

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The city of Vyborg is one of the oldest fortified harbor cities of the Baltic Sea region. The city came within the bounds of the medieval Christian states and during its 700-year history has been part of different nation states – Sweden, the Russian empire, Finland, the Soviet Union, and the Russian Federation – retaining the continuity of cultural development until the mid-20th century.

The cultural and historic heritage of Vyborg has been uniquely multicultural. The magnitude and range of its cultural values are greater than what is even officially recognized today. Meanwhile, the current physical condition and heritage perspectives of the city are attracting increasingly more international attention and research.

The master plan of Vyborg and active urban planning documentation adopted in the absence of the protection of cultural and historic heritage zones, as well as the level of the administration management, do not provide efficient protection of the built heritage. Notes for the protection zones project developed in 2010 are not eliminated, and consequently the project has not been approved.

It was also in 2010 that Vyborg was awarded the status of “historical settlement of federal significance”. However, a number of buildings in the city centre currently stand abandoned and some of them lie in almost total ruin. In April 2013, following a decision by the local government, demolition began of the major part of one of the quarters in the medieval urban nucleus. However, its full demolition was stopped by the governor of the Leningrad Region.

The investors and city authorities are not interested in building restoration, but rather in the speculative construction of high-rise commercial buildings on the urban lacunas that emerged either during the Second World War or as a result of post-war demolitions. Sometimes they try to declare their commitment to preserving the heritage by means of a primitive stylized “antique”. An example is the so-called “Linna” [Finnish for ‘castle’] – a new “Disneyland” – a building built from Siporex concrete blocks, the top floors and towers of which rise above the skyline of the old town. Another example is the “Torkel town hall” [in Russian: Torkelskaya Ratusha], which has been under construction since 2012, the heavy corner part of which disturbs the scale of the historical center.

In 2014 federal money was allocated for the development of two big projects in Vyborg: the boundaries and subjects of the historical settlement protection (developed by “Mosproject-2” JSC), and the concept of the historic city area preservation (developed by the Federal State Unitary Enterprise “Central Scientific and Restoration Project Workshops” [TSNRPM] in collaboration with the Scientific, Production and Project-oriented Association “Soyuzstroyrestavratsiya”). Neither of these projects, however, corresponds to the needs and solutions regarding the current problems in the protection of the Vyborg built heritage. This is made evident by the construction of a motorway, initiated in 2015, that runs through the historical park of Papula, with a total disregard for its established borders and the principles of the historical city development as a center of cultural tourism, as declared in the concept.

### 1-0 IDENTITY OF OBJECT

#### 1-1 Current and original name:

The city of Vyborg’s historical center and site complexes related to it.

## 1-2 Location:

City of Vyborg, Leningrad Region, Russian Federation.

## 1-3 Classification/ Type of place

The city of Vyborg lies on the northeast coast of the Gulf of Finland close to the border between the Russian Federation and Finland. Administratively, the city is part of the Leningrad Region.

Vyborg is a vast architectural and landscape complex, the value of which lies not only in its landmarks and the harmony of its historical center, but also in its spatial layout in combination with the natural landscape setting. The city itself is a great example of the continuity of urban planning ideas and the organic blend of works of several national architectural schools from different eras. The historical and cultural value of its landmarks and urban harmony are appreciated in Russia, Finland and Sweden. The Mon Repos park, an outstanding landmark in landscape architecture, also has a great significance.

The aspects of the city with the greatest value are: the historical center, including the medieval nucleus with the castle, the remainder of the city wall dating from the 15th century, the bastion fortifications, the regular city layout dating from the 17th century, the Annenkrone fortress (St. Anne's Crown; in Russian Annenskiye ukrepleniya), and the urban districts from the 18th to the beginning of the 20th century with the development of Classicism, Historicism, National Romanticism (in its northern modern variety) and Modernism, and which were designed by distinguished architects of different nationalities. The city library designed by Alvar Aalto – a unique landmark of the Modernist movement – is renowned worldwide. The gardens and parks of Vyborg have a great significance in the urban landscape and its environs. The historical landscape of Vyborg includes valuable natural landscapes, fortifications and suburbs.

## 1-4 Current Heritage Protection Status

In 2010, the city was inscribed on the list of historical settlements of the Russian Federation. Protection areas are absent; the master plan developed and approved in 2009 does not include heritage preservation as a top target.

