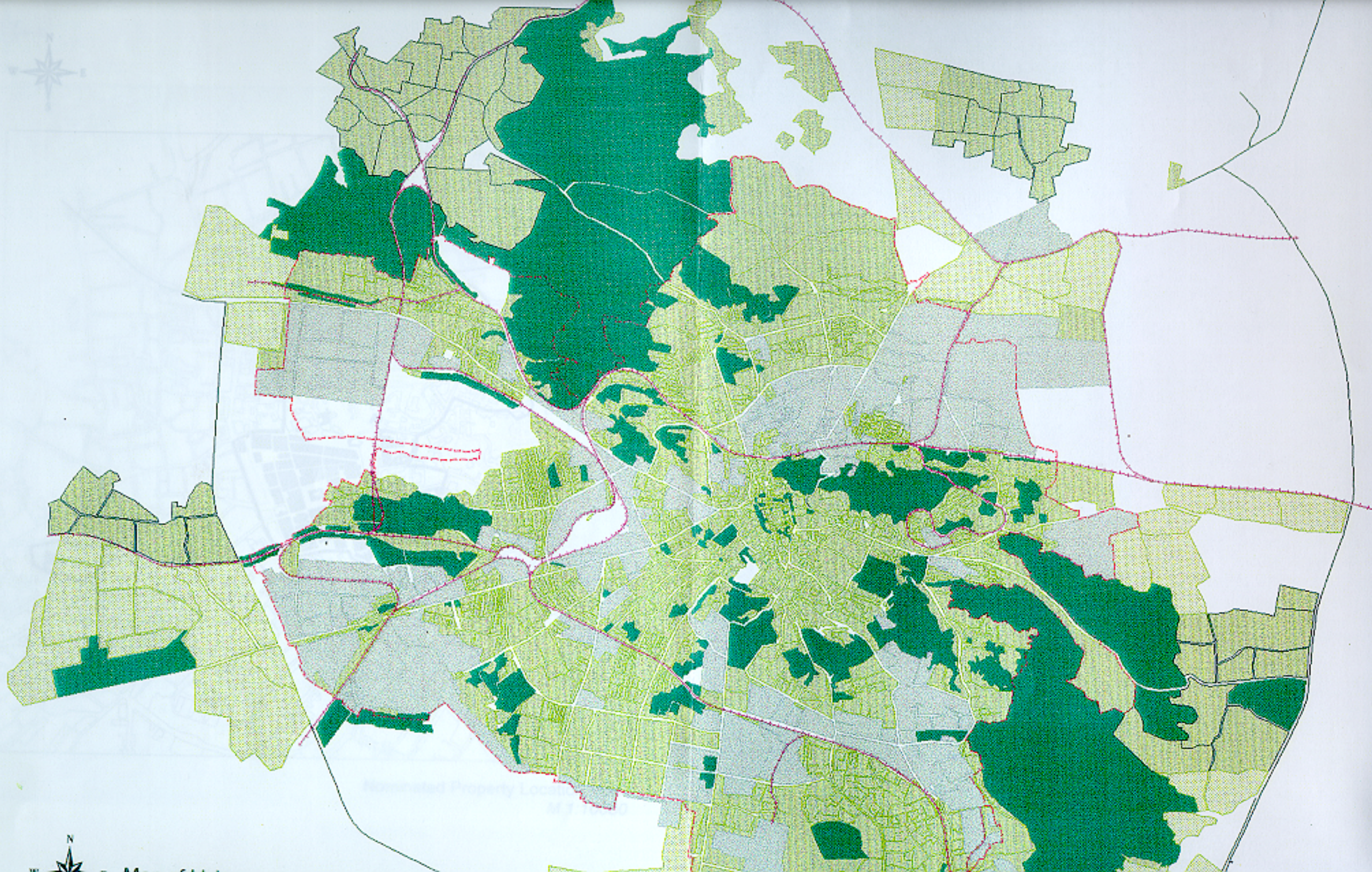
**Ukraine**

Ivano-Frankivsk reg.

Karpatian reg.











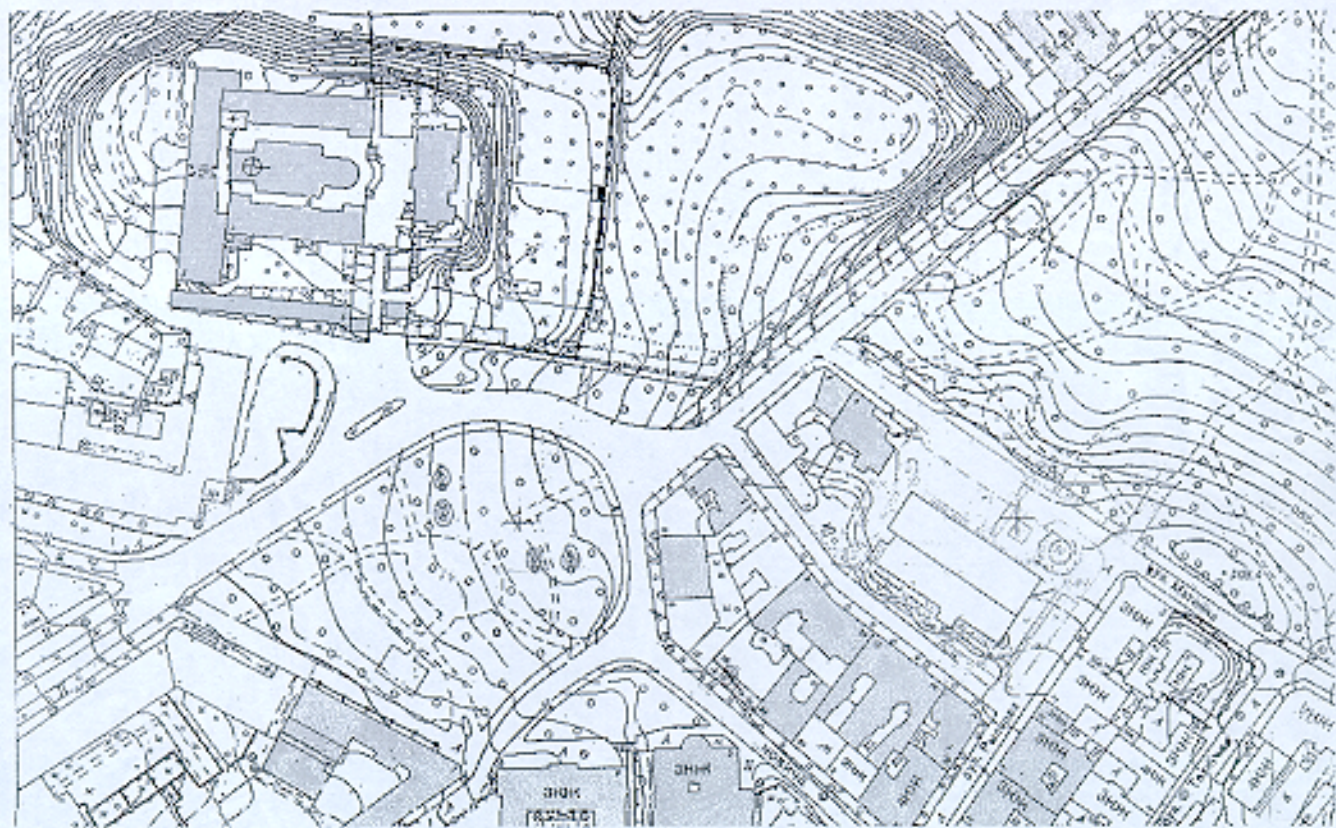
Nominated Property Location Map.  
M 1:10000





