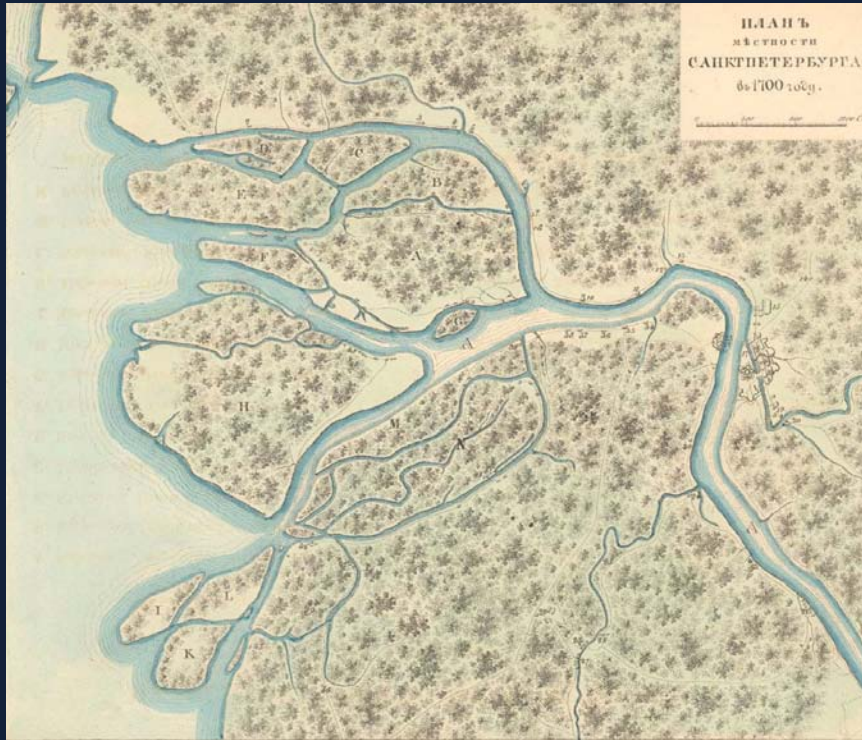


# Historical Urban Landscape of Saint Petersburg



# Unique urban development project

← XVIII XIX XX →



1700



1799

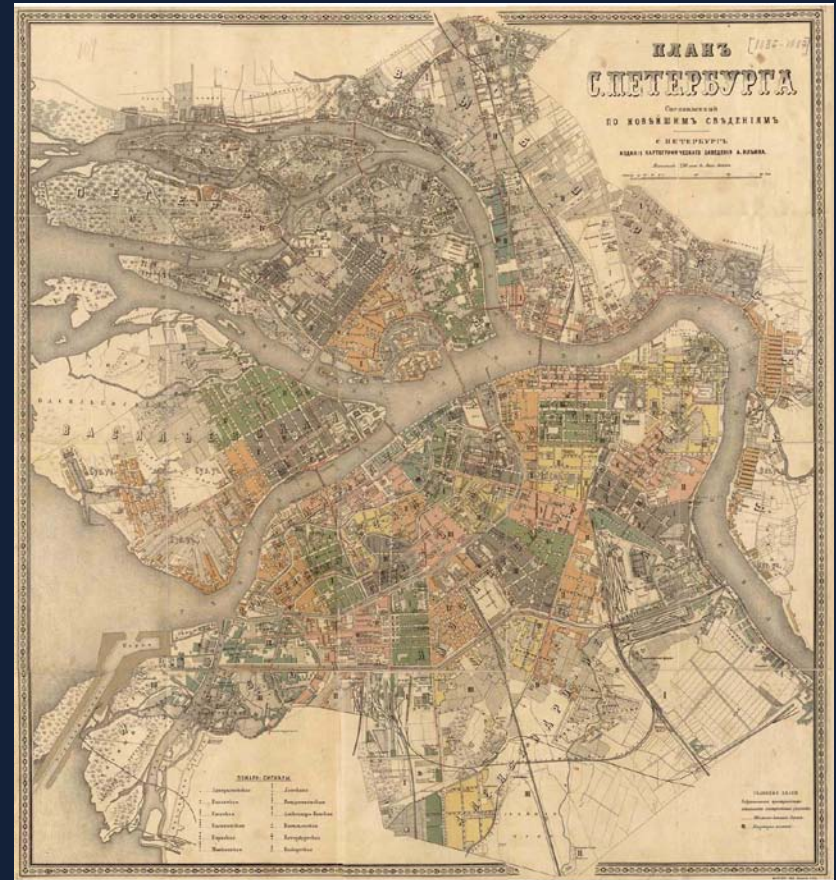


# Unique urban development project

XVIII

XIX

XX



1885

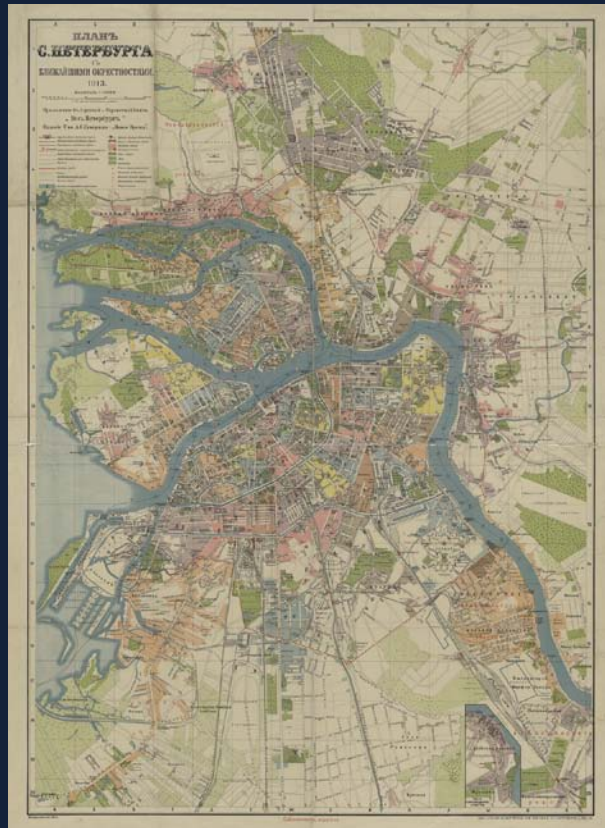
# Unique urban development project



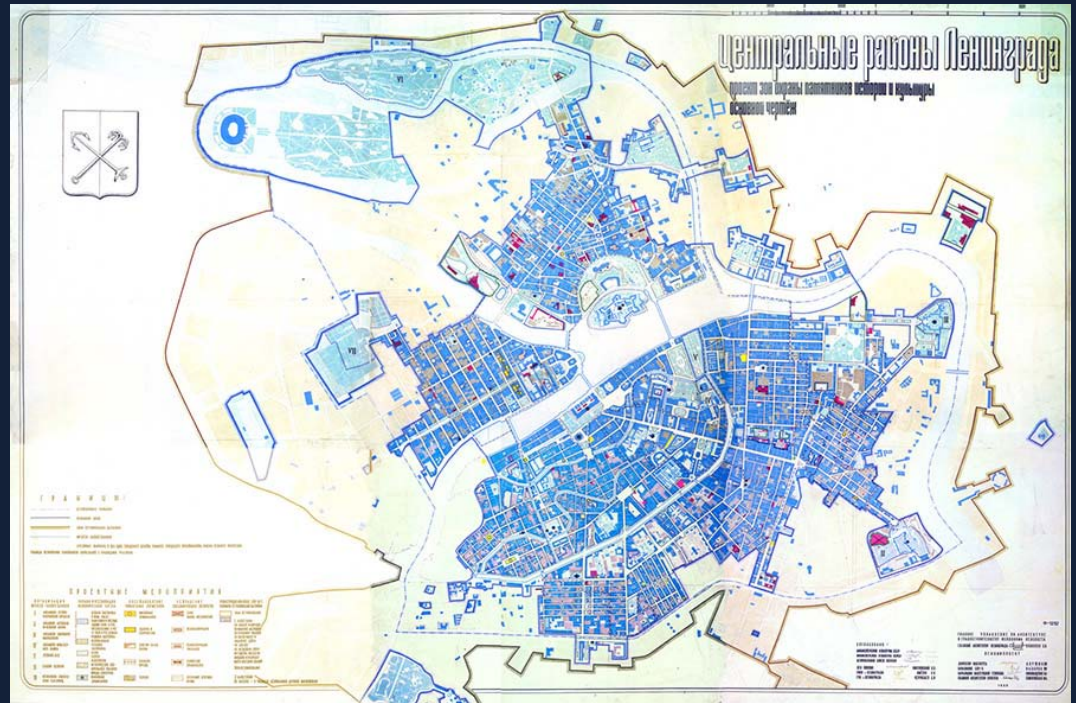
XVIII

XIX

XX



1913



1988



# 12 December 1990 – 14th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee (Canada, Banff) Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments

## ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES  
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES  
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

N° 540

### A) IDENTIFICATION

Nomination : Historic Centre of Leningrad and surroundings

Location : Region of Leningrad

State Party : U.S.S.R.

Date : 17 October, 1989

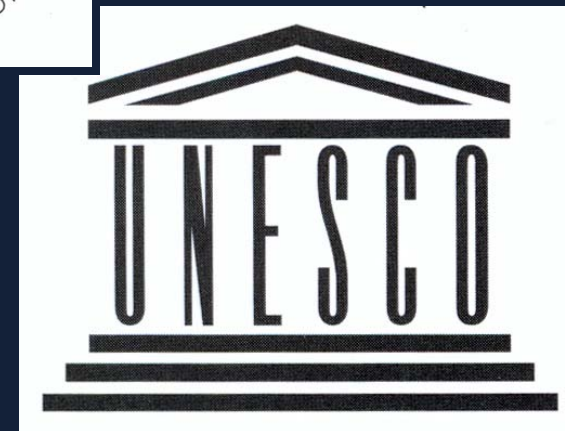
### B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION

That this cultural property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of Criteria I, II, IV and VI.