There are 282 cultural heritage sites within the perimeter of the urban agglomeration, 16 of which are of federal significance and 72 of regional significance. 191 of them have the status of identified cultural heritage (temporarily under protection).<sup>1</sup> The categorization “cultural heritage site” can refer to either a building or construction, or an ensemble of several of them.



Vyborg castle, founded in 1293, viewed in 2015.



A square with a monument to the founder of Vyborg, Torkel Knutsson, at the city entrance on the castle side, in 2013.



Krepostnaya street in 2013.

## 2-0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORY

### 2-1 Statement of Significance

Vyborg possesses a rich and representative worldwide value. It has a shared European architectural and archaeological heritage. The city's cultural heritage should be treated as a cohesive whole, which includes its buildings, ensembles, the historical environment and plot subdivision, the urban landscape, the silhouettes and panoramic views, the archaeological and temporal layers, and the natural and immaterial values.

Due to its multicultural character, Vyborg demonstrates clearly the cultural exchange that took place over the centuries in the border area of Sweden, Russia and Finland. The exchange is evident in the development of architecture, public art, urban planning and landscape design. Vyborg has been a historical fortified harbor city with a rich trading tradition and military functions.

Vyborg is a great example of a settlement type, architectural complex and cultural landscape illustrating important aspects in the above-mentioned historical stages, each of which has left outstanding planning concepts and landmarks. The key stages are the castle and the remains of the "Horned" fortress from the Swedish era. Russian architects and engineers erected military defenses, the Annenkrone fortress (St. Anne's Crown) and the barrack complexes at the Batareynaya Hill. The two churches, Orthodox and Lutheran, are from the Swedish era. The Finnish era left its mark in the city center master plan, and a number of buildings in the National Romantic and Modernist styles, including the architectural masterpiece, the Alvar Aalto Library. The Dominican and Franciscan convents, together with the old town church (later cathedral) and its bell tower, also constitute a great immaterial whole that is rare, even unique, in the North European context, having been owned and used for religious purposes by the three major churches in Europe – Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Greek Catholic. Still, the old cathedral possesses further layers of interest, having served as a storehouse, but is now a ruined monument that has recently been examined by both Russian and Finnish researchers.

On October 14, 2010, on an occasion also marking the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Vyborg Library by Alvar Aalto, an international seminar on the topic of "The Future of Historical Vyborg" took place in the building. The seminar resolution, in particular, noted the need for a serious discussion of Vyborg's nomination as a candidate for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List.



Vyborg Library in 2014.

In February 2014 an international seminar “The Multicultural Heritage of Vyborg and its Preservation” was held in the newly restored Central City Alvar Aalto Library. At the end of the seminar a “Road Map” was accepted and signed by the representatives from Russia and Finland, which again stated the scope and worldwide significance of the architectural and archaeological heritage of Vyborg. Immediate and long-term actions to save the heritage were proposed.

## 2-2 History of place

The history of Vyborg spans seven centuries. The Vyborg castle was founded by Swedish crusaders in 1293. Vyborg became a town in 1403, it was a part of the Russian empire in 1710–1917, from 1917 to 1944 it was part of Finland, after which it was included in the Soviet Union, and from 1991 the Russian Federation – as a capital of the region.

Vyborg has always been an important trade center between east and west. Swedish, Russian, Finnish and German languages created a multicultural atmosphere in the city.

Vyborg, together with Stockholm, Visby, Tallinn, Stralsund and other Hanseatic cities, belongs to the type of medieval fortified Baltic sea port cities. In the 1470s, the city was surrounded by stone walls, which were subsequently rebuilt and complemented. One such a late construction is the arsenal, the Round Tower, constructed in 1547–1550, and which still stands in the Market square.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the medieval system of irregular streets was altered to conform to a rectangular grid plan. This plan is to a large extent still preserved today.

Following the Great Northern War (1700–1721), when the city was annexed by the Russian Empire, the construction of new fortifications west of Vyborg were begun. Construction of this fortress, so-called St. Anne's Crown, started in 1731 and was largely completed by 1742. Until the 1860s, all traffic entering the city from the west passed through the vaulted gates of St. Anne's Crown.