Location Map. Pidzamche and Seredmistia  
M 1:20000





Location Map. The Ensemble of St. Yuri  
M 1:20000





Aerophoto of Pidzamche site

(1:5000)





Aerophoto of Seredmistia

(1:5000)





Aerophoto of St.Yuri's Church Complex

(1-2000)





45. LVIV PANORAMA. EAST VIEW OF CITY.





46. LVIV PANORAMA. SOUTH VIEW OF CITY.





47. LVIV PANORAMA. WEST VIEW OF CITY.





48. LVIV PANORAMA. NORTH-EAST VIEW OF CITY.



## WORLD HERITAGE LIST

### L'viv (Ukraine)

No 865

#### Identification

<i>Nomination</i>	L'viv - the ensemble of the historic centre
<i>Location</i>	Halychyna, L'viv Oblast'
<i>State Party</i>	Ukraine
<i>Date</i>	30 June 1997

#### Justification by State Party

The nominated property is:

- a unique example of an urban building environment, both for the region and for eastern Europe;
- the result of the common influences of architectural traditions with different origins and of deliberate urban activities;
- an example of the effective conservation of an historic environment and the harmonized development of a large city.

There is a unique concentration of architectural and artistic masterpieces of the highest value, resulting from the symbiosis of styles and traditions from local (the Halychyna school of Old Rus architecture), oriental (Byzantine and Armenian), and western European (mainly Italian and German) cultures. Among the most important of these are temples from the Old Rus period, magnificent Renaissance ensembles, Baroque and Rococo architecture and sculpture, and influences from the *Art Nouveau*, *Sezession*, and Modern Ukrainian schools.

Many of the historic buildings preserve in their interiors monumental paintings and historic relics.

The historic centre of the city of L'viv belongs not only to the Ukrainian culture but also to the national heritage of the Armenian, German, Jewish, Polish, Italian, and Austrian peoples.

The nominated property is the historic quarter of a living city, as defined in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. The historic centre of L'viv is much better preserved than that of any other town in Ukraine. It qualifies under **criteria i, v, and vi** of the *Operational Guidelines*.

#### Category of property

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

#### History and Description

##### History

The settlement on the banks of the Poltava river below Zamovka hill began in the mid 5th century AD, at the crossing point of important trade routes linking the Baltic, central Europe, the Mediterranean, and Asia. It gradually developed by the 13th century into an organized and well fortified town known as L'viv. It was the main town of the lands of the Eastern Slavs on the Bug, Sian, and Dnister rivers (Halychyna/Galicia), which entered history as a political entity in the 10th century, when it became a vassal state of the kingdom of Kiev (Kyiv). Kniiaz (King) Roman Mstyslavovych, who inherited the lands in 1199, united the territories of Halychyna and Volyn' in a single state, which continued after the collapse of the Kievan kingdom. L'viv was rebuilt and extended by Kniiaz Lev Danylovych (1264-1301).

L'viv had become the capital of the joint kingdom in 1272 and remained so until that, too, disappeared in 1340, when it was annexed to Poland by Casimir III the Great. However, the town maintained its paramountcy in western Ukraine, and its strategic and commercial importance brought it many privileges that ensured a monopoly over trade with the east. It was made the seat of a Catholic archbishopric in 1412.

The city attracted a multi-ethnic population, and the different groups lived in separate communities. The Ukrainian, Armenian, and Jewish communities were self-governing, unlike the Catholic (German, Polish, Italian, and Hungarian) groups. There was intense rivalry between them, which resulted in the creation of many architectural and artistic masterpieces.

The prosperity of L'viv was not materially harmed by frequent epidemics, fire, or wars. However, it was badly hit by the Ottoman siege in 1672 and had not recovered when it was captured and sacked by Charles XII of Sweden in 1704. Notwithstanding, some important religious buildings, especially monasteries, were built during the 18th century. With the First Partition of Poland in 1772 L'viv became the capital of the new Austrian province.

Under Austrian rule (which continued until 1918), the fortifications were dismantled and many religious foundations were closed down, their buildings being used for secular purposes; there was also considerable reconstruction of medieval buildings. The revolutionary year of 1848 saw serious damage in the centre of the city as a result of military action. In 1918 L'viv became part of the new Republic of Poland, but it returned to Ukraine after World War II.