### C) JUSTIFICATION

The inclusion of Leningrad on the World Heritage List is so obvious that any detailed justification seems superfluous. The taking of the Swedish fortress of Noteborg at the beginning of the War of the North and the establishment in 1703 of the fortresses of Peter-and-Paul and Kronschtlot ushered in the greatest urban creation of the 18th century: the construction of the capital of Peter the Great, the symbol of a Russia that became the master of the Baltic after the victory of Poltava (1709) and was free to open to the West. At the cost of the colossal forced labor of Russian soldiers, Swedish and Ottoman prisoners of war, and Finnish and Estonian workers and laborers, the metamorphosis of an inhospitable coastal area into a superb city where palaces, churches and convents, and also two-storey stone houses fit in to the urban designs of the Frenchman Alexandre Leblond, was completed in less than 20 years. In 1724 St. Petersburg, which then outstripped Moscow, counted 75,000 inhabitants.

A network of canals, streets and quais was built gradually, beginning in the reign of Peter the Great (+ 1725). The Nevski perspective did not become the city's major east-west axis until 1738. Similarly, under the empresses Anna Ivanovna (1730-1740), Elisabeth Petrovna (1741-1762) and Catherine II the Great (1762-1796), the urban landscape of St. Petersburg took on the monumental splendor that assured the world renown of the "Venice of the North". An array of foreign architects-Rastrelli, Rinaldi, Quarenghi, Cameron, Vallin de la Mothe-rivalled one another with audaciousness and splendor with the capital's huge palaces and convents and in imperial and princely suburban residences-Petrodvorets, Lomonosov, Tsarskoe Selo (Pushkin), Pavlovsk, Gatchina, etc.



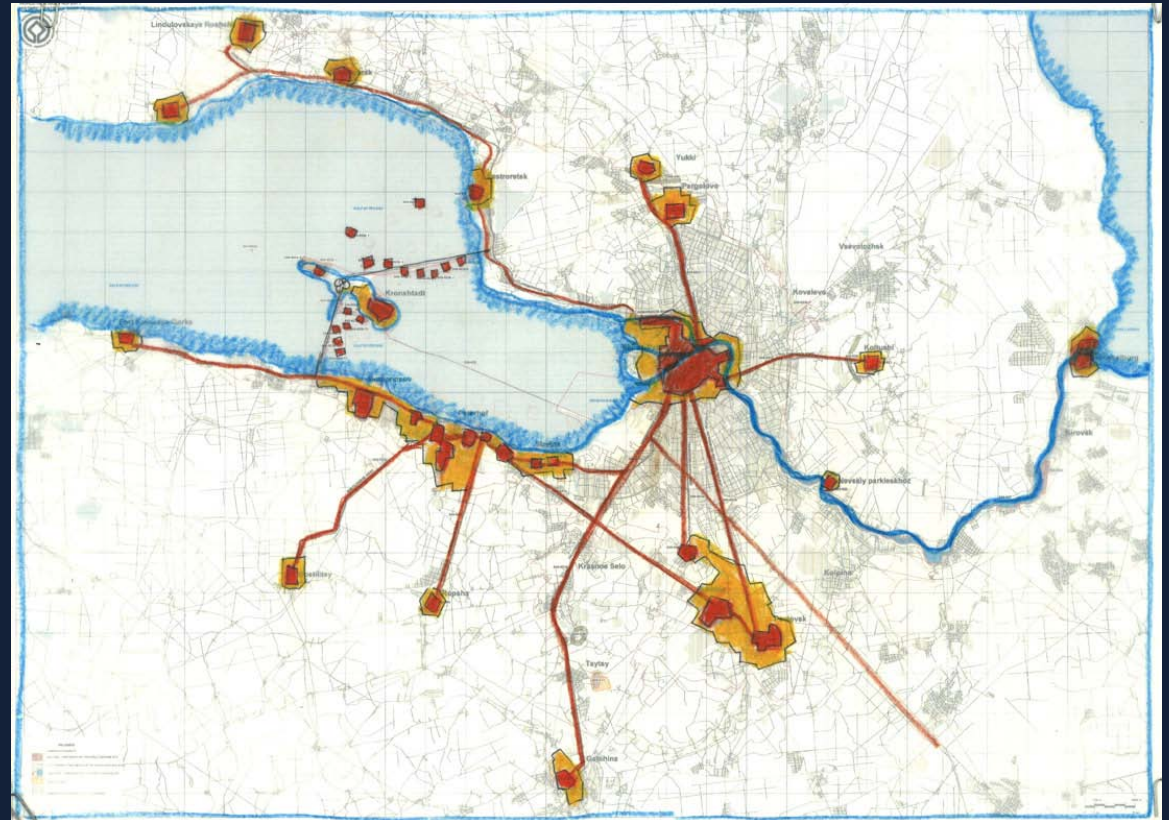
# Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments

One of the largest historic urban landscape

Historic Centre of  
St. Petersburg  
3934,1 ha

All the site  
23717,3 ha

80 km



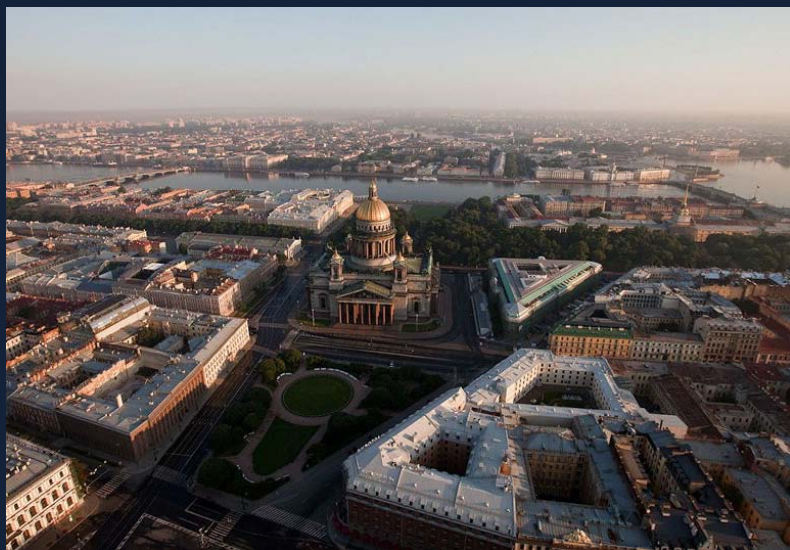
100 km







# Unique harmony of the natural and cultural environment



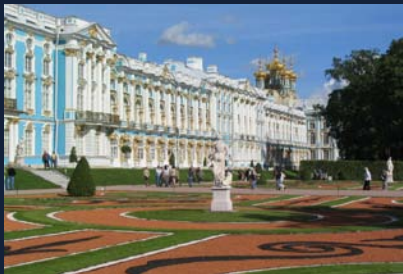
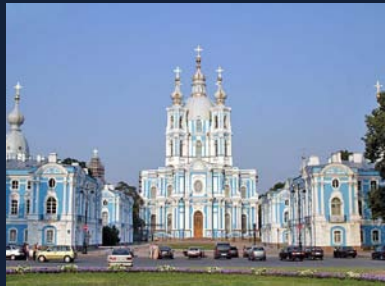


# Unique harmony of the natural and cultural environment



# Typologically different components and elements

- historic centers of Saint Petersburg and its suburbs;
- palace and park ensembles;
- memorial components;
- unique fortification system;
- landscape elements;
- elements of historic urban structure (roads, waterways, canals)





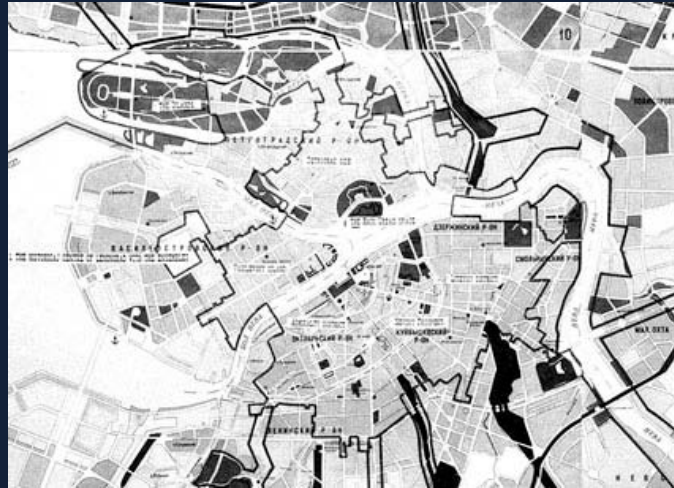
# Retrospective Inventory

- 2005 – beginning of the Retrospective Inventory for the site «Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments»
- 2005-2011 – work on clarification of boundaries and list of the components and elements of the site in cooperation with World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS
- 2011 – International Expert Forum in Saint Petersburg  
Creation of the international working group for clarification of boundaries of the site chaired by prof. Todor Kretev (ICOMOS)