Vyborg and the Vyborg Bay. Aerial view, 1939.



In 1809 Emperor Alexander I conquered the eastern provinces of Sweden and formed a new political unit in these areas by founding the Grand Duchy of Finland, to which Vyborg and the surrounding areas were incorporated in 1812.

After the Crimean War in the 1850s, most of the old fortress was declared obsolete. The new fortification system was built in 1860–1877 on a hill in the eastern part of the city, later called Batareynaya hill, and on the rocky islet landscape of the Tranzundsky archipelago in the Gulf of Vyborg.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Vyborg became the second largest city in Finland. After the Winter War and World War II, eastern Karelia and Vyborg were annexed by the Soviet Union.



Krepostnaya street (eastern part), 2013.

During the war, the city was not destroyed by real street battles, but its central areas were heavily bombed. As a result, many interiors of stone buildings burned and wooden buildings were almost completely destroyed. The Finnish population was evacuated, and the Soviet state received a deserted, ruined city, which was then repopulated by Russians.

The first post-war decades were almost as fatal for the buildings of the city as the war and the new administration demolished a lot of buildings that it would have been possible to restore. Nevertheless, the old city structure and many buildings have survived. The rich architectural and archaeological heritage still exists.

### **2-3 Date of projects and construction**

From the Middle Ages to the mid-20th century

### **2-4 Architects/Designers**

European and Russian urban planners, architects, designers, military engineers, landscape architects, construction engineers, project commissioners, landowners, etc.

### **2-5 Location and country of origin**

Sweden, Russia, Finland.

### **2-6 Original and current use of the building/place**

The area of "historical settlement" Vyborg represents historical, living districts within the existing city, where the buildings have retained their use: apartments, shops, restaurants, cafés, galleries, business and administration offices, education premises, workshops, etc. With the decrease in the local population, the traditional structure of religious denominations has disappeared or almost ceased to exist. A part of the religious buildings has already been lost, ruined or converted to another function. The parish cemeteries have been devastated. Military functions have been reduced following the vacating of fortification buildings and territories that had belonged from the very beginning to the military administrative department.

### **2-7 Changes, additions**

Since the medieval irregular street pattern was regulated in the 17th century, only some relics from the earlier era are visible, but some medieval cellars and other structures still exist and are archaeological relics. The main stock of buildings dates from the 18th and 19th centuries and are parts of a living city, though almost every building has been changed and enlarged over the course of time.

### **2-8 Current condition and use**

Currently, the buildings are in a poor condition; they are falling into decay, many of the buildings are empty and abandoned, and restoration is needed. Some of the buildings have been reduced to ruins or have remained as ruins since the end of the war. Since the change of the country's political system (from socialism to capitalism) the ownership of the plots in the area has been unclear. In the historical city center, new buildings and constructions are being erected, sometimes freely using new pseudo-historical elements instead of conserving and restoring the existing historical ones. The rebuilding of those buildings that were damaged by fire or just by the ravages of time is proceeding extremely slowly. A highway has been indicated and is under construction through the historical park of Papula.

### **2-9 Original design intent and use**

The original design and intent of the old city can still be clearly experienced throughout the whole area.



The bombing of Vyborg in 1940.



Ruins of the old cathedral, 2014.



The ruins of the Dominican Monastery church, 2013



The ruins of the “Domus” residential building (Goving House) in 2015.



The ruins of the urban quarter delimited by the streets Krepostnaya, Krasnoarmeyskaya, Storozhevoy Bashni, and Krasina, in 2013.