##### Description

The area of the historic centre of L'viv proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List is 120ha

The heart of the city is the *High Castle (Vysokyi Zamok) and the area around it (Pidzamche)*, which developed in the later Middle Ages. Only the castle mound still survives, on its dominating site. In the 13th and early 14th centuries Pidzamche was the site of ten Orthodox churches and monasteries, three Armenian churches, two Catholic cathedrals, a mosque, and a synagogue. Of these only five churches remains:

- The *Church of St Mykolai* was first mentioned in 1292 and was the family church of the Halychyna kings. This cruciform domed structure, which still retains its 13th century stone walls, is typical of the unique style of Halychyna architecture.
- The *Church of St Paraskeva Piatnytsia* was also built in the 13th century, and was reconstructed in the 1640s. In plan it consists of a nave and a small chancel; there is an important 18th century iconostasis. The tower, crowned by a dome, was rebuilt in 1908.
- The *Church of St Onufrii* began as a wooden structure in the 13th century, and this was replaced in the 16th century by a new stone church which was extended and reconstructed in the 18th and early 20th centuries. Adjoining it is the *Basilian Monastery*, built and expanded in the 16th-19th centuries, with defensive walls dating from the 17th century.
- The small *Cathedral of St John the Baptist* was built in the mid 13th century and underwent many reconstructions, culminating in 1887, when it was rebuilt in Neo-Romanesque style.
- The *Church of Maria Snizhna* was established by German colonists in the 14th century as a stone basilica with apse. Despite substantial renovation in the late 19th century it retains many original features, including fine Baroque wood carvings in the interior.

The *Seredmistia* (Middle Town) was created in the mid 14th century. It preserves intact its original layout, which is an exceptional example of town planning in eastern Europe at that time. Its urban fabric was determined by the public, religious, and residential buildings of the different communities settled there in their own quarters, but this did not prevent the achievement of an overall harmony in the townscape.

Renaissance buildings predominate, many incorporating elements from earlier structures. In the 19th and 20th centuries new buildings were inserted, without adversely affecting the general picture. The central area is encircled by gardens on the site of the demolished medieval fortifications and with monasteries and aristocratic residences, mainly in Baroque style. Among the notable features are:

- The *Rynok Square*, which lies at the heart of Seredmistia, has in its centre a tower built in the 14th century, restored in the early 19th century. Around it there are many fine houses in Renaissance, Baroque, and Empire style, many of them retaining their original medieval layout, with a two-window living room and a side room with a single window facing the square. There is a fountain with

figures from classical mythology at each corner of the square, dating from 1793.

- The *Uspenska (Assumption) Church* complex, consisting of the church itself (1591-1629), the Chapel of the Three Prelates (1578-1590), and Korniakt's Tower (1572-78), is exceptional in that it combines Renaissance styles of building in stone with the local tradition of tripartite wooden places of worship, consisting of narthex, nave, and chancel. The church, with its 65m high bell tower, originally had a hipped roof, but this was replaced with the present Baroque helmet roof after a fire in 1695.
- The *Armenian Church* complex consists of the church itself (1363), the bell-tower (1571), the column of St Christopher (1726), the building of the former Armenian bank (17th century), the Armenian archbishops' palace (17th-18th centuries), and the Armenian Benedictine convent (17th century). The church combines Armenian and local design and techniques; fine 14th and early 15th century wall-paintings are preserved in the interior.
- The *Latin Metropolitan Cathedral* was built in the 14th-15th centuries in Gothic style, with a nave, two side-aisles, and long chancel; some Baroque features were added when it was restored in 1760-78. There are two chapels associated with it: Boims' Chapel (1609-15) and Kampians' Chapel (1629). The former of these is a cubic structure, surmounted by an octagon supporting a Renaissance dome; both the exterior and the interior are richly carved.
- The fortified complex of the *Bernardine Monastery* comprises the main church (1600-30), the monastery proper, the bell-tower, and a commemorative column. The church is basilican in layout and in style it combines Italian and German Renaissance elements with Mannerist details.
- There are other monastic ensembles in Seredmistia. These include the *Jesuit Church* (1610-30) and its college of 1723, and the 18th century *Dominican Church*, one of the most grandiose Baroque buildings in L'viv, with its 16th-17th century monastery complex and mid 19th century bell-tower.
- Some fragments of the 14th century *defensive walls* survive on the eastern and western sides. The *City Arsenal*, an austere building of 1574-75, the Baroque *Royal Arsenal* of 1639, and the mid-16th century *Gunpowder Tower* (one of the bastions of the lower defensive wall) all formed part of the eastern defences.

Also included in the area nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List is the *Ensemble of the Church of St Yuri the Dragon Fighter*, which lies outside the medieval city on a hillside terrace. This began with the construction of a wooden church and monastery in the late 13th century. The existing church was built of stone and brick in 1744-70, combining Italian Baroque with the traditional Ukrainian spatial layout. It is richly decorated with monumental sculpture and carvings. The crypt contains the tomb of the Halychyna king

Yaroslav Osmomyysi and dignitaries of the Ukrainian church. Associated with the church are the Palace of the Metropolitan (1772-74), the bell-tower (1828), in which is hung a bell cast in 1341, and other monastic features.

## **Management and Protection**

### *Legal status*

An area of 3000ha, with the 120ha of the nominated property at its centre, was designated as a National Historical and Architectural Reserve on 12 June 1975 by Resolution No 297 of the UkrSSR Council of Ministers, under the provisions of the 1970 Law on Monuments of History and Culture. It is further covered by the 1978 UkrSSR Law on the Preservation and Use of Monuments of History and Culture.

The designated Reserve includes 2007 historic monuments: 214 of these have been designated National Landmarks by resolution of the Council of Ministers (209 of these are located within the nominated area) and the remainder have been declared as being of local importance by resolution of the Oblast Administration. This legislation imposes strict controls on any activities proposed within the protected area which may have an adverse impact on the qualities for which it was designated.

### *Management*

The entire nominated property is state-owned.

Overall supervision is the responsibility of the Directorate for the Protection and Restoration of Architectural Monuments of the National Committee on Urban Building and Architecture of Ukraine. At local level management is devolved to the L'viv Oblast State Administration and the L'viv City Executive Committee, the latter working through its Directorate for the Protection of the Historic Environment.

