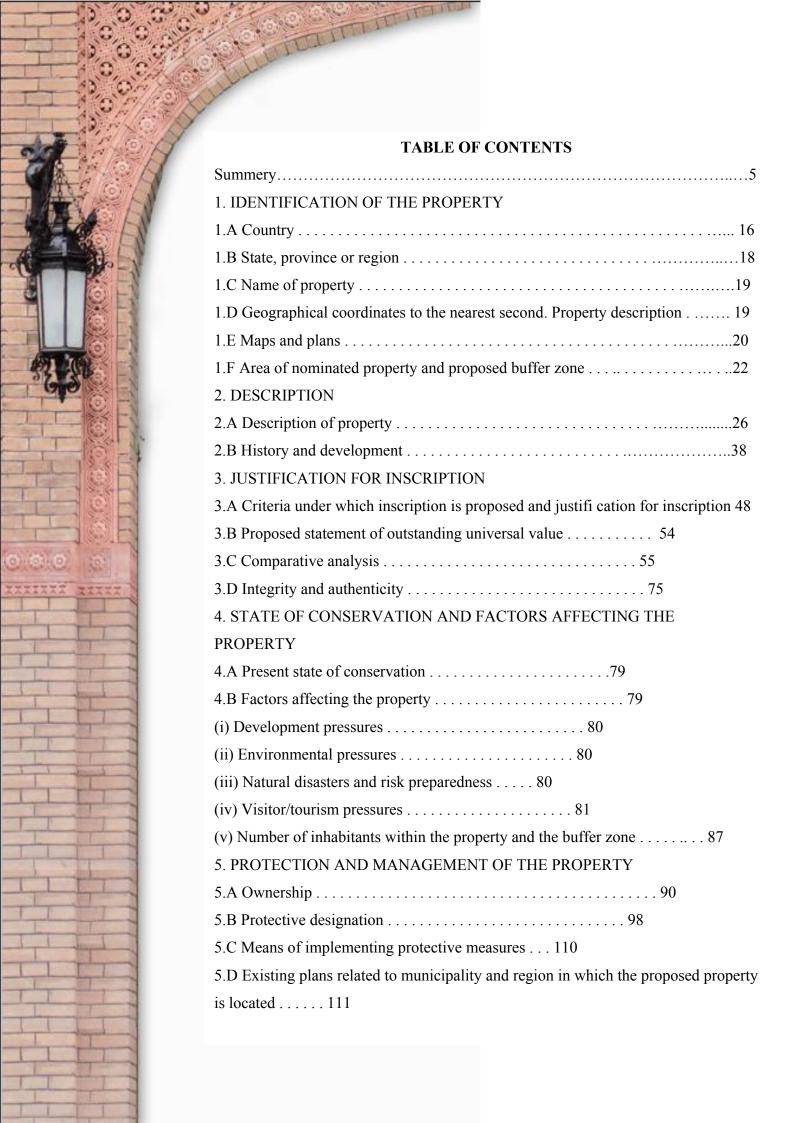
THE RESIDENCE OF BUKOVYNA AND DALMATIA METROPOLITANS IN CHERNIVTSI

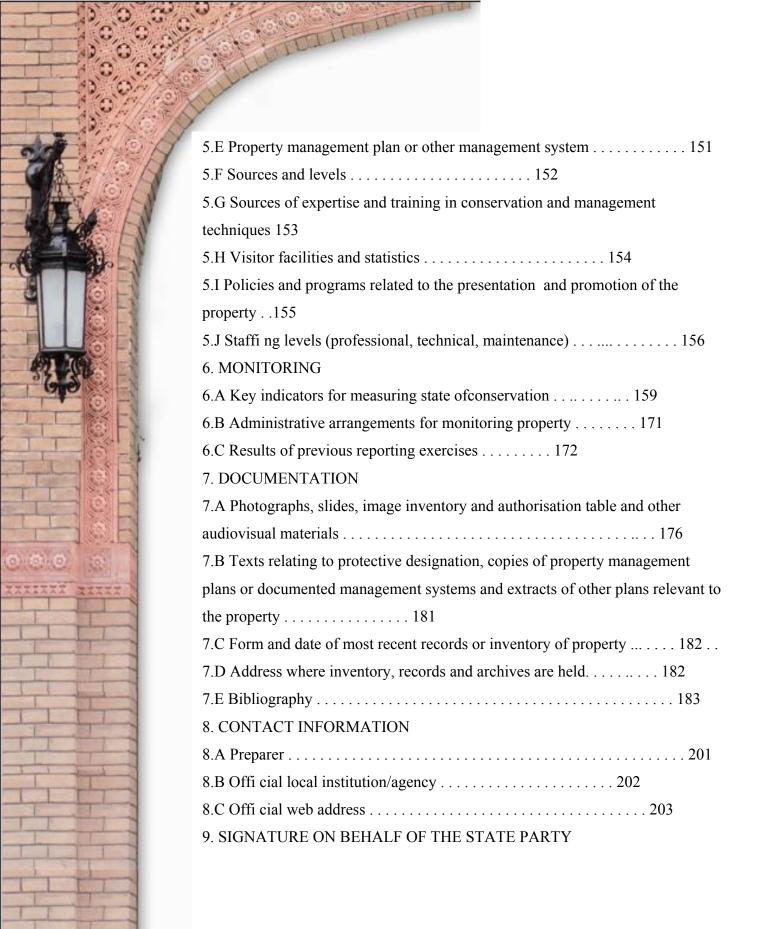
NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE OF THE FOR INSCRIPTION THE RESIDENCE OF BUKOVYNA AND DALMATIA METROPOLITANS IN CHERNIVTSI ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST 2008

PREPARED BY GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE, STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL OF YURIJ FEDKOVYCH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY









STUDIES IN **Country** – Ukraine Region - Chernivtsi City (Bukovyna)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Name of property - The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans is located in Chernivtsi City (Bukovyna) in the western region of Ukraine in the latitude of 48' 17 50' degrees and in the longitude of N/25 56` 15`` E. degrees.

The architectural complex of the residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia metropolitans in Chernivtsi satisfies cultural criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural Heritage adopted by the General conference at its seventh session Paris, 16 November 1972), according to which objects enter the World Heritage List. The architectural complex is defined as a World Heritage "monument". Being an architectural work of outstanding universal significance for art, science and culture the complex fully corresponds to this definition. Due to its significance the architectural object is presented as a masterpiece of European ensemble architecture of the late 19th century.

The architectural complex of the residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia metropolitans is highly integral and authentic. The physical fabric of the property is in good condition and the impact of deterioration is rigorously controlled by government funded measures. The property continues to be used for its original purpose. The conservation and management of the building is guided by a robust conservation planning framework that uniquely includes a set of design principles by the building's architect Joseph Hlávka. The design principles assist in preserving the authenticity and integrity of the building as the building evolves, while maintaining is place as a science and tourism centre of Eastern Europe.

WITCH TOWN Description

At the end of its construction, the complex of buildings of the residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia metropolitans in Chernivtsi became the most significant architectural complex of the 19th century due to its artistic qualities, greatness and value. Before the construction period, the past of Bukovyna, rich in historic events, did not have a worthy expression in architecture. The complex is situated within the bondaries of the town of Chernivtsi, at the extreme end of the river promontory, named mount Dominic. The park area, covering the steep hill, is situated close to the complex, on the north side of it. On approaching the town, favourable conditions for enjoying the view from a considerable distance are created by morphological peculiarities of the natural landscape. Corresponding structure of streets produces a good view in the boundaries of the town as well.

Historical buildings surrounding the architectural complex prepare the visitor for perceiving the architectural complex. The adjacent streets direct toward graceful towers of the complex and Universytetska street is the phocus of attention.

Coming through the main gates, the visitor finds himself in a comfortable front courtyard, flooded with light. Perpendicular to Universytetska street stands the metropolitan palace with its front stretching for over 100 metres. The ensemble's textile monumental structure is counterbalanced with decor of its façades.

The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence includes three buildings, front court and the park. Complex spatial composition represents the system of hierarchically superordinate architectural three-dimensional structures and follows the traditions of spatial organization of all European cities with its whist formation, perspective foreshortenings, and spatial composition dominants formed in Italy during the Renaissance. Roman and Byzantine novelties were applied in its spatial planning and building technology.

The majestic Residence buildings are grouped around cour d'honneur. The whole ensemble is constructed of red facial bricks. The court is bright with lush greenery. The roofs are covered with the glazed tile of intricate decorative pattern. The evergreen trees of the court and the red walls of the buildings create a saturated colour spectrum.

Application of mutually rich colours brings a festive mood to its visitors. Spatial composition represents the vectorial system of hierarchically superordinate architectural dominants.

The Metropolitan Palace is the ensemble driving-axle due to its size and large scale. The major emphasis is on the left where the spiritual orthodox Seminary Building is situated. It is the Church of Three Hierarchs. By sight not of the same height are the Metropolitan Church tower and Guest House chapel. This enables a visitor make for priority of all objects.

The majestic Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence buildings strike everyone with they splendour and interior austere style.

The park joins the Metropolitan palace in the north. It is a favorite resting place for all visitors.

The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence has its original function to attract enormous crowds from the very first days of its creation but being modified in the second half of the 20th century.

Justification for inscription

TOTAL TOTAL

The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence fulfils the definition of 'monument' according to Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention as an architectural work of outstanding universal value from the point of view of both art and science.

The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence meets criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) set out in paragraph 77 of the Operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Statement of outstanding universal significance

The architectural ensemble of the Bukovynian and Dalmatian metropolitans is a 19th century masterpiece of outstanding universal significance. The architectural ensemble is unique in its kind, it has no prototypes in the world, it can never be replicated aue to the immense and grand financial costs, manual labour, diversity of brick elements, stone-carving details, wall paintings and spacious construction arrangement of the complex.

Human creative brilliance, represented in the architectural ensemble of the Bukovynian and Dalmatian metropolitans, is accredited to Joseph Hlavka and to the ingenuity of other architects, engineers and contractors, and also to the persistence and inspiration of the Bukovynian metropolitan Hakman, who was the main initiator and promoter – the financier of the construction. The realization of the grand construction project, in terms of the complete absence of the constructive industry and specialists, required titanic efforts and projecting technical deeds of the international community. Only thanks to Joseph Hlavka's brilliance, fanatic diligence and devotion to profession, the base for the grand construction complex was formed in this region, namely: building materials plant, stone production quarries, handicraft manufacturers, technical schools. The potential set in the development of the region in the period of creation of the architectural ensemble of the Bukovynian and Dalmatian metropolitans, stipulated the emergence of the unique site development of the historical centre of Chernivtsi. The creative duet of the architect and the promoter generated an human genius - the architectural ensemble of the immense creation of Bukovynian and Dalmatian metropolitans that has no prototypes in world architecture.

WICE TOWN

The revival of historical technologies of the structure dressing and the implementation of constructive elements created an ensemble of exceptionally fabulous image that personified the 'breathing' of history itself in the stone.

The architectural ensemble of the Bukovynian and Dalmatian metropolitans is a symbol of the succession of millennial cultural tradition formed in Europe from the adoption of Christianity till the industrialized period. Its architectural phenomenon combined tectonic and monumental features of ancient Constantinople, the religious ecstasy and the flame Gothic austerity of Hansa towns, the transparence and the sublimity of the great Italian Renaissance, the freethinking of English Whigs, the comfort and merit factors of the spiked Vienna.

The Architectural Complex of Residence Bukovynian Metropolitans integrally reflects seminal and important interchange and development of cultural traditions, representing a genuine masterpiece of human culture.

The marvelous Architectural Complex is a inspirational symbol of magnifying historical period of medieval Eastern Europe. At the same time the stronghold brings us back to the period (bears the features) of the Byzantine Empire as well as the Principality of Moldova during the restoration of Stephen. The perfect ensemble of the residence is also a remarkable sample of historical style, which predominated in the second half of 19th century in Austro-Hungarian Habsburg Monarchy, dissolved in the first part of 20th century.

The Architectural ensemble of the Residence Bukovynian Metropolitan is an example of consolidated and stylistically unique huge architectural complex of residences of the Orthodox Church hierarchs, which is certainly unique. The embodiment of different architectural merits made it possible to use this outstanding monument as a huge educational centre as well as tourist remarkable sight, saving its pristine authentic look during the 20th century and up to nowadays.

The unsurpassed architectural complex of the residence of the church hierarch of religious denomination with its emergence declared new principles of democracy in Europe.

The Architectural Complex of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitan's Residence is considered the core of architectural heritage in Chernivtsi. It embodies high laws of morality of mankind which have always had the determinutive influence on the development of culture in the world.

Comparative analysis

MICH TOWN

The town-planning situation, in the context of which the complex is situated, to a certain extent succeeds to traditions of the residences of European church and temporal rulers that arose at the times of the baroque.

The origins of this composition-planning style go the back to the faine of the reconstruction of Rome (1585-86) – government of Pope Sixt V, when the city's arterial road (strada Feliche), was included in the general architectural composition of a group of buildings as a structural constituent element.

Such compositional elements of the general plan as front yard-palace-yard, arranged in series on the central axis are the obligatory features of the baroque planning of the residences.

OTTAIN IT IT In the same way, Residence street (nowadays called Universytets'ka Street) is a part of the main axis of the Residence complex. Joining of elements of compositional construction - axis, which turns into the arterial road and a number of constituents: yard-palace-yard, as a new town-planning conception had a wide distribution after the construction of the residence of French monarchs – Versailles (in 1668-1674). Later such technique became typical, and, with different variations it was used in the constructions of the capital and country residences and palace complexes of kings, princes and aristocrats. Castle Vo-le-vikont (departments of Seine and Marne, France, 1661), Peterhof (Russia, in 1714-25), palace complexes Belvedere and Shenbrunn in Vienna (1721-23), palace Estergassi in Ferteti (Hungary, 1764-1766), Nimfenburg, Schlaishem - palaces of Bavarian electors (near Munich, Germany, end of the 17th century), summer residence of Prussian king Frederick II - Sansusi, Potsdam (Germany, 1745-47) palace of Branitski in Belostotsi (Poland, 18th century) and many other complexes, important and not important, all join the above mentioned components. Concerning the residence of the church clerics one can allege that the Metropolitan Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatsiya in Chernivtsi with its ensemble structure, the grandeur of its architectural plan, its unity of composition and immense proportion gives way only to the Vatican. Application of colors' favors' the amplification of emotional perception of the Architectural ensemble. The ensemble is very unique from the point of view of space perception, both from the city panoramic view and inside. The Architectural ensemble of the Residence in Chernivtsi built according to an integrated plan with the application of original construction materials is a unique masterpiece of European historical culture at the period of the 19th century having no analogues in world culture.

MATTERINI conservation standard.

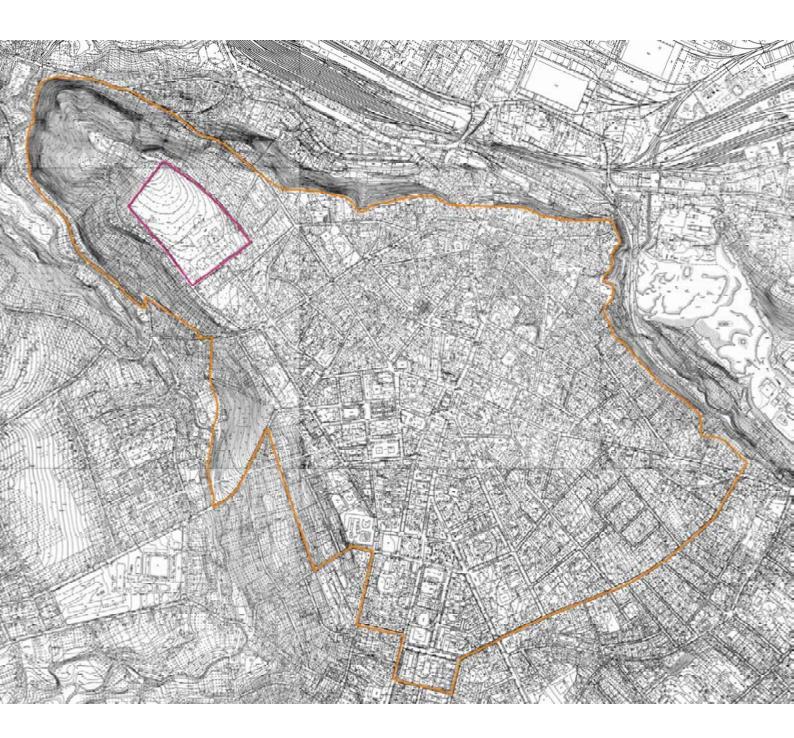
Protection and management of the property

Comprehensive statutory and associated frameworks are in place across three levels of Ukrainian government to maintain the building to an exceptional

These frameworks ensure that the distinctive character of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans and the identified heritage values of its various components will be retained for future generations.

The Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans is listed as a heritage place on national, state and local government heritage lists and registers. The property is maintained and preserved through regular and rigorous repair and conservation programs, as well as scrutiny at the highest levels including by the Ukrainian Government, the State Region Government, the Municipal Government, the Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University.

The Conservation Plan of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans: "Strategic Plan of Chernivtsi Development till 2011", adopted by the 23rd session of the 4th convocation of the City Council, July 8, 2004; "Program of Historical Town Centre Reconstruction till 2008 - 2012", adopted by the 10th session of the 4th convocation on April 24, 2003, № 220; Comprehensive Program on Preservation of Historical Architecture in Chernivtsi for 2009-2015, approved by Chernivtsi City Council in 2008; "General Plan of Town Development till 2020", Design Institute "DIPROMISTO", Lviv, 2004 provide for the ongoing care of the building in a manner that ensures the authenticity and integrity of the property.



AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY AND PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE

Area of nominated property: 8 hectares

Buffer zone: 244.85 hectares

Borders description:

Nominated object territory – ACRMBD (the Architectural Complex of the Residence of the Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia)

On the North-West the nominated object territory borders with the territory of the individual housing development zone – gardens;

On the North-East the borders lie in Joseph Hlavka Street;

On the South-East the borders lie in Kotsiubinskiy Street;

On the South-West the borders lie in Nekrasova Street.

Buffer zone territory:

On the North-West the borders of the buffer zone territory lie in Drohobytska Street;

On the North-East the borders lie in Chernyshevsky Street, 28 Chervnia Street, Nikitina Street, Gagarina Street, right of way to the crossing with Ruska Street;

On the South-East the borders lie in Taras Shevchenko Street, goes to the corner of Korduba Street; then it goes from Korduby Street to the crossing with D.Zahuly Street; from D.Zahuly Street to Chervonoarmiyska Street; a part of Chervonoarmiyska Street to Shkyl Street and from Shkyl Street to 29 Bereznia Street;

On the South-West the borders lie in 29 Bereznia Street (from Shkyl Street to Soborna Square, Nahirna Street to the corner of Pyrohova Street); Pyrohova Street, Kyivska Street (from Pyrohova Street to the bridge over the Klokuchka river), along the Student park; along the Klokuchka river through Kaspiyska and Rakhimova Street to Drohobytska Street.

The boundaries of the buffer zone territory have been defined in accordance with Recommendations #11 under the date of January 14, 2010 of the Research Institute of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine.

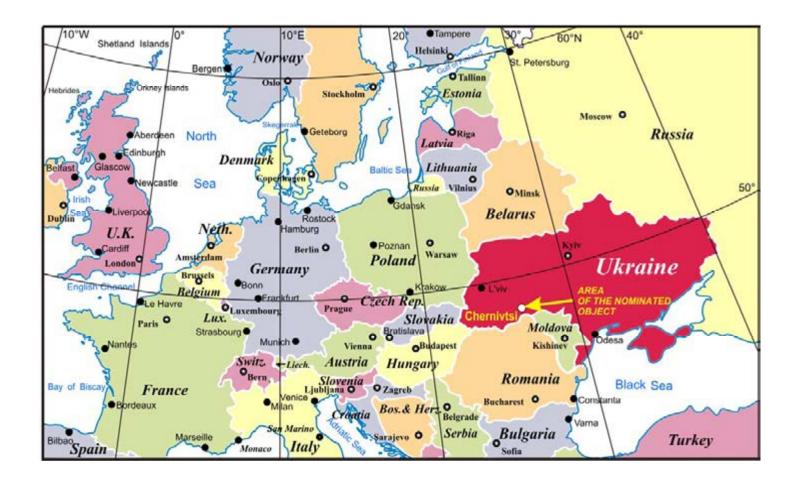
PART 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY





1.A COUNTRY

Country – Ukraine

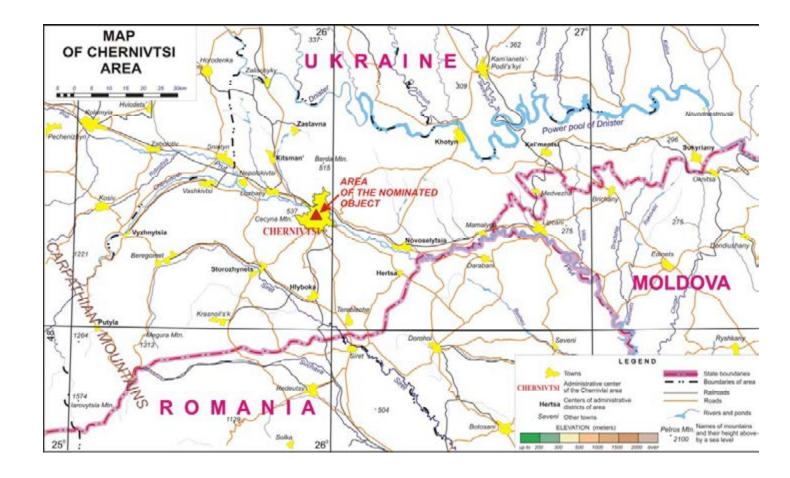


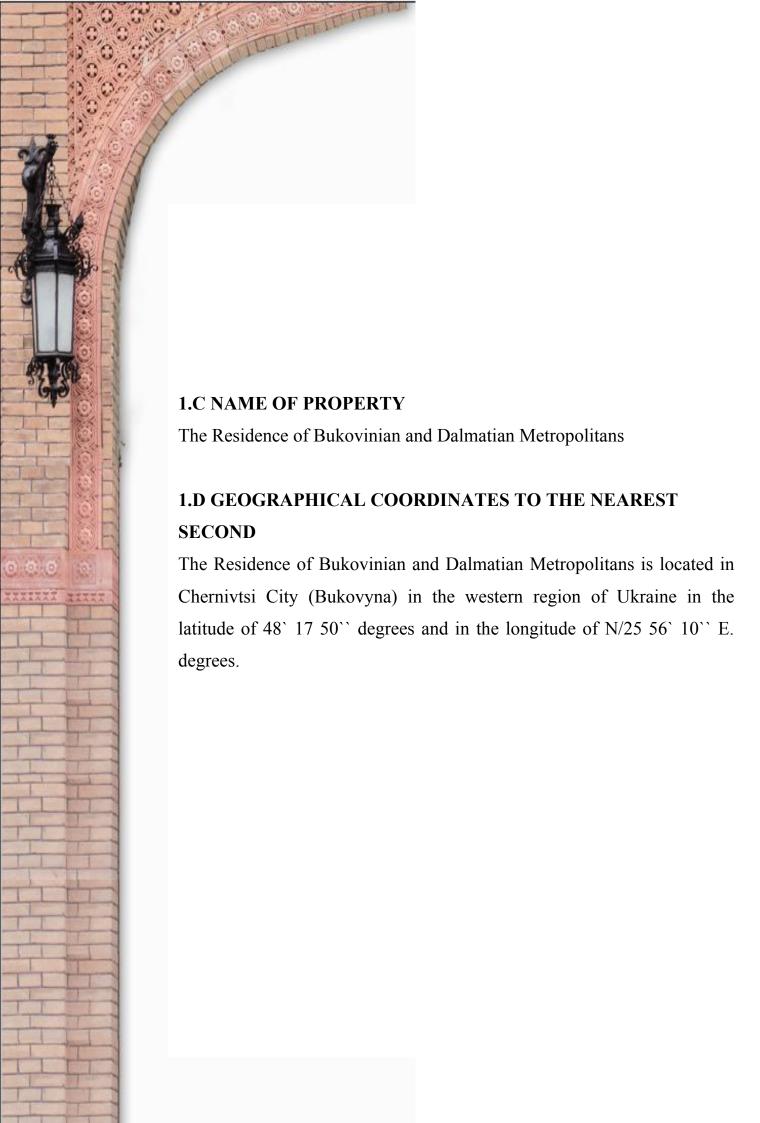
1A. Country – Ukraine



1.B STATE, PROVINCE OR REGION

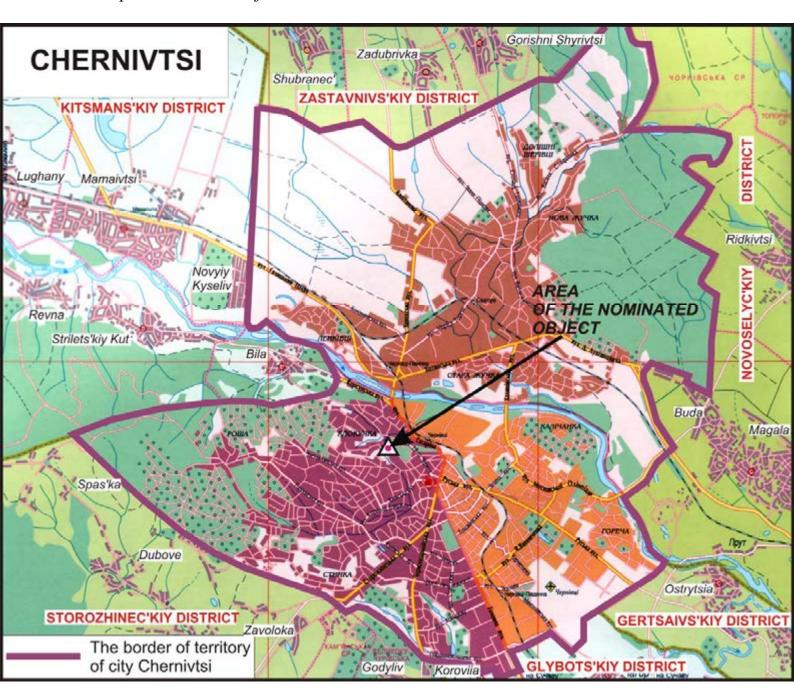
Chernivtsi City (Bukovyna)