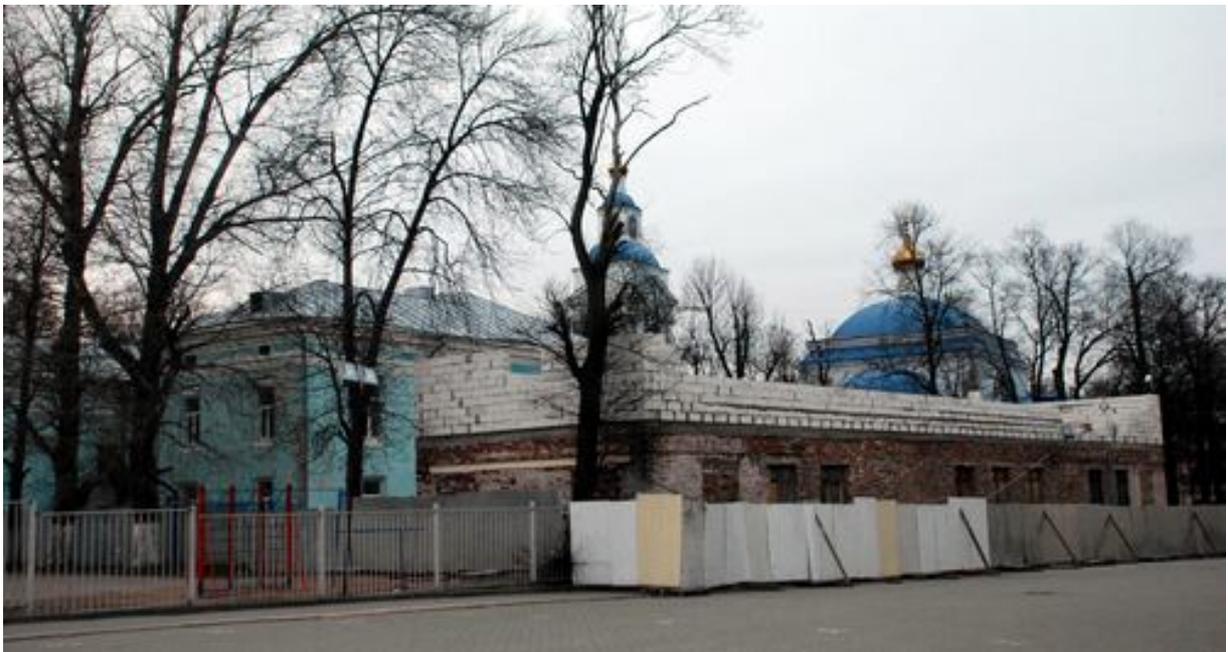
The ruins of the building on 8 Vyborgskaya street, 2010.



Guardhouse in the Annenkronne fortress, damaged in a fire, viewed in 2013.



Cutting through the Papula park, in 2015.



An additional story added to the outbuilding of the Governor's Palace in 2015.



The new residential house "Linna" in the historical center (4a Krasnoflotskaya street), 2013



Foundations of a new café built on the remains of underground structures of the Europa bastion, 2013.



Presentation drawing of the residential building "Torkel town hall" on Lenin Avenue.



The residential building "Torkel town hall" on Lenin avenue, under construction in 2015.

### **3-0 DESCRIPTION (HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY)**

#### **3-1 Physical description**

Vyborg is situated in the north-east of the Gulf of Finland, joining the Vyborg Bay at its most northerly point. The sea approaches to the city are protected by an archipelago. The terrain on which the city is built consists of the rocky edges of the Baltic Shield smoothed by the glacier.

#### **3-2 Construction system used**

The layout of Vyborg is based on the general layout plans of 1642, 1794, 1861 and 1932. The main architectural dominants of the city are the St. Olaf's Tower and the Clock Tower.

The historical urban environment has been formed by the buildings constructed since the medieval age up to the Modernist period of the 1930s.

The city has maintained its historical town plan structure and the system of architectural dominants and ensembles created up until 1939 (excluding the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Cathedral). The architectural environment is widely damaged, but the main part of the masonry buildings has been preserved. There are only a few fragments of the wooden buildings left. The post-war infills in the historical environment mostly do not claim to be architectural dominants.

#### **3-3 Physical context/setting**

The water areas adjacent to the city along the Vyborg Bay consist of water channels and irregularly-shaped bays framed by forested waterfronts; these include a number of islands. The mouth of the Saimaa Channel is situated to the north-west of the city.

The city of Vyborg is intimately connected to the landscape. The archipelago landscape of Vyborg Bay does not only have its own esthetic potential, but also is one of the main vistas of the city from various viewing angles. The expressive topography plays a huge part here: the rocky edges of the Baltic Shield, smoothed by the glacier, encircle the city and even become part of the city territory (the medieval part of the city, Smolyanoy Cape [in Finnish: Tervaniemi], and Batareynaya Hill). From the slopes of the rocky hills there open wide vistas of the city (from Batareynaya Hill, the rock on Smolyanoy Cape, from the Papula rock park and the promontory in Bobrovoy Cape (in Finnish: Pappilanniemi); these promontories in turn create a frame for the Vyborg city landscape.