The overall General Programme of Regional Development has as one of its main features the functional reorientation of L'viv: it will be converted from a basically industrial city into a centre for tourism, culture, and education. This programme involves the creation of zones in the historic centre to attract foreign investment, and hence rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings and upgrading of the infrastructure. Public utilities are to be privatized, thereby providing an additional source of funding for restoration work.

## **Conservation and Authenticity**

### *Conservation history*

Conservation work began in L'viv in the mid 19th century under the aegis of the Austro-Hungarian Central Commission on Historic Monuments. Soon after that the Grono Organization of Conservators of Eastern Galicia was set up, followed by the Department of Conservation in the early years of the present century to deal with the protection and conservation of historic buildings in L'viv.

A national inventory programme for historic properties began in 1930, leading to the concept of designating

historic monuments. In 1937 Seredmistia was declared an historic monument because of the exceptional character of its urban fabric, and the Directorate for Building Control of L'viv Municipality assumed responsibility for the protection and restoration of historic buildings. This passed in the 1940s to the Division of Protection of Historic Buildings in the Office of the City Chief Architect and the Architectural department of the Oblast Executive Committee. Major restoration projects were carried out on the Gunpowder Tower, the Royal Arsenal, and the Dominican church and monastery in the 1950-70s.

With the creation of the National Historical and Architectural Reserve in 1975, the Directorate of the Reserve carried out further inventory and research on the historic buildings. Restoration and conservation projects were carried out on the Carmelite and Bernardine churches and monasteries, the Cathedral of St John the Baptist, the Church of Maria Snizhna, and the Church of St Onufrii, whilst the facades and interiors of a number of the buildings around Rynok square were renovated and conserved. Work is currently in progress on the Jesuit and St Yuri churches and monastic complexes.

### *Authenticity*

The authenticity of the urban layout is very high, since the medieval street pattern and the relationship of the town to the castle and to the religious complexes, with their ethnic communities, has survived intact. In terms of materials there is an acceptable level of authenticity, taking into the account that some restoration work was carried out in the 19th and early 20th centuries before the current standards of conservation and restoration had been laid down.

## **Evaluation**

### *Action by ICOMOS*

An ICOMOS expert mission visited L'viv in January 1998. The ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages commented on its cultural significance.

### *Qualities*

L'viv is an exceptionally well preserved example of an eastern European historic town, which has retained its medieval urban topography and street pattern almost intact. It also contains religious and secular buildings of high quality from the Middle Ages onwards.

### *Comparative analysis*

L'viv is exceptional among the group of central and eastern European towns of medieval origin by virtue of the fact that it emerged almost unscathed from World War II. The only town in the region with which it may be compared is Krakow (Poland), which is on the World Heritage List. Its historical trajectory was, however, significantly different from that of Krakow, and this is reflected in its urban structure, and in particular in its heritage of churches and other places of worship.

#### *ICOMOS recommendations for future action*

The ICOMOS expert mission was informed that the conservation programme was awaiting final approval before being put into operation, and that action was being taken to remove the mast and antenna, which was now redundant, that dominates the skyline. Certain modifications to the nominated area were also agreed.

At its meeting in June 1998 the Bureau referred this nomination back to the State Party, requesting confirmation of points raised by ICOMOS. This information has been received and is found by ICOMOS to be satisfactory.

#### **Brief description**

The city of L'viv, founded in the later Middle Ages, flourished as an administrative, religious, and commercial centre for several centuries. It has preserved its medieval urban topography, and in particular evidence of the separate ethnic communities who lived there, virtually intact, along with many fine Baroque and later buildings.