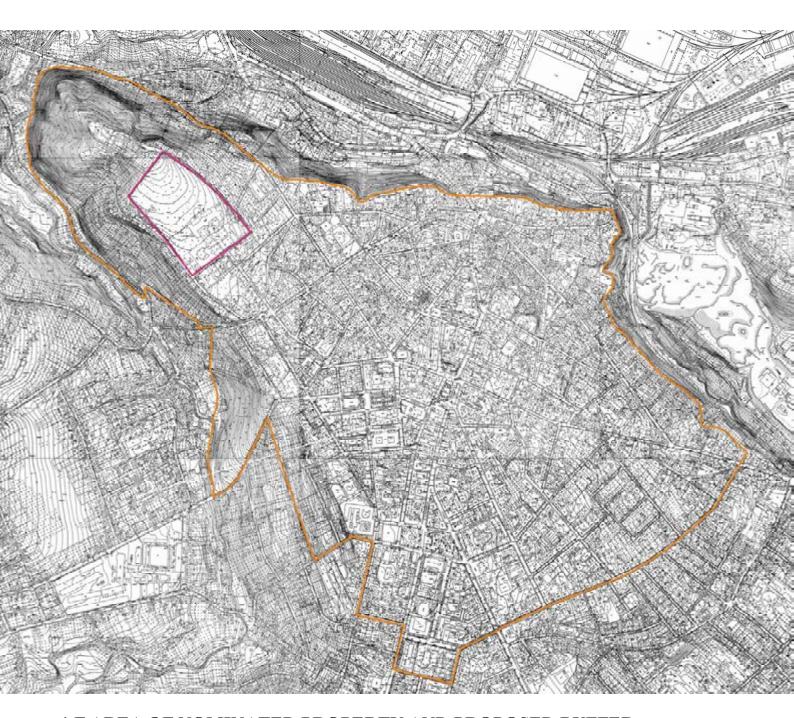




1.E MAPS AND PLANS

Map of nominated object's location in Chernivtsi





1.F AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY AND PROPOSED BUFFER **ZONE**

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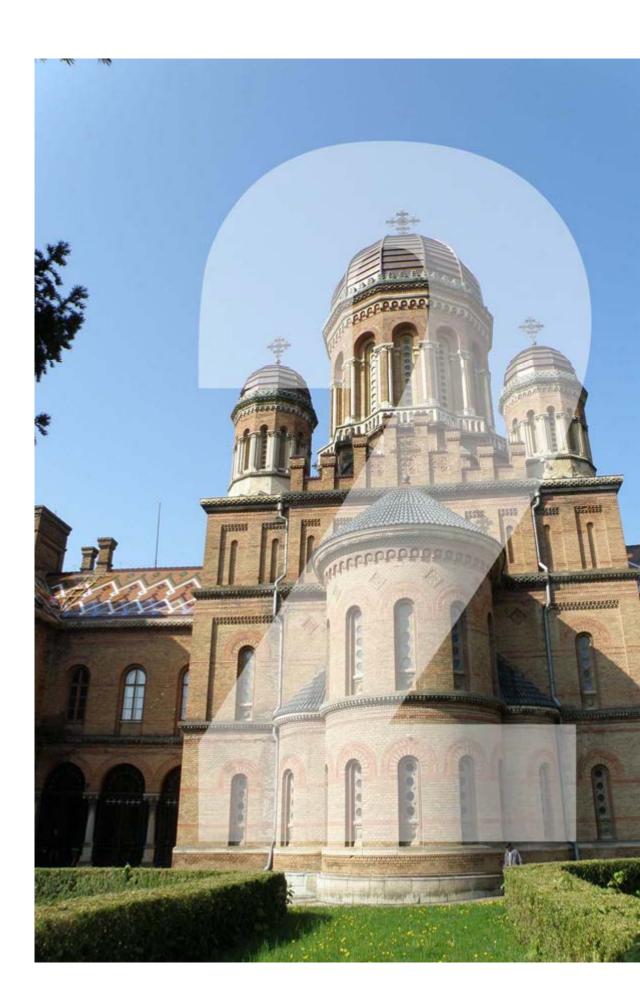
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Chernivtsi historic inner city, fragment



PART 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY





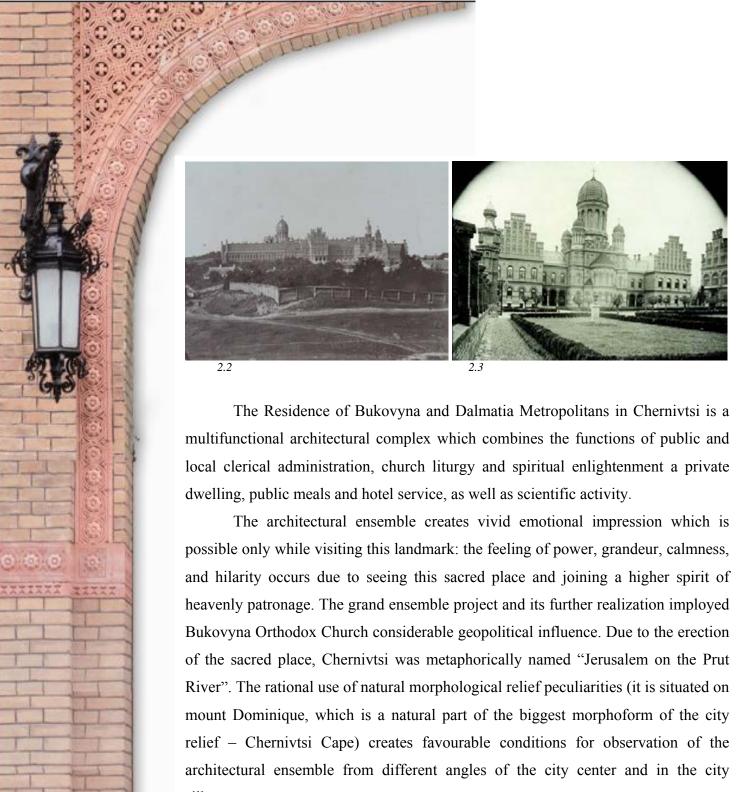
2.A DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

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The Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans is a well-known historical architectural complex, situated in the population aggregate. Its attractiveness has been a draw for historians, architects and tourists. The above mentioned complex of architectural brilliance was once the residence of political and religious hierarchs. It defined the development and design of the city buildings. The example of historical cities such as Graz, Salzburg, Cluny, Avignon, Krakow, Lubeck and Dresden enables us state that architectural ensembles belong to the factors that create the general appearance of the city. Losing the functions of the political life centre the cities preserved their attractiveness for tourists and scientists due to historical buildings and rich history.

The Architectural Ensemble the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi is, undoubtedly, a masterpiece of world architecture. It is a synthesis of architectural and historical traditions of many peoples of Central, Southern and Western Europe; including Greek, Italian, Czech, Ukrainian, Romanian, Polish, German, and Spanish architectural influences. The architectural ensemble is the exact embodiment of its creators' intention: to show grandeur, power, beauty, development continuum and spiritual accord of the Orthodox Christianity by means of architecture.

Phenomenal peculiarities of the architectural structures of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans are defined by the personalities of its creators: Metropolitan Hakman, the customer, and Joseph Hlávka, the designer of the project. Joseph Hlávka was a man of the "Silver Age" of European culture, an architect, a public figure, and philanthropist, a man of broad geopolitical thinking, a patriot and designer of Czech culture. Joseph Hlávka received a profound education starting with Prague non-classical secondary school, polytechnic institute in Prague and, finally, the Vienna Art Academy. An outstanding talent for organization and architectural skills attracted attention of both Austrian Ministry and Bukovyna Metropolitan, Yevheniy Hakman who were looking for an architect to realize a grandiose project – construction of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Orthodox Metropolitans. In 1864 Joseph Hlávka headed construction of the Residence in Chernivtsi - an architectural ensemble with artistic qualities that make it unique in world architectural practice.



silhouette.

The central element of the architectural layout of the Residence is the front ceremonial yard. Its size is 100x70 meters, which is the size of a typical European historical city square. Dimensional relationship corresponds to the golden section. Along the main axis of the Metropolitan Palace the library, Dome Church, Main Refectory and Holy Synod Meeting Hall can be found. On the first floor there are rooms for guests of honour. The palace, in form of a stretched "H", separates the front yard from the park.

The Jerusalem schematic map, in many versions (Flemish example of the 12th century and famous Gambrai's map), which was spread among monkhood and served as a plan prototype for many religious complexes of the early Middle Ages (this fact was certified by foreign researchers) is widely known. Thus, V. Kan, professor of Yale University, gives many examples of the use of Solomon Temple elements (the building, which was considered to be the Temple in Middle Ages) in Romanesque art.

TULITALITA



In the times of Absolutism, due to the weakened influence of the church, this tradition was not followed any more: canonized planning principles of monastery complex layouts were lost. The layout to the Residence is composed according to ancient traditions of main monastery buildings, according to the pattern of the Jerusalem model. The main gate of the entrance to the Residence territory coincides with the entrance to the eternal city. The Seminary Church and Seminary buildings are located on the conventional place of the Solomon Temple; Sexton School and utility services are on the place of the Roman Praetorium.

The Metropolitan Palace building is the embodiment of the major Christian shrine – the Church of Resurrection of Christ which combines the main Christian relics: The Mountain of Crucifixion and Suffers on Golgotha (on this conventional place the Local Metropolitan Church is located), Anointing Stone (Holy Synod Meeting Hall, Marble Hall) and Cubiculum of the Holy Sepulcher with Ange Esonarthex (Red and Green Hall).

The complicated Π-shaped layout (though not a symmetry axis) combined three buildings of different height with different spatial structure. The architecture's interpretation lies in the use of a nuance principle. The complex is united by means of applying to the main yard a general façade, roof, and architectural details from chromatic and plastic treatment. The ideological clue to the spatial architectural composition is the font size Doctrine: triune source: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The font size Doctrine motif can be found in many architectural elements. The ensemble general composition consists of three buildings; each façade is divided vertically into three. There are three dominants in the spatial composition: the towers of the Local Church, the Three Prelates Church and the Chapel. The same tendency might be traced in the decoration details, such as the division of the walls, the quantity and form of window openings and ornamental decoration.

TULL THE IT







The leading layout elements are as follows: tectonic shapes of the buildings and space created due to them, as well as the roof and cornices, dynamic layout. The surfaces of the facades lack relief details, creating the contrastive basis for the focal point of attention on the impetuous crowns of the roof, towers and merlons, which soar into the heavenly skies, as if uniting it to the Earth. The structural basis for the layout is the architectural modelling of rhythmic vertical roofing elements - rows which create intense dynamic and artistic expressiveness of the two-dimensional layout. The tops of the towers and merlons have acute-angled castellated façade butts which are outlined by sinusoidal curves (similar artistic technique of horizontal layout is used not only in architecture but in painting, too; for example, in the famous fresco by Leonardo da Vinci "The Last Supper" – Santa Maria della Grazia monastery refectory, Milan, 1495-1497).

The technique which lures the concentration of audience attention on the central axis of the main building and its main entrance arcade is "mass gravity". The techniques of spatial organization of architectural ensemble segments enabled the structure to display unsurpassed compositional expressiveness

TOTAL TRANSPORT

Syncretic elements of the only historical period of different styles are combined by means of the common theme of Byzantine architecture. Contemporaries characterized complex architecture as Byzantine architecture. The desire to emphasize the historical role of Byzantine as a source for European cultural flourishing and the cradle of the Orthodox Church is demonstrated by architectural, spatial and construction techniques of church architecture, façade interpretation, interiors and semantics of decorative elements as well as the choice of red bricks which plays an important part in emotional ensemble perception. Colour is an essential attribute of Orthodox liturgy. It is known that red symbolizes grief and sufferings of Christ for the sake of the saving of human beings and of the indescribable passionate love of God for people. White is the symbol of sanctity. White clothing is worn during festive liturgies such as The Nativity of Christ, Epiphany, Ascension, Transfiguration, Annunciation, Easter matins and peculiar sacrifice when the soul appeals to God during christening and burial. Ornamental elements decorate the complex façades, medallions with the image an archangel made of white carved stone, stone window imposts, Seminary Church gallery columns and entrances to the Metropolitan Building, and on the round tower serve as a candle to the Local Church.





Crosses inscribed into the circle – encolpion, as well as the images of Mother of God and the Saints, repeat the pattern of monastery prosphora (a cross is used for ordinary prosphora) as the reminder of great church sacrament when the believers unite with Christ the Saviour – Eucharist or the rite of Communion.

The combination of contrasting colours of tile on the roof, each of which reinforces each other's brightness, makes a most vividly bright and colourful impression. Such tiles have been preserved on other Medieval landmarks of European culture: St. Stephan Cathedral in Vienna, 14th century, St. Viet Cathedral in Prague, 1344; the roofing of Ianosh Huneady in Hunedoara, 1437-1453, Transilvania, Western Romania.

TEATTAIN



Unique interiors, of the premises, combine tectonic Byzantine architectural elements (vault pendentive) such as, Romanesque spatial elements of European architecture and traditional ethnic decorative creativity.

The ensemble is a phenomenal combination of picturesqueness and functionality. According to the functional purpose, the complex layout is divided into three isolated zones: palace, seminary and service room. Each of the zones has additional housekeeping territories and buildings and therefore can function independently. Layout drawing presupposes the location of a greenhouse, servants dwelling, stables soil and seeds laboratory, foodstuffs and fuel. The whole territory of the complex, except the front yard, is fenced for the sake of isolation. Therefore, the complex layout drawing is the scheme of a reasonably organized process of vital activity of the ecclesiastical social geopolitical centre, which is situated with a glance at the town planning facilities and European traditions of architectural ensembles of the kind in combination with deep ideological considerable load and functional practicability.

The Residence Park is a landmark of architectural landscape, which was put together with the construction of the ensemble's main buildings in 1876-1878 (gardeners Viktor Paul and Herman Langer). The general area of plantation is 5 hectares. English planning was the basis for park structure.



The park is unique due to the selection and placing of separate species and groups of exotic plants, arrangements according to the tints of green, form and colour of the leaves, and picturesque combinations to create small landscape architecture forms: fountains, pond and grotto. The ideology of landscape or, so called, English Park was formulated by philosophers, writers, and art critics and was recognized in England between 1710 and 1730. The academician D.S. Lihachev quoted the saying of the greatest authority in the field of arts, Nicolas Pevsner: "Trees free growth was an obvious symbol of the individual free development, serpentine paths and streams were the symbol of English thought will and deeds, faithfulness to nature in morality and politics. Wigs Party is the first source of landscape garden, rationalism philosophy is the second one".

TULITABLE IN



Architectural planning and spatial modelling techniques of stereometric Residence layout had a considerable impact on the architectural development in the centre of Chernivtsi as well as the architecture of Eastern Europe, especially on Austro-Hungarian territory. Extraordinary architectural and artistic expressiveness is due to the synthesis of deep ideological content and creative syncretism, which combines historical roots of European Medieval architecture, the epoch of educated absolutism and the Capitalism period.

The synthesis of architecture, painting, landscape art, and the unique functional purpose of the complex makes it possible to qualify the structure as an outstanding architectural ensemble which has no analogues in the world of architecture. Leading researchers in the field of architecture theory and restoration V.A. Abyzov, F. Buvieu, R. Motygich, B. Kolosok, I. Repin, K, Pavlovski, I. Punin and others state that the unique ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi fits with the highest assessment of UNESCO architectural heritage sites.

The national object of cultural heritage of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi includes the following objects of cultural heritage (see picture 1, layout drawing):

- 1. Metropolitan palace, 1864-1876, certificate № 778/1
- 2. Seminary building, 1870, certificate № 778/2
- 3. Seminary church, 1878, certificate № 778/3
- 4. Visitors house, 1874, certificate № 778/4

TOLITALITY IN

5. Park and park buildings, 1877, certificate № 778/5

Metropolitan palace, 1864-1876, certificate № 778/1

The central building of the architectural ensemble is Π -shaped, made of bricks, with a high rizalit of the main entrance and symmetrical side rizalits.



2.14

The local Metropolitan Church looks refined due to its carved details made of natural stone. The Palace building is the most presentable in the whole complex. Complicated pattern and decorative window framing, as well as numerous bricks and other details, favour the impression of a smart interior. The main interior trimming is unique due to its design, engineering and artistic decoration. The tops of triangular sides' of the are central rizalit, in the form of corbie gable. Along the cornice perimeter there are decorative balustrades in a form of gun slots, behind which there is a bypass roof gallery.

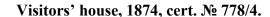
The main entrance to the palace is accentuated by means of a portico which juts out over the Synod Hall terrace. There are covered arch galleries, characteristic of monastery architecture, on the northern (park) façade. The palace's layout showsthe front hall at its center. Its total area comprises 395.9 square meters. On the level of the second floor there is the main complex interior - Holy Synod Hall or Synod Hall with the area of 350 square km. Synod or Marble Hall is the central premises of the enfilade which includes the main premises of the palace: Blue Hall (former Metropolitans library with the area of 250 square meters), Red Hall (135.6 square meters) and Green (103 square meters) Hall (a small Hall of Synod Meetings and Metropolitan reception). One can enter each of the rooms through the main gallery – a corridor 77 meters long and 3 meters wide which intersects the whole area of the second floor and faces a wonderful Italian terrace of the Metropolitan Garden. The gallery also serves communicative ties between Reception rooms and the Main Refectory, now Shevchenko Hall (the area of the premises is 207 square meters), and Local Church. The total area of the premises is 85.3 square meters. The building's constructive scheme is mixed. The premises are covered by a semicircular cross and semispherical vaults decorated with brick laying, wall painting and stone carving.

Seminary Building, 1870, certificate №778/2

OTCALITATE IN

The Seminary building is in a brick Π -shape, according to the plan. The axis is East-West oriented; the building contains a two-storied basement. The main premises and corridors are covered with semispherical cross and box vaults, decorated with paintings and carved details. Side facades and side rizalits of the western façade end with peaked stepped frontons. The decorative image of the landmark is enriched by glazed, coloured tiles on the steep roof.

The Seminary church in its design approximates to a square, with a three-lobed apse in the altar part (with orientation toward the east, it faces a front yard) and a solemn forward looking *vimperg* of the entrance portal, which is visually elongated upright by the arched stained-glass window opening. The spatial floor-plan diagram is centric, pentadomical: it is quite traditional for late Byzantium period. The main dome above the central nave location rests on four pylons, which are joined with a dome drum by pendentive arches.



TURITURITY TO

The building of the visitors' house is situated to the right from the front yard of the Metropolitan residence. It is made of bricks, according to its plan. It resembles an extended Cyrillic letter "P" with short side wings, it is a two-storied building, with a ground floor and a clock tower above the main entrance. The internal floor-plan diagram is of a corridor type, with a one side premises allocation, overlapped by semicircular vaults. Semispherical vaults on elastic arches serve as corridors' overlapping. The clock tower's high-rise accent has much in common with the vertical line of the central building of Three Prelates Seminary church. Abrupt roofs are covered with a patterned carpet of colored tile, which supplements the decorative image of the monument.



2.15

Park and park buildings, 1877, cert. №778/5.

The park is noted for its mixture of park architecture styles of Italian type with a free land system design of English type. Rare species of trees and bushes grow here. In the foreground one can see paired fountains, and in the centre a bronze bust of the author of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.

Behind it there is a stone mineshaft, placed inside of a decorative pergola. The mineshaft used to serve as a drinking water spring for the complex. In the heart of the park there is a grotto, stylized to look like romantic ruins, and there is a pond with a fountain and small waterfall. There are about two thousand trees and 85 species of bushes in the park. Coniferous evergreens make 30% of them. Along the perimeter there is a safety belt formed by trees of local origin. The relief difference from the centre and along the park perimeter equals 7 meters.

TULITALITA

It contributes to the creation of the opaque compositions from trees and bushes, and it visually enlarges the park area. The park's originality and beauty are due to the ideal planning scheme and to the selection and arrangement of separate species and groups of exotic trees, arrangement of trunks by their forms (habit), verdure tint, and also leaves' colour and shape (large, up to 40 sm, middle –10-20 sm, small – up to 10 sm). Also, picturesque combination with small landscape architectural forms: fountains, pond, grotto, benches, path's form and paving contribute to the park's beauty. In the compositions of park's plants trees with monopodial and cymose branching are used. Blossoming queue of the spring and summer species, and also duration of blossoming, were considered during plant combining.





2.B. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

CLITTALITATION

Construction of the architectural ensemble of the Residence started in 1864 with a metropolitan palace (1864-1876). In 1870 the building of theological seminary was set. Then in 1874, the visitors' house presbytery, refectory, school of the psalm-readers, and in 1877 park and park buildings were erected. In the closing stages, in 1878, the Seminary church of the Three Prelates (Vasyl' the Great, Hryhoriy Bohoslov and Ioann the Goldenmouth) was constructed.





2.18

2.19

Monumentality of the ensemble reflects the power and influence of Bukovyna's Orthodox metropolinate – the largest in south eastern Europe, at the time of construction. Since 1873, it served as the archbishopric and metropolinate of Bukovyna and Dalmatia with episcopacies in Zara (including Zadar city), Cattaro (Serbia, including Kotor city), Trieste (Krayna), Vienna and Prague. Construction lasted for 18 years, from 1864 till 1882. The total area of the complex is 8 hectares; it makes 4.5% of the whole territory of the historical centre of Chernivtsi (550,05 hectares). Official guidance was conducted by the Austrian imperial ministry of cults. Orthodox religious fund and episcopate, which was headed by metropolitan Yevheniy Hakman at that time, served as a customer. At the time of construction, the episcopate was transformed into metropolinate by great imperial order. Famous Vienna architect Joseph Hlávka was the author of the project, Karl Jobston did the wall-painting. Joseph Klein was the author of painting sketches of the metropolitan's local church. Before the beginning of construction, a tremendous amount of preparatory work had been done. In fact, during the process of preparatory work Bukovyna's construction industry was founded. Technical schools for the training of skilled workers were established. Geological explorations of minerals were conducted, that resulted in the opening of quarries by the Dnister River and throughout the region. Brickworks and tile factories were built. Europe's well-known construction firms and prominent construction craftsmen, from many provinces and crown territories of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, took part in the construction.

TULI MAIN IN

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF BUKOVYNA METROPOLINATE

Bukovyna Orthodox church, as an independent organism, was formed in the 18th century, when in 1774, according to the political treaty between Turkey and the Austrian Empire after Turkey's defeat in the Russian-Turkish war, the territory of Bukovyna passed into Austria's jurisdiction. As part of this act, changes in church government were made. On April 24, 1781, Austrian Emperor Joseph II ordered all townships and monasteries of Bukovyna to be under the guardianship of Bishop Dosifey Khereskul. At that time, the title "the Bishop of Bukovyna" was introduced.



TOTAL THE ITE

The City of Chernivtsi was chosen as a centre of Bukovyna, during the Austrian period. On December 12, 1781, in accordance with the emperor's order, the Bishop's chair was transferred from Radautz to Chernivtsi, and on February 13, 1783 Bishop Dosifey (Khereskul) received his enthronement as Bishop of Chernivtsi and Bukovyna. The Austrian chief administrative officer of that time, General Entzinberg, presented Bishop Dosifey with a Golden Cross – an emperor's gift. The returning of St. John's relics to Suceava, after being stolen in 1686 by Polish king Ian Sobeskiy, was an event of particular importance of that time. This topic was raised and solved with the help of Bishop Dosifey.

According to canon law, at least two to three bishops should be in the church organization for it to be considered legitimate. Therefore, by July 4, 1783, under the Emperor's order, Bishop Dosifey passed legislation tying the church to Karlovatskiy metropolitan (from 1848 - Serbian Patriarch), who was considered to be the main hierarch of all Austrian orthodox believers. The authority of the Karlovatskiy metropolitan and Chernivtsi Bishop was stipulated by the emperor's decrees of September 30 and April 26 of 1786 and July 20, 1790. But it was obvious that the connection between the Chernivtsi Bishop and the Karlovatskiy metropolitan was very weak. On April 29, 1786 Emperor Joseph II issued Regulations for Bukovyna Eparchy - "Arrangement of the Regulation of Church's Affairs" or in other words -"Ecclesiastic order", that became the basis of the Orthodox Church system in Bukovyna during the whole Austrian period. When they decided to join the Dalmatian Eparchy, it unified Bukovyna with Dalmatia Orthodox Serbians (about 100,000 people). The Dalmatian Eparchy was created on September 19, 1808 by the order of Napoleon Bonaparte I, and the first Dalmatian Bishop Benedict (Kralevich) was appointed in March, 1810.

In 1814 Dalmatia became a part of Austria but its Orthodox eparchy remained autonomous, as well as its Bukovyna Eparchy. To make the church autonomous in the canonical way, the Dalmatian Eparchy was parted into two eparchies. By order set forth on November 16, 1814, Boko-Kotors'ka, Dubravits'ka and Spichanska eparchies were established with a chair in Catora, in the southern part of Dalmatia. The chair of Dalmatian Bishop, who received a title — Dalmatian-Istriyskiy, remained in Zadara. Before that, on October 11, 1870, the emperor signed a decree, according to which, Bishop Yevheniy (Hakman) was appointed archbishop. The final step in creation of the third autonomous orthodox metropolitan centre in Austria-Hungary was made by an emperor's decree on January 23, 1873, in which Yevheniy (Hakman) was consecrated Chernivtsi Archbishop and Metropolitan of Bukovyna and Dalmatia. Unfortunately, His Eminence Yevheniy died in March, 1873 and he was not elected to his clerical office. The first elevation to the rank of Chernivtsi archbishop and metropolitan of Bukovyna and Dalmatia was carried out over Yevheniy Hakman's successor Theophil (Bendella).

TURITURE IT



2.21

The Synod of the metropolitanate episcopate served as metropolitanate's superior body in church government matters. Its regulations were approved by the emperor on August 21, 1884 and it consisted of 21 paragraphs. Both metropolitan and Bishops were entitled to introduce one eparchy's ecclesiastic, but only with deliberative vote. Synod did not meet annually. It was organized only in cases of urgent matters. Due to the geographic position of metropolitan centre's eparchies Synod would take place in Vienna at the temple of Saint Trinity, but if previously agreed it could take place in another location.

Theophil Bendella (1873-1875) was born in Chernivtsi. He had served as Bukovyna Metropolitan for two years only. His successors were first metropolitan Teoksist Blazhkevych, and later, metropolitan Sylvester Andriyevych-Morar (1880-1895). The latter's successor was Arkadiy Chuperkovych (1895-1902), who had been metropolitan Morar's general vicar. After the death of Chuperkovych, Vladymyr Repta (1902-1925) became Bukovyna metropolitan. He was from the village Banyliv on the bank of the River Cheremosh. In autumn of 1914, in the time of Bukovyna occupation by Russian troops, metropolitan Repta, his consistory and clergy remained at their positions and did their duties. In 1918 after the collapse of the Austria-Hungary Empire, Bukovyna became a part of royal Romania. Bukovyna's Orthodox Church was combined with All-Romanian Orthodox Church.

TULITARIE ITS

The Bukovynian metropolinate received the title "Metropolinate of Bukovyna and Khotyn", and Nektariy Kotlyarchuk (1925-1935) was appointed its first metropolitan.



2.22

Metropolitan Nektariy died in 1935. During his last year Metropolitan Nektariy was very ill. During his illness Bishop Ippolit Vorobkevych worked in his place but had no luck at becoming Bukovyna Metropolitan; in the way it happened after Metropolitan Repta's death, as diocesan congress of Bukovyna the Orthodox Church selected a younger and more energetic Bukovynian Bishop Vissarion Puyu (1935-1940).

Metropolitan Vissarion asked for demission. King Karl II granted his request. As a result of this, the altar of Bukovyna's Metropolitan became vacant.

Khotyn Bishop, Tyt Symedrya (1940) was his successor. It was supposed that metropolitan Tyt would be installed in Chernivtsi as Bukovyna Metropolitan on Sunday, June 1, 1940. But event of World War II events prevented this. They divided the Orthodox metropolitan's office of Bukovyna into Southern (Suceava) and Nothern (Chernivtsi). The Metropolitan residence was proclaimed a state reserve in 1945, Decree of CC CP (B) Ukr. and CPC of Ukr.SSR.