#### **3-4 Social and cultural context and value**

From the 1960s-70s onwards, the citizens of Vyborg have shown an interest in the history of the city. For the younger generations it is their "small motherland", with its specific Northern European aura, and which becomes a basis for their identity and local community spirit. The value of Vyborg as a Russian "window to Europe" situated next to the Finnish border is undeniable.

The historical and cultural potential of Vyborg forms a rich basis for developing both Russian and foreign cultural tourism. The Finnish so-called "nostalgia tourism" is particularly important. For the foreign tourists the city is pretty much the "face" of the Russian Federation. The essential issue here is the attitude of the state to the common cultural heritage created over the centuries by Swedes, Russians, Finns and other people.

Many of Vyborg's buildings are of great architectural value and are included in the Russian State cultural heritage register. Vyborg is the only city in the Leningrad Region included in the list of historical settlements of Russia. Preliminary research has shown that it is worth being nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

#### **3-5 Materials/fabric/form/function**

In regard to its architectural-historical development, Vyborg consists predominately of buildings with plastered facades and stucco decorations, as well as red brick, and natural stone,

while in the buildings from the 1920s and 1930s the facades are mostly painted plaster. There are a few preserved wooden buildings, comprised of log constructions covered with wooden paneling. In the development from the 1960s to the 1980s, traditional materials were replaced by calcium-silicate bricks and facing brick.

The cityscape is enriched by the diversity of shapes and textures of the natural stone: the protrusions of the bedrock within city blocks, the solid stone of the castle, the granite coverings of the fortification ramparts and quays, the block stonework along the streets, the stone pavements, and the boulder work of the retaining walls.

### **3-6 Aesthetic value**

Vyborg is a large architectural and landscape complex that is valuable not only because of its landmarks and ensembles but also because of its whole historical layout in combination with the natural landscape. The city is a superb example of the continuity of city-planning ideas and a perfect union of works of different national architectural schools from different time periods. The buildings and infrastructure of Vyborg are noted for their compositional expression and variety, and represent different trends of architectural styles of Russia, Finland and Sweden. An outstanding landmark of landscape architecture, the Monrepos park is also of great aesthetic value.

## **4-0 SOURCE OF ALERT**

### **4-1 Proposer of Heritage Alert, contact details**

ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH), President Sofia Avgerinou Kolonias, skolonia@arch.ntua.gr

### **4-2 Groups supporting Heritage Alert and/or nomination, with contact details**

Sergei Gorbatenko, state expert in architectural and culture evaluation, member of the Temporary Council of the National Committee of ICOMOS, associate member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) icomos.spb@gmail.com

Natalia Dushkina, member of the Temporary Council of the National Committee of ICOMOS, member of the Federal Scientific Research and Methodological Council of Ministry for Culture of the Russian Federation, member of the International Scientific Committee of ICOMOS on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C), ndushkina@yandex.ru

Victor Dmitriev, state expert in architectural evaluation, member of the Council of the Leningrad Region Division of VOOPiK, dvvyvb@yandex.ru

Maija Kairamo, honorary member of ICOMOS international, maija.kairamo@viapori.fi

St. Petersburg Division of the Temporary Council of the National Committee of ICOMOS, icomos.spb@gmail.com

The Leningrad Oblast branch of the All-Russia Society for Protection of Monuments of History and Culture VOOPiK, lovoopik@yandex.ru

The Union of Architects of St. Petersburg, arcunion@mail.ru

The Committee for the historic, cultural and spiritual heritage of the Civic Chamber of Leningrad Oblast, oplo@bk.ru

The Finnish National Committee of ICOMOS (International Council for Monuments and Sites), President Margaretha Ehrstrom, margaretha.ehrstrom@nba.fi

The Finnish Architecture Society, Chairman Timo Tuomi, timo.t.tuomi@espoo.fi

The University of Turku Degree Programme in Cultural Production and Landscape Studies, Professor Maunu Häyrynen, mauhay@utu.fi

The History of Architecture Chair at Aalto University's Department of Architecture, Professor Aino Niskanen, aino.niskanen@aalto.fi

The School of Architecture at Tampere University of Technology, Professor Olli-Paavo Koponen, olli-paavo.koponen@tut.fi  
 Europa Nostra Finland, Chairman Tapani Mustonen,  
 tapani.mustonen@arkkitehditmustonen.fi

#### **4-3 Groups potentially against Heritage Alert action**

Developers and investors such as “PromInvest Ltd,” the development company OJSC “RZD (DKRS)”, etc. Legal bodies and private individuals that have become owners of heritage objects and land property in the historical center during the privatization process.