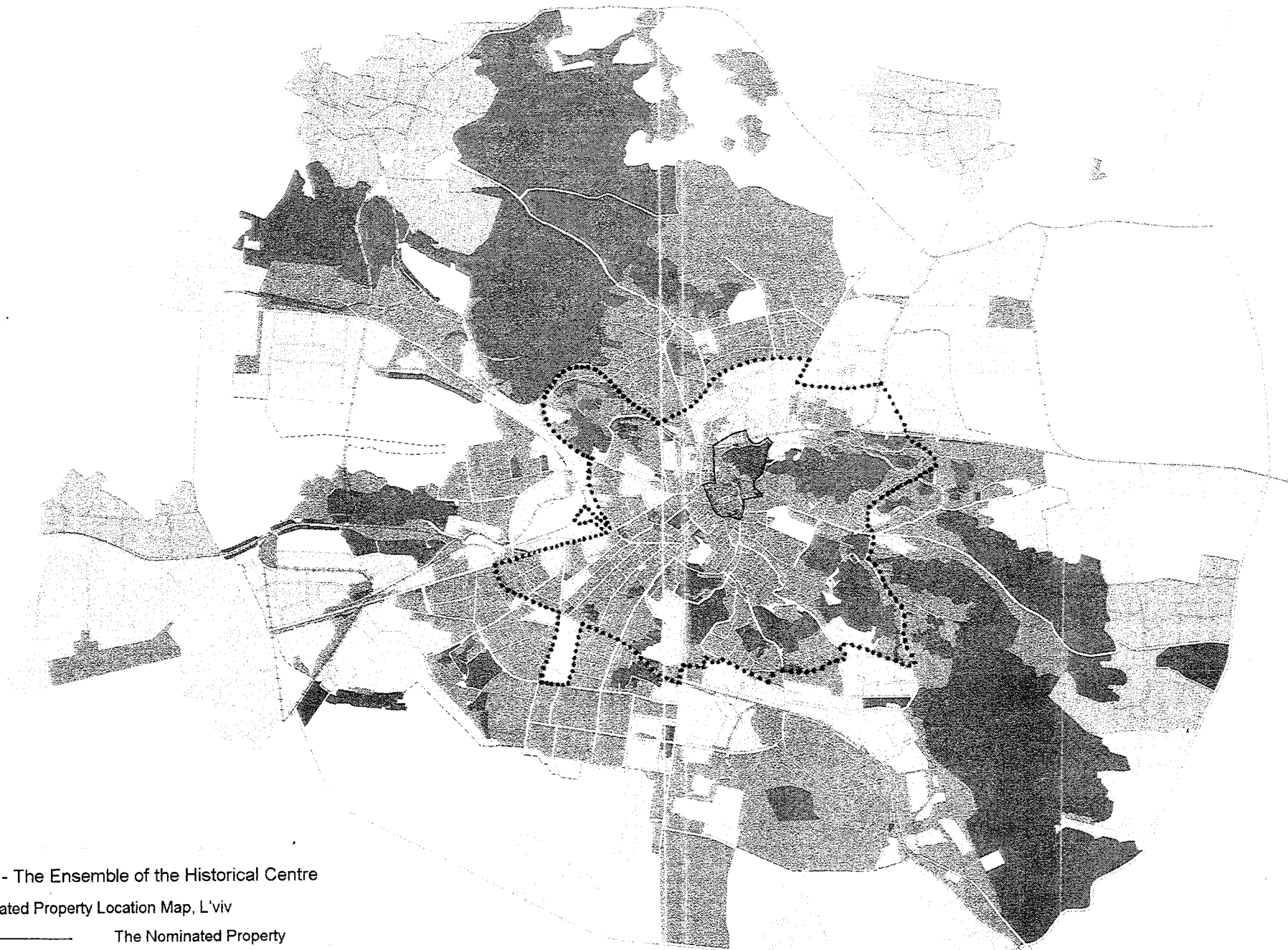
#### **Recommendation**

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria ii and v*:

*Criterion ii*: In its urban fabric and its architecture, L'viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany.

*Criterion v*: The political and commercial role of L'viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city, evidence for which is still discernible in the modern townscape.

ICOMOS, October 1998



L'VIV - The Ensemble of the Historical Centre

Nominated Property Location Map, L'viv

- The Nominated Property
- ..... The buffer zone

Lviv, ensemble du centre historique / L'viv, the ensemble of the historic centre :  
Plan indiquant la zone proposée pour inscription et la zone tampon / Map showing nominated property and buffer zone

## LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

### Lviv (Ukraine)

N° 865

#### Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	Lviv – ensemble du centre historique
<i>Lieu</i>	Galicie, région de Lviv
<i>Etat Partie</i>	Ukraine
<i>Date</i>	30 juin 1997

#### Justification émanant de l'Etat Partie

Le bien proposé pour inscription est :

- un exemple d'environnement urbain unique, tant dans la région qu'en Europe de l'Est ;
- le résultat des influences communes de traditions architecturales aux origines différentes et d'activités urbaines délibérées ;
- un exemple de la conservation efficace d'un environnement historique et du développement harmonieux d'une grande ville.

La ville abrite une concentration unique de chefs d'œuvre architecturaux et artistiques de la plus grande valeur, fruits de la symbiose des styles issus des traditions culturelles locales (école de Galicie de l'ancienne architecture russe), orientales (byzantine et arménienne), et européennes (principalement italienne et allemande). Parmi les plus importants figurent des temples de l'ancienne période russe, de magnifiques ensembles de la Renaissance, des exemples de l'architecture et de la sculpture baroque et rococo, et des influences de l'*Art Nouveau*, de la *Sécession*, et des écoles ukrainiennes modernes.

De nombreux bâtiments historiques abritent des peintures monumentales et des reliques historiques.

Le centre historique de la ville de Lviv appartient non seulement à la culture ukrainienne, mais également au patrimoine national des peuples arménien, allemand, juif, polonais, italien et autrichien.

Le bien proposé pour inscription est le quartier historique d'une cité vivante, telle que définie dans les *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial*. Le centre historique de Lviv est le mieux préservé que l'on puisse trouver dans n'importe quelle ville d'Ukraine. Il répond aux **critères i, v et vi** des *Orientations*.

#### Catégorie de bien

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, le bien proposé est un *ensemble*.

#### Histoire et description

##### *Histoire*

La colonisation des rives de la Poltava, sous la colline de Zamovka, commença au milieu du v<sup>e</sup> siècle après Jésus-Christ, au carrefour d'importantes voies de commerce reliant la Baltique, l'Europe centrale, la Méditerranée et l'Asie. Elle se développa peu à peu, jusqu'à devenir au xiii<sup>e</sup> siècle une ville organisée et fortifiée appelée Lviv. C'était la plus grande ville des terres des Slaves orientaux, sur les cours des fleuves Bug, Sian et Dniestr (Galicie), qui entra dans l'histoire en tant qu'entité politique au x<sup>e</sup> siècle, lorsqu'elle devint un Etat vassal du grand-duché de Kiev (Kyiv). Le prince (kniaz) Roman Mstioslavovitch, qui hérita des terres en 1199, réunit la Galicie et Volyn en un seul Etat, qui survécut à l'effondrement du grand-duché de Kiev. Lviv fut reconstruite et agrandie par le prince Lev Danilovitch (1264-1301).

En 1272, Lviv était devenue la capitale de la principauté unifiée et le resta jusqu'à ce qu'elle aussi disparut en 1340, lorsqu'elle fut annexée à la Pologne par Casimir III le Grand. Cependant, la ville maintint sa suprématie en Ukraine occidentale, et son importance stratégique et commerciale lui apporta de nombreux privilèges qui lui assurèrent le monopole commercial avec l'Est. En 1412, elle devint un archevêché catholique. La ville attira une population multi-ethnique, les différents groupes cohabitant en communautés séparées. Les communautés ukrainienne, arménienne et juive étaient autonomes, à l'encontre des groupes catholiques (Allemands, Polonais, Italiens et Hongrois). La rivalité intense qui les opposait aboutit à la création de nombreux chefs d'œuvre architecturaux et artistiques.

La prospérité de Lviv n'eut pas à souffrir d'épidémies, de guerres ou d'incendies fréquents. Toutefois, elle fut sérieusement touchée par le siège ottoman en 1672 et ne s'était pas encore remise de ses blessures lorsqu'elle fut conquise et mise à sac par Charles XII de Suède en 1704. Toutefois, certains importants édifices religieux, tout particulièrement des monastères, virent le jour au xviii<sup>e</sup> siècle. Avec le premier partage de la Pologne en 1772, Lviv devint la capitale de la nouvelle province autrichienne.