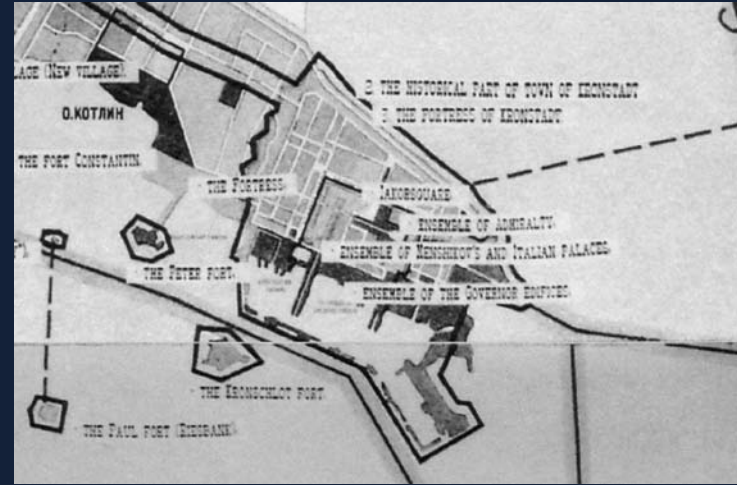


# Retrospective Inventory

1990

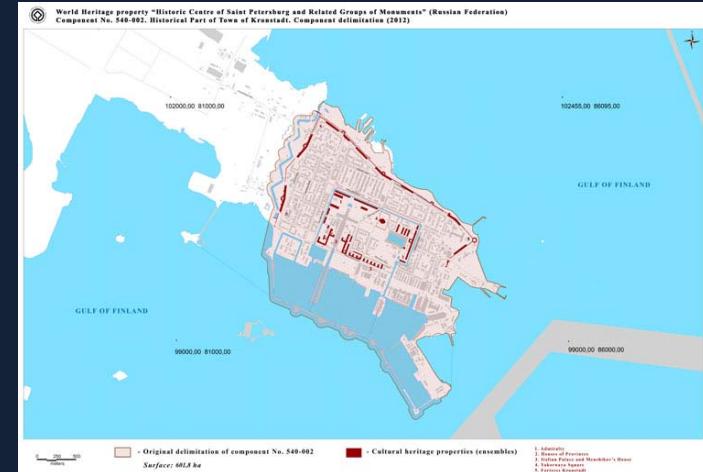
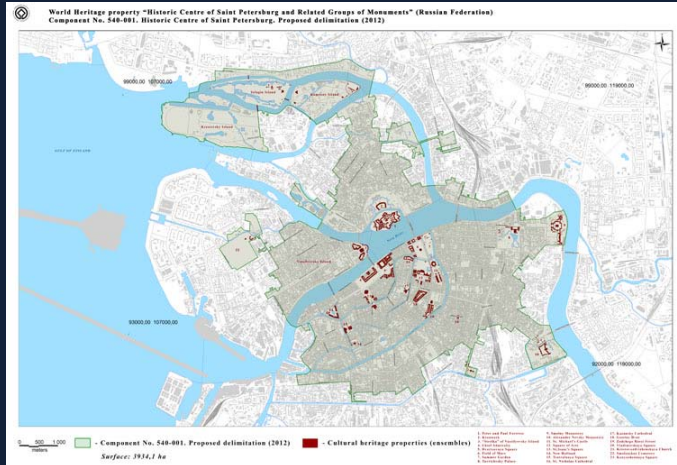