By the decree of the Council of Ministers № 1465 of December 9, 1955 the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was passed to Chernivtsi state university.

According to decree of the Council of Ministers № 970 of August 24, 1963 "On the accomplishment of the registration and certification of architectural sites on the territory of Ukrainian SSR" the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was registered and taken under the state's care, as a landmark of republican significance, and since 1991, of national significance.

Metropolitan building, cert. № 778/1.

TURITURE IT

Seminary building, cert. № 778/2.

Seminary church, cert. № 778/3.

Visitors' house, cert. № 778/4.

Park and park buildings, cert. № 778/5.



2.24 2.25

Nowadays the architectural complex is used as educational and administrative buildings of the Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. The Visitors' house, building № 4

College of Geography

CLITTICITY

Departments - geography of Ukraine, cartography and geoinformation science;

- geography and tourism management;
- hydrogeology, water supply and drainage systems;
- economical geography and ecological management;
- physical geography and rational use of nature;
- social geography and recreational use of nature.





2.27

Metropolitan palace, building №5.

Administrative building. Red hall. Marble hall, Blue hall, Shevchenko hall College of Foreign Languages.

Departments: - English

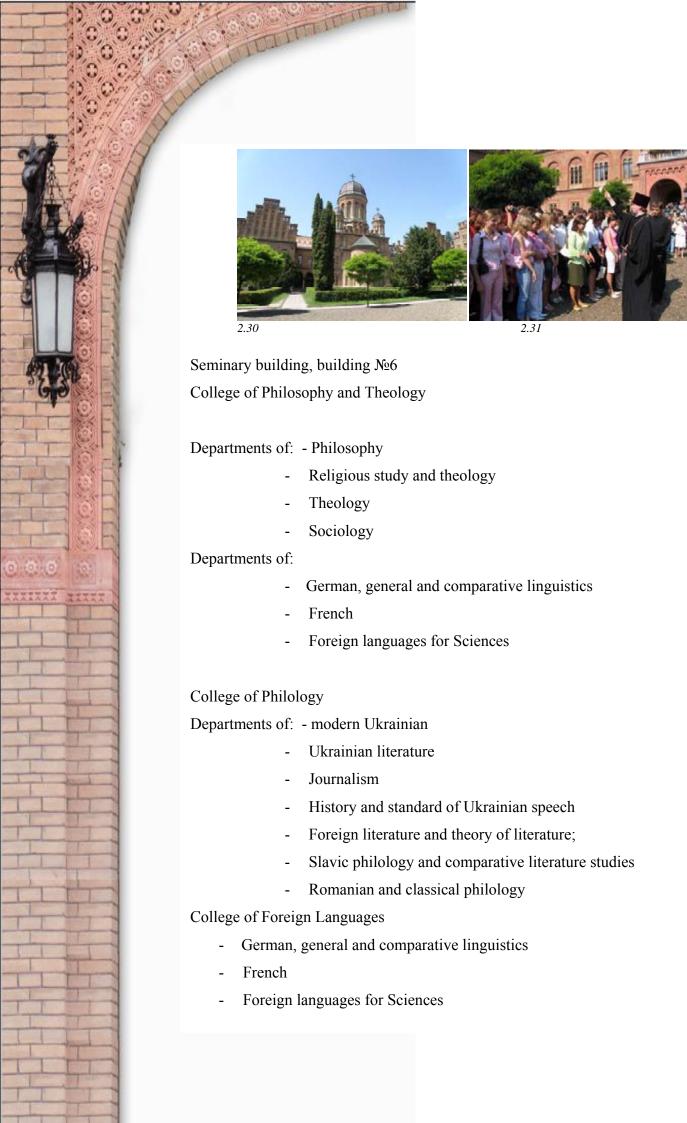
- Theory and practice of translation
- Foreign languages for Humanities





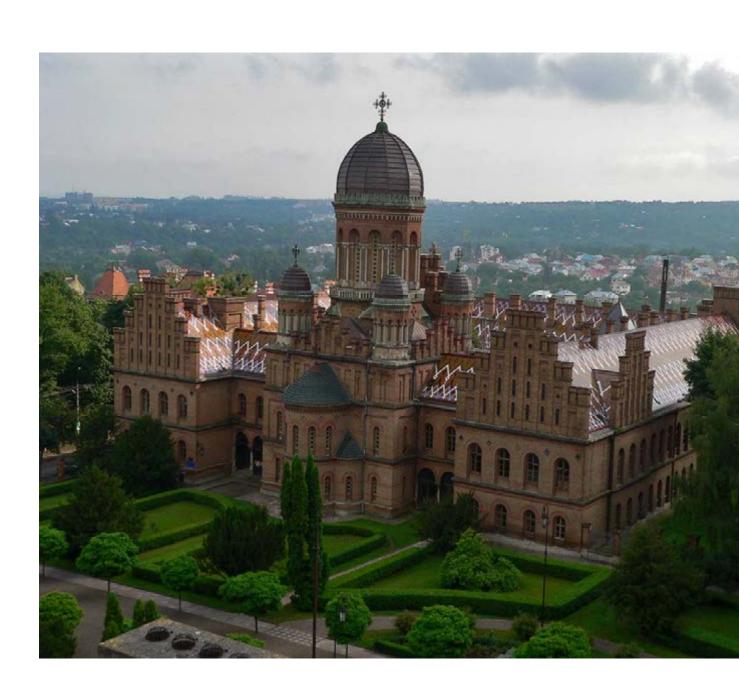
2.28

2.29



3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION





3.A CRITERIA UNDER WHICH INSCRIPTION IS PROPOSED AND JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

Cultural criteria:

Climiten

The architectural complex of the residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia metropolitans in Chernivtsi satisfies cultural criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural Heritage adopted by the General conference at its seventh session Paris, 16 November 1972), according to which objects enter the World Heritage List. The architectural complex is defined as a World Heritage "monument". Being an architectural work of outstanding universal significance for art, science and culture the complex fully corresponds to this definition. Due to its significance the architectural object is presented as a masterpiece of European ensemble architecture of the late 19th century.

The architectural complex of the residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia metropolitans is highly integral and authentic. The physical fabric of the property is in good condition and the impact of deterioration is rigorously controlled by government funded measures. The property continues to be used for its original purpose. The conservation and management of the building is guided by a robust conservation planning framework that uniquely includes a set of design principles by the building's architect Joseph Hlávka. The design principles assist in preserving the authenticity and integrity of the building as the building evolves, while maintaining is place as a science and tourism centre of Eastern Europe.



Description

DICE TOWN

At the end of its construction, the complex of buildings of the residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia metropolitans in Chernivtsi became the most significant architectural complex of the 19th century due to its artistic qualities, greatness and value. Before the construction period, the past of Bukovyna, rich in historic events, did not have a worthy expression in architecture. The complex is situated within the bondaries of the town of Chernivtsi, at the extreme end of the river promontory, named mount Dominic. The park area, covering the steep hill, is situated close to the complex, on the north side of it. On approaching the town, favourable conditions for enjoying the view from a considerable distance are created by morphological peculiarities of the natural landscape. Corresponding structure of streets produces a good view in the boundaries of the town as well.

Historical buildings surrounding the architectural complex prepare the visitor for perceiving the architectural complex. The adjacent streets direct toward graceful towers of the complex and Universytetska street is the phocus of attention.

Coming through the main gates, the visitor finds himself in a comfortable front courtyard, flooded with light. Perpendicular to Universytetska street stands the metropolitan palace with its front stretching for over 100 metres . The ensemble's textile monumental structure is counterbalanced with decor of its façades.

The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence includes three buildings, front court and the park. Complex spatial composition represents the system of hierarchically superordinate architectural three-dimensional structures and follows the traditions of spatial organization of all European cities with its whist formation, perspective foreshortenings, and spatial composition dominants formed in Italy during the Renaissance. Roman and Byzantine novelties were applied in its spatial planning and building technology.

The majestic Residence buildings are grouped around cour d'honneur. The whole ensemble is constructed of red facial bricks. The court is bright with lush greenery. The roofs are covered with the glazed tile of intricate decorative pattern. The evergreen trees of the court and the red walls of the buildings create a saturated colour spectrum. Application of mutually rich colours brings a festive mood to its visitors. Spatial composition represents the vectorial system of hierarchically superordinate architectural dominants.

The Metropolitan Palace is the ensemble driving-axle due to its size and large scale. The major emphasis is on the left where the spiritual orthodox Seminary Building is situated. It is the Church of Three Hierarchs. By sight not of the same height are the Metropolitan Church tower and Guest House chapel. This enables a visitor make for priority of all objects.

The majestic Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence buildings strike everyone with they splendour and interior austere style.

The park joins the Metropolitan palace in the north. It is a favorite resting place for all visitors.

The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence has its original function to attract enormous crowds from the very first days of its creation but being modified in the second half of the 20th century.

Justification for inscription

CHITAIT

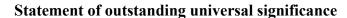
The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence fulfils the definition of 'monument' according to Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention as an architectural work of outstanding universal value from the point of view of both art and science.

The architectural ensemble of Bukovynian and Dalmatian Metropolitan Residence meets criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) set out in paragraph 77 of the Operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.









TULITATE ITS

The architectural ensemble of the Bukovynian and Dalmatian metropolitans is a 19th century masterpiece of outstanding universal significance. The architectural ensemble is unique in its kind, it has no prototypes in the world, it can never be replicated aue to the immense and grand financial costs, manual labour, diversity of brick elements, stone-carving details, wall paintings and spacious construction arrangement of the complex.

(i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

The author of the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex is an ingenious person: an architect, a patron of art, a cultural and public figure, the founder of the important educational and cultural institutions, which became a basis for creation the Czech statehood, the author of numerous constructions in such European capitals as Vienna and Prague. The creative mind of J.Hlavka has produced a unique in its aesthetic qualities architectural ensemble, that is a masterpiece of the European architecture of the 19th century.



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

The full concealing of the cultutral and historical role of the Byzantine historical and cultural heritage has changed its complete admiration, which dominated in scientific circles at the end of the 19^{th} - the beginning of the 20^{th} centuries. Even the name Byzantium and its derivatives have disappeared from the scientific reference and have been replaced by other definitions, in particular by the word "Romance".

However the culture of Byzantium has left many material monuments on the European continent. The important one, which certifies direct influence of Old Byzantium on cultural and, in particular, architectural traditions formation is the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex in Chernivtsi that belongs to the newest historical period.

WICE THATTE

During the construction of the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex in Chernivtsi the unique technologies of building which had arisen in the Byzantine Empire have been revived and used: the modular arches made of artificial material - the burnt brick on construction facades. The decoration of facades by red brick, a characteristic planning receptions and architectural spatial forms, wide usage of carved details sustained in Byzantine-Romance style. The author defined the style of the architectural complex as Byzantine.

The Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex in Chernivtsi is the last architectural sight fixing historical and cultural range of development in the Byzantine period that is considerable for Europe.

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

Today the dukedom of Bukovina, as well as Bukovinian Orthodox Metropolitanate, have disappeared from the modern maps of Europe.

Though the history of the region is rich in considerable historical events which influenced the whole course of world history and culture. The way of the khan Mamai Mongolian and Turkish conquerors ended exactly right here, Bukovina and its primogenitor – medieval Moldova preserve numeral sights of Turkish Janissaries conquering campaigns, Cossacks raids, crusades of king Casimir, king John Sobieski, king Lajosh Velikij, Peter I the Great. The Putna monastery, Moldovitza Monastery, Sucevitza Monastery (the UNESCO sights in territory of modern Romania), The Khotyn Fortress, etc.

The Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex fixes the name of the important region called Bukovina, an advanced post of Europe that constrained predatory armies from South-Eastern territories throughout centuries. The name "Bukovina", as well as Bukovinian Orthodox Metropolitanate which borders reached the city of Trieste on Adriatic Sea have disappeared from cultural and geographical application and exist only in written sources of narrow historical researches.



3.6

TURITURE TO

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

The unique architectural complex has been created under the unique project of one architect and in undertime. It is a unique residence of Orthodox bishops which was designed and constructed by the architect of the European architectural school in the 19th century. It is a unique complex which has connected the elements of national, Byzantine, Gothic and Baroque (baroque design with dominating planning axes) architecture.

The Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex is the outstanding sample of Orthodox bishops residence, and is perfect for its functionality and architecturally-spatial expressiveness that illustrates the important stage of architecture as art development in Eastern Europe.

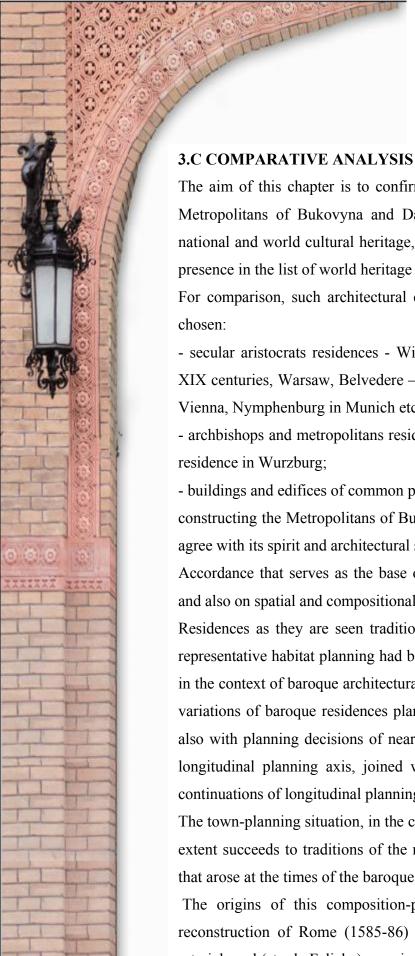


MULITARITA

3.B PROPOSED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Universal world value of the The Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex, as well as at overwhelming quantity of World Cultural Heritage objects, characterised by set of the several criteria was formulated in the Convention on World Heritage Protection in 1972.

The Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex (Chernivtsi, Ukraine) was nominated to preliminary List of World Heritage on 11.06.2007 for I, II, III, IV criteria. The Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia architectural complex in Chernivtsi is perfect for its spatial composition and planning. It is a unique evidence of Bukovina Orthodox metropolitanate previous prosperity, with episcopacies in territories of Southern and Central Europe which has stopped its existence in 1940. This is the example of brick facades from a red brick and the brick arches of constructions unique technology application. Constructed under the unique project of the exclusive author, the architect Jozef Hlavka, the architectural complex of the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia in Chernivtsi combines motives of Romance (Byzantine), Mauritian and Gothic architecture in connection with features of Carpathian princely architecture of the Middle Ages period and traditions of national architecture, i.e. cultural and chronological unity. This object of a cultural heritage has a remarkable environment in the form of the harmonious city environment, with a high degree of integrity, an attractive natural landscape and picturesque foothills of Carpathians, with unique natural fund reserve, curative sources and a long-standing history.



The aim of this chapter is to confirm the importance of architectural ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Residence in Chernivtsi as the object of national and world cultural heritage, comparing it with other objects regardless of their presence in the list of world heritage objects.

For comparison, such architectural ensembles that present 3 typological groups, were

- secular aristocrats residences Wilanowie King Jan III Sobieski residence, XVII-XIX centuries, Warsaw, Belvedere – Prince Eugene of Savoy residence, XVIII century, Vienna, Nymphenburg in Munich etc;
- archbishops and metropolitans residences of Central and Eastern Europe Archbishop
- buildings and edifices of common purpose, that date back to the chronological period of constructing the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Residence in Chernivtsi, that agree with its spirit and architectural style.

Accordance that serves as the base of analysis, is founded on resemblance of purpose, and also on spatial and compositional look.

Residences as they are seen traditionally as the type of high level of social hierarchy representative habitat planning had been forming in Europe since the end of 16th century in the context of baroque architectural style. The distinctive feature of Italian and French variations of baroque residences planning is their coherence by outer general plan, and also with planning decisions of nearby building up, that is achieved with help of main longitudinal planning axis, joined with branch lines. In Central and Eastern Europe continuations of longitudinal planning axis in nearby buildings are less marked.

The town-planning situation, in the context of which the complex is situated, to a certain extent succeeds to traditions of the residences of European church and temporal rulers that arose at the times of the baroque.

The origins of this composition-planning style go the back to the faine of the reconstruction of Rome (1585-86) - government of Pope Sixt V, when the city's arterial road (strada Feliche), was included in the general architectural composition of a group of buildings as a structural constituent element.



DAITMITTIN

Palace-museum Belvedere was erected on demand of Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663 — 1736), by famous Vienna architect Hildebrandt's project. In 1700 planting park on a French manner on the hill's slope that went down to the city, started. And only in 1713 Lower palace constructing, that lasted three years, started. Main building – Upper palace that was supposed to have a breathtaking view of Vienna, was erected only in 1721-1723. Ensemble that is located in Austrian capital downtown, used to be the country residence of Prince Eugene.

The Chateau Vaux Le Vicomte was constructed in 1650s for Nicolas Fouquet, Louis XIV's minister of finances. Mazarini's friend and Moliere and Lafontaine's patron involved best experts of that time – architect Le Vau, artist Le Brun and garden artist Le Notre into constructing works. Manor was constructed in XVII century in baroque style.



3.10



3.11





3.12 3.13



3.14



3.15



3.16

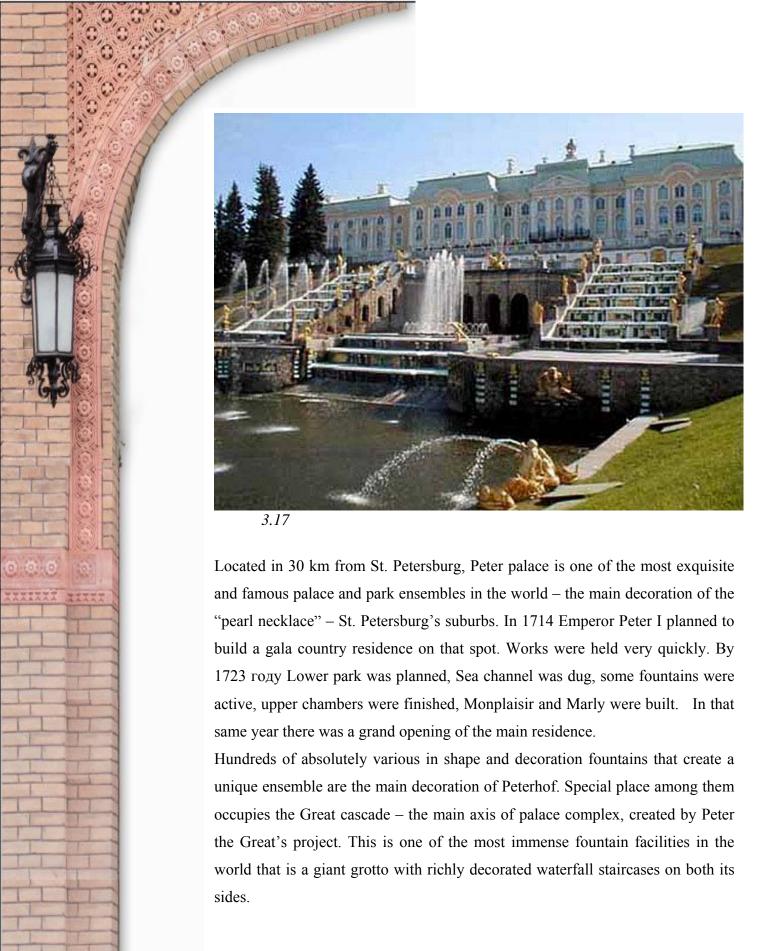
Nymphenburg, established in 1664, is one of the greatest and most beautiful palace ensembles in Europe. Vast baroque edifice on the west of Munich was constructed as the summer residence of Bavarian electors. Besides main part, ensemble includes Amalienburg, Badenburg, Pagodenburg palaces and a giant park that combines regular and landscape zones. Nymphenburg owes baroque period, wealth of Bavaria – one of the greatest European states and necessity not to be inferior to other states in greatness that it was erected. But the immediate reason to found the palace and park was the birth of Elector Ferdinand and his wife Henriette of Savoy's heir – future Elector Max Emanuel in 1602. The original building nowadays is the main pavilion of the palace, in the years after it eventually became wider. Regular park in its present borders was laid out in 1715, and in a century it was replanned in free "English" style. Since 1792 the park is free for citizens to visit.

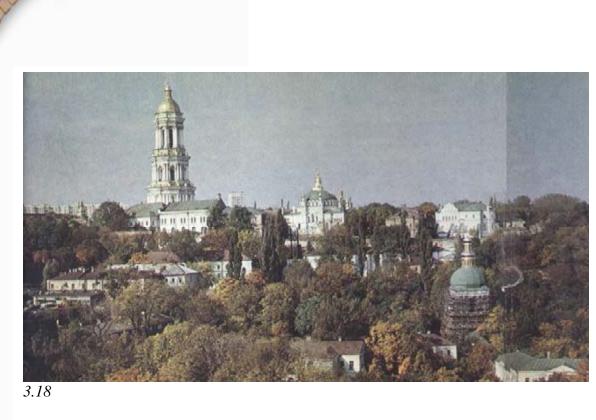
MICHIGATE IN

Nymphenburg is indissolubly connected with its founders and original owners – the Wittelsbachs dynasty, that had ruled Bavaria for seven centuries, till the 1918 revolution and final entering of the country into united Germany. But even nowadays the dynasty members still own the part of palace. Although present Wittelsbachs don't hold high posts officially, they are still very respected by Bavarians. By the way, this is the difference between Bavaria and Austria, where the Habsburg descendants are legally limited in their rights.

The axis of the whole complex that was initially planned in French regular style is t central channel.

In front of the palace there is a giant semicircular square, on which behind strictly geometrically shaped ponds there are adjusted lawns and flower-beds. From the city side, whole palace complex is symmetrical, and side wing buildings are located like cascade on both sides of the main pavilion (left on the photo). To the right and left from the main pavilion there are arcs that serve as entrances to the park. Behind the palace the regular park continues into the Great parterre, decorated with antique gods' monuments. Here is one more pond with a fountain. The rest of the park that was once planned in a regular style was turned into more modern English landscape park at the beginning of the XIX century. The channel system, including the Central channel, and glades coming from the palace were kept here from the regular planning.





William III

Kyivo-Pechers'ka Lavra – the present residence of Metropolitan of Kyiv and all Ukraine, Head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Kyivo-Pechers'kyy monastery dates back to 1051. its founders are presbyter Ilarion and saints Antoniy and Feodosiy Pechers'ki. Constructing buildings of Kyivo-Pechers'ka Lavra architectural complex is connected with names of outstanding statesmen who lived in different periods: Kyiv Prince Volodymyr Monomakh and his descendants, Kyiv Prince Simeon Omel'kovych (1471), Kyiv Metropolitan and Archimandrite of Pechers'kyy monastery Petro Mogyla, Russian Tsar Peter I, architects S.D. Kovnir, S.J. Ital'yanets', A.H. Yanovs'kyy, V.F. Serikov, A. Yakushyn, P.I. Neyelov, P. Kukunin, I.H. Shedel', A.V. Shchusev.

Name "Pechers'kyy" comes from caves located on the right high bank of river Dnipro, where the monks originally lived. There are three territorial parts of the architectural complex: Upper Lavra, belted around the periphery with stone wall with watch towers (wall length is 1090 meters, height – 7 meters, thickness 3 meters). Southern part of the reserve is called Lower Lavra. In 1840s is was belted with high stone wall with embrasures and three bastions (length 1039 meters, height – 4 meters, thickness 1 meter). Famous Lavra caves are located on the territory of Lower Lavra. In their turn, they consist of Near and Far caves. Beginning of the intense stone constructing dates back to 1070s, when Uspens'kyy cathedral was founded (1075-1077).

Later Ioanno-Predtechens'ka church, Trinity gate church and refectory were built. Between 1182 and 1197 the territory was belted with stone fortress walls. Next period of intense building dates back to the XVII – XVIII centuries. Second half of the XVII – XVIII centuries is the second period of Lavra architectural ensemble in Ukrainian baroque style forming. Stone fortress walls 1690 – 1702, All Saints Church 1696-1698. Several buildings and edifices, erected by S.D. Kovnir: Exaltation of the Cross Church on Near caves, 1700, The Blessed Virgin Birth Church on Far caves, 1696. The Great Lavra Belfry (1731-1745, architect I.H. Shedel) is the main vertical line that joined all three ensembles of Kyivo-Pechers'ka Lavra. At the times it was being erected it was the highest tower in Russia. At the present times the architectural complex of Kyivo-Pechers'ka Lavra combines functions of the residence of Metropolitan of Kyiv and all Ukraine, Head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and also of the historic and cultural reserve. The unique combination of functions, picturesque location, combination of ancient Rus' architecture and Ukrainian baroque, unique museum expositions determine the unique historic significance of the architectural ensemble of Kyivo-Pechers'ka Lavra. Marienberg citadel served as the Wurzburg archbishops' residence since 1250 until they decided in the XVIII century to build a palace that was supposed to be not only more comfortable, but to immortalize the honor and loyalty to the Schenborns home In 1720 archbishop Johann Philippe Franz von Schenborn laid the first stone of the Wurzburg residence. All members of the family took part in constructing, giving their suggestions. It happened so that famous architects and artist were involved in the constructing of the residence. Johann Lucas von Hildebrandt from Vienna, Robert de Cote and Jermaine Bouffrape from Paris, Johann Wolfgang von der Owera and Antonio Bossi were sculptors and modelers that decorated far ben, and

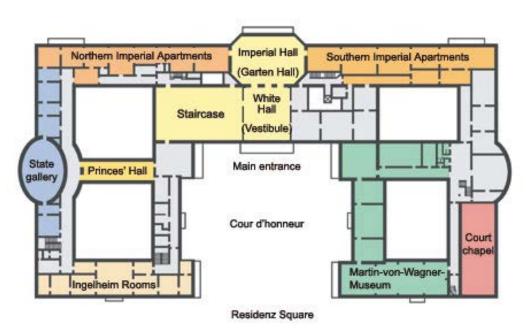
outstanding Giovanni Battista Tiepolo from Venice painted wonderful frescos on the

staircase and in the Emperor hall.

MULITARITA



TERTHIRITE HEAD



3.20

Therefore, the residence obtained French, Italian, Flandreau and Austrian features. Balthasar Neumann, who came up with main ideas and monitored them being realized, brilliantly joined all trends and turned the castle into a pearl of baroque. In 1744 Friedrich Karl von Schenborn finished constructing works in the residence. Inner trimming lasted many years.

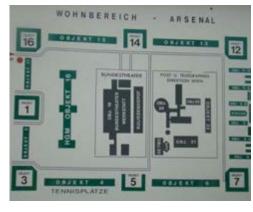
The Wurzburg residence can be considered to be a European castle without exaggeration. The most outstanding masters of European architecture were engaged in working on this most ambitious German architectural project. It resulted in the European baroque synthesis.



There is a natural ravine in the palace park that makes the Stone Theatre; in 1617 the first opera in German-speaking countries was performed there. This sight is located in a 20-minute walk from the palace. In August, summer festival is held in the palace, its

Palace Park was created in the mannerism style. There are picturesque ponds and mysterious grottos, tricky fountains and stone freaks' monuments everywhere in the park. Stunning mechanical theatre (mid-XVIII century) demonstrates life in a tiny town with the help of 256 figures.