Sous la férule autrichienne (jusqu'en 1918), les fortifications furent démantelées et de nombreuses fondations religieuses fermées, leurs bâtiments utilisés à des fins laïques ; on put également constater une considérable reconstruction de bâtiments médiévaux. En 1848, année de révolution, le centre de la ville fut le théâtre d'actions militaires qui causèrent de sérieux dégâts. En 1918, Lviv fut incorporée à la nouvelle République de Pologne, mais fut rendue à l'Ukraine après la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

### Description

La zone du centre historique de Lviv proposée pour inscription sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial couvre 120 hectares.

Le cœur de la cité se compose du *Haut Château (Vysokii Zamok)* et de la zone qui l'entoure (*Pidzamtche*), qui se développa à la fin du Moyen Âge. Seul le tertre du château s'élève encore. Au XIII<sup>e</sup> et au début du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle, le *Pidzamtche* accueillit dix églises et monastères orthodoxes, trois églises arméniennes, deux cathédrales catholiques, une mosquée et une synagogue. Seules cinq églises ont survécu :

- L'église *Saint Mykolai* fut pour la première fois mentionnée en 1292 et fut l'église familiale des princes de Galicie. Cette structure cruciforme, dotée d'un dôme et qui conserve ses murs de pierres datant du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, est typique du style unique de l'architecture galicienne.
- L'église *Sainte Paraskeva Piatnitsia* fut également construite au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, et reconstruite dans les années 1640. Elle se compose d'une nef et d'un petit chœur ; et compte également une superbe iconostase du XVIII<sup>e</sup>. La tour, couronnée d'un dôme, fut reconstruite en 1908.
- L'église *Saint Onufrii* vit le jour au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle ; cette structure de bois fut remplacée au XVI<sup>e</sup> par une nouvelle église de pierre qui fut agrandie et reconstruite au XVIII<sup>e</sup> et au début du XX<sup>e</sup>. Elle est adjacente au *monastère basilien*, construit et agrandi aux XVI<sup>e</sup>-XIX<sup>e</sup> siècles, avec des murailles défensives datant du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle.
- La petite *cathédrale Saint Jean-Baptiste* fut construite au milieu du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle et subit de nombreuses reconstructions, qui culminèrent en 1887, date à laquelle elle fut reconstruite en style néo-roman.
- L'église *Maria Snijna*, basilique de pierre dotée d'une abside, fut établie par des colons allemands au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle. En dépit de rénovations significatives à la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, elle conserve de nombreuses caractéristiques originales, notamment de délicates sculptures de bois baroques à l'intérieur.

La *Seredmistia* (ville moyenne) fut créée au milieu du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle. Elle conserve intact son tracé originel, qui est un exemple exceptionnel de la planification urbaine en Europe de l'Est à cette époque. Son tissu urbain fut déterminé par les édifices publics, religieux et résidentiels des différentes communautés qui s'y installèrent chacune dans leurs propres quartiers, mais cela n'empêcha pas l'harmonie globale du paysage urbain. Les bâtiments de la Renaissance prédominent, dont beaucoup incorporent des éléments de structures antérieures. Aux XIX<sup>e</sup> et au XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, de nouvelles bâtisses furent ajoutées, sans pour autant affecter l'image générale. La zone centrale est encerclée de jardins sur le site des fortifications médiévales démolies, de monastères et de résidences aristocratiques, principalement de style baroque. Parmi les traits notables figurent :

- La *place du Marché*, au cœur de la *Seredmistia*, comporte en son centre une tour construite au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle et restaurée au début du XIX<sup>e</sup>. Elle est entourée de belles maisons de style Renaissance, baroque et Empire, dont beaucoup ont conservé leur agencement médiéval d'origine, avec un salon à deux fenêtres et une pièce latérale dotée d'une seule fenêtre face à la place. A chaque coin de la place s'élève également une fontaine ornée de figures de la mythologie classique, datant de 1793.
- Le complexe de l'église de l'Assomption, se compose de l'église elle-même (1591-1629), de la chapelle des Trois Prélats (1578-1590) et de la tour de Korniaht (1572-1578) ; il est exceptionnel, en ce qu'il combine style Renaissance des constructions en pierre et tradition locale des lieux de culte tripartites en bois, se composant d'un narthex, d'une nef et d'un chœur. L'église, avec son clocher de 65 m de haut, possédait à l'origine un toit à arêtier, mais celui-ci fut remplacé par la flèche rhomboïdale baroque actuelle après un incendie en 1695.
- Le complexe de l'église arménienne se compose de l'église elle-même (1363), du clocher (1571), de la colonne Saint Christophe (1726), du bâtiment de l'ancienne banque arménienne (XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle), du palais archiepiscopal arménien (XVII<sup>e</sup>-XVIII<sup>e</sup>) et du couvent bénédictin arménien (XVII<sup>e</sup>). L'église réunit conception et techniques arméniennes et locales ; de magnifiques peintures murales du XIV<sup>e</sup> et du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle sont préservées à l'intérieur.
- La *cathédrale métropolitaine latine* fut construite aux XIV<sup>e</sup> et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles dans le style gothique, avec une nef, deux bas-côtés et un long chœur ; certains éléments baroques furent ajoutés lors de sa restauration entre 1670 et 1678. Deux chapelles y sont associées : la chapelle des Boims (1609-1615) et celle des Kampians (1629). La première est une structure cubique, surmontée d'un octogone soutenant un dôme Renaissance ; l'extérieur et l'intérieur sont tous deux richement sculptés.
- Le complexe fortifié du *monastère bernardin* se compose de l'église principale (1600-1630), du monastère proprement dit, du clocher et d'une colonne commémorative. L'église est, par son tracé, une basilique, et son style combine des éléments de la Renaissance italienne et allemande et des détails maniéristes.
- La *Seredmistia* compte d'autres ensembles monastiques, parmi lesquels l'église jésuite (1610-1630) et son collège de 1723, ainsi que l'église dominicaine du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, l'un des plus grandioses édifices baroques de Lviv, avec son complexe monastique du XVI<sup>e</sup>-XVII<sup>e</sup> et son clocher du milieu du XIX<sup>e</sup>.
- Certains fragments des murailles fortifiées du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle subsistent à l'est et à l'ouest. L'*arsenal municipal*, une austère bâtisse de 1574-1575, l'*arsenal royal* baroque de 1639 et la *tour de la Poudre* du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle (l'un des bastions des murailles fortifiées inférieures) faisaient toutes partie des défenses orientales.