Historic Centre of St. Petersburg



Historical Part of the Town of Kronstadt

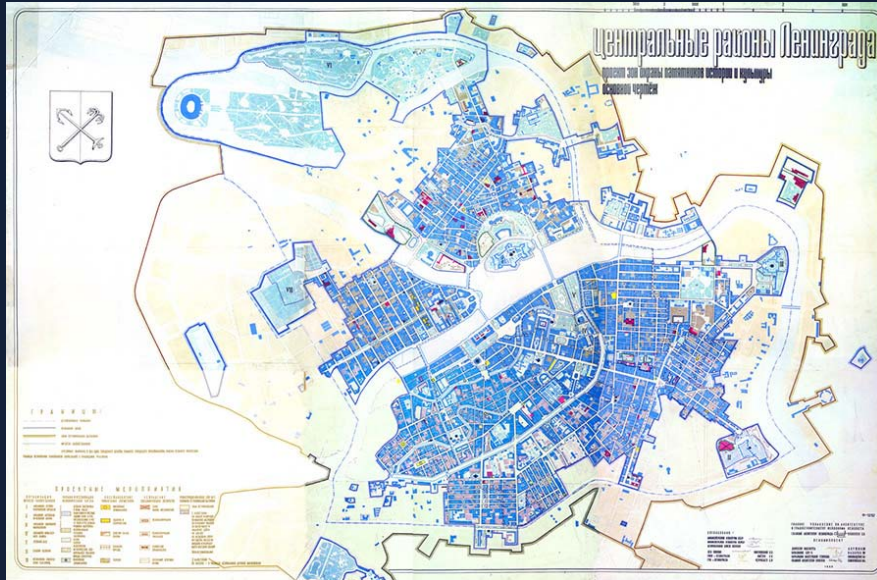
2013





# Retrospective Inventory Historic Centre of St. Petersburg

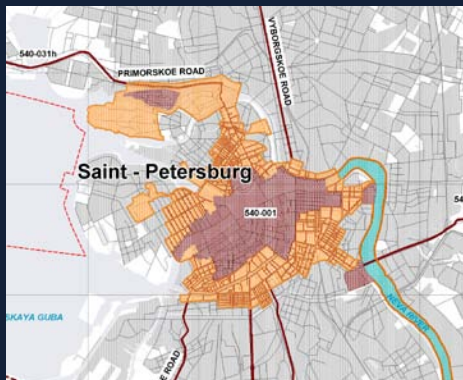
1988



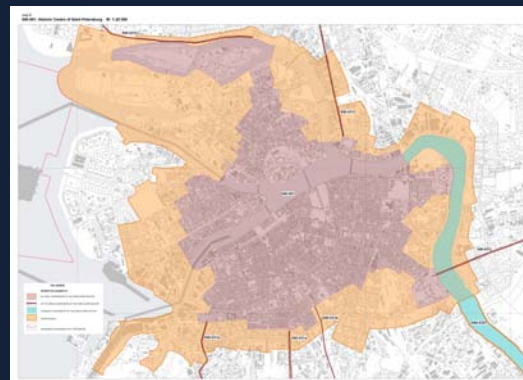
1990



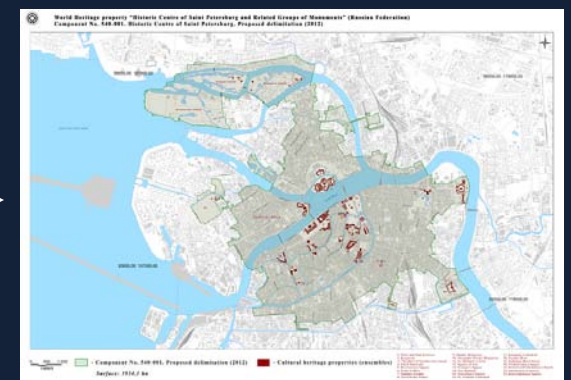
2007



2010



2013





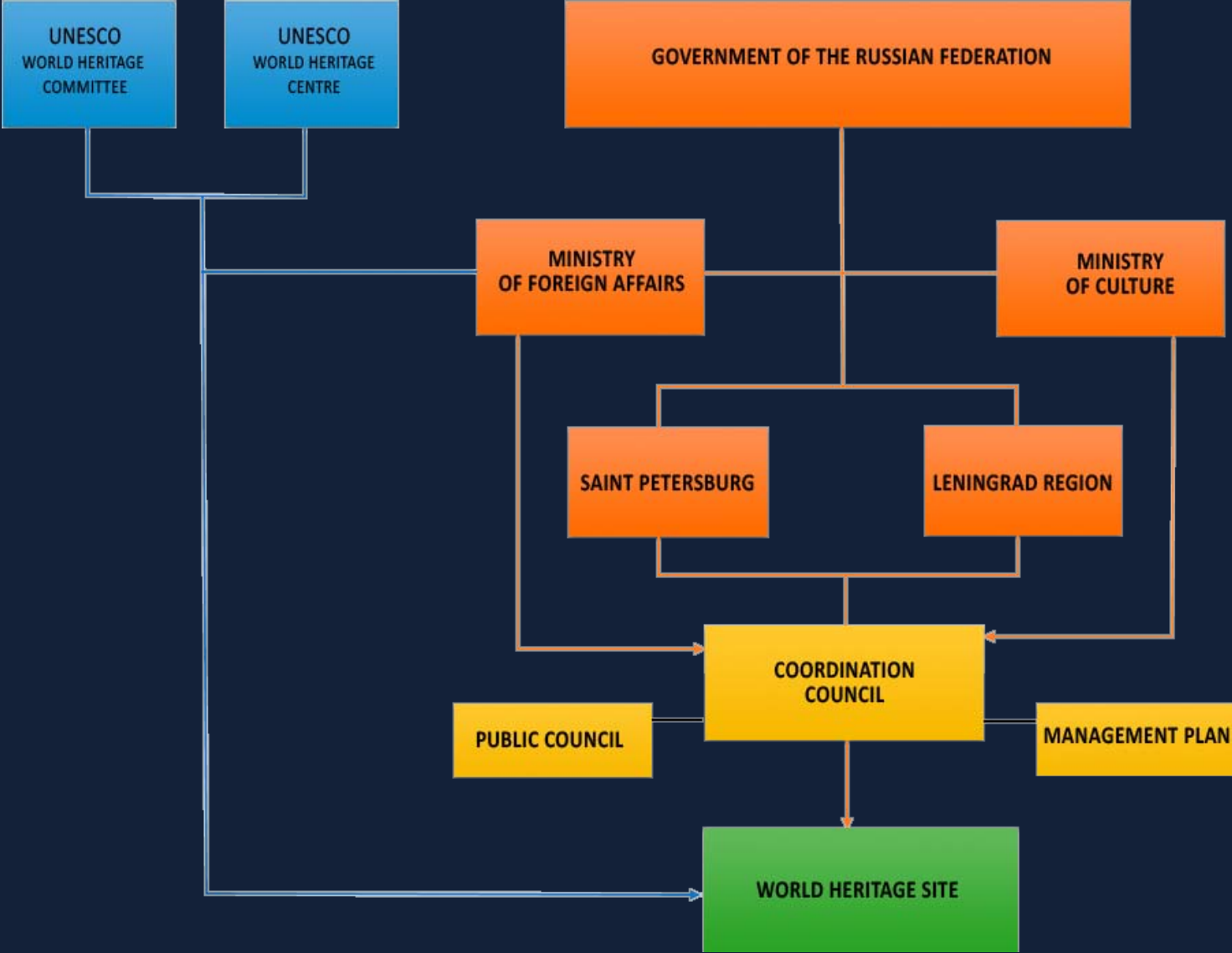


# Retrospective Inventory

- 2013 World Heritage Committee approves the proposed minor boundary modification of the «Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg» and the clarification of boundary of the «Historical Part of the Town of Kronstadt»
- 2014 World Heritage Committee approves the clarification of boundaries of 34 remaining components  
The site consists of 36 components and 86 elements



# Site Management System

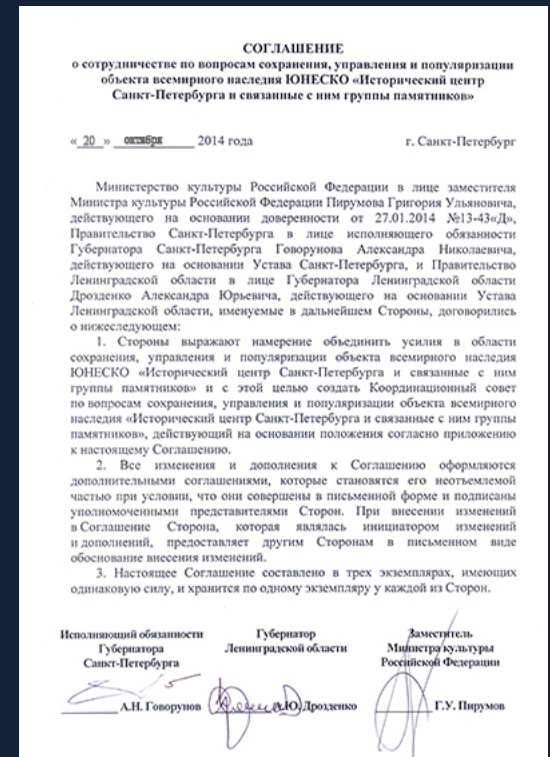




# Site Management System

20 October 2014 – Signing of the Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, Government of Saint Petersburg and Government of the Leningrad Region