A spacious park was laid in 1730 by court garden inspector Franz Anton Danreiter's project, meeting the latest trends of that period.

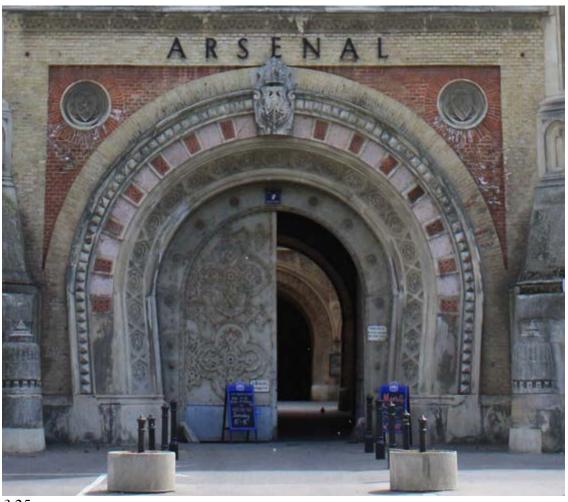


TEATTHETE TEAT



3.23

The Arsenal buildings complex was built in the southern part of Vienna, behind outer city fortifications (at that time). The complex combines buildings with different purposes: quarter, depots, and headquarters. An encumbered perimeter creates isolation from the city area. The complex includes also a chapel (architect Carl Rösner) and a military museum (architects Ludwig Förster and T. Hansen), that is the second most important building of the complex. The Arsenal became an example for several buildings of military purpose building in Vienna and other Empire cities.









3.27 3.28



The Vienna Arsenal's presence in the given chapter of the file is determined by the obvious influence the object, created by the tutors and teachers of the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts – architects Eduard van der Nüll (1812-1868) and August Sicard von Sicardsburg (1813-1868), had exerted on the further creative work of J. Hlavka, particularly on the architectural look of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Residence in Chernivtsi, created by him.

TULITALITA

At the same time, some essential differences between architectural and spatial features of the architectural complex of the Vienna Arsenal and the architectural ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Residence in Chernivtsi should be mentioned.

If the first represents a severe military complex that excludes any sentimental perception of its architecture (the spatial link between the object is absent), the second is a masterpiece of the ensemble construction of the architectural composition as the indivisible spatial integrity that is unique in its architectural and tectonic esthetic features.



3.30

Like the Westminster Palace by architects Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin (1860), that was erected using classical planning and gothic trimming of the fronts (as A. Pugin said – "gothic details on classical body"), the architectural ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Residence in Chernivtsi, with its universal alloy of architectural schools and styles, became incredibly magnetic and favourite public complex on the Ukrainian territory. The ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Residence in Chernivtsi is a splendid masterpiece, construction of which became a turning-point in the history of Eastern European architecture development.

Cultural and natural heritage is constantly endangered. Factors enforcing the threat to world heritage are terrorism, urbanization, poverty of a local population, convulsions of nature and pollutions of the environment. The so-called "live" sights due to natural combination of ethic and artistic with utilitarian qualities are subject to permanent changes in the fields of forming and engineer support. The spread of mass tourism also threatens the physical state of many sights and objects of heritage. According to WHC 99/2 under the date of February 2, 2005 "Cultural and natural heritage is an invaluable and irremediable (in a case of loss, irreplaceable) inheritance not only of every nation but humanity in general." The key role in preserving cultural values belongs to UNESCO. Owing to the tremendous work of UNESCO, masterpieces of world cultural heritage have been preserved which are well studied and globally known, research activity is also coordinated studying valuable and little-known to mass culture objects. A range of important methodological documents has been developed helping to answer such questions as "Which objects, complexes, monuments should become a part of world heritage? What criterion can define a prominent universal value of every cultural or natural object?" Convention on World Heritage Protection, proclaimed and approved in 1972 for the first time in modern history provided criteria according to which an object may be recognized worth for including into the World Heritage List. According to the Convention, World Heritage Committee and World Heritage Fund have been functioning since 1976. In 1994 World Heritage Committee approved the Global Strategy for Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List. This significant document proclaims the strategy of broadening regional, cultural and natural diversity and making credible and representative list of world heritage, provides correct regional distribution of world heritage list: in Africa, United Arab Emirates, Asia, Pacific Rim, Europe, North America, Latin America, Caribbean Islands. The document declares approving attitude towards the activity of the member-states of the Convention which aims at detection and submission to the List the objects of cultural heritage. World Heritage Center established in 1992 function as the Secretariat of the World Heritage Committee and plays the decisive role in World Heritage Committee coordination and organization. The authors of this dossier would like to express their deep gratitude to the board and staff of World Heritage Center for the constant counseling and methodological assistance (within their competence) in preparing this nomination.

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Architecture as a material proof of human development is the main bearer of cultural heritage. Architectural complexes have been considered the state symbols: Moscow Kremlin, New York Manhattan, Acropolis of the Athens. Architectural objects which belong to the World Cultural Heritage give necessary creative space to forming human consciousness, understanding the importance of oneself in space and time, understanding oneself in the system of cultural values acknowledged by mankind. Architectural complexes represent large-scale identification aspects of a certain cultural level on every specific level of mankind history which are inherited from previous generations, transforms into future through creation architectural images. The empiric side of synthesis of the architectural environment, which has taken long time, gives enough grounds for recognizing historic architectural environment only of high quality unique in the level of emotion influence on a person. Enormous impressions which a person acquires while visiting objects of cultural heritage, stimulate aspiration for traveling the world with the aim to comprehend the greatness of human civilization in concrete displays of architectural forming. Learning the surrounding world through the broadening the area of habitation according to Carl Gustav Jung is a constant natural human need: "the evident subconscious readiness to receive one or another sensual impression". The necessary condition for such comprehension is "a preliminary learning" of space which takes place on the ethic level due to visual evaluation of image and form which are its parts. Human cultural world can be developed in such a way as well as human culture in general.

OTCH TO THE TEN

A large number of World Culture Heritage objects are associatively connected with spiritual progress of humanity, establishing of democratic values and peoples' participation in solving the ways of their own development, stating the majesty of human spirit, its advantage over the unsteady material pleasures. For instance, Mont St-Michel, France – gothic Benedictine Abbey, cultural criteria I, II, III, which is a masterpiece and an example of using the unique technologies which allow to adapt the buildings to a particular local environment. Or Luang Prabang, Laos, cultural criteria II, IV, V, a display of a unique combination of traditional architecture and city structures built by European settlers in 19th – 20th centuries with a unique city landscape – the evidence of two different cultural traditions mixture. The island of Goree on the coast of Senegal (Dakar) used to be the largest slave-trading center on the African coast.

Medina of Fez, Morocco, was recognized as WCH object (according to Cultural Criteria II, V) in 1981. Fez was established in the 9th century, flourished in 14th and 17th centuries. In 1912 when France made Rabat a new capital, Fez lost its political importance but its religious and cultural role was still significant. Religious and cultural life of the city is concentrated near two famous mosques: the main Al-Karaouine and Al-Andalus in the center of Medina.

TOTAL TOTAL

Chikitos Jesuitic missions in Bolivia. Cultural criteria: IV,V. The year of enlisting is 1990. Missions were founded by Jesuits who were dreaming about ideal cities during 1696 – 1760 on the former territory of Chikitos. The combination of Catholic and traditional architecture, San Francisko Javier, Conception, Santa Anna, San Rafael and San Jose are the examples of live heritage.

Brasilia, Brazil. Cultural criteria: I, IV. It was enlisted in 1987. Brasilia - a capital which was founded in the center of the sate in 1956 (1960 is the official date of the city opening) – has left a specific trace in the history of city-building. The arched city arterial highway goes near the state and business blocks. It is crossed by a straight as an arrow main street which hosts two the most important buildings of official establishments. General configuration of the city is compared with a shape of a plane or a bow with arrows.

Statue of Liberty enlisted in 1984 stays near the mouth of New York harbor and has been welcoming millions of people to the US since 1886. This 46 meters high monument was created in Paris by French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and his assistant Gustave Eiffel (a future author of Eiffel Tower in Paris). The symbol of liberty is an outstanding achievement of the technology of the 19th century. The fact that the Statue was financed from international funds and created in Europe enforces the symbolic value of this world heritage object which is an example of intercultural exchange.

Independence Hall is in the heart of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). In 1776 and 1787 the Declaration on Independence was signed and the US Constitution was adopted in this city. The universal democratic values stated in these two documents significantly important for the US history, have aspired lawmakers of many countries. This WCH object was enlisted in 1979.

OTCH THAT IT ITS In given chapter such masterpieces of world architecture are considered crucial for revealing exclusive features of the architectural ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia residence in Chernivtsi as residences of the Catholic Church hierarchs and ruling elites of nobility. They allow revealing such unique features of the nominated object as: ensemble – absolutely unique from the point of organizing the spatial composition and conditions of its perception, as on the level of city panoramas, and inside the ensemble itself; on the contrary to the given examples of baroque residences, the ensemble's spatial composition is not a symmetrical scheme of the spatial composition, but the asymmetrically complicated subordinated spatial composition using proportionally harmonic metric rows; traditionally, the central element of such spatial compositions is the palace, located on the main longitudinal axis. In our case the author, architect J. Hlavka managed to give the spatial composition a hint of democratic spirit, using contrast techniques of symmetry and asymmetry and using correlation of longitude and altitude of buildings. He made spatial elements equal and stressed the importance of each edifice in the architectural ensemble's spatial composition; the difference between the architectural ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia residence in Chernivtsi and famous architectural ensembles of Central and Eastern Europe's Orthodox hierarchs' residences is that it was being built during certain period of time (during 17 years) by the only one project of only one author. The ensemble presents a quite finished spatial work that does not need any alterations or additions; the architectural ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia residence in Chernivtsi is an absolutely phenomenal combination of baroque planning scheme with neogothic motives. For the first time on the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, elements of neoromantic and neobysanthic style that founded the world sacral architecture of the end of the 19th-beginning of the 20th centuries, were used in accordance with the object's specific character; the architectural ensemble of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia residence in Chernivtsi does not have analogues in the world architecture of the

in Europe.

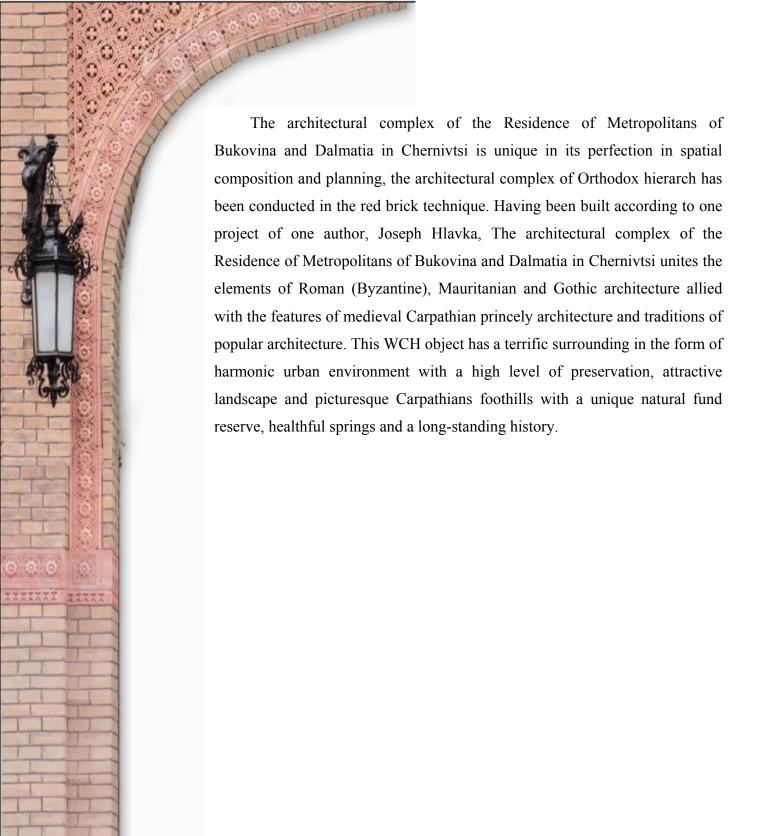
mid and end of the 19th century and in its artistic and esthetic features is a unique

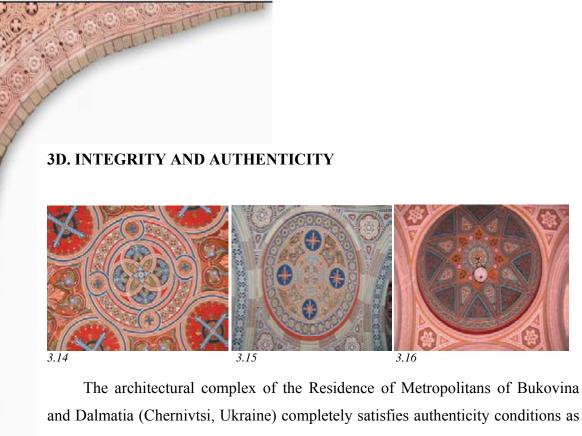
architectural ensemble of the territorial residence of the Orthodox Church hierarch

World Cultural Heritage is endless in its diversity as well as the global culture itself. At the same time the presence of the universal nomination criteria indicates that all of them are united by mutual characteristics. WCH list includes residences of Catholic archbishops, first of all in Salzburg and Wurzburg, residences of Orthodox hierarchs are represented by the monastery of the Trinity and St. Sergius and the Kiev Lavra of the Caves.

MULTUBITED

The architectural complex of the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia differs from the mentioned objects in form and ideological sense which are reflected in the object's architectural and spatial solution. Salzburg Residence is an example of a medieval fortification complex, Wurzburg Residence is a luxurious dwelling with a fashionable interior and wall paintings of a famous Tiepolo, a baroque architecture of royal level. Unlike them, the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia transfers in architectural form asceticism of a popular Christianity which was represented by Orthodox Church in Bukovina with the elements of a closed planning yard (as in traditional rural farmstead), decoration of roofs and interiors and a unique structure of an outer decoration of façade with red brick (expressing semantic sense of the connection with ancient roots of Byzantine Empire where such technique became perfected and highlighted that the bulwark of religion was built of the same material as a native land). The difference from the Orthodox hierarchs - the monastery of the Trinity and St. Sergius and the Kiev Lavra of the Caves – consists in the fact that these outstanding architectural complexes have been built during a sufficient period of time and by different authors, unlike the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia in Chernivtsi which has been built according to the project of one architect and during a small period of time. The mentioned complexes have been built during the Orthodox domination in the state ideology while our nominate object was a certain ideological confrontation of a dominating Austro-Hungarian confession and built not owing to but contrary to the ruling ideological apparatus. The object construction has served as a symbol of a people opposition to the assimilative policy and ideological expansion, its longing for self-identification and freedom of will. Thus, with a view to the universal values, the nomination object coincides with moral and ethic ways of UNESCO activity aimed at the development of human rights and recognition of human democratic rights and freedoms.





and Dalmatia (Chernivtsi, Ukraine) completely satisfies authenticity conditions as integrity of object truthfully and authentically expressed through the variety of signs, namely:

- the form and design are kept in a primitive kind, without interventions and changes. In furnish of constructions are applied semologisch elements of Judaica, Christianity, great number of east motives, symbolics and rhythmics of the Romance, Byzantine periods;
- materials and substances are authentic, and have been protected in a primitive kind without changes since the period of the architectural complex construction;
- application and functions were partially transformed within the last 60 years. The complex has ceased to carry out functions of the Orthodox church of Bukovina hierarch habitation, at the same time functions of a public construction are kept;
- traditions, means and control systems. Traditionally, the architectural complex has preserved the function of the spiritual, cultural and educational centre of Bukovina. As well as at the time of the metropolitan, a theological seminary (the College of Philosophy and Theology) is functioning, an educational church (museum) is operating, administrative premises. The object is in jurisdiction of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University;

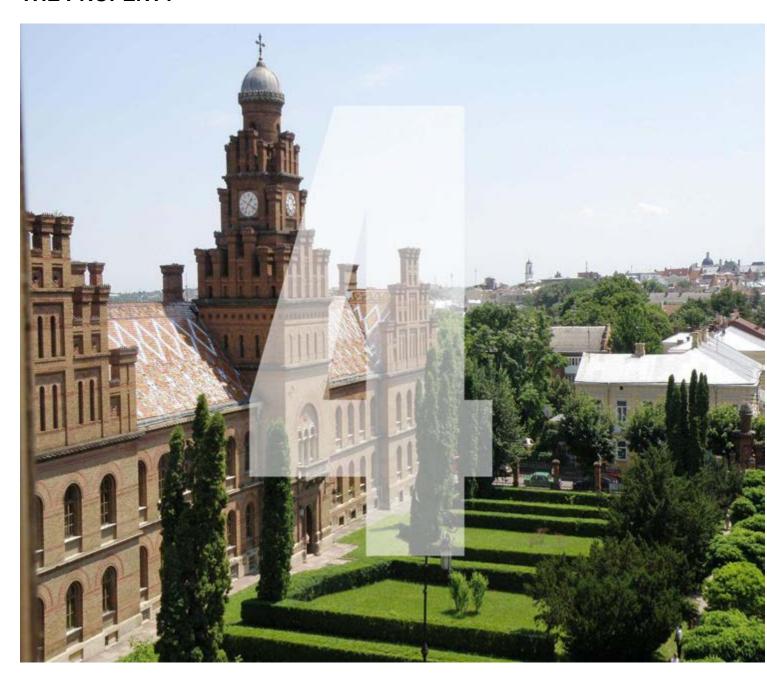
- placement and environment; object limits are fixed in a context of the city architectural environment. The territory is fenced off on perimeter by figured and deaf fences, also there are walls of complex wings as artificial barriers. The architectural complex is supplemented with a park – the sight of landscape gardening art of national value which proceeds into free planning city park. Green plantings cover a natural eminence - the mountain Dominik, which bottom is shrouded by the small river Klokuchka. From southern side, the object is approached by a magnificent representative building of Austrian period, tape building of one of the most pleasant city streets, i.e. Universitetska Street. The western and eastern boundaries of the territory are connected with areas of individual private building. This place opens remarkable landscapes of suburb and village fences of Chernivtsi. The picturesque environment serves as an attractive background for perception of the cultural heritage object;

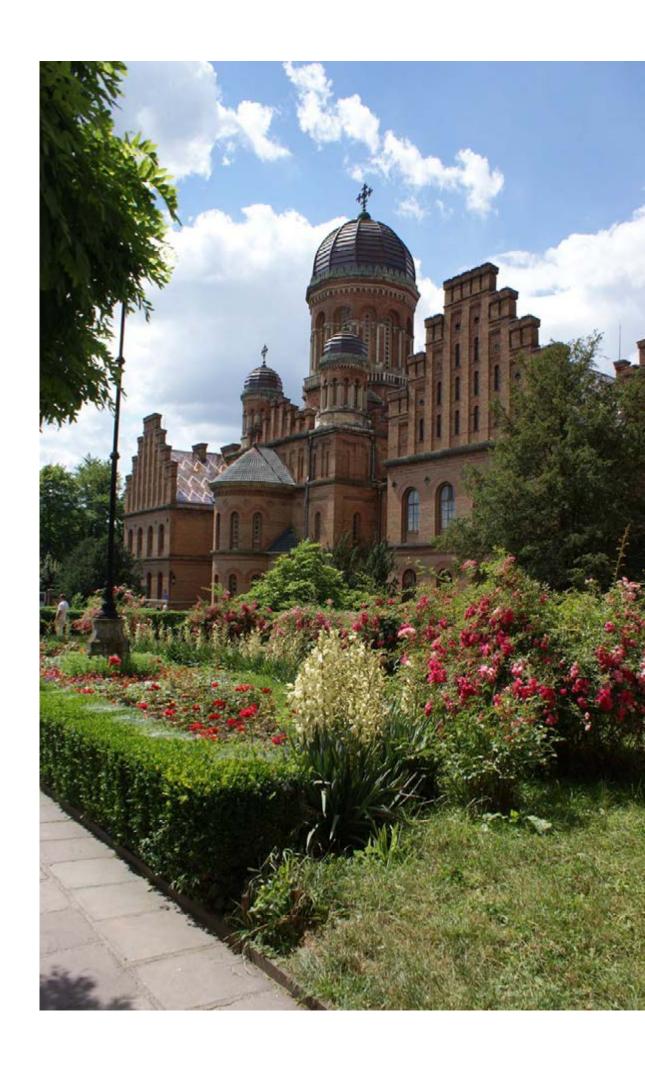
MULTIBLITING

- language and other forms of the immaterial inheritance. Partial transformation of language variety has taken place as a result of the region's historical development. Nowadays, the official state language is Ukrainian language, unlike the times of the complex construction, when the official language was Austrian, and later times when it was replaced with Romanian language, and then Russian in parity with Ukrainian language. Informal languages are Russian, Moldavian, Romanian, rare Yiddish. The Orthodox traditions connected with celebrating Christian holidays, weddings in Seminar church which occur every Sunday (Lent period) are kept;
 - spiritual and physical perception. The population of the region and numerous tourists perceive the object as unique cultural sight, the spiritual and cultural centre, and it is a favourite place of family visiting on weekends and holidays. Architectural complex is perfectly visible from different foreshortenings and from many territories because of successful placement (at the top of a natural hill) and the unique volumetric-spatial composition.

The architectural complex of the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia (Chernivtsi, Ukraine) is and will be the outstanding cultural centre due to the unique properties. From this perspective it is perceived by all layers of population, from scientists and art workers to usual workers in Ukraine and all around the world.

PART 4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY





4.A PRESENT STATE OF CONSERVATION

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Today, the facility is used as administrative and educational buildings of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. The current state of the architectural structure is technically satisfactory; it conforms to safety and maintenance standards. Engineering systems are operational. Assessment of the technical condition of the structure is done regularly. Operations to prevent the deterioration of the technical condition of the building are completed.





4.B FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

The grounds are home to administrative public buildings.

The main administrative building of Chernivtsi National University is situated here. For information about other buildings see article 2B.

The property is open for visitors, including tourist groups.





4.B (i) Development pressures operating conditions. Natural climatic factors: normative wind load – 0.3 kPa

The status of the property minimizes possibilities to make changes upon it, especially those that may influence the authenticity of the architectural ensemble.

The only modernizations made were the replacement of the pipelines and networks of heat supply and reconstruction of sanitary engineering (toilets).

4.B (ii) Environmental pressures

The facility is detached from the city construction the perimeter; because of this, influence on the environment is minimal.

4.B (iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The territory belongs to a seismic zone with magnitude 6 activity. Conditions of the construction and constructional schemes secure object safety under present

- construction climatic zone II
- normative snow load 0.5 kPa
- specified winter outside temperature -25C
- normative depth of ground frost penetration 0.8m
- region seismicity/ by CHuII 7-81*/ by the map of seismic zoning 7







Sites of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans are equipped with a fire control system. A system of safety precautions aides in the prevention of potential danger. The object's location excludes floods.



The territory is open for tourist visits.

TULITA ITA

A university historical and cultural centre is responsible for tourist service.

The centre's functions include:

- Preparation and carrying out of excursions at the university and orchestration of other services.
- Carrying out of teaching and educational activities on studying of the history
 of the region and Ukraine with students of Chernivtsi National University
 and other institutions of higher learning, and also with pupils of the schools
 of the city, region and beyond its bounds.
- Data processing of the history of the university's construction and development in the past and at present.
- Developing a schedule of excursions and other events.
- Conducting of paid services; after the termination of the set terms of current storage, the historical-cultural centre prepares the documents for the archives. It makes an accounting of chargeable services.
- Radio and TV communication, preparation of the scientific information.
- Educational activities and promotia, etc.

Excursions are carried out by guides.

Tour guides make excursions around the university territory (the church, halls of the building 5, park and ethnographic museum).





The centre is open every day, in order to expand access to the university sites.

MATCHINITI

- The centre gives information to the mass media to create different radio and TV programs about the history of the architectural complex, and the writing of scientific articles.
- It assists students and pupils with materials on history of the university so they may write compositions on the topic.
- It carries out other kinds of work connected with the activities of the cultural and historical centre according to administration regulations.
- It keeps to the rules and norms of labor certifications, safety engineering, industrial sanitation and fire safety.
- In order to fulfill its duties and to implement its rights tour guides of the historical-cultural centre cooperate with deans of colleges, departments' chairs, professors and vice-chancellors (regarding carrying out of excursions and other activities); with administrative service staff of the university; and with heads of structural units (colleges, departments, bureaus, services) on issues related to the activity of historical-cultural centre, with the purpose of recognizing its functionality.

Since 2000 the number of visitors has gradually increased, in comparison with a rapid decrease of visits after 1991. If this process continues, visitors will have direct influence on the quality of tourist services and on the educational process. In the Chernivtsi general development plan much attention is given to the growth of tourist infrastructure as one of the major branches of municipal economy.

The duty of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University administration is to think over these changes and safeguard the current infrastructure and use of the property to be altered. The Administration's duty is also to develop an approach that will ensure a quality tourist service – with no threat to the monument's significance. Use of the tourist influx study results to control the number of visitors and capabilities of the monument's charge will become an important issue.



Problems of presentation of the architectural ensemble sites.

The program of presentation of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi has to be used in accordance with the dictates of the educational process, as utilization of the premises as educational auditoria and offices is one of the major current functions of the architectural ensemble. Information on damage visitors may cause to the buildings, and signs requesting them to treat the monument with respect should be spread in several ways: using notices on the signs at the entrance and other territories, and through information from guides and in printed materials designed for personal site observation.

New information about the restoration processes of the objects of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans should be included into the texts of signs and information given by tour guides — in order to inform tourists about the need to preserve cultural heritage and the ways visitors can help. It is all done in order to show how the university administration cares about the monument. Experience with other monuments shows that visitors treat the monuments with greater respect if the monuments are well cared about and looked after.

If the signs are located throughout the whole territory of the monument it will encourage visitors to use some routes more often than others, and it will draw their attention from more vulnerable areas, that are not capable of admitting numerous people. The placement of signs will be changed periodically in order to relieve certain routes.

Facilities

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At the entrance of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans universal methods of visitor orientation will be introduced, in order to provide information in several languages concerning suggested routes, particularly for people with special needs, and also concerning such services as food, toilets, first-aid posts, souvenir shops etc. It will be done by means of a big information stand, and also map of the territory on the entrance ticket. There will be an information desk/kiosk with a trained and hospitable staff at a highly visible spot at the entrance or near it.

Parking availability is an issue which should be solved according to the general development plan of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. The administration of Chernivtsi National University intends to cooperate with developers of the General Development Plan of Chernivtsi, in order to create a new plan of access to the property from June Street, Marko Vovchok Street, J. Hlávka Street and Nekrasov Street.





4.14

Alternative bus routes and/or limitation of traffic at the driveway to the main parking lot of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans will be also considered as a possible solution of the issue at season peaks.

Placement of signs outside the territory that will direct visitors to the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans should be done as soon as possible. At present there is a lack of road signs on the highways showing the way to the architectural complex.