#### **4-4 Local, Regional, International significance citations about the place**

The resolution of the seminar “The future of historical Vyborg,” held in October 2010 in the Alvar Aalto Central Library in Vyborg, states as follows:

*“In connection with the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Alvar Aalto Library in Vyborg, an open seminar on the theme «The Future of the Historical Vyborg» took place in the newly restored Lecture hall on October 14th 2010.*

*The participants, over 50 persons, were local citizens and experts in heritage protection from Russia and Finland.*

*In the discussions, the following statements and conclusions were made:*

- *The recent decision made by the authorities of the Russian Federation to include Vyborg in the list of historical settlements is of great importance and is a recognition of Vyborg’s urban, historic and artistic values;*
- *In addition, due to historical reasons, Vyborg’s cultural and historical heritage has a unique multicultural character. The width and richness of its values exceed those of the officially accepted and applied evaluation systems of today. The present state and the prospect of Vyborg’s heritage arouse both interest and concern in the international community;*
- *Vyborg’s recently approved master plan lacks an appropriate correspondence between the zones of protection and the existing historical and cultural values, visible and non-visible. It would be appropriate to subject it to the scrutiny of international expertise;*
- *It is necessary to develop a deeper understanding of the true character of Vyborg’s urban, architectural, archaeological, cultural and artistic heritage. This requires a detailed documentation and evaluation of the city structure, its buildings (including interiors), archaeological findings, etc;*
- *This analysis, as well as the implementation of its results, could be realized as a joint Russian-Finnish project, of which the restoration of Alvar Aalto Library is a good example. Thus – for the benefit of the city – the effective use of existing knowledge and of intellectual resources would be possible, including scientific and educational programs of both Russian and Finnish universities;*
- *In this process, the adequate legal instruments for the protection should be investigated and developed;*
- *A nomination of the city of Vyborg for the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List should be seriously considered;*
- *The first step in the realization of these conclusions could be an international conference «Historic Vyborg as an object of multicultural heritage», in cooperation with experts of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees on Shared Built Heritage and on Historic Towns and Villages.*

The following quotations are extracted from the proceedings publication *Common Heritage* (ICOMOS Finland & Finnish Architecture Society, Helsinki 2015), compiled from the presentations given at the symposium “The Multicultural Heritage of Vyborg and its Preservation”, that was held in February 2014 in the Alvar Aalto Central Library:

*“The city of Vyborg has been an international meeting place for hundreds of years, a hub for trade and traffic in northern Europe. Besides trade, Vyborg has already for hundreds of years also been a haven for culture. Already in the Middle Ages there were no fewer than two monasteries (Franciscan and Dominican) in Vyborg, a fact that points to the city’s strong cultural traditions, as monasteries were centres of learning at that time. Vyborg forms a continuum that transcends the boundaries of centuries and nations, a continuum that began during the time of Empress Catherine the Great over two hundred years ago and does not stop at our time.”(Tarja Halonen, former President of the Republic of Finland).*

*“Vyborg has left its mark on the former and present-day inhabitants of the city. Its unique history still permeates from the innumerable small details and styles: mediaeval masonry and crooked plot boundaries, Swedish rectangular street grids, Russian Classicist cornices and gilded onion domes, or Finnish Art Nouveau ornaments and Functionalist strip windows – all local interpretations of international currents.” (Margaretha Ehrström, Maunu Häyrynen. The dialogical landscape of Vyborg).*

*“Vyborg, nowadays listed as a historical settlement of Russia, has gone through the dramatic military and political history of the repeated redrawing of its borders in the 18th to 20th centuries, and is closely related to the architectural, cultural and spiritual traditions of Finland and Sweden. It is one of the most interesting medieval North European towns, which comes within the definition of shared heritage. The difficulties the town has had to confront in the last decades, the loss of cultural values and the poor quality of building development in the town core testify to the necessity of developing a special long-term working programme that would have international status and aim at the revival of Vyborg.”(Natalia Dushkina. Shared heritage: the concept, conflicts and conservation problems).*