La zone proposée pour inscription sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial comprend également l'ensemble de l'église *Saint Georges combattant le dragon*, qui s'élève à l'extérieur de la cité médiévale, sur une terrasse à flanc de colline. Il a vu le jour avec la construction d'une église de bois et d'un monastère à la fin du XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. L'église existante fut construite en pierre et en briques entre 1744 et 1770, combinant le style baroque italien et l'agencement spatial ukrainien traditionnel. Elle est richement décorée de sculptures monumentales. La crypte abrite la tombe du roi de Galicie Yaroslav Osmomysi et de dignitaires de l'Église ukrainienne. À l'église s'associent le palais du Métropolitain (1772-1774), le clocher (1828) dont la cloche fut fondue en 1341, et d'autres éléments monastiques.

## Gestion et protection

### *Statut juridique*

Une zone de 3.000 hectares, le bien proposé pour inscription de 120 hectares se trouvant en son centre, a été classée réserve historique et architecturale nationale le 12 juin 1975 par résolution n° 297 du Conseil des ministres de la République Socialiste Soviétique d'Ukraine, en vertu des dispositions de la loi de 1970 sur les monuments historiques et culturels. Elle est également couverte par la loi de la République Socialiste Soviétique d'Ukraine de 1978 sur la préservation et l'utilisation des monuments historiques et culturels.

La réserve ainsi classée comprend 2.007 monuments historiques, dont 214 ont été classés monuments nationaux par résolution du Conseil des ministres (209 d'entre eux sont d'ailleurs situés sur la zone proposée pour inscription) et dont les autres ont été déclarés d'importance locale par résolution de l'administration régionale. Cette législation impose un contrôle strict à toutes les activités envisagées sur la zone protégée qui pourraient avoir un impact négatif sur les qualités qui ont motivé sa classification.

### *Gestion*

L'intégralité du bien proposé pour inscription est propriété de l'État.

La supervision globale est sous la responsabilité de la direction pour la Protection et la Restauration des monuments architecturaux du Comité national de construction et d'architecture urbaines d'Ukraine. À l'échelle locale, la gestion est dévolue à l'administration régionale de Lviv et au Comité exécutif municipal de Lviv, ce dernier travaillant par le biais de sa direction pour la Protection de l'environnement historique.

Le Programme général de développement régional global compte parmi l'un de ses principaux éléments la réorientation fonctionnelle de Lviv, qui, de ville fondamentalement industrielle, deviendra centre de tourisme, de culture et d'enseignement. Ce programme implique la création de zones dans le centre historique pour attirer des investissements étrangers et, ainsi, réhabiliter et restaurer les bâtiments historiques et rénover l'infrastructure. Les services publics doivent être privatisés, ce qui fournira une source supplémentaire de financement au travail de restauration.

## Conservation et authenticité

### *Historique de la conservation*

Le travail de conservation a commencé à Lviv au milieu du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, sous l'égide de la Commission centrale austro-hongroise des monuments historiques. Peu de temps après fut créée l'Organisation Grono des conservateurs de Galicie orientale, suivie par le département de Conservation au début du siècle, afin de s'occuper de la protection et de la conservation des bâtiments historiques de Lviv.

En 1930 a commencé un programme d'inventaire national des biens historiques, qui a abouti au concept de classification des monuments historiques. En 1937, la Seredmistia a été déclarée monument historique du fait du caractère exceptionnel de son tissu urbain, et la direction du Contrôle de la construction de la municipalité de Lviv a assumé la responsabilité de la protection et la restauration des bâtiments historiques.

En 1940, cette charge a été transférée à la division de la Protection des bâtiments historiques de l'office de l'Architecte municipal en chef et au Département architectural du Comité exécutif régional. Des projets de restauration majeurs ont été effectués sur la tour de la Poudre, l'arsenal royal, ainsi que sur l'église et le monastère dominicains, dans les années 1950-1970.

Avec la création de la réserve historique et architecturale nationale en 1975, la direction de la réserve a effectué de plus amples inventaires et recherches sur les bâtiments historiques. Des projets de restauration et de conservation ont été effectués sur les églises et monastères carmélites et bernardins, la cathédrale Saint Jean-Baptiste, l'église Maria Snijna et l'église Saint Onufrii, tandis que les façades et l'intérieur de certains des bâtiments autour de la place du Marché étaient rénovés et conservés. Des travaux sont actuellement en cours sur l'église jésuite et sur l'église Saint Georges, ainsi que sur les complexes monastiques.

### *Authenticité*

Le degré d'authenticité du tracé urbain est très élevé : en effet, l'agencement médiéval des rues et la relation de la ville avec le château, les complexes religieux et les diverses communautés ethniques sont restés intacts.

En termes de matériaux, le degré d'authenticité est acceptable ; néanmoins, il faut prendre en compte les travaux de restauration effectués au XIX<sup>e</sup> et au début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle avant que les normes actuelles de conservation et de restauration n'aient été définies.

## Evaluation

### *Action de l'ICOMOS*

Une mission d'expert de l'ICOMOS a visité Lviv en janvier 1998. Le Comité scientifique international de l'ICOMOS sur les villes et les villages historiques a commenté son importance culturelle.

### *Caractéristiques*

Lviv est un exemple exceptionnellement bien préservé de ville historique d'Europe de l'est, qui a conservé quasiment intacts sa topographie urbaine et son tracé des rues médiéval. Elle abrite également des bâtiments religieux et laïcs de grande qualité, dont les plus anciens remontent au Moyen Age.

### *Analyse comparative*

Lviv occupe une place exceptionnelle dans le groupe de villes d'origine médiévale en Europe Centrale et de l'Est dans la mesure où elle est sortie presque indemne de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. La seule ville de la région à laquelle Lviv pourrait être comparée est Cracovie (Pologne) qui est inscrite sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial. L'évolution historique de Lviv diffère toutefois de manière significative de celle de Cracovie et cette différence se reflète dans sa structure urbaine et, plus particulièrement, dans son patrimoine d'églises et d'autres lieux de culte.