Establishing of the Coordination Council regarding conservation, management and promotion of the World Heritage site



# Site Management System

Coordination Council regarding conservation, management and promotion of the World Heritage site :

- implementation of the recommendation of the World Heritage Committee concerning «the providing an overarching management framework for the property»;
- interaction between authorities of Saint Petersburg and the Leningrad region regarding conservation, management and promotion of the World Heritage site;
- interaction between authorities of Saint Petersburg and the Leningrad region during development of the management plan;
- informational and consulting support of the authorities of Saint Petersburg and the Leningrad Region as regards the matters related to the World Heritage site



# Site Management System

Evolution of the concept of cultural heritage:

- emergence of new types of heritage;
- recognition of entire cities, vast historic territories, roads as cultural heritage at the local, national and continental level;
- recognition of the cultural heritage as a key resource for sustainable development

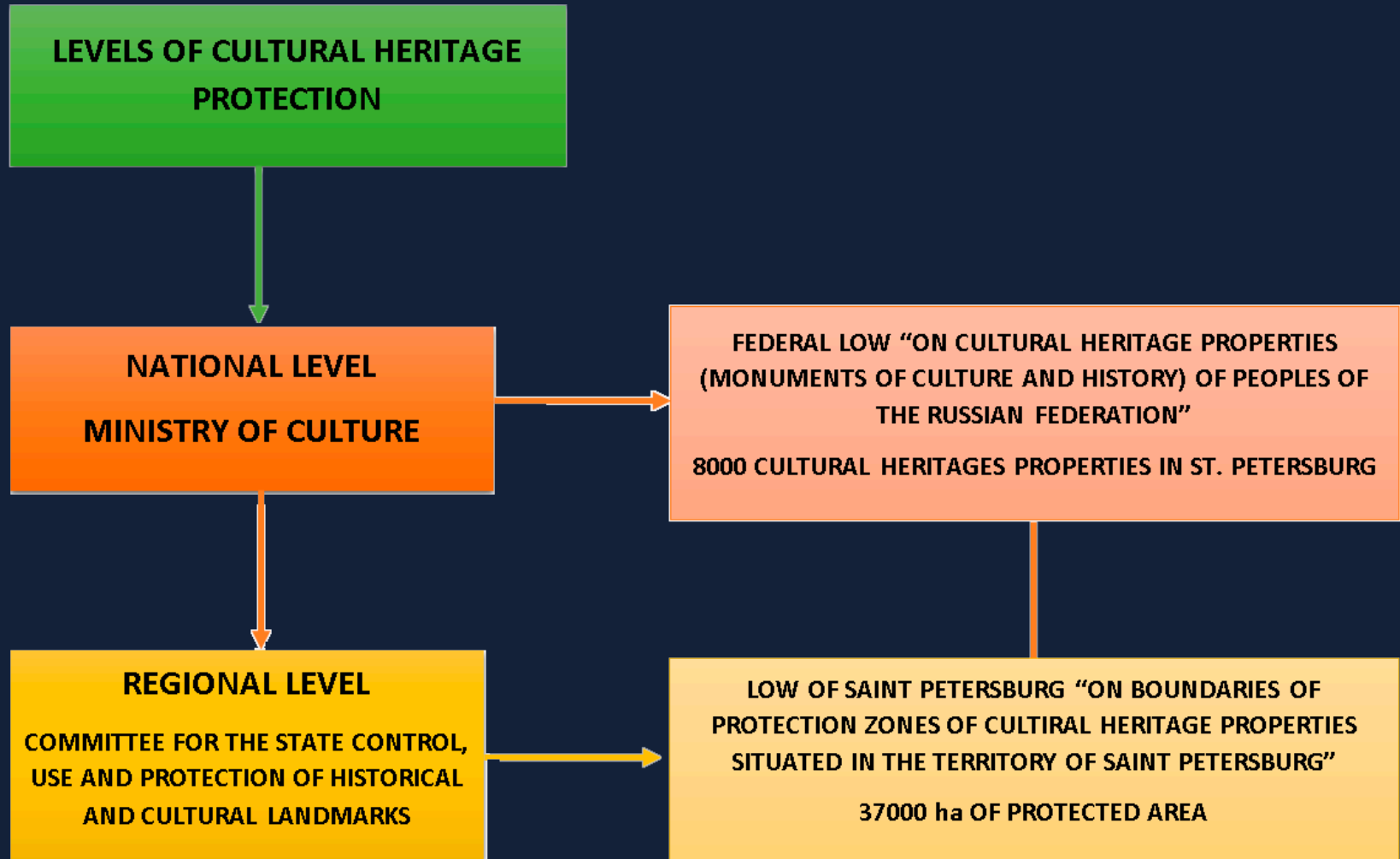
# Site Management System

Revision of conservation methods and tools:



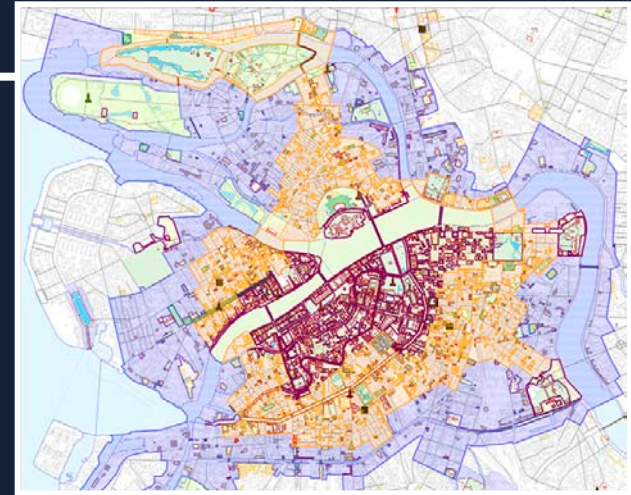
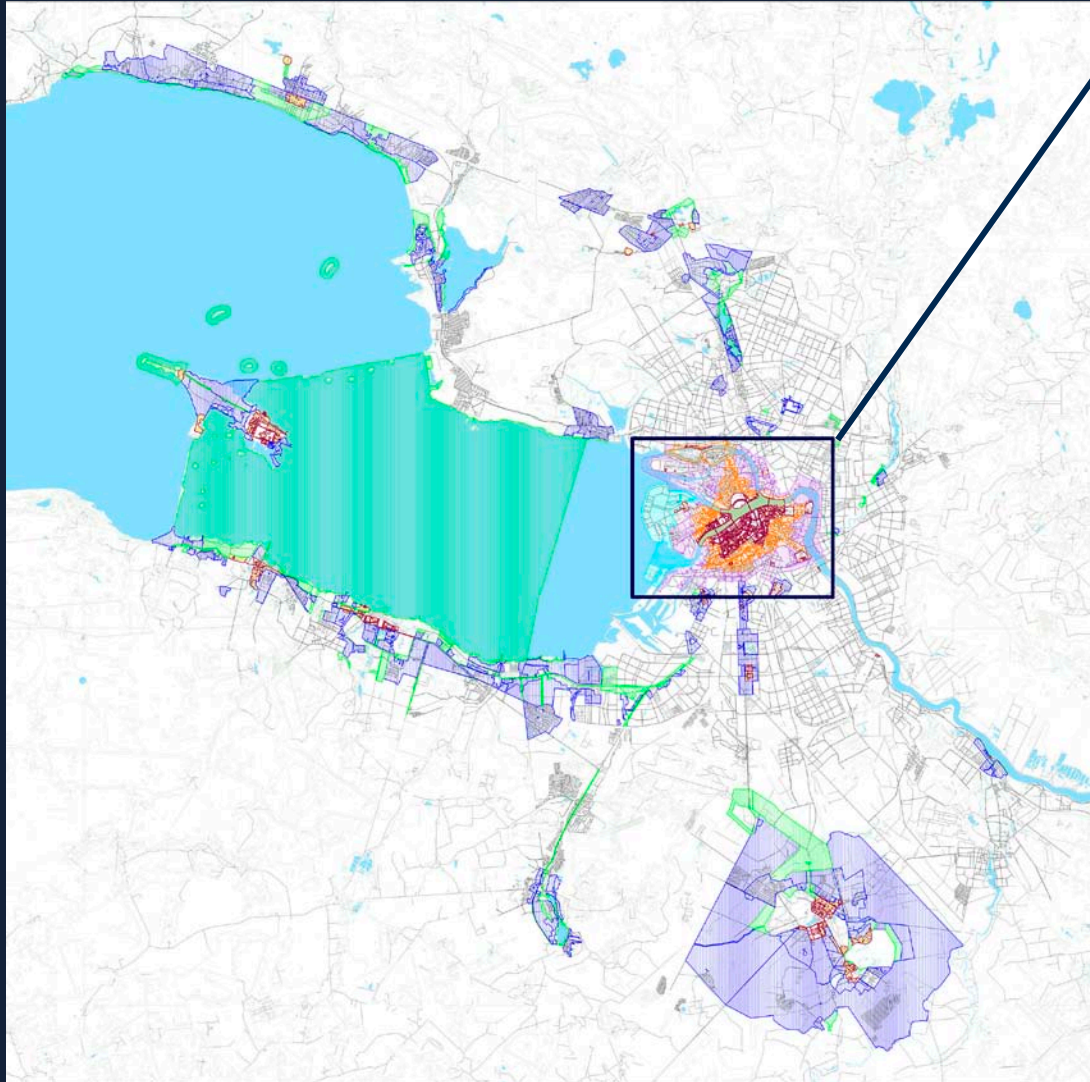


# Conservation of the site



# Conservation of the site

Protection zones of cultural heritage properties



Low of Saint Petersburg  
№820-7

# Conservation of the site

## Boundaries of the historic settlements

-  Historical Settlement of Federal Level
-  Historical Settlement of Regional Level
-  World Heritage Site Boundaries
-  Boundary of Saint Petersburg





**Thank you for your attention!**