*“... the condition of properties in the historical part of the city can hardly be referred to as satisfactory. For years, scarcely having received any attention, this heritage has been treated as something outlandish, and therefore undervalued. The monuments are falling into ruin: some valuable buildings have fallen into decay; the bulldozer-aided removal of the archaeological cultural layer is inadmissibly being employed; and the well-established image of the city has been deformed by featureless standardized building development. A shadow of oblivion has fallen upon the history and culture of the centuries-old city. “A considerable part of Old Vyborg”, Sankt-Peterburgskiy Vedomosty’s reporter Sergey Glezerov wrote in the newspaper on February 25, 2014, “strikes you as being rather desolate. Here and there, it seems as though it was only yesterday that the war had ended...”(Anatoly Kirpichnikov: The problems of the research, preservation and uses of the monuments of historical Vyborg).*

#### **4-5 Letters of support for Heritage Alert action, newspaper articles, etc.**

The resolution of the seminar “The future of historical Vyborg”, 2010.

Submission letter to the Minister for Culture of the Russian Federation and to Governor of the Leningrad Region from the Finnish Committee of ICOMOS and Finnish experts, 2013.

The decision of the Council of the St. Petersburg Regional Committee of ICOMOS on the issue of preservation of the historical centre of Vyborg, 2013.

The road map for the preservation of the cultural heritage in Vyborg (summarizing the results of the seminar “Multicultural heritage of the Vyborg city and its preservation”), 2014.

The decision of the St. Petersburg Division of the Temporary Council of the National Committee of ICOMOS on the issue of the Papula park, 2015.

Submission letters to the Minister for Culture of the Russian Federation and to the Governor of the Leningrad Region requesting to stop the road construction works through the Papula park, 2015.

There are many articles published in the local newspapers and websites, including the “Vyborg”, “Vyborgskie Vedomosti” newspapers, “Architectural St. Petersburg” magazine, etc.

#### **4-6 Publications that describe the work/place, bibliography, etc.**

One can find a vast list of Russian and foreign published studies, published and archive material in the book “Vyborg: town guide” by P. Neuvonen, T. Pöyhiä, T. Mustonen, 1999 (pp. 152-155).

#### **4-7 Time constraints for advocacy (immediate action/delayed action)**

The measures for protection of the cultural heritage in Vyborg were fixed by the “Road Map”, admitted as a summary of the seminar “Multicultural heritage of the Vyborg city and its preservation”. Most of them are still relevant today.

Vyborg possesses a rich common European architectural and cultural heritage of international value. The cultural heritage of Vyborg should be treated as a cohesive whole, including its buildings, ensembles, the historical environment and land surveys, the urban landscape, the silhouettes and panoramic views, the archeological and temporal layers, and natural and immaterial values. In 2010 Vyborg was included in the list of historical towns and villages of the Russian Federation.

The “Road Map,” with guidelines for care and preservation of the cultural heritage in Vyborg, was worked out in regard to the results of the seminar “Multicultural heritage of the Vyborg city and its preservation,” which took place on February 13th-14th, 2014, held in the Central City Alvar Aalto Library in Vyborg. The works on renovation and preservation of the building were successfully finished on the basis of Russian-Finnish collaboration, including common funding and expert evaluation.

With the intention to preserve and maintain the heritage treasures of Vyborg for future generations, the organizers and the signatory parties have agreed on the following guidelines:

### **5-0 RECOMMENDED ACTION**

In accordance with the Road Map for the preservation of the multicultural heritage of Vyborg (2014), the following actions have been proposed:

#### **Urgent actions**

1. Any demolition and construction work or establishment of new building plots in the historical centre of Vyborg or within the proposed protection zones of cultural heritage sites should be immediately prohibited. Also creating new plots without any historical justification in the historic centre or within the proposed protection zones should be immediately prohibited.

2. Historic buildings in need of urgent emergency repairs should be protected against violence and further deterioration.