### *Recommandations de l'ICOMOS pour des actions futures*

La mission d'expert de l'ICOMOS a été informée que le programme de conservation devrait être approuvé définitivement avant d'être mis en œuvre. Des mesures seront prises afin de déplacer le pylône et l'antenne, aujourd'hui inutiles, qui dominent la ligne d'horizon. Certaines modifications de la zone proposée pour inscription ont également été acceptées.

A sa réunion de juin 1998, le Bureau a renvoyé cette proposition d'inscription à l'Etat Partie en demandant qu'il confirme les points soulevés par l'ICOMOS. L'ICOMOS a reçu ces informations et considère qu'elles sont satisfaisantes.

### **Brève description**

La ville de Lviv, fondée à la fin du Moyen Age, s'est épanouie en tant que centre administratif, religieux et commercial pendant plusieurs siècles. Elle a conservé sa topographie urbaine médiévale, et en particulier la trace des communautés ethniques distinctes qui y vivaient, virtuellement intactes, ainsi que de magnifiques bâtiments baroques et ultérieurs.

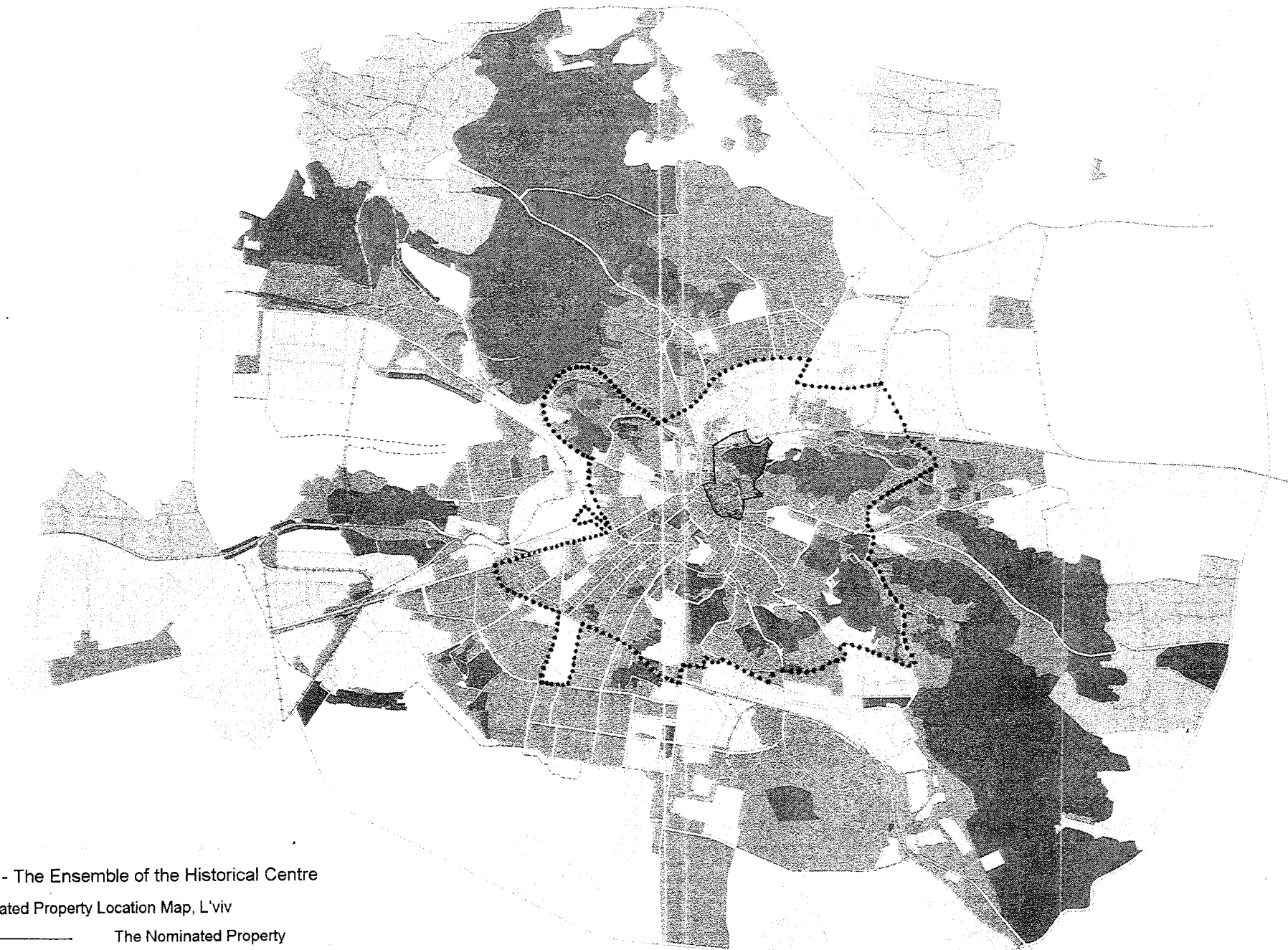
### **Recommandation**

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères ii et v* :

**Critère ii** : Par son tissu urbain et son architecture, Lviv est un exemple exceptionnel de la fusion des traditions architecturales et artistiques de l'Europe de l'Est avec celles de l'Italie et de l'Allemagne.

**Critère v** : Le rôle politique et commercial de Lviv a attiré un certain nombre de groupes ethniques aux traditions culturelles et religieuses différentes, qui ont établi des communautés distinctes et pourtant interdépendantes au sein de la ville, dont la preuve transparaît toujours dans le paysage urbain.

ICOMOS, octobre 1998



L'VIV - The Ensemble of the Historical Centre

Nominated Property Location Map, L'viv

- The Nominated Property
- ..... The buffer zone

Lviv, ensemble du centre historique / L'viv, the ensemble of the historic centre :  
Plan indiquant la zone proposée pour inscription et la zone tampon / Map showing nominated property and buffer zone