Signs and information about the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans should be spread effectively in different places, i.e. train stations and airports. But this kind of advertisement is problematic due to budget limits. Efforts will be aimed at certain agreements with Chernivtsi regional and city departments of tourism, and governmental, culture and tourism authorities concerning advertising campaign financing.

Toilets.

TULITATION

At present the number of toilets is limited. They are used only for the needs of people working at the university. Construction of new toilets should be considered in order to provide extra facilities for tourist groups in the future. Before new toilets are built on the territory of the architectural complex access to the present toilets should be provided to tourist groups.

Souvenirs.

It is important that the quality of souvenirs being sold on the territory of the architectural ensemble be high and correspond to the significance of the complex and importance of its future inclusion into the list of the world heritage. The greatest European museums and some institutions (particularly National fund "National Trust" in Great Britain) set high standards for souvenirs they sell: from the copies of sculptures and ceramics to pencils and badges for schoolchildren.

That is why primary places for selling souvenirs and books will be assigned. It is preferable for them to be an integral part of the structure of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. Strict control of the quality of products should be preserved. A special working group, consisting of chief workers of the reserve and certain specialists, for supervision over the goods will be created.





DISPLAY OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS AND THEIR PRESENTATION.

General aspects of the cultural heritage objects display.

The plan of excursions, display, and presentation of the architectural ensemble objects is based mainly on information about the visitors. For example, differences between the needs of domestic and foreign visitors, difference in information perception by children, students and adults should be considered. To comply with all categories of visitors, presentation programs differentiate according to individual, intellectual, cultural and physical needs, notably: language, age, physical limitations and educational level. All presentation methods (printed materials, arranged excursions and other kinds of sightseeing of the monument, etc.) are multilingual (Ukrainian, Russian, English and other languages).



MULTURALITA



In order to design an effective program of presentation and to provide high quality tourist services for different categories of visitors with future estimation, it is necessary to study the flow of visitors (using questionnaires, interviews, observations of the visitor routes). If the character and requirements of the visitors are adjusted, then it will be possible to make a decision concerning transformation of the character and volume of information necessary for the visitors.

Using this data it will be possible to determine themes of temporary exhibitions in the museum, ensuring dynamic character of objects on display, aimed at the sightseers' demands. Temporary exhibitions, periodic thematic lectures with experts' participation, presentation of new findings and excavations evoke a desire in visitors to visit the architectural landmark once again.

There is a need to prepare and realize a project for the granting of information based on the indicators on the territory of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans, and prepare forms and places of their distribution.



4.19

4.B (v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

There are no inhabitants within the property. About 626 permanent, parttime and casual staff work at the architectural landmark of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.

An estimated 49,550 residents live within the buffer zone according to. The Munitipac Information Center of Chernivtsi in 2007, and a larger number of people work within this area of the city.

PART 5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY





DICE TOUR HEAD

By the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of December 9, 1955 № I 1465 the Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi was transferred into possession of the state educational institution, subordinated to the Ministriy of Education of Ukraine - to Yuriy Fedkovich Chernivtsi National University.

The ground area with a total area of 7.9525 hectares was asssigned to the Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi city under the decision of the session of the Chernivtsi city council.





5.1 5.2



області України 1,0997

Чернівецький Державний акт на право постійного користування землею видано державний університет ім. Ю.Федьковича (назва землекористувача та його місцезнаходження) в місті Чернівці, по вул. Коцюбинського, 2 Чернівецькою міською Радою народних депутатів Чернівецької району у тому, що зазначеному землекористувачу надається у постійне користування землі в межах згідно з планом землекористування ділянка № 1 - 0,4816 га по вул. Л.Українки,23; ділянка № 2 - 0,6181 га по вул. Л.Українки,25 обслуговування Землю надано у постійне користування для будівель (мета, призначения) Чернівецької міської Ради народних відповідно до рішення Цей державний акт складено у двох примірниках, з яких перший видано землекористувачу, Чернівецькій міській Раді народних депутатів. другий зберігається у Акт зареєстровано в Книзі записів державних актів на право постійного користування землею за ський голова Ради народних депутатів М. П. М. Федорук

(прізвище)

ЗМІНИ В ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННІ

Номер на плані	Дата, номер і зміст документа, на підставі якого внесено зміну	Площа,
ділянка Дез	Надана рішенням міськвиконкому від 21.03.2000 р. № 204/6	0.5012
ділянка же4	Надана рішенням міськвиконкому від 03.05.2000 р. л. 337/9	3,4248
ділянка б:к	Надана рішенням міськвиконкому від 05.07. 2000 р. № 501/13	0,1051
ділянки № 6,7,8	Надані рішенням міськвиконкому від 03.10.2000р. № 738/19	4,4759
ділянки л: 9,10,11	Надані рішенням міськвиконкому від 09.01.2001р. 2 11/4	11.3328
	Начальник управління земельних ресурсів обрабі і Коропецький	
	М. П. Інженер-землевпорядник	
	(підане)	(прізвише)

Coat of Arms of Ukraine

STATE CERTIFICATE ON THE RIGHT OF PERMANENT LAND USE

І-ЧВ № 001525

State Certificate on the Right of Permanent Land Use is issued to Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University by address 2 Kotsiubynskoho Str., Chernivtsi, by Chernivtsi Town Council of People's Deputies of Chernivtsi region of Ukraine to certify that afore-mentioned land user is empowered to use permanently 1, 0997 hectares of land in accordance with the plan of land use: land lot N = 1 - 0, 4816 hectares by address 23 L.Ukrainky Str.; land lot N = 2 - 0, 6181 by address 25 L.Ukrainky Str.

Land is given to permanent use for buildings maintenance according to Decision of Chernivtsi Town Council of People's Deputies of July 20, 1999 № 497/15.

This State Certificate is made up in two copies one of which is given to land user and the other one is kept at Chernivtsi Town Council of People's Deputies.

Act is registered in the register of State certificates records for the right of permanent land use № 1716.

Seal of Chernivtsi Town Council of People's Deputies, Chernivtsi Region, № 3, Ukraine

Head of Chernivtsi Town Council of People's Deputies /signature/ M.Fedoruk

December 22, 2000

І-ЧВ № 001525

Plan of external boundaries of land use

Land lot № 10, 2 Kotsiubynskoho Str.

Description of boundaries land lot № 10

From A to B – lands of general use, Kotsiubynskoho Str.

From B to B-lands of general use, Nekrasova Str.

From B to Γ - lands of town housing stock

From Γ to A-lands of the museum of Bukovyna Diaspora

From Д to E− lands of building № 1, Glavky Str.

From E to A-lands of general use, Glavky Str.

Scale: 1: 3000

Head of Department of Land Resources /signature/ I.Koropetskyi

Changes in Land Use

Number on the plan	Date, number and contents of the document on the basis	Square,
	of which change is made	hectares
Land lot № 3	Given by the Decision of Town Executive Committee of	0. 5012
	21.03.2000, №204/6	
Land lot № 4	Given by the Decision of Town Executive Committee of	3. 4248
	03.05.2000, №337/9	
Land lot № 5	Given by the Decision of Town Executive Committee of	0. 1051
	05.07.2000, №501/13	
Land lot № 6,7,8	Given by the Decision of Town Executive Committee of	4. 4759
	03.10.2000, №738/19	
Land lot № 9,10,11	Given by the Decision of Town Executive Committee of	11. 3328
	09.01.2001, №11/1	
	Head of Department of Land Resources	
	/signature/ I.Koropetskyi	



СВІДОЦТВО

про право власності на нерухоме майно



25.07.2005

Чернівецька обл., м. Чернівці

Виконавчий комітет Чернівецької міської ради

Тип об'скта: нежилі будівлі

Адреса об'єкта: Чернівецька обл., м. Чернівці, вул. Коцюбинського, буд.

Власники	Форма власності	Частка
Держава, в оперативному управлінні Чернівецького національного університету імені Юрія Фельковича	державна	1/1

Опис об'єкта:

учбовий корпус літ.А площею 4796,60 кв.м, учбовий корпус літ.Б площею 443,0 кв.м, учбовий корпус літ.В плошею 6312,0 кв.м, учбовий корпус літ.Г площею 2334,70 кв.м, котельня літ.Д плошею 223,50 кв.м. типографія з прибудовою літ. Е площею 148,50 кв.м, навчально-методична учбова лабораторія літ.Ж площею 133,70 кв.м, склад літ. З площею 59,80 кв.м, лабораторія літ. І площею 106,90 кв.м, склад літ.К площею 191,80 кв.м, гараж - майстерня літ.Л площею 284,70 кв.м, прохідна літ.М площею 5,40 кв.м, оранжерея літ.П-Р площею 63,50 кв.м, гараж з прибудовою літ.Т площею 216,0 кв.м, склад літ. У площею 6,40 кв.м, оранжерея з прибудовою літ.Ф площею 146,60 кв.м, цех типографії літ.Ц площею 78,60 кв.м, господарська будівля літ.А' площею 32,10 кв.м, господарська будівля літ.Б' площею 26,0 кв.м, бокс літ.В' площею 18,10 кв.м, склад літ.Д' площею 80,10 кв.м, оранжерея літ. І' площею 64,20 кв.м, господарські приміщення : літ. Х, літ. Ч, сараї : літ. Ш, літ. Щ, літ. Щ', літ. И, навіси літ. Г', літ. З', літ. Ю, грот літ. К', фонтани І, пам'ятник ІІ, криниця ІІІ, димова труба IV, підпірна стіна V, огорожа №1-6.;

Підстава: рішення виконавчого комітетиміської ради Дата: 19.07.2005

Номер: 554/12

Секретар виконавчого комітету Чернівецької міської ради

Васильчишин О.М.



CERTIFICATE OF THE REAL ESTATE PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

Chernivtsi region, the city of Chernivtsi

July 25, 2005

Executive Committee of Chernivtsi City Council

Type of the real estate object:

untenantable premises

Address of the real estate object:

Chernivtsi region, Chernivtsi city, 2 Kotsiubynskoho St.

Owners	Form of property	Share
The state, in the day-to-day	State	1/1
management of Chernivtsi		
National University named after		
Yurij Fedkovych		

Description of the real estate object:

educational premises let. A with the total area of 4790,60 sq. m., educational premises let. B with the total area of 443,0 sq. m., educational premises let. B with the total area of 6312,0 sq. m., educational premises let. Γ with the total area of 2334,70 sq. m., a boiler house let. Д with the total area of 223,50 sq. m., a printing house with an extension let. E with the total area of 148,50 sq. m., a methodological academic laboratory let. Ж with the total area of 133,70 sq. m., a warehouse let. 3 with the total area of 59,80 sq. m., a laboratory let. I with the total area of 106,90 sq. m., a warehouse let. K with the total area of 191,80 sq. m., a workshop-garage let. Л with the total area of 284,70 sq. m., entrance let. M with the total area of 5,40 sq. m., greenhouse let. Π-P with the total area of 63,50 sq. m., a garage with an extension let. T with the total area of 216,0 sq. m., a warehouse let. У with the total area of 6,40 sq. m., a greenhouse with an extension let. Φ with the total area of 146,60 sq. m., a printing house workshop let. Ц with the total area of 78,60 sq. m., utility premises let. A' with the total area of 32,10 sq. m., utility premises let. B' with the total area of 80,10 sq. m., a greenhouse let. I' with the total area of 64,20 sq. m., utility premises: let. X, let. Ч, sheds: let.III, let.III, let.III,', let.IV, awnings: let.Γ', let.3', let.HO, a grotto let., fountains I, a monument II, a well III, a chimney IV, a headwall V, fencing #1-6.;

Grounds: decision of the Executive Committee of Chernivtsi City Council

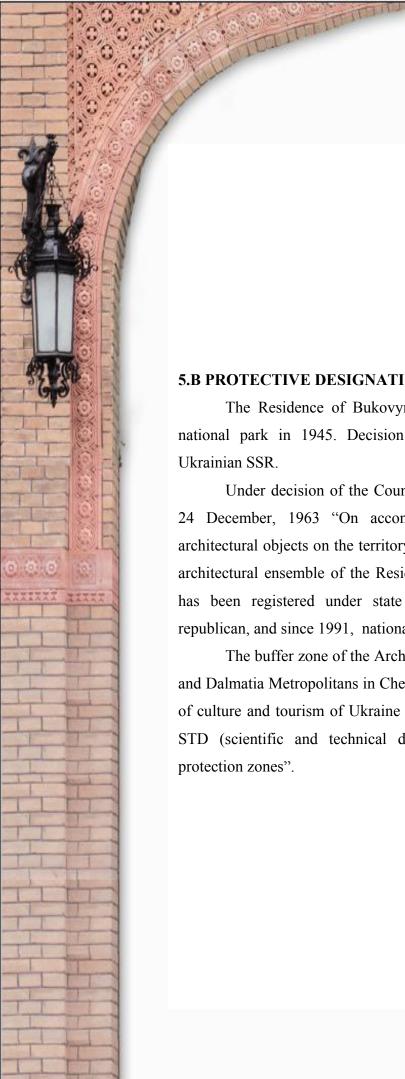
Date: July 19, 2005 Number: 554/12

Secretary of the Executive Committee of Chernivtsi City Council

Vasylchyshyn O.M /signature/

Official seal of Executive Committee of Chernivtsi City Council, № 1 Chernivtsi region, Ukraine

ЯЯЯ № 169688



5.B PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION

The Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was declared a national park in 1945. Decision of Central Committee of CP(b)U and CPC

Under decision of the Council of Ministers of the Ukr.SSR № 970, August 24 December, 1963 "On accomplishment of registration and protection of architectural objects on the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans has been registered under state protection as an architectural monument of republican, and since 1991, national significance.

The buffer zone of the Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi was approved by the order of the Ministry of culture and tourism of Ukraine (# 661/0/16-07, June 16, 2007) "On approval of STD (scientific and technical documentation) about definition of monument

COST AND TON THE SECOND

HOCTAHOBA Nº- 616

РАДИ НАРОДНИХ КОМІСАРІВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ РСР I ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО КОМІТЕТУ К П /б/ у .-

19 квітня 1945 року м. Київ.

" Про створення музейного заповідника в м. Чернівцях."

Рада Народних Комісарів УРСР і Центральний Комітет кп/б/у постановляють:

- Колишню Резиденцію митрополитів в м. Чернівцях. разом з садибою та парном, оголосити державним музейним заповідником.
- 2. Охорону та керівництво цим заповідником покласти на директора державного [сторичного краевнавчого музею в м. Чернівцях.
- 3. В центральному корпусі будинку заповідника розмі-стити [сторично-красзнавчий музей, з відділами: Природничим, Сільсько господаським, Промисловим, Втно графічним, Історії Буковини та відділу возз'єднання Буковини з Українською Соціалістичною Республікою.
- 4. Дозволити Комітетові в справах культосвітніх установ при РНК УССР поновити роботу літературного музею Юрія ФЕЛЬКОВИЧА, який /музей/ існував до Вітчизняної війни в м. Путивлі, поклавши на цей музей завдання висвітлити історію української літератури та її зв"язки з братньою російською літературою.
- 5. Розмістити літературний музей Юрія ФЕЛЬКОВИЧА на другому поверсі лівого корпуса будинку заповідника, а в будинку Ю. федьковича в м. Путивлі відкрити меморіальну філію цього музею.
- 6. Віднести Літературний музей Ю. федьковича до Республіканських музеїв 3-ої категорії.
- 7. Дозволити Чернівецькому Обкому КП/б/у та Облви-конкому відкрити в Чернівцях постійну Обласну виставку "вітчизняна війна радянського народу проти німецьких загароників", розмістивши що виставку на першому поверсі в лівому корпусі будинку заповідника.

- 8. Дозволити Чернівецькому Державному Університету роз-містити природничий музей в правому корпусі будинку заповідника.
- 9. Зобов"язати Комітет в справах культосвітніх установ при РНК УРСР укомплектувати Літературний музей Ю. федьковича відповідними науковими кадрами.
- 10. Зобов язати ернівецький Облвиконком відремонтувати другий поверх центрального корпусу заповідника до І липня 1945 року.

II. Зобов"язати Наркомфінансів УРСР передбачити в 1945 році фінансування державного республіканського Літературного музею Ю. ФЕЛЬКОВИЧА та постійної обласної виставки в Чернівцях "Вітчизняна війна радянського народу проти німецьких загароників". -

TOR R POP. TOTALORES OF SITE OF BOURSELF BESTER STREET SECONDAL BURCH, ARE BURGERS OF SERVE RESERVE RESERVED TO BE TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

Голова Ради Народних Секретар Центрального Комісарів УРСР - Комітету КП/б/у

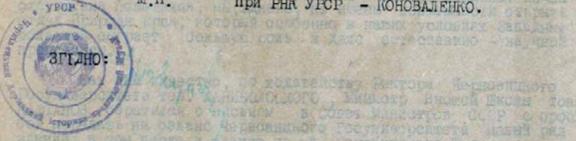
М. Хрущов.

/печатка/.

Зав. Секретаріатом Комітету в справах культосвітніх установ при РНК УРСР - КОНОВАЛЕНКО. Згідно: TOTAL OCTOOR S TENDED VOIDERLY PER LINE

Тумоводыт ил Чорновищего Толумпвероните вность в облест в заяние боливое вначного чумейного параведиски, занивнована ото недвидом и 6 и таких сордаем зарчин, что это заниве принадиа-на нумейном, заправления в неубранов на это бадалов. В бал вещее прина в чало занив будат прина одни принади комп.

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Resolution 616

People's Commissars of the Ukrainian RSR and the Central Committee of KPBU

April 19, 1945

"About the foundation of museum sanctuary in Cernivtsi" Council of National Commissars of the Ukrainian RSR and the Central Comity of KPBU decree:

- 1. To declare the former Residence of metropolitans in Cernivtsi as well as estate and the park to be the state museum.
- 2. Preservation and ruling of this museum is the task of the chief executive of Historical Museum of Regional Studies in Cernivtsi.
- 3. To locate the Historical Museum of Regional Studies with its sections: naturalistic, agricultural, industrial, ethnographic, and the history of Bukovyna, and the department of the reunion of Bukovyna with the USR in the main building of the museum house.
- 4. To empower the Committee of the cultural institutions within RNK USSR to resume the work of Yurii Fed'kovych literature museum, that had existed in Putyvl' before World War II. This Museum will have to the task to elucidate the history of Ukrainian literature and its connection with brotherly Russian literature.
- 5. To locate Yurii Fed'kovych literature museum on the second floor of the left side building of the museum. To open a branch of this museum in Yurii Fed'kovych's house in Putyvl'.
- 6. To consider the Yurii Fed'kovych literature museum one of the Republican museums of third class.
- 7. To empower the Cernivtsi Regional Committee of KPBU and Regional Executive Agency. to open the constant regional exhibition "The Great Patriotic War of the soviet people against German conquerors, locating this exhibition the ground floor on the ground floor of the left side building of the museum.
- 8. To let the Cernivtsi State University locate naturalistic museum in the right building of the museum.
- 9. To oblige the Committee of the cultural institutions within RNK USSR to staff the Yurii Fed'kovych literature museum.
- 10. To oblige Cernivtsi Regional Executive Committee to repair the first floor of the main building of the museum by July 1, 1945.
- 11. To oblige the People's Commissar of Finance of the URSR to provide the financing of the republican Yurii Fed'kovych literature museum and open the constant regional exhibition "The Great Patriotic War of the soviet people against German conquerors"

The Head of People's Commissar URSR – M. Khrushchov

The Secretary of the Central Committee of KPBU

wet seal

According to: Chief Secretary of the Committee of the cultural institutions within RNK USSR – Konovalenko.



Виконкому Чергівень ст. області і Ради депутатів трудяциях

РАДА МІНІСТРІВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ РСР

ПОСТАНОВА № 970 24 серпня 1963 року

M.KMIB

Про впорядкування справи обліку та охорони пам'ятників архітектури на території Української РСР

Рада Міністрів Української РСР відмічає, що в справі обліку, охорони і збереження пам"ятників архітектури на території республіки є серйозні недоліки.

Обстемення, проведені в 1962 році, показали, що до списку пам'ятників архітектури Української РСР, які перерачено державною охороною і на реставрацію яких витрачено державою значні кошти, внесено чилало старовиних споруд культового призначення, що не мають визначної наукової, історичної та художньої цінності або втратили ії внаслідок руйнуванья і перебудов.

В метою впорядкування справи обліку, охорони і абереження визначних пам"ятників архітектури УРСР, більш доставраційні та ремонтно-постановляє:

1. Затвердити список пам"ятників архітектури УРСР, поданий комісією, створеною у відповідності з постановою ради Міністрів УРСР від 29 жовтня 1962 року № 1236 "Про впорядкування справи обліку, ресстрації та охорони історико-архітектурних пам"ятників УРСР". /Список додається/.

Зобов "язати виконкоми місцевих Рад депутатів трудящих забезпечити, а Держбуд УРСР посилити контроль за належною охороною і збереженням пам"ятників архітектури, суворо до-хержуючись "Положення про охорону пам"ятників культури", затвердженого постановою Ради И пістрів УРСР від 30 грудня 1948 року № 3076 /ЗП УРСР 194 . . . № 23-24, ст. 91/.

1,2,34,5

Доручити Держбуду УРСР /т.Андріанову/:

а/ продовжувати роботу по дальшому виявленню споруд, які не мають визначної наукової, історичної та художньої цінності, або втратили її внаслідок руйнування та перебудов, і подавати Раді Міністрів УРСР пропозиції про виключення їх із списку пам'ятників архітектури, що перебувають піддержавною охороною;

б/ вирішувати у встановленому порядку питання присто-сування і реконструкції пам"ятників архітектури УРСР для практичного використання.

2. Зобов"явати виконксми обласних та Київської міської Рад депутатів трудящих культові споруди, що не використовуються під голитовні будинки, та інші об'єкти, зняті з реєстрації
як пам'ятники архітектури, використати в основному для нотреб
соціально-культурних і побутових закладів, не залишаючи їх в
безгосподарному стані. Здійснення робіт по перебудові та
пристосуванню цих споруд провадити після їх дослідження та
фіксації в обсяві, погодженому з Держбудом УРСР.

Держбуду УРСР разом з Міністерством культури УРСР протягом 1963-1964 років обстежити і відповідним чином зафіксувати в документах, фотографіях чи зарисовках видатні твори старовинного монументального живопису, скульптури, а також високохудожню різьбу, окремі архітектурні зразки і фрагменти в спорудах, що виключені з списку пам'ятників архітектури, з оплатою ших робіт згідно з існуючим порядком та вирішити питання про збереження особливо цінних творів у музеях і спеціальних сховищах.

3. Пункт 1 постанови Ради Міністрів УРСР від 28 бе-резня 1956 р. № 320 /ЗП УРСР 1956 р. № 5-6, ст.40/ вважати таким, що втратив силу.

> Голова Ради Міністрів УРСР

1.КАЗАНЕЦЬ

загально Вкеруючий Справами каяцелярия Ради Міністрів УРСР

к. БОЙКО

1нд. 65 (ми)

ЗАГАЛЬНА

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО постановою Ради Міністрів УРСР від 24 серпня 1963 р. № 970

CHMCOK

пам"ятників архітектури Української РСР, що перебувають під охороною держави

THE REAL PROPERTY.	№ пам"ят- ника в комплек- сі	Адреса х/	Найменування пам"ятника	Дата споруд- жения пом"нт- ника	Група пан"ят- ників щодо їх ві- корпе- тання
1	: 2	: 3	4	5 1	6
1		Вул. Володимир	.КИЇВ - Софійський заповідни	K	
	1	съка. 24	Софійський собор	1037p.	ngn
	2	_"-	Дзвіниця	хуш от.	11011
	3	_11_	Будинок митрополита	1722 p.	11 11
6	4	1="1"	Трапезна церква	1722 p.	47 (
	5	_0_	Бурса	XVII CT.	11-11
	6	_"_	Брама Заборовського	1746 p.	Bett.
	7	_"_	Південна проізна баш	та ХУШ ст.	Night
	8	_"_	Братський корпус	1760 p.	u _B u
	9	_11_	Ly a	XVW- XIX or.	"a"
2		Вул.Січневого повстання, 15	Церква Спаса на Бере стові	- XII cr.	"0"
3		-"- 17	Пороховий погріб	1751p.	ngu.
4		-"- 21	Заповідник Київо- Печерська Лазра		
	1	202	Успенський собор /руїни/	1073р.	n _B n
-	2	-"-	Давіниця Успенського собору	1731 p.	"6"
-	3	_===	Троїцька надбрамна церкна	1106 p.	"G"
200					

	- 52		2	#
3		4	:	5 :6
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вшонота	Преобрам	енська цер	ква 1757 настиря	p. "3"
<u>11</u>	Костьол		1826	D. 4-6
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			р./ ХУШ ст.	0-4
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i B	Іллі невка	церква	1658 p.	11311
V HEPHI	BELLBRA OBJAC	Ть		- 1000
mui		я митрополи	Ta	
		чий корпус	1866 p.	nga
		ан корпус	1370 р.	0_0
	Сені нарсы		1878 p.	0.0
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Будинок для пригаджих 1874 р.

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6 w Beautani	Парк та паркові споруди	1874 p.	001
5 <u>H. Mepui Bui</u>	Миколаївська церква /дер.		it mil
	Троїцька церква /дер./ у Клокучці	1774 μ.	a a
n	Успенська церква та давіниця /дер./ у Коли- чанці	1783 p.	u-n
	церква Різдва та дзвіни- ня у Горечі	1767 р.	n ,0
Вижни	цький район		
с.Вименка	Іванівська церква /дер./	1792 p.	n 7)
с.Конятин	церква /дер./	1750 р.	31 14
C. CCCETVH	Церква та дзвінная /дор./	XVII cr.	11 11
с.Усть Путила	церква та дзвіниця /дор./	1881 p.	31 .11
Глибо	цький район		
м.Герца	Спиридон вська церков	1507 p.	
с.Банраки	церква Різдва та давіниця	1646 p.	
с.Велика Буда	Јепенська церква	1794 p.	
с.Круп"янське	Вмагові щенська церква /дер./ ча давіниця	1772 .	
с.Луковиця	дитрівська церква /дер./ та брама з здвіницею	1757 р.	37
с.Мала Буда	Всесиятська церква	1818 p.	11 (1)
с.Підвальне	Здвиженська церква /дер./	1561 p.	
с.Поляна	Миколаївська церква та дзвіниця /дер./	1618 p.	
Кіцнан	ський район		
с.Берегомет	Миколаївська церква та давіниця /дер./	1786 p.	31 - 31
с. Валява	Успенська церкра та дзвіниця /дер./	1778 p.	31

: 2 :	. 3	: 4	: 5 : 6 :
5	с. Густиня	Корпус настоятеля	. 1719 p. v _E u
6	_===	Гостиниця .	I843 p. "p"
7	-"-	Мури та брами	1614- 1636 pp."a"
	с.Сокиринці	Садиов	Початок XIX ст.
	0	Палац	_n_ n_n
2	-"-	Бури та в"Тэна брама	_11_ 11_11
3	-"-	Стайня	_0_ 0_0
4	_11_	Альтанка	_0_ 0_0
5-6	-11-	Слумбові блігелі	_0_ 090
7	_#_	Орандерея	
8	-"-	місток	_0_0
9	_"_	Парк	_0_ 0_0
	с.Тростянець	Дендропарк	1834 . "0"
	Ріпк	инський район	
	сыт Любеч	Кан"яниця	Aym or. "D"
	<u>Черні</u>	гівський район	
	сыт Седнів	Садиба Лизогуба	
i	_11_	Кам"яниця	XУП ст. "в"
2	-"-	Альтанка	XIX or. "a"
3	_11_	Парк	хуш ст. "в"
	"	Воскресенська церква	I690 p. "s"
	- v/		

Примітки: X/ Адреси пам'ятників визначекі за адміністватов поділом УРСР на І квітня 1963 року;

жи/група пам"ятників щодо їх використання /шост визначена згідно з "Полоденням про окорону пам"ятників кульк -

а/ пам"ятники архітектури, які по можна выкочна для практичних цілей /старовинні мури, тріунфольні арки, можти, фонтани, надгробні пак"лтники/;

о/ пам"ятники, які номна вімористопувати, адс врчно під наукові та музетно-показові установи; в/ пом"ятники архітектури, які можна мкористо для культурних або господарсних цілей і передавати в орендис пристання установам за організаціям.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR

Resolution № 970 24 August 1963 the city of Kyiv

About adjustment of the case accounting and protection of architectural monuments in the Ukrainian SSR.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR notes, than in the case of accounting and protection of architectural monuments in the Ukrainian SSR are serious drawbacks.

The examinations held in 1962 showed that in the list of architectural monuments which are under governmental protection and on renewal of which considerable state finances were spent, a lot of ancient buildings were included which don't have or lost, as a result of destruction and reconstruction, significant scientific and historical value.

In order to adjust the case of accounting and protection of architectural monuments in the Ukrainian SSR and relevant budgetary spending on conservation and restoration of the buildings, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR states:

1. To confirm the list of architectural monuments of the USSR, that was given by the committee created in accordance with resolution of the Council of Ministers from 29th of October 1962, № 1236 About adjustment of the case accounting, enrolment and protection of architectural and historical monuments in the USSR.

/ The list is supplemented /

The Chairperson of the Council of Ministers of USSR

I. Kazanetz'

The Chief of administrative Services of the council of Ministers of USSR

K. Boyko

CONFIRMED

by the resolution of The Council of Ministers of USSR from 24th August 1963. № 970

THE LIST

of the architectural monument of the Ukrainian SSR Which are under governmental protection.

Chernivtsi Region The Residence of Metropolitans Chernivtsi Metropolitan building 1. 1866 2. Seminary building 1870 Seminary church 1878 3. Guesthouse 4. 1874 5. Chernivtsi Park and Park constructions 1874 Mykolaiv church The Trinity Cathedral 1607 in Klokuchka 1774 The Dormition Cathedral in Kolychanka 1783

CLATTER IT safety of the Architectural. and Dalmatia Metropolitans. July 25, 2000.

5C. MEANS OF INTRODUCTION OF ACTIONS FOR PROTECTION

The Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi city has natural protection in the form of authentic territory enclosure around the periphery.

The legal basis for protection of the Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi is the Law of Ukraine "On cultural heritage protection". Bodies of town-planning and architecture of Chernivtsi oblast state administration ensure general control of safety of the Architectural.

Regional, city and district fire departments of the Ministry of Emergency ensure preventive control of the safety of the Architectural.

Safety system of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University ensures constant protection of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.

Legislation on cultural heritage protection in Ukraine. At present the following operating state and department certificates include management of the site of national cultural heritage the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864 - 1882) in Chernivtsi.

- 1. The law of Ukraine "On of cultural heritage protection", "Holos Ukrainy", July 25, 2000.
- 2. The law of Ukraine "Onplanning and building of territories", "Visnyk Verkhovnoyi Rady", 2000, №31, item 250.
- 3. The law of Ukraine "On architectural activity", 1999.
- 4. The law of Ukraine "On amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On cultural heritage protection", 2004
- 5. The decree of the President of Ukraine "On national cultural establishments" (№ 587/94, October 11, 1994)

MULITALITA governmental programs:

5.D EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED

Nowadays a variety of projects and proposals are developed, which include activities concerning the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864-1882) in Chernivtsi:

Protection and functioning of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi in coordination with the concept of the "National Program of development of Ukrainian architecture" (№ 582; 2nd edition, 2002.) by the Ukrainian Architecture Academy; involved in the process of regulation of current town-planning activity of Chernivtsi, and realisation of governmental programs:

- "Program of Historical Town Centre Reconstruction till 2008 2012", adopted by the 10th session of the 4th convocation on April 24, 2003, № 220;
- "Program of Natural Reserve Territory Regeneration", Design Institute "Ukrzahidproektrestavratsyia". Lviv, 1997-2002;

Programs on protection of cultural heritage of Ukraine and its nomination into the UNESCO List of the World Heritage – Ministry of Culture, state Building of Ukraine, StateNDITIAM, 1997 – 2004; "General Plan of Town Development till 2002", Design Institute "DIPROMISTO", Lviv, 2004;

PROTECTION CONTRACT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENT

17.05.2007

the city of Chernivtsi

Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State

Administration in the person of Zubovych Tetiana Ivanivna, an acting Head of the

Department (below – protection body) on one hand and Melnychuk Stepan Vasyliovych,

Rector of Chernivtsi National University (below – user (owner)) on the basis of the

Regulations on the other hand, made this contract on the following:

- a. User (owner) takes responsibility of protection of architectural monument of national significance Metropolitan Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans, registered by state according to Decree of Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR of August 24, 1963, № 970, registration № 778/1.
- b. The contract term is established during the user's (owner's) property right period.
- c. In case of user (owner) change by the established order a new user (owner) is to make a new protection contract with a protection body.
- d. Protection body decree within its responsibilities is to be obeyed by a user (owner).
- e. User (owner) is responsible for personal and real assets belonging to the monument.

 User (owner) is obliged:

To use a monument (a part of the monument) Metropolitan Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans exclusively as a studying building № 5 (Rector's Office and College of Foreign Languages) of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University

To sell, to transfer as an ownership, using and managing of the monument (its part) only after written agreement of protection body.

To maintain a monument (its part) in a proper sanitary, fire and technical condition. To have proper equipment in the monument rooms according to the requirements of fire, sanitary, ecological protection and other authoritative bodies.

To have territory of the monument well-kept, avoiding using of this territory for new construction and meeting other economical requirements which may do harm to the monument. Not to build any annexes to the monument, rebuild both outside and inside as well as excavation works on the territory of the monument without special written permission of the protection body.

a. Not to use the monument (its part) as a permanent or temporary housing, if such a usage is not stipulated by this contract.

- b. To agree in an established order with the protection body advertisement placement, other inscriptions and signs on the monument, its parts and elements, on its territory and in its protection zone.
- c. To provide access to the monument aiming at making excursions <u>daily from 9.00 till 18.00</u> with maximum number of visitors and tourists 40 people being simultaneously in the <u>building of the monument and on its territory.</u>
- d. To make a free access for the representatives of the protection body or its authorized persons for making control of the obeying maintenance rules of the monument (its part), its territory and protection zones or for its scientific examination.
- e. To inform protection body about any damage, destroying, accident or any other event which did harm to the monument (its part) immediately and to take measures of the monument (its part) repairing in time.
- f. To make current and capital repairs of the monument (its part) and works on keeping the territory in time. To make restoration, repairs and other works by terms, stipulated in the clause 13 of this contract and if it is necessary by terms, stipulated by a particular decree of the protection body.
- g. To make restoration, repairs and other works in accordance with the scientific-construction documentation, adopted in the established order by a written decree of the protection body. Copies of the materials on measuring and research of the monument as well as scientific-construction documentation are to be given to the protection body within 10 days after its adoption free of charge.
- 1. Aiming at the monument preserving and creating proper conditions for its using a user (owner) is to perform the following work:

No॒	Type of work	Term of performing	Notes
1.	Repairs and restoration of the monument	according to the project	
2.	Maintaining of good arrangement and	Permanently	
	landscape gardening of the inner area of		
	the monument in a proper state		

- 1. In case of user's (owner's) unauthorized works concerning rebuilding or remaking which caused disfiguration of the monument, its territory or protection zones their consequences are to be removed at the user's (owner's) expense within the terms stipulated by the written decree of the protection body.
- In case of user's (owner's) violating of the requirements and terms of this contract protection body imposes penalty sanctions on user (owner) in an established order: according to the current legislation of Ukraine as well as makes user (owner) reimburse made losses.

Note. Protection Contract can contain other measures concerning providing of the monument preservation according to the legislature.

The control of this Contract obeying is made by:

Attachments:

- 1. Act of technical state of _____ N_0
- 2. Plan of the monument layout.
- 3. Plane of amenities and outer nets.
- 4. General plan of the land lot, being a territory of the monument.
- 5. Passport of the monument.

Protection Body User (Owner)

Chervonoarmiyska Str., 194 a Kotziubynskogo Str., 2

Chernivtsi, 58013 Chernivtsi, 58012

Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region

Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region

MFO 856135, Chernivtsi, MFO 856135

code 02498814, EDRPOU 02071240

current account 3521804000026 current account 3522300900061

KPKV 2201160

Acting Head of Department of Town Planning Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych

and Architecture of Chernivtsi

Chernivtsi National University

Regional State Administration

/signature/ **T.I.Zubovych** /signature/ **S.V.Melnychuk** seal of Department of Town Planning seal of Yuriy Fedkovych

and Architecture of Chernivtsi

Chernivtsi National University

Regional State Administration Ministry of Science and Education

of Ukraine, code 0271240

For the monuments of national significance "Agreed"

Head of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection /signature/ M.M.Kucheruk

Seal of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection, Kyiv, Ukraine, code 26296015

FORMAL NOTE

of monument technical state of the

Metropolitan Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans. Monument of national significance. 2.10.2006

(name, type, monument registration category, date and number)

Decree of the Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR, August 24, 1963 #970

(resolution as to its state registration, its protection number)

Supplement to Protective Agreement #
We, the undersigned, representatives of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of
Chernivtsi Regional State Administration (name of cultural heritage protection body)
which is bellow referred to as PROTECTION BODY Valentyna Dmytrivna Dumitrashchuk -
head of administration
(first name, middle name, last name, held post)
on the one part and Rector of Chernivtsi National University Stepan Vasyliovych Melnychuk on
the other part, hereinafter referred to as USER, took this Formal Note of our having conducted
inspection of technical state of the Metropolitan Building of Residence of Bukovyna
Metropolitan. Protection number 778/2.
(name, protection number)
address 2 Kutsiubynskoho, Chernivtsi, 58012
premises (parts of premises) area 4796,6 square metres
technical address of the abovementioned premises
that according to Protection Agreement are conveyed to Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National
<u>University</u>
(user)
Inspection showed the following

MONUMENT TECHNICAL STATE:

- 1. Monument general technical state: **satisfactory** (monument general state short characteristics)
- 2. Monuments exterior architectural construction elements state:
- a) general state: satisfactory.
- b) foundation: <u>brick, band. General state: satisfactory. Eastern wing is marked by foundation dampening and fungi damage. Horizontal damp-proofing is mutilated.</u>
- c) basements and blind areas near them: brick basement is faced with natural sandstone and limestone plates, blind area contains square plates on concrete solution. Basement and blind area general technical state is satisfactory. Local defects of face surface damage: layer flaking off, sandstone blocks corners chippings off, honeycombing and flaws on the limestone blocks, sandstone blocks, masonry eolation, basement surface dampening of eastern and northern facades of the right wing, certain places fungi, moss and mould damage. General state of the blind area along left wing and central façade near the front yard is relatively satisfactory: certain plates have minor cracks, obvious layer flaking off on the surface. Blind area has defects along eastern façade of the right wing: the solidity of plates laying is damaged, there are considerable cracks on the surface and through cracks, there is layer flaking off on stone surface, absence of singular parts substituted by concrete stamps.
- d) walls: open masonry of facing bricks. The walls of the local church are partially laid with bricks (16m from the floor) and sandstone (the upper part). General technical state is satisfactory. Eolation of masonry. Singular bricks decorative layer are flaked off, areas of dampening and fungi damage. Bricks damage and ceramic decoration near weatern façade (park area).
- e) roof: (roof timbers and patches, roofing and downpipes): span, steep, flat clay roof "beaver tail": green, blue and yellow tiles on the background of brown ones; Bukovynian carpet ornament is used. Over the Local church there is a vault covered with copper plates. Roof constructions are wooden of triangular trapeze form with one- and three-layer girders.

The plumbing is exterior, containing wall canals and drainpipes. There are drainpipes in all inner corners of the building: in the places of connecting left and right wings to the central part, on the sides of rizalits on all the facades and on both sides of the Local church. The overflow pipe leads to rain sewer system: there are chutes along the facades of the building with the connector band to water receiving wells.

Wooden roof constructions over the building damaged by fungi, mould, shipworm, dampening and common rafter rotting, upper and lower drawbars and grillage dampening. In general, the bearing elements of roof constructions are in satisfactory state. Roofing technical state is satisfactory, the solidity of connection joint elements is damaged, glaze layer is cracked and flaked off. Certain defective areas of canals: solidity of connection joint elements is damaged as well as the reliability of the surface. The wafer and cradling over absis part of the Local church needs changing.

f) bath-houses, tents (construction and roofing of)

g) exterior adorning (facing, painting, cornices, columns, pilasters, modeling, sculpture, art painting on facades): the walls are decorated with singular elements and bands of terracotta, carved elements of natural stone. The entrance is performed by means of four crossed posts. The posts are laid on the basement of natural stones blocks. Arcade columns of two galleries from the inner façade of the central part of the building are laid with bricks, open surface of facing bricks with exterior terracotta ornament decoration. Facades are dissected by a floor cornice; over the crowning cornice the pediments are dissected. The surface of the walls is divided rhythmically by window framings different in their architectural style on each floor. In general, the exterior architecture of the building has layers of different styles: Romanesque is present in arcades, arches, entrance compositions and some ornament elements; the influence of Renaissance can be traced on Local church facades; the impact of German architecture is obvious in corbie gables. Exterior decoration general state is satisfactory. There are certain areas different in colour and quality of facing surface. Singular flaked off and damaged bricks can be found on all the facades. Masonry is damaged on few areas of window framing decoration. Two merlo posts are ruined on the eastern façade of the eastern wing over the crowning cornice. There is local damage of "tartar" parapet wall. Singular elements of terracotta pieces, bands and chains are different in colour and quality of drawing. Few elements have cracks and chippings off. Memorial plate under the western façade balcony needs restoration.

3. Monuments interior architectural, constructive and decorative elements state:

a) general state: satisfactory

- b) covering: cross brick vaults with bearing arches and small vaults over the basement and ground floor, vaults over the corridors, landings, vaults over Shevchenko Hall are divided by arches with the continuation of pilasters and columns, vaults and sails are ferroconcrete, bearing arches are made from bricks; there are wooden trusses over the main halls. Warmth-keeping is maintained due to slag wool mats. The floor of the church consists of two layers of round cylinders, the upper one is crowned with a vault. Technical state is satisfactory. There are small cracks on the ceiling and bearing arches of the landing. Covering dampening of the central and side parts of the Local church.
- c) floor: in the hall of the ground floor natural stone plates substituted primary wooden ones; lecture halls, studies and economy premises have parquet floor; the floor in the corridors is made of mosaic plates of white and dark grey colour; the floor in chancellor study, reception and meeting hall is covered with parquet of artistic work of a pattern of separate plates; in the Blue Hall the floor is wooden, deck type; in the wells on the level of the ground floor there is a concrete floor. General technical state is satisfactory.
- d) walls: plastered. Along the perimeter of the walls of the first layer on the level of chapiters the cornice is plastered. The walls of the local church are partially laid with bricks (16m from the floor) and sandstone (the upper part). Primary material is brick masonry, sandstone of Refectory was substituted by reinforced concrete. Decoration state is satisfactory. There are places of constant walls dampening where the layer of decoration flaking off can be seen. The masonry of basements, semi-basements and ground floor is damped, there are areas of loosening and flacking off of the plaster surface and biofouling developing.
- e) posts and columns: <u>columns of central lobby are laid with bricks and faced with bricks.</u> Bases of the columns are faced with sandstone plates. 12 columns of the first layer and 28 columns of the second layer of the Marble Hall are made of ferroconcrete and decorated with concrete paste to imitate gesso structure and colour from which the columns were primarily made. The columns are in satisfactory state. On the surface of round columns there are singular cracks.
- f) doors and windows: <u>are wooden and framed; the windows are wooden double, fanlight and lacquered.</u> In general, the technical state of windows and doors is satisfactory. Door wooden filling <u>needs repairing and partial substitution.</u>

g) stairs: main stairs on both sides are made from white sandstone; the stairs in the left and right wings and in the corners of the Marble Hall are stone and spiral.

- h) ceiling: over Marble Hall it is flat, opposite to every column of the second layer airlock caisson are supported by wooden corbel pieces. The ceiling in Red Hall, reception and chancellor study is acoustical, corbel, some of the corbels are dome-shaped. The ceiling in the Blue Hall is narrow, dissected into corbels. Shevchenko Hall ceiling id corbel and wooden. Corridors ceilings are dome-like and plastered. In general, the ceiling state is satisfactory. In the places of constant dampening there are places of ornament damage.
- i) interior decorative adorning, painting, objects of applied art: stylistic elements of Romanesque and Moresque architecture, those of Renaissance combined with local architectural, building and cultural traditions. Marble Hall corbels are painted with oil ornament. Corbel edges are covered with ornament templates. Ceiling construction and decoration is different from that of primary. Columns are decorated with concrete paste. To imitate the structure and colour of gesso some paint was added to the solution. Walls are plastered. Lower part is adorned with the solution of marble-like ochre, decorated with mirrors in profile ornament of gesso solution. Gallery first layer arch tympans where monumental religious painting used to be were destroyed by the fire and painted with calcimine. Relief decorative ornament elements are made of gesso solution. Red Hall, reception and Green Hall walls are plastered, oil painted up to the cornices. Panels are wooden and finished. The decoration of ceiling carriers, brackets and door is in Romanesque. Ornament is geometrical and plant. Floor is covered with parquet of light and dark coloured wood. In the Red Hall panel there is a cast iron laced bar of the former warm air heating. Corridors walls and vaults are plastered, painted with tempera; the ornament contains triangles, diamonds, squares and hexagons characteristic of Bukovynian carving. Elements of framing and window-sills are made of sandstone. Blue Hall decoration is performed by means of almost square mirrors with profile trimming. Walls are plastered and painted. Painting state in certain premises is deteriorated. To determine the possibilities of primary painting restoration we need specialists consultation. Local church painting needs restoration.

j) garden, park, yard, gate, fence: Park and park buildings belong to the Bukovyna Metropolitans Residence monument architecture situated in the northern-western part of the city of the Domnyk Mountain. To the east, west and north the park is surrounded by a stone fence. Park layout reflects compositional axis on which the monument to J.Hlavka, an arbour, the stairs to the park entrance, a pool and a grotto. There are three fountains with pools in the park. Metropolitans, Seminary and Monastery buildings and Seminary Church create a front yard with a stone fence with iron bars facing Kotsiubynskoho Street. Entrance gate makes a brick vault; terraced crown over the crowning

restoration of joints filling and tiles fixing, decorative	ve gothic benders and other decoration elements
loss. J.Hlavka monument plinth needs restoration of	limestone. It is necessary to make yard territory
layout to deflect precipitations.	
k) supplements	
(photofixation materials)	
Inspection supervision over the monument is carried	out
Acting Head of Department of Town Planning	User: Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych
and Architecture of Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi National University
Regional State Administration	
/signature/ T.I.Zubovych	/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk
seal of Department of Town Planning	seal of Yuriy Fedkovych
and Architecture of Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi National University
Regional State Administration	Ministry of Science and Education
	of Ukraine, code 0271240

cornice is covered with "tartar" roofing decorated with facing bricks pieces. The gate is of iron bars.

The posts and fence foundation have losses of singular masonry fragments and "tartar" tiles need

PROTECTION CONTRACT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENT

17.05.2008 the city of Chernivtsi

<u>Administration in the person of Zubovych Tetiana Ivanivna, an acting Head of the Department</u> (below – protection body) on one hand and <u>Melnychuk Stepan Vasyliovych, Rector of Chernivtsi National University</u> (below – user (owner)) on the basis of the <u>Regulations</u> on the other hand, made this contract on the following:

- 3. User (owner) takes responsibility of protection of architectural monument of national significance Monastery Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans, address Kotzyubynskogo Str., 2, Chernivtsi, registered by state according to Decree of Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR of August 24, 1963, № 970, registration № 778/4.
 - 4. The contract term is established during the user's (owner's) property right period.
- 5. In case of user (owner) change by the established order a new user (owner) is to make a new protection contract with a protection body.
 - 6. Protection body decree within its responsibilities is to be obeyed by a user (owner).
 - 7. User (owner) is responsible for personal and real assets belonging to the monument. User (owner) is obliged:

To use a monument (a part of the monument) Monastery Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans exclusively as a studying building № 4 (Geography College) of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University

To sell, to transfer as an ownership, using and managing of the monument (its part) only after written agreement of protection body.

To maintain a monument (its part) in a proper sanitary, fire and technical condition. To have proper equipment in the monument rooms according to the requirements of fire, sanitary, ecological protection and other authoritative bodies.\

To have territory of the monument well-kept, avoiding using of this territory for new construction and meeting other economical requirements which may do harm to the monument. Not to build any annexes to the monument, rebuild both outside and inside as well as excavation works on the territory of the monument without special written permission of the protection body.

- 8. Not to use the monument (its part) as a permanent or temporary housing, if such a usage is not stipulated by this contract.
- 9. To agree in an established order with the protection body advertisement placement, other inscriptions and signs on the monument, its parts and elements, on its territory and in its protection zone.
- 10. To provide access to the monument aiming at making excursions <u>daily from 9.00</u> till 18.00 with maximum number of visitors and tourists 40 people being simultaneously in the building of the monument and on its territory.
- 11. To make a free access for the representatives of the protection body or its authorized persons for making control of the obeying maintenance rules of the monument (its part), its territory and protection zones or for its scientific examination.
- 12. To inform protection body about any damage, destroying, accident or any other event which did harm to the monument (its part) immediately and to take measures of the monument (its part) repairing in time.
- 13. To make current and capital repairs of the monument (its part) and works on keeping the territory in time. To make restoration, repairs and other works by terms, stipulated in the clause 13 of this contract and if it is necessary by terms, stipulated by a particular decree of the protection body.
- 14. To make restoration, repairs and other works in accordance with the scientific-construction documentation, adopted in the established order by a written decree of the protection body. Copies of the materials on measuring and research of the monument as well as scientific-construction documentation are to be given to the protection body within 10 days after its adoption free of charge.
- 15. Aiming at the monument preserving and creating proper conditions for its using a user (owner) is to perform the following work:

Type of work	Term of performing	
Repairs and restoration of the monument	according to the project	
Maintaining of good arrangement and landscape gardening of the inner area of the monument in a proper state		

- 16. In case of user's (owner's) unauthorized works concerning rebuilding or remaking which caused disfiguration of the monument, its territory or protection zones their consequences are to be removed at the user's (owner's) expense within the terms stipulated by the written decree of the protection body.
- 17. In case of user's (owner's) violating of the requirements and terms of this contract protection body imposes penalty sanctions on user (owner) in an established order: according to the current legislation of Ukraine as well as makes user (owner) reimburse made losses.

The control of this Contract obeying is made by:

Attachments:

- 6. Act of technical state of N_{\odot}
- 7. Plan of the monument layout.
- 8. Plane of amenities and outer nets.
- 9. General plan of the land lot, being a territory of the monument.
- 10. Passport of the monument.

Protection Body

Chervonoarmiyska Str., 194 a Chernivtsi, 58013 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region MFO 856135, code 02498814, current account 3521804000026

Acting Head of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration

/signature/ T.I.Zubovych

seal of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration

User (Owner)

Kotziubynskogo Str., 2 Chernivtsi, 58012 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region Chernivtsi, MFO 856135 EDRPOU 02071240 current account 3522300900061 KPKV 2201160

Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk

seal of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine, code 0271240

For the monuments of national significance "Agreed"

Head of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection /signature/ M.M.Kucheruk

Seal of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection, Kyiv, Ukraine, code 26296015

Act (Formal note)

of the technical state of the monument - Monastery Building of Residence of Bukovyna

Metropolitans. Ensemble. Monument of national significance. 2.10.2006.

(name, type, monument's registration category, date, number)

Decree of the Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR of the August 24, 1973. No 970

(1	resol	u	tion	on	its :	state	e regis	strat	tion,	ıts	pro	tec	tıon	num	ber))
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Protection contract's appendix № ofof
We, signed below, representatives of the Department of Town Planning and Architecture o
Chernivtsi Regional State Administration
(name of the cultural heritage body)
further referred to as Protection Body – <u>Dymitrashchuk Valentyna Dmytrivna</u>
(surname, name, patronymic name, post)
- administration head, on the one side, and rector of Chernivtsi National University
Mel'nychuk Stepan Vasylyovych
(post, surname, name and patronymic name)
on the other side, further referred to as USER, concluded this Act, stating that that day we
examined the technical state of the monument - Monastery Building of Residence of
Bukovyna Metropolitans. Protection number 778/4.
(name, protection number)
with the address Kotzyubynskoho Str. 2, Chernivtsi, 58012
the total area of premises (part of premises) 2334.7 m ²
technical address of the mentioned premises
which are transmitted according to the Protection contract for usage to Yuri Fed'kovych Chernivts
National University

(user)

Examination results show that:

MONUMENT'S TECHNICAL STATE:

- 1. Monument's overall state is **satisfactory**.
- (short description of monument's state in whole)
- 2. State of the monument's outward architecture constructive elements:
- a) overall state is <u>satisfactory</u>.
- b) foundations are of <u>brick</u>, <u>band type</u>. Overall state is <u>satisfactory</u>. There are <u>cracks all over the masonry and arch vaults</u>. Detailed engineering examinations of the foundation's technical state are necessary to be done.

- c) socles and pavings near them <u>socle is tiled with natural stone blocks</u> <u>limestone of smooth surface with lime water.</u> The number of block rows is set according to the territory planning: on the western façade left side from the main entrance and on the northern facade socle is lifted to the stone circle level, which corresponds to the ground floor level on other facades. On the ground floor there are different in height window apertures framings, constructed of natural stone blocks. Socle general technical state is satisfactory. There are some local ruination defects of the facing stone surface: layerwise delamination, spalls in the corner blocks, cissings and surface dents, laying mortar eolation. There is a considerable stone moistening, fugus amd moss presence, rust and soot stains. Some of the bricks are cracked. From the Kots'yubynsky street side, close to the southern façade there is an asphalt pavement. Stone riprap along the western (main) and northern facades and insignificant sections along the yard façade is made of the grey and pink sandstone flagstones. Stone riprap from the administrative yard side is preserved fragmentarily open. Stone riprap's overall technical stae is satisfactory. Flagstones of the stone ripraps are cracked, they lost foundation contiguity density. There is no inclination from the building. Some sections of continuous moistening, fungus and moss over the flagstones surface were found. Curbing sank into the ground in some areas.
- c) walls are made of <u>bricks</u>. There is an open masonry of the obverse bricks jointer, decorated with profiled bricks, separate elements of terracotta and natural stone limestone and sandstone. Overall technical state of edifice walls is satisfactory. There is an eolation of the laying mortar. Large drench sections, some fungus and moss can be found near waterspouts. On the southern façade from the Kots'yubynsky street side there is a wall high crack. Arched brick vaults are slackened. A detailed engineering inspection is necessary to be done to determine the causes and to eliminate the wall distortions.
- d) roof: (rafters and lathing, covering, water-discharge tubes) wooden roof constructions. Construction system three-cornered frames with the central brace and drag bars, detached by purlins. There are sections of the beam prosthetics. In general, load-bearing elements of the roof constructions are in the satisfactory state. All wooden roof constructions over the building have fungus. There are cracks over the framing bottom beams, braces, lathing, tie beams and purlins, moistening and rotting of the inferior purlin, upper and lower tie beams, grating moistening. Roof covering is represented by the flat clay roof of the "tatar type". Technical state of the covering is satisfactory. Joining density of the adjacent roofs is damaged, as well as the elements fixing firmness with lathing, pottery layer is cracked and it delaminates. Vast sections of the dome covering are rust damaged.

Draining system is external, it consists of the wall kennels and rain-pipes. Draining is done into the rain sewerage. Metal kennels are located along the main entrance chutes on the top cornices, made of the natural stone elements. Kennels technical state is satisfactory. Joining density between metal

sheets is lost. Rain pipes are made of the covering galvanized iron. Overall technical state of the rein pipes is satisfactory. Joining density of the adjacent elements is damaged, there is a rust on the metal sheets.

e) Domes, tents (their designs and roofing) – <u>Clock tower is topped with a polyhedral dome on the</u> high round brick tholobate. Pyramid like construction with metal pivots and holders on the level of dome basis props up the metal plate in the dome's centre for the metal cross fixing. The cross is on the top of the tower dome. Tower covering is made of zinc-coated tinplates on the whole basis and boards on the hemispherical vault. Technical state of the wooden carrying roof's constructions and of the clock's mechanism fixing is satisfactory. On the dome's covering considerable sections of rust damage, as well as possible moistening and fungus on the whole board covering lathing were noticed. f) external decoration (revetment, paint, cornices, columns, pilasters, sculpture work, façade paintings) – central axis of the main façade is decorated with a square designed multi-layered clock tower. Two clock bells, one over the other one, are situated in the tholobate's area. Clock's faces are on the four sides of the second tier of the square designed tower's thin stairs parts. Faces consist of stained-glass windows, made of alabaster glass with a drawn Roman numerals and incandescent lamps illumination during the night time from the inside. On the yard façade there are two arch apertures with window fillings in the niche of the height from the stone riprap with a carved top. As to their height façades are divided by a floor cornice, and end in a wide top cornice. Front volume frontons above the top cornice are divided into high stepwise layers. Walls are decorated with an architectural belt over the window apertures. Arcades lean on the belt at the level of arch pivots. Building's steepness is created by high stepwise frontons, which decorate façade abuts. High roofs, covered with a varicoloured vitrified tile, laid with the usage of the Bukovynian decorative pattern is the decoration of facades. The axis of the main facade is strengthened with a swift tower which prevails above a building. The facades are tiled with vitrified bricks with a dinging of the high sort terracotta color. In the framing of the window apertures, in belts et cetera bricks of other tints and terracotta insertions were used. Usage of the decorative profiled brick, from which belts and cornices were made, in combination with the natural stones elements insertions (floor and top cornices of the building and tower tiers, window-sills, half-round wall pilasters of the tower's second floor balcony apertures), window apertures diversify the architectural design of the façade. On the whole external architecture of the building has stratification of various styles: Roman,

German with the combination of elements, adopted from the folklore. Two lanterns on metallic brackets are located on the building's walls near the main entrance. Metal cross tops the tower dome. Blacksmith work is in the satisfactory state. General technical state of the external decorating satisfactory. There are areas which differ in color and quality of facial surface. On all facades there are separate bricks, whose surfaces are damaged and delaminared, considerable areas of moistening.

- dirt, moss on the profiled areas of decorative elements can be found. Facades cracks, which injured the tiling of decorative brick, terracotta, stone framing of apertures can be seen.
- 3. State of the interior monument's architecture-constructive and ornamental elements:
- a) overall state is satisfactory;
- b) overhead cover —the apartments of the socle floor are covered with cylinder brick vaults, apartment of the cafe hall cylinder vaults, which through semi-resilient arches lean on columns. Ground and first floor corridors are covered along their length by the brick hemispheric vaults cupolas. First floor premises in the dome area are covered with a dome over the trumpet arches. The majority of the ground and first floor premises have flat wooden overhead covers on wooden beams. Part of the first floor overhead cover is replaced by the monolith reinforced concrete. Technical state of the vaults of the ground and first floor premises is mostly satisfactory. Considerable cracks in the vault masonry and moistening in the roof damage sections were found. Technical state of the overhead cover over the first floor is satisfactory.
- c) floor the floor covering of the corridors of the socle, ground and first floors made of stone plates of grey and pink sandstone, in the socle premises the floor is covered with boards, partly with linoleum; in the lecture-halls floors are covered with the herring-bone parquet. Toilet floors are covered with modern ceramic dalles, landing and café hall floors are revetted with mosaic dalles. Overall technical state is satisfactory. The corridor covering is made of dalles on the socle floor and entrance tambour level: some dalles are cracked, there are sections of layerwise delamination on the stone and spall surface.
- d) walls plastered, trimmed. Ground and first floor corridors, landing and covered with the open stonework. Ornamentation state is satisfactory. In the places of regular walls moistening some section were found, where ornamentation layer delaminated. There are wall cracks on the internal ornamentation.
- e) pylons, columns <u>stone pylons, decorated to look like a marble, stone columns. Their state is satisfactory. On some columns, mainly on the socle level and on the columns there are spalls and considerable profiling losses. On the columns there are some sections of the protective repair layer lagging and stone surface delamination.</u>

- f) doors, windows <u>doors are wooden, single and double, with wooden aprons and arch transoms;</u> windows are wooden, double, two-leaved, in their height divided by transom bars. Transom resembles apertures outline arch top. Overall technical state is satisfactory.
- g) staircases are <u>stone</u>, three-marched. From the socle floor to the attic they are concrete, spiral. Overall state of staircases is satisfactory.

- h) ceiling –plastered. Overall, their state is satisfactory. In the sections of continuous moistening there are parts of the ceiling decoration breakage.
- i) interior ornamentation, paintings, works of applied arts stylistic features of the roman, Moresque, renaissance architecture, interwoven with the regional cultural traditions were used in the interior decoration. There is a clear rhythm of domes on subresilient arches across corridors and on the ornanental arches on walls, which lean on terracotta decorated wall capital pilasters, divide the corridors on length. Domes are decorated with terracotta rings on the level of penta-vaults. Upper part of the domes is decorated with the terracotta rosette. Corridors and landing (both walls and vaults) are made of bricks (without a plaster), with a deepened juncture. The surfaces of laying are pink coloured, decorative insertions are of a terracotta color. Vaults, walls of corridors and most of the premises on the socle floor, lecture halls and rooms of the ground and first floors are decorated on a plaster, there is no painting. On the tower's first floor there is an area of the dome-like vaults. From this place there is a balcony approach. Apertures of the balcony approach is decorated with stone framing – narrow window arch apertures near the balcony doors. Ceiling of the café hall is divide into three parallel cylinder vaults along external walls with different bays, which through subresilient arches lean on four round pillars, decorated as marble. On the walls pilasters coincide with walls. Walls are entirely revetted with the grey marble plates. Vaults paintings are simple, yellow-grey. Window apertures are decorated with the stained-glass filling, probably modern. General state of the premises' trimmings is satisfactory. On the socle and first floors in the rooms (under the ceiling) there are moistening sections, as well as problems with plaster delamination, damages of the walls and ceiling decorations. In some premises there paintings state is considerably bad. For the detailed estimation of the possibility of the original painting recreation a specialists' consultation is required.

4. Garden, park, yard and fence – <u>from the east of metropolitan building</u> - <u>yard with the administrative buildings</u> (storehouses, boxes for the motor transport, rooms of the mechanic skills), <u>western façade</u> – <u>front yard</u> – <u>Residence ensamble's *curdoner*. In the administrative yard there is an asphalt pavement. Entrance gateway is brick with arched vault, stepwise top with the top cornice covered with a "Tatar" type roof, decorated with facing bricks fillings. Gate is with the metallic</u>

railings. Walls and foundations of the fence are brick. Py	lons and foundation of the fence have huge
losses of certain placing fragments. Tatar-tile roof require	es repair-restoration works with the renewal
of commissure filling and tile fixing.	
5. Supplements	
(photofixation materials)	
Monument is monitored	
Acting Head of Department of Town Planning	User: Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych
and Architecture of Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi National University
Regional State Administration	
/signature/ T.I.Zubovych	/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk
seal of Department of Town Planning	seal of Yuriy Fedkovych
and Architecture of Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi National University
Regional State Administration	Ministry of Science and Education of
	Ukraine, code 0271240

PROTECTION CONTRACT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENT

17.05.2009

the city of Chernivtsi

<u>Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State</u>

<u>Administration in the person of Zubovych Tetiana Ivanivna, an acting Head of the Department</u>

(below – protection body) on one hand and <u>Melnychuk Stepan Vasyliovych, Rector of Chernivtsi</u>

<u>National University</u> (below – user (owner)) on the basis of the <u>Regulations</u> on the other hand, made this contract on the following:

- 18. User (owner) takes responsibility of protection of architectural monument of national significance park and park buildings of the architectural monument of the national significance, registered by state according to Decree of Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR of August 24, 1963, № 970, registration № 778/5.
 - 19. The contract term is established during the user's (owner's) property right period.
- 20. In case of user (owner) change by the established order a new user (owner) is to make a new protection contract with a protection body.
 - 21. Protection body decree within its responsibilities is to be obeyed by a user (owner).
 - 22. User (owner) is responsible for personal and real assets belonging to the monument. User (owner) is obliged:

To use a monument (a part of the monument) Park and park buildings of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans exclusively as a park of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University

To sell, to transfer as an ownership, using and managing of the monument (its part) only after written agreement of protection body.

To maintain a monument (its part) in a proper sanitary, fire and technical condition. To have proper equipment in the monument rooms according to the requirements of fire, sanitary, ecological protection and other authoritative bodies.

To have territory of the monument well-kept, avoiding using of this territory for new construction and meeting other economical requirements which may do harm to the monument. Not to build any annexes to the monument, rebuild both outside and inside as well as excavation works on the territory of the monument without special written permission of the protection body.

- 23. Not to use the monument (its part) as a permanent or temporary housing, if such a usage is not stipulated by this contract.
- 24. To agree in an established order with the protection body advertisement placement, other inscriptions and signs on the monument, its parts and elements, on its territory and in its protection zone.
- 25. To provide access to the monument aiming at making excursions <u>daily from 9.00</u> till 18.00 with maximum number of visitors and tourists 40 people being simultaneously in the <u>building of the monument and on its territory.</u>
- 26. To make a free access for the representatives of the protection body or its authorized persons for making control of the obeying maintenance rules of the monument (its part), its territory and protection zones or for its scientific examination.
- 27. To inform protection body about any damage, destroying, accident or any other event which did harm to the monument (its part) immediately and to take measures of the monument (its part) repairing in time.
- 28. To make current and capital repairs of the monument (its part) and works on keeping the territory in time. To make restoration, repairs and other works by terms, stipulated in the clause 13 of this contract and if it is necessary by terms, stipulated by a particular decree of the protection body.
- 29. To make restoration, repairs and other works in accordance with the scientific-construction documentation, adopted in the established order by a written decree of the protection body. Copies of the materials on measuring and research of the monument as well as scientific-construction documentation are to be given to the protection body within 10 days after its adoption free of charge.
- 30. Aiming at the monument preserving and creating proper conditions for its using a user (owner) is to perform the following work:

№	Type of work	Term of performing	Notes
1.	Repairs and restoration of the monument	according to the project	
2.	Maintaining of good arrangement and landscape gardening of the inner area of		
	the monument in a proper state		

- In case of user's (owner's) unauthorized works concerning rebuilding or remaking which caused disfiguration of the monument, its territory or protection zones their consequences are to be removed at the user's (owner's) expense within the terms stipulated by the written decree of the protection body.
- 32. In case of user's (owner's) violating of the requirements and terms of this contract protection body imposes penalty sanctions on user (owner) in an established order: according to the current legislation of Ukraine as well as makes user (owner) reimburse made losses.

Note. Protection Contract can contain other measures concerning providing of the monument preservation according to the legislature.

The control of this Contract obeying is made by:

Attachments:

- 11. Act of technical state of _____ №
- 12. Plan of the monument layout.
- 13. Plane of amenities and outer nets.
- 14. General plan of the land lot, being a territory of the monument.
- 15. Passport of the monument.

Protection Body

Chervonoarmiyska Str., 194 a Chernivtsi, 58013 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region MFO 856135, code 02498814, current account 3521804000026

Acting Head of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration

/signature/ T.I.Zubovych

seal of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration

User (Owner)

Kotziubynskogo Str., 2 Chernivtsi, 58012 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region Chernivtsi, MFO 856135 EDRPOU 02071240 current account 3522300900061 KPKV 2201160

Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk

seal of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine, code 0271240

For the monuments of national significance "Agreed"

Head of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection /signature/ **M.M.Kucheruk** Seal of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection, Kyiv, Ukraine, code 26296015

PROTECTION CONTRACT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENT

17.05.2010 the city of Chernivtsi

<u>Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State</u>

<u>Administration in the person of Zubovych Tetiana Ivanivna, an acting Head of the Department</u>

(below – protection body) on one hand and <u>Melnychuk Stepan Vasyliovych, Rector of Chernivtsi</u>

<u>National University</u> (below – user (owner)) on the basis of the <u>Regulations</u> on the other hand, made this contract on the following:

- 33. User (owner) takes responsibility of protection of architectural monument of national significance Seminary Church of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans, registered by state according to Decree of Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR of August 24, 1963, № 970, registration № 778/3.
 - 34. The contract term is established during the user's (owner's) property right period.
- 35. In case of user (owner) change by the established order a new user (owner) is to make a new protection contract with a protection body.
 - 36. Protection body decree within its responsibilities is to be obeyed by a user (owner).
 - 37. User (owner) is responsible for personal and real assets belonging to the monument. User (owner) is obliged:

To use a monument (a part of the monument) Seminary Church of Residence of Bukovyna

Metropolitans exclusively as an acting church of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National

University

To sell, to transfer as an ownership, using and managing of the monument (its part) only after written agreement of protection body.

To maintain a monument (its part) in a proper sanitary, fire and technical condition. To have proper equipment in the monument rooms according to the requirements of fire, sanitary, ecological protection and other authoritative bodies.

To have territory of the monument well-kept, avoiding using of this territory for new construction and meeting other economical requirements which may do harm to the monument. Not to build any annexes to the monument, rebuild both outside and inside as well as excavation works on the territory of the monument without special written permission of the protection body.

- 38. Not to use the monument (its part) as a permanent or temporary housing, if such a usage is not stipulated by this contract.
- 39. To agree in an established order with the protection body advertisement placement, other inscriptions and signs on the monument, its parts and elements, on its territory and in its protection zone.
- 40. To provide access to the monument aiming at making excursions <u>daily from 9.00</u> till 18.00 with maximum number of visitors and tourists 40 people being simultaneously in the <u>building of the monument and on its territory.</u>
- 41. To make a free access for the representatives of the protection body or its authorized persons for making control of the obeying maintenance rules of the monument (its part), its territory and protection zones or for its scientific examination.
- 42. To inform protection body about any damage, destroying, accident or any other event which did harm to the monument (its part) immediately and to take measures of the monument (its part) repairing in time.
- 43. To make current and capital repairs of the monument (its part) and works on keeping the territory in time. To make restoration, repairs and other works by terms, stipulated in the clause 13 of this contract and if it is necessary by terms, stipulated by a particular decree of the protection body.
- 44. To make restoration, repairs and other works in accordance with the scientific-construction documentation, adopted in the established order by a written decree of the protection body. Copies of the materials on measuring and research of the monument as well as scientific-construction documentation are to be given to the protection body within 10 days after its adoption free of charge.
- 45. Aiming at the monument preserving and creating proper conditions for its using a user (owner) is to perform the following work:

$N_{\underline{0}}$	Type of work	Term of performing	Notes
1.	Repairs and restoration of the monument	according to the project	
2.	Maintaining of good arrangement and landscape gardening of the inner area of the monument in a proper state		

46. In case of user's (owner's) unauthorized works concerning rebuilding or remaking which caused disfiguration of the monument, its territory or protection zones their

- consequences are to be removed at the user's (owner's) expense within the terms stipulated by the written decree of the protection body.
- 47. In case of user's (owner's) violating of the requirements and terms of this contract protection body imposes penalty sanctions on user (owner) in an established order: according to the current legislation of Ukraine as well as makes user (owner) reimburse made losses.

Note. Protection Contract can contain other measures concerning providing of the monument preservation according to the legislature.

The control of this Contract obeying is made by:

Attachments:

16. Act of technical state of ______ №

17. Plan of the monument layout.

18. Plane of amenities and outer nets.

19. General plan of the land lot, being a territory of the monument.

20. Passport of the monument.

Protection Body

Chervonoarmiyska Str., 194 a Chernivtsi, 58013 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region MFO 856135, code 02498814, current account 3521804000026

Acting Head of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration

/signature/ T.I.Zubovych

seal of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration User (Owner)

Kotziubynskogo Str., 2 Chernivtsi, 58012 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region Chernivtsi, MFO 856135 EDRPOU 02071240 current account 3522300900061 KPKV 2201160

Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk

seal of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine, code 0271240

For the monuments of national significance Agreed"

Head of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection /signature/ M.M.Kucheruk

Seal of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection, Kyiv, Ukraine, code 26296015

Act (Formal note)

of the technical state of the monument – Seminary Church of Residence of Bukovyna

Metropolitans. Ensemble. Sacral edifice. Monument of national significance. 2.10.2006.

(name, type, monument's registration category, date, number)

Decree of the Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR of the August 24, 1973.№970

(resolution on	its state registration, its protection number)
Protection contract's appendix №	of

MONUMENT TECHNICAL STATE:

1. Monument overall state is **satisfactory**.

(short description of monument state in whole)

- 2. State of the monument's outward architecture constructive elements:
- a) overall state is **satisfactory**.
- b) foundations are of <u>brick</u>, <u>band type</u>. <u>Overall state is satisfactory</u>. <u>Moistening marks and fungus</u> damages are present. Damp proofing is broken. There are wall cracks in the porticos.

- c) socles and pavings near them socle is tiled with blocks of smooth surface natural stone with lime water. By its height it is composed of two parts: bottom part two and more rows of blocks depending on adjacent territory planning. Top socle part two stone blocks rows –sinks down a little as to the bottom part. Socle overall state is satisfactory. On the socle and upwards of it on the walls there are moistening stains. There are local defects of the limestone obverse surface ruination: layerwise delamination, spall, blowholes and surface dents. Paving is made of grey and pink sandstone flagstones. Paving flagstones are cracked, they lost their foundation contiguity density, there is no inclination from the building and there is a fungus and a moss there. Paving's technical state is satisfactory.
- c) walls are made of <u>bricks</u>. There is an open masonry of the obverse bricks jointer, decorated with profiled bricks, separate elements of terracotta and natural stone limestone and sandstone. Overall technical state of edifice walls is satisfactory. On the outward façade walls from the yard side and on the porticos' walls at the first floor height some cracks can be noticed. There are considerable sections of the brickwork drenching and a brickwork mortar eolation. Big drench sections, some fungus and moss can be found near waterspouts.
- d) roof: (rafters and lathing, covering, water-discharge tubes) wooden roof constructions are composed by a system of beams, ledgers and rafters. Overall, supporting roof constructions state is satisfactory. Lathing and copper coverings are in the satisfactory state as well. Fountain pylons are covered with a glazing tile of the "tatar" type. Outward water supply system consists of wall kennels and waterspouts and is directed to rain sewerage. Kennels and hollows (yandova) are made of roofing iron. Waterspouts are made of galvanized roofing iron. Their technical state is satisfactory.
- e) Domes, tents (their designs and roofing) Church is topped with a huge central dome, which rests on a high dodecahedral tholobate. Four smaller domes are situated at the building's corners. Hemispherical brick vaults serve as a domes base. Central dome vaults are twofold: one over the other. Over the bottom vault there is a pyramid made of wood bars: at the pyramid top there is block for the central chandelier attaching. Tholobate laying is mainly made of bricks; at a carved cornice level of stone blocks. Domes are covered with copper plates, stepwise arranged by rings, covering is made on a whole wooden lathing, laid on thinned boards. Passage from tchetverik to the tholobate's faceted foundation in the façade zone is organized by double-level trumpet arches, which are covered by natural stone plates, laid stepwise. Roof covering is made of covering tinplates and copper on the level of the capacity end between the domes. Coverings between the babanets' and bell tower are represented by wooden three-cornered frames with tie beams. Lathing and copper covered purlins of the domes are of the satisfactory state.
- f) external decoration (revetment, paint, cornices, columns, pilasters, sculpture work, façade paintings) <u>Church was built in a Byzantium style. Moorish architecture style features were widely used during external decoration of the church's dome tops. Church's capacity façade is divided into</u>

circles by stone-cut fillets on the socle level height. First fillet is on the level of ground floor porticos and church choir lofts ceiling. Second circle fillet is at the Seminary building's top cornice level. Third circle ends with a large stone carved top cornice, which is almost on a level with the roof end over the porticos. Facade planes between horizontal fillets are decorated with sinking rightangled plates with high narrow windows with arched vaults on the level of first two circles, - on the third circle level - planes are blank. Church's capacity façade is surrounded by stepwise fountains on three sides between faceted towers, which are dome roofed. Fountain pylons are covered with vitrified brown roof of the "Tatar" roof type. Bell tower volume over the main entrance in the western façade is closed by better-proportioned high stepwise frontons. Outward fronton is crowned with a massive stone cross, installed between two pylons. The cross is directed towards the façade plane, it is east-west oriented. All four corner towers with domes are similar in architectural technique. Under dome volume is divided into three fillets by height: stone pilasters and framing, supplemented by carved capitals rest on the socle massive stonework. Above it, faceted blank tholobate plane of brickwork supports a stone carved high placed cornice, on which dome's parapet is leant. Domes are supplemented by a small signature and a metal cross on a gilded "apple". Architecture-decorative concept of the church's central design is similar with the corner designs. Outward church's walls are decorated with facing brick jointer. Architecture-decorative elements (draglinks, corbels, arches) are made of profiled bricks, carved natural stone, with the terracotta details inclusions. Geometric ornaments with flower themes were used in the facades decoration conception. Carved elements of the circles, cornices, architecture-decorative elements are made of a limestone, particularly the bottom part of the main entrance portal. Overall technical state of the external decoration is satisfactory. There are some sections which differ in colour and quality of the facial surface. Sections of falling out of the ornamental profiled bricks of the circles and draglinks are present. Stone fencing of the circuitous portico around the central dome's tholobate has some spalling and a layerwise stone surface delamination. Technical state of the crosses is satisfactory: at some spots the gilding layer is damages as well as some elements, which are either lost or damaged. Doors surfaces of the church's perspective main entrance portal are ornamented with ironsmith works in the upper and lower parts, near handles, and in the lozenges tops - with metal rosettes. Laced wickerwork of the transom grating is made of the metal strip and is black stained. Overall technical state of the gratings is normal, some small repair is needed to add to the lost elements and trimming.

- 3. State of the interior monument's architecture-constructive and ornamental elements:
- a) overall state is satisfactory;
- b) overhead cover <u>brick vaults</u>, <u>domes</u>; on the tholobate level, <u>partly made of a natural stone</u> <u>limestone</u>. On the first circle choir lofts level no vaults defects were noticed. Detailed engineering examinations are required to evaluate the vaults' technical state.

- c) floor <u>floor covering mosaic tile. Overall technical state is satisfactory.</u>
- d) walls <u>plastered</u>. Ornamentation state is satisfactory. In the places of regular walls moistening some section were found, where ornamentation layer delaminated. There are wall cracks on the <u>internal ornamentation</u>.
- e) pylons, columns <u>stone</u>, <u>naves</u>' <u>columns</u> are decorated to look like a marble, corner columns which support dome pendatives are decorated with a drawing of a wickerwork stylized design. Their state is satisfactory.
- f) doors, windows doors are wooden, double, tackle; two windows for the bell tower lighting are wooden, single, glazed up with a transparent glass; window apertures are high with arched tops, decorated on the arch contour with radial circles of terracotta and facing bricks with a usage of geometrical designs. Windows aperture filling is made of a limestone. Window stone fillings of the church's capacity, main apsis and lateral apsides in the lower part have an entire stone filling. There is a huge arch aperture: threefold lower window part, complemented by the round rosettes over the main church's entrance in the stone carved framing on high stone columns with a considerable depression as to the façade plane. Many-coloured stained-glass fills the window aperture. Overall technical state of the windows and doors is satisfactory.
- g) staircases are <u>stone</u>, <u>spiral</u>. They connect church's first fillet with the choir lofts and are situated on the both sides of the main entrance in the wall. Overall state of staircases is satisfactory. Some small cracks in the spiral stairs were noticed, stone steps are somewhat shabby.
- h) ceiling <u>church's vaults and domes are plastered, decorated with paintings.</u> Overall, the state of <u>building's dome paintings is satisfactory.</u>

i) interior ornamentation, paintings, works of applied arts – <u>stylistic features of the roman, Moresque, renaissance architecture, interwoven with the regional cultural traditions were used during the church's interior decoration. All walls, vaults and arches are decorated with paintings. Dome and walls are ornamented with a very small geometric ornament, religious themes can be seen in frescos, made in the late academic style in dark colours and situated on the pendentives and walls. Church's interior is done in the chord, which changes according to the height: it is full of yellow-brown, grey and light tones which change to turquoise- lilac at the dome's tholobate passage. There are frescos</u>

on the "Christmas of Jesus" and "Resurrection of Jesus" topics on the southern and northern walls under the arches. Frescos with the pictures of the four Evangelists can be found in four spherical pendentives. There are images of the twelve apostles on the tholobate's basis perimeter. Elements of realism can be seen on the foreground of men figures and nature portrayal. Painting is done man and building's interior plate scaled. Walls on the level of the bottom fillet and pilasters, supporting the dome's tholobate pendentives are decorated with the horizontal profiled bossages, which are painted by turns into light-yellow and brown. Ornament, widely used in the paintings, is flatly drawn with decorative elements of the plant and geometric ornaments. Bukovyna's embroideries served as ornament and its colour design basis. There are two bronze bells in the bell tower. At the main entrance there are two lanterns on the metal corbels. Blacksmith works are in the satisfactory state. Iconostasis is carved, wooden, multi-layered. Technical state of the ornament and iconostasis is satisfactory.

4. Garden, park, yard and fence	
5. Supplements	-
(photofixation materials)	

Protection Body

Monument is monitored

Chervonoarmiyska Str., 194 a Chernivtsi, 58013 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region MFO 856135, code 02498814, current account 3521804000026

Acting Head of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration

/signature/ T.I.Zubovych

User (Owner)

Kotziubynskogo Str., 2 Chernivtsi, 58012 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region Chernivtsi, MFO 856135 EDRPOU 02071240 current account 3522300900061 KPKV 2201160

Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk

PROTECTION CONTRACT FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENT

17.05.2011

the city of Chernivtsi

<u>Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State</u>

<u>Administration in the person of Zubovych Tetiana Ivanivna, an acting Head of the Department</u>

(below – protection body) on one hand and <u>Melnychuk Stepan Vasyliovych, Rector of Chernivtsi</u>

<u>National University</u> (below – user (owner)) on the basis of the <u>Regulations</u> on the other hand, made this contract on the following:

- 48. User (owner) takes responsibility of protection of architectural monument of national significance Seminary Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans, address Kotzyubynskogo Str., 2, Chernivtsi, registered by state according to Decree of Council of Ministers of Ukr.SSR of August 24, 1963, № 970, registration № 778/2.
 - 49. The contract term is established during the user's (owner's) property right period.
- 50. In case of user (owner) change by the established order a new user (owner) is to make a new protection contract with a protection body.
 - 51. Protection body decree within its responsibilities is to be obeyed by a user (owner).
 - 52. User (owner) is responsible for personal and real assets belonging to the monument. User (owner) is obliged:

To use a monument (a part of the monument) <u>Seminary Building of Residence of Bukovyna</u>

<u>Metropolitans</u> exclusively as a <u>studying building № 6 (Philology College and College of Philosophy and Theology) of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University</u>

To sell, to transfer as an ownership, using and managing of the monument (its part) only after written agreement of protection body.

To maintain a monument (its part) in a proper sanitary, fire and technical condition. To have proper equipment in the monument rooms according to the requirements of fire, sanitary, ecological protection and other authoritative bodies.

To have territory of the monument well-kept, avoiding using of this territory for new construction and meeting other economical requirements which may do harm to the monument. Not to build any annexes to the monument, rebuild both outside and inside as well as excavation works on the territory of the monument without special written permission of the protection body.

- 53. Not to use the monument (its part) as a permanent or temporary housing, if such a usage is not stipulated by this contract.
- 54. To agree in an established order with the protection body advertisement placement, other inscriptions and signs on the monument, its parts and elements, on its territory and in its protection zone.

55. To provide access to the monument aiming at making excursions <u>daily from 9.00</u> till 18.00 with maximum number of visitors and tourists – 40 people being simultaneously in the <u>building of the monument and on its territory.</u>

- 56. To make a free access for the representatives of the protection body or its authorized persons for making control of the obeying maintenance rules of the monument (its part), its territory and protection zones or for its scientific examination.
- 57. To inform protection body about any damage, destroying, accident or any other event which did harm to the monument (its part) immediately and to take measures of the monument (its part) repairing in time.
- 58. To make current and capital repairs of the monument (its part) and works on keeping the territory in time. To make restoration, repairs and other works by terms, stipulated in the clause 13 of this contract and if it is necessary by terms, stipulated by a particular decree of the protection body.
- 59. To make restoration, repairs and other works in accordance with the scientific-construction documentation, adopted in the established order by a written decree of the protection body. Copies of the materials on measuring and research of the monument as well as scientific-construction documentation are to be given to the protection body within 10 days after its adoption free of charge.
- 60. Aiming at the monument preserving and creating proper conditions for its using a user (owner) is to perform the following work:

No	Type of work	Term of performing	Notes
1.	Repairs and restoration of the monument	according to the project	
2.	Maintaining of good arrangement and landscape gardening of the inner area of the monument in a proper state		

- In case of user's (owner's) unauthorized works concerning rebuilding or remaking which caused disfiguration of the monument, its territory or protection zones their consequences are to be removed at the user's (owner's) expense within the terms stipulated by the written decree of the protection body.
- 62. In case of user's (owner's) violating of the requirements and terms of this contract protection body imposes penalty sanctions on user (owner) in an established order: according to the current legislation of Ukraine as well as makes user (owner) reimburse made losses.

Note. Protection Contract can contain other measures concerning providing of the monument preservation according to the legislature.

Attachments:	
21. Act of technical state of	№
22. Plan of the monument layout.	
23. Plane of amenities and outer nets.	
24. General plan of the land lot, being a	territory of the monument.
Protection Body Chervonoarmiyska Str., 194 a	User (Owner) Kotziubynskogo Str., 2
Chernivtsi, 58013 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region MFO 856135,	Chernivtsi, 58012 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region Chernivtsi, MFO 856135
code 02498814, current account 3521804000026	EDRPOU 02071240 current account 3522300900061 KPKV 2201160
Acting Head of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration	Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University
/signature/ T.I.Zubovych	/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk
seal of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration	seal of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine, code 0271240
For the monuments of national significance Agr	reed"
Head of State Service of Cultural Heritage Prote	ection /signature/ M.M.Kucheruk
Seal of State Service of Cultural Heritage Prote	ction, Kyiv, Ukraine, code 26296015
FORM	MAL NOTE
	Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitan
Ensemble. Monument of national significance	
(name, type, monument registration category, date a	
Resolution of Ukr.SSR Council of Ministers,	
(decision as to its state registration, its protection no	
Supplement to Protection Contract №	
	partment of Town Planning and Architecture
Chernivtsi Regional State Administration (na	

The control of this Contract obeying is made by:

which is bellow referred to as PROTECTION BODY <u>Valentyna Dmytrivna Dumitrashchuk</u> — <u>Head of Administration</u>

(first name, middle name, last name, held post)

on the one part and <u>Rector of Chernivtsi National University Stepan Vasyliovych Melnychuk</u> on the other part, hereinafter referred to as USER, took this Formal Note of our having conducted

inspection of technical state of the Seminary Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans.

Protection number 778/2.

(name, protection number)

address Kotzyubynskoho Str. 2, Chernivtsi, 58012

premises (parts of premises) area 4796,6 square meters

technical address of the abovementioned premises_____

that according to Protection Agreement are conveyed to Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National

University

(user)

Inspection showed the following

MONUMENT TECHNICAL STATE:

1. Monument general technical state: **satisfactory** (monument general state short characteristics)

- 2. Monuments exterior architectural construction elements state:
- a) general state: satisfactory.
- b) foundation: **brick, band.** General state: satisfactory. Marks of dampening, fungi damage. Obvious cracks along galleries walls

c) basement and bind area: <u>basement of eastern</u>, southern and partially western facades and those facing the yard consist (as to their height) of two parts: the lower part is stoned with the blocks of natural stone with smooth surface on mortar. The basement upper part is covered with facing brick. The basement is completed with a stone line of decoration bricks. Windows framing is performed by means of blocks of natural stone. The basement of northern and partially western external facades within rizalit is covered with natural stones in 2-5 rows according to the building surrounding territory layout. Basement general technical state is satisfactory. Local damage of exterior stone surface: layerwise flaking-off, blocks corners, chipping off, surface honeycombs and cissing and masonry mortar erosion. Singular cracked bricks. Blind area along building perimeter and along yard facades, under galleries which connect building and church on the level of the first floor is made from grey and pink sandstone. Along Kotsiubynskogo Str., in front of southern façade there is

pavement with asphalt coat. Blind area technical state is satisfactory. Plates of the blind area are cracked and do not fit into the basis. The areas of prolonged dampening have been found as well as fungi and moss on plates surface.

- d) walls: revetted with bricks on sand-lime mortar. Exterior walls: open brickwork with exterior bricks decorated with shaped bricks, singular elements of terracotta and natural stone, i.e. limestone and sandstone. General technical state is satisfactory. Masonry mortar erosion has been observed. Large areas of dampening and obvious fungi and moss in the places where dripstones appear.
- e) roof (roof timbers and patches, roofing and downpipes): the structure of the roof is wooden. In general, bearing roof construction elements state is satisfactory. Roofing is made from flat clay roof "beaver tail", corbie gable crown is covered with "Tartar" roof. Roofing technical state is satisfactory. The plumbing is exterior, containing wall canals and drainpipes. The overflow pipe leads to rain sewer system. The canals are made from iron, copper plates and roofing black iron. The canals technical state is satisfactory. Drainpipes are made from zinc-coated roofing iron. Drainpipes general technical state is satisfactory.
- f) bath-houses, tents (construction and roofing of)_____
- g) exterior adorning (facing, painting, cornices, columns, pilasters, modeling, sculpture, art painting on facades): <u>facades are dissected by cornice between the storeyes and are completed with a crowning cornice</u>, <u>pediments are dissected into stages</u>. Wall planes are partitioned by arcade with window openings certain rhythm. Arcade posts on the level of the ground floor are based on basement cornice and on the level of the first floor on the cornice between the storeyes.

Corbie gables decorated by abuts and façade rizalits make the building look steep. High roofs covered with coloured glaze roofing laid with Bukovynian patterns ornament are decoration to the facades. Facades are faced with glazed terracotta bricks of high quality. Window framing, bands, etc. the bricks of other tints are used. In general, the exterior architecture of the building has layers of different styles. The peculiarities of Romanesque are characteristic of galleries arcade, ornament details, window framing, etc. Facades architecture is distinguished by traditional corbie gables peculiar of German architecture. Open gang under the galleries which connect the building with the church on the level of the second storey from both sides is created by means of eastern façade, enclosed court and three arch spans. Half-spherical galleries vaults are supported by means of wooden posts. The posts are square in the basement, basement is faceted, columns body is round, carved elements support square abacus. Exterior decoration general technical state is satisfactory. Certain areas differ in colour and quality of face surface. Singular bricks surfaces in all the facades are damaged and flaked off, there are considerable areas of dampening, mud, moss on some areas of profiled decorative elements. There are flushings and considerable profile loss.

3. Monuments interior architectural, constructive and decorative elements state:

- a) general state: satisfactory
- b) covering: cylindrical brick vaults over the basement and most of the premises of the ground floor and first floor. Over the corridors, landings, galleries passages and galleries halls of the first floor there are half-spheric vaults. The vaults of gallery hall which connects the northern part of the building with the church on the first floor is located on a high cylinder. Both premises facing the west situated on both sides of the landing on the first floor are covered with groined vaults on the posts. The vaults general technical state of the ground floor and the first floor is, mostly, satisfactory. Considerable cracks along vaults marshalling have been found in certain premises of the first floor.
- c) floor: mostly concrete in the basements and on the western façade in the gang to the yard; coloured plates of natural sandstone near the steps of the cellar. Grey sandstone plates are laid on the landings on the level of the first floor. In the corridors of the ground floor and in the most corridors of the first floor there are primary mosaic plates. Ground floor and lavatories are tiled with modern ceramic tiles. There is parquet floor of herring-bone pattern in studies and lecture halls. General technical state is satisfactory.
- d) walls: plastered with limestone solution. The three main buildings walls technical state is satisfactory. In the places of constant walls dampening singular places of ornament layer flaking off there have been found. There are cracks on the walls of the interior decoration.

- e) pillars and columns are made from stone, pillars are square in base, basement is faceted, columns body is round, carved elements support square abacus. There have not been found any defects that would indicate the loss of columns bearing ability during visual instruction. There are chippings off and considerable profile loss on the surface of singular columns on the level of basement. The areas of protective repair layer and stone surface flaking off have been found.
- f) doors and windows: doors are wooden and framed; the windows are wooden double, two-leafed, dissected by cross timbers; fanlight coincides with the contour of the opening in the form of arch accomplishment. Windows differ on different storeyes by dissection of the lower flaps: on the level of the ground floor the windows are dissected into two parts, on the level of the first floor into three parts. Pediments windows are narrow, deep-set, with arch accomplishments, one-leafed, double and wooden. In general, the technical state of windows and doors is satisfactory.
- g) stairs: wooden, supported by round columns. General windows and doors technical state is satisfactory. There are singular stone chippings off and worn places on the surface.
- h) ceiling: plastered, decorated with painting vaults. In general, the state is satisfactory. There is vault painting damage on the first floor.

i) interior decorative adorning, painting, objects of applied art: stylistic elements of Romanesque and Moresque architecture, those of Renaissance combined with local architectural, building and cultural traditions, singular premises are decorated with painting. Vaults are decorated by painting with the use of geometrical ornament in circles.

Six groined vaults of two large lecture halls on both sides of the landing are supported by two columns in the middle of the premises, the columns are reflected by pilasters on the walls. Painting on the vaults and bearing arches is performed by means of combination of both geometrical and formalized plant pattern. The lecture hall on the first floor which connects northern building with the church is covered with nine vaults on high cylinders. Bearing cannelured arches are supported by four round posts, decorated by marble-like texture. Chapiters have rather developed abacus. Volutes and formalized carved leaves. Vaults painting is rather rich and diverse combining geometrical, formalized and plant pattern with elements of folk embroidery. Vault accomplishment consists of golden stars on blue background. General technical state is satisfactory. On the ground floor there are certain places of dampening, plaster flaking off, painting damage on vaults and walls. On the first floor in the southern wing along the corridor there are vault cracks and dampening; primary art painting is covered with whole painting.

Stairs railing consists of iron drop-forged sections. The bars are made with the use of Romanesque motives. Two lanterns on iron hands are situated near the main entrance. Blacksmith's work is in satisfactory state.

j) garden, park, yard, gate, fence: to the west of Metropolitans building there is a yard with sheds, eastern façade contains front yard of the Residence ensemble. The yard is covered with asphalt. Entrance gate is a brick curved arch, benched accomplishing over the crowning cornice is covered with "tartar" roofing and decorated by facing bricks. The gate contain iron bars. The walls and bases of the fence are made of bricks. The posts and the base of the fence have great loss certain elements of masonry. The roofing is made from tartar tiles which needs repairing and restoration of joints and tiles fixation.

k) supplements	
(photofixation materials)	
Inspection supervision over the monument is carried out	

Protection Body Chervonoarmiyska Str., 194 a Chernivtsi, 58013 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region User (Owner) Kotziubynskogo Str., 2 Chernivtsi, 58012 Bank UDK in Chernivtsi Region MFO 856135, code 02498814, current account 3521804000026 Chernivtsi, MFO 856135 EDRPOU 02071240 current account 3522300900061 KPKV 2201160

Acting Head of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration Rector of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

/signature/ T.I.Zubovych

/signature/ S.V.Melnychuk

seal of Department of Town Planning and Architecture of Chernivtsi Regional State Administration seal of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine, code 0271240

For the monuments of national significance Agreed"

Head of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection /signature/ M.M.Kucheruk

Seal of State Service of Cultural Heritage Protection, Kyiv, Ukraine, code 26296015

"Strategic Plan of Chernivtsi Development till 2011", adopted by the 23rd session of the 4th convocation of the Town Council, July 8, 2004.

TULITAIN

All of them have been carefully studied and taken into consideration while preparing this management plan.

Protection and functioning of the architectural ensemble the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi are coordinated with the concept of "the National programme of development of Ukrainian architecture" (№ 582; 2 edition of 2002) developed by the Ukrainian Architecture academy; are included in the process of regulation of the current town-planning activity in Chernivtsi city and realisation of government programs.

- "Program of Historical Town Centre Reconstruction till 2008 2012", adopted by the 10th session of the 4th convocation on April 24, 2003, № 220;
- "Program of Natural Reserve Territory Regeneration", Design Institute "Ukrzahidproektrestavratsyia". Lviv, 1997-2002;
- Programs on protection of cultural heritage of Ukraine and its nomination into the UNESCO List of the World Heritage – Ministry of Culture, state Building of Ukraine, StateNDITIAM, 1997 – 2004;
- "General Plan of Town Development till 2020", Design Institute "DIPROMISTO", Lviv, 2004;
- "Strategic Plan of Chernivtsi Development till 2011", adopted by the 23rd session of the 4th convocation of the City Council, July 8, 2004.



The "Programme of reconstruction of historical city centre for 2008-2012", approved by 10th session, 4th convocation, April 24, 2003, № 220, provided for annual financing of works on reconstruction and preservation of the Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi at the expense of the State budget. 5.E PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN OR OTHER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM The management plan of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi. The terms of practical management and the primary goals of the management plan are (B.M.Faylden and J. Giochiletto, 1998): a. Guarantee of legal safety of monuments on state, regional and municipal levels, and also integration of objects in state and municipal programs of development, tourist programs, etc.; b. Creating and ensuring activity of the integrated structure of management from national level to a separate monument level; c. Coordination of activity of all interested parties; d. Creation of an advisory body for discussion of prospects of further research, preservation and popularisation of cultural heritage objects using international experience; e. Adaptation of objects of cultural heritage for needs of education and rest; Definition of sources and volumes of financing and account procedure; g. Ensuring activities concerning protection of monuments, prevention of autocratic construction on the territory of the cultural heritage sites, within a buffer zone, illegal use, etc.; h. Realisation of periodic revision and improvement of the management plan. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN Construction of parking lots for tourist buses. Organisation of places for selling souvenir products, a block of toilets for tourists. Working out the project for establishment of information stands. The coordination of development of tourist attendance and educational processes.

TOLING IT

5.F SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE

The maintenance of constructions and property of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi is carried out at the expense of the state budget. Economic activities are financed by Chernivtsi National University.

According to the "Program of reconstruction of historical city centre for 2008-2012", approved by session X, convocation IV, April 24, 2003, № 220, annual financing for restoration and preservation of the architectural ensemble is provided at the expense of the state budget. Annual financing equals 2.5 - 3.0 million hrn.

STRUCTURE OF BUDGET FINANCING

Repairing and restoration of the roof of Metropolitan Building are being made at the cost of funds of the budget program "Issuing Passports, Making an Inventory and Restoring of the Architectural Monuments", repairing and restoration of the roofs of Seminary Building and Seminary Church were made at the cost of subvention on preserving of the historical area of the cities, objects of historical and cultural heritage, promoting of historical places of Ukraine and events plan of cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Preparing and Celebrating of the 600th Anniversary of Chernivtsi".

University made design estimates documents for repairing and restoration of the roofs of the buildings of the Residence for its own funds. The price of design estimates documents makes up 508 124 hryvnias.

Design estimates documents for repairing and restoration of the façade of Seminary Church are made at the cost of budget money. The price of design estimates documents makes up 203 000 hryvnias.

Finances Control is chiefly made by the main administrator – Department of State Board of Treasury in Chernivtsi Region.

System of Tenders Providing

Tenders for repairing and restoration are held by the customer – Department of Capital Construction of Regional State Administration of Chernivtsi Region.

5.G SOURCES OF EXPERTISE AND TRAINING IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

According to current legislation of Ukraine the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans while realising the management plan on restoration and economic activities, undergoes a multistage process of expert control under legislative observance. Design works are financed from the state budget only under conditions of approval (from local and to nation-wide level) of the financing programs. Preparation of design documentation is carried out by specialised design organisations. The design documentation undergoes state expert examination at the local level. Restoration work is entrusted to specialized licensed companies.

The architect does the author's examination during the work, and technical check-up is done by the customer on completion of the work.

Completion of restoration is approved by the State commission. Adding non-authorised changes is prohibited according to the legislation in force. Sanctions for changes can be approved by the Cultural heritage department of the Ministry of culture and tourism.

The provision of object protection and management has been implemented by qualified staff trained at educational programs in the following areas:

- 1. Restoration and Reconstruction
- 2. Tourism and Management

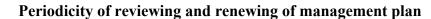
NICE TONITION

- 3. History and Culture Studies
- 4. Jurisprudence
- 5. UNESCO Summer School in Zamostia (Poland)





5.6 5.7



Management plan is reviewed and renewed annually if it is necessary in accordance with protection Contract, or once five years in a thorough way.

5.H VISITOR FACILITIES AND STATISTICS

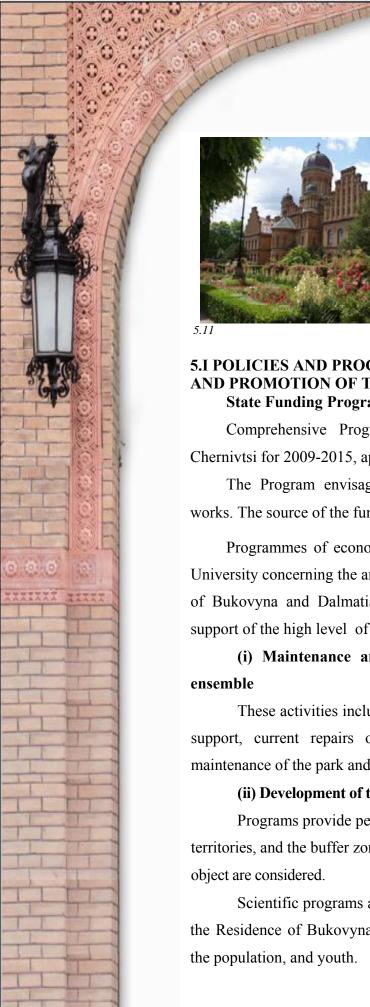
The Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi is open for tourist groups' access. A special department (University historical and cultural centre) of the university is engaged in tourist services. Services of trained guides are offered to visitors.

Dairmin

On the territory of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans there are places for rest, a dining room, a cafe, and buffets. The Residence park with exotic breeds of trees is an ideal place for rest and relaxation.

The average amount of visitors of the object is 400 persons a day.









5.I POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY

State Funding Programs

Comprehensive Program on Preservation of Historical Architecture in Chernivtsi for 2009-2015, approved by Chernivtsi City Council in 2008.

The Program envisages project documentation, renovation and restoration works. The source of the funding (1,3 million hryvnas) is the state budget.

Programmes of economic activities at Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University concerning the architectural ensemble of the Residences of Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia are carried out in two directions: maintenance and support of the high level of safety of the ensemble; and site development.

(i) Maintenance and support of the high level of the architectural

These activities include professional maintenance of elements of engineering support, current repairs of all elements of the buildings and constructions, maintenance of the park and park premises, as well as restoration of the complex.

(ii) Development of the architectural ensemble

Programs provide perspective development of beautification of the adjoining territories, and the buffer zone. Activities on improvement of transport service for the object are considered.

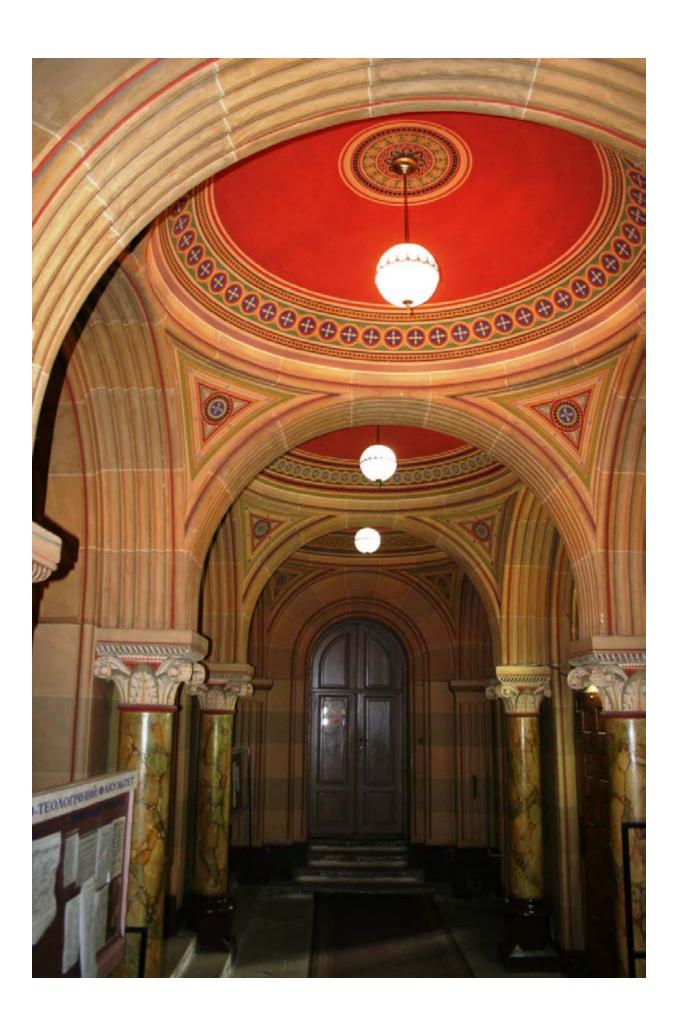
Scientific programs are aimed at propagation of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans, educational work among the population, and youth.

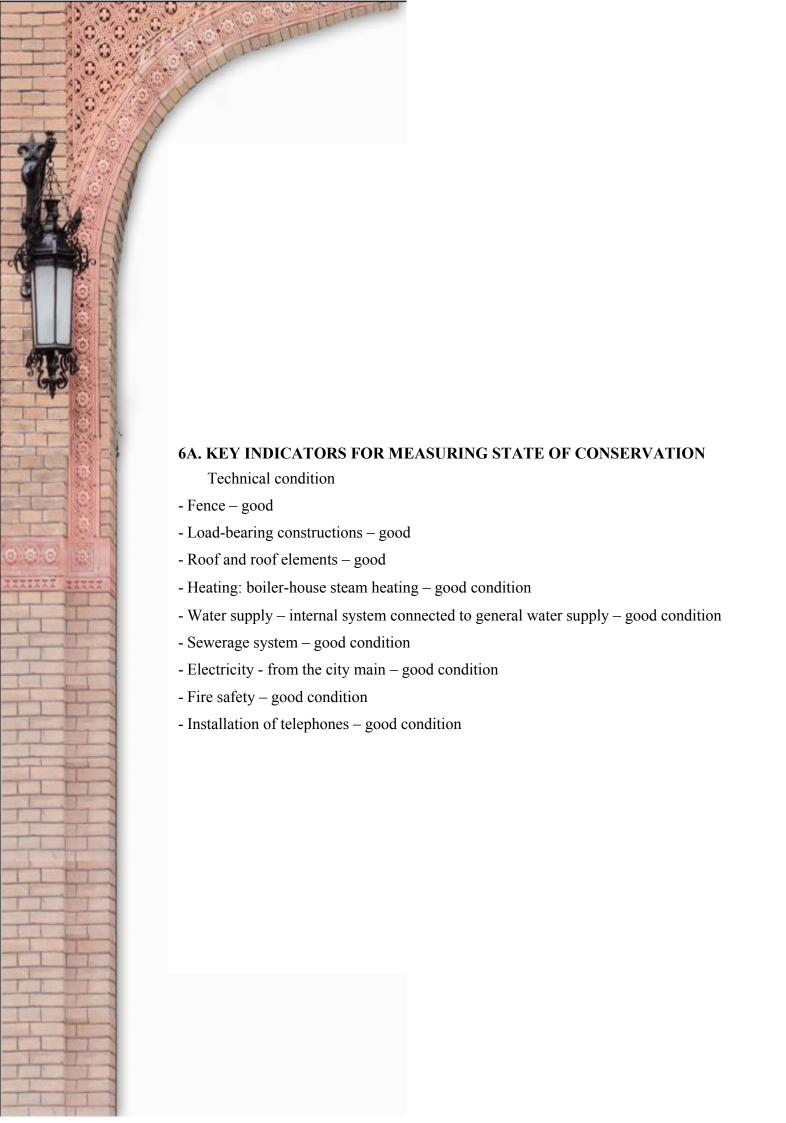
5.J STAFFING LEVELS (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE)

Employees (personnel)	350
Managers	187
Workers (electricians, construction engineers)	18
Technicians	15
Customer service	28
Supervisors and security	18
Park maintenance department	10
Total	626

PART 6. MONITORING