3. The territories of the cultural heritage objects in Vyborg, their protection zones, and specific town-planning regulations should be ratified, and their equivalent amendments should be made in compliance with the current master plan and the land use and building regulations. The basic notion of town-planning and architecture manifested in these documents should be regarded as the highest priorities in the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Vyborg, which should reflect the specific local conditions, the individual characteristics of the town, and the particular features of its location in the natural landscape.

4. It should be urgently resolved whether it would be appropriate to transfer the management of federally important and federally owned monuments in Vyborg to the Leningrad Oblast, so that the questions of responsibility would not cause delay to immediate repairs.

5. The ownership of historic buildings that need protection and preservation should be examined and settled.

## Long-term objectives

1. A long-term management plan for the preservation of Vyborg should be produced as a joint effort of both domestic and international stakeholders.
2. The socially, culturally and economically sustainable development of Vyborg should be pursued so that all activities and policies contribute to each other and to the preservation of historic Vyborg, and national and international cultural tourism are enhanced.
3. Adequate legal tools and standards for the protection of the built heritage of Vyborg should be developed.
4. The problems of organizing and financing professional research, detailed documentation and evaluation of the city structure, its buildings and interiors, and archaeological objects should be solved.
5. The administrations of the City of Vyborg and Leningrad Oblast should negotiate and make agreements with experts on the preservation of cultural heritage, upon international collaboration in this field.
6. Methodological capacity building in the field of heritage preservation, such as the training of staff in charge of the heritage sites and buildings, should be ensured. To this end, the momentum of the recently completed successful restoration work on the Alvar Aalto Library should be fully utilized.
7. Urban planning decisions should be made more transparent. Free access should be ensured to land use planning data via the Internet; for example, the ownership of land and historic buildings, monuments and their territories, protection zones and their protocols.
8. Land use planning and infill development should follow as much as possible the historical land division and lot boundaries and scale of building.
9. The federal authorities of Russia should be encouraged to assess the problems of the historic city of Vyborg in the light of the above-mentioned international criteria for the conservation and management of historic cities (especially *The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas*) and to develop an extensive programme for the revival of Vyborg as a prominent international heritage, architectural, museum and tourist centre.
10. The values of Vyborg's cultural heritage should be broadly presented in the media and education, particularly in Vyborg and St. Petersburg.

### 5-1 Heritage Alert: international/national distribution via ICOMOS

International distribution via ICOMOS with the help of the Temporary Council of the National Committee of ICOMOS.

### 5-2 Letters to the leaders of the Russian Federation and the Leningrad Region

Vladimir Putin, the President of the Russian Federation, 23 Ilyinka Street, Moscow, 103132, Russia.

Dmitry Medvedev, Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, 2 Krasnopresnenskaya Quay, 103274, Moscow, Russia.

Alexander Drozdenko, the Governor of the Leningrad Region, 67 Suvorovsky Avenue, 191311, St. Petersburg, Russia.

### 5-3 ICOMOS National or Scientific Committee, or international Website upload

ICOMOS international Website upload, as well as national ICOMOS Finland and ICOMOS SPb Websites upload.

### 5-4 Affiliated organisation distribution

Distribution through Scientific Committees of ICOMOS on Historical Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) and on the 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C).

## **6-0 DESIRED OUTCOME**

### **6-1 Operations within legal defense and actions for its improvement**

The completion and confirmation of the preservation areas project.

Development and confirmation of historic settlement urban planning regulations of the city of Vyborg.

### **6-2 Shutting down processes threatening the heritage**

Stoppage of the motorway construction running through the Papula park.

Correction or cancellation of the "Torkell town hall", and "Esplanada" cafe projects.

The removal of the additional storey to the Governor Palace administration building.

### **6-3 Stopping of permits, which would lead to irretrievable loss of heritage**

Cancellation of the confirmed projects noted in the 6-2 article.

### **6-4 Implementation of the minimum technical work in order to stop further damage to the commencement of work on conservation / restoration**

Sites: stone constructions of the Vyborg Palace, residential house of the 'Domus' JSC, buildings of the quarter demarcated by the Krepostnaya, Krasnoarmeyskaya, Storozhevoy Bashni, Krasina streets; the Old cathedral, the Dominican Monastery church, the powder room on Batareynaya Hill, the guardroom and powder room of the Annenkrone fortification complex, and administrative buildings of the town mansions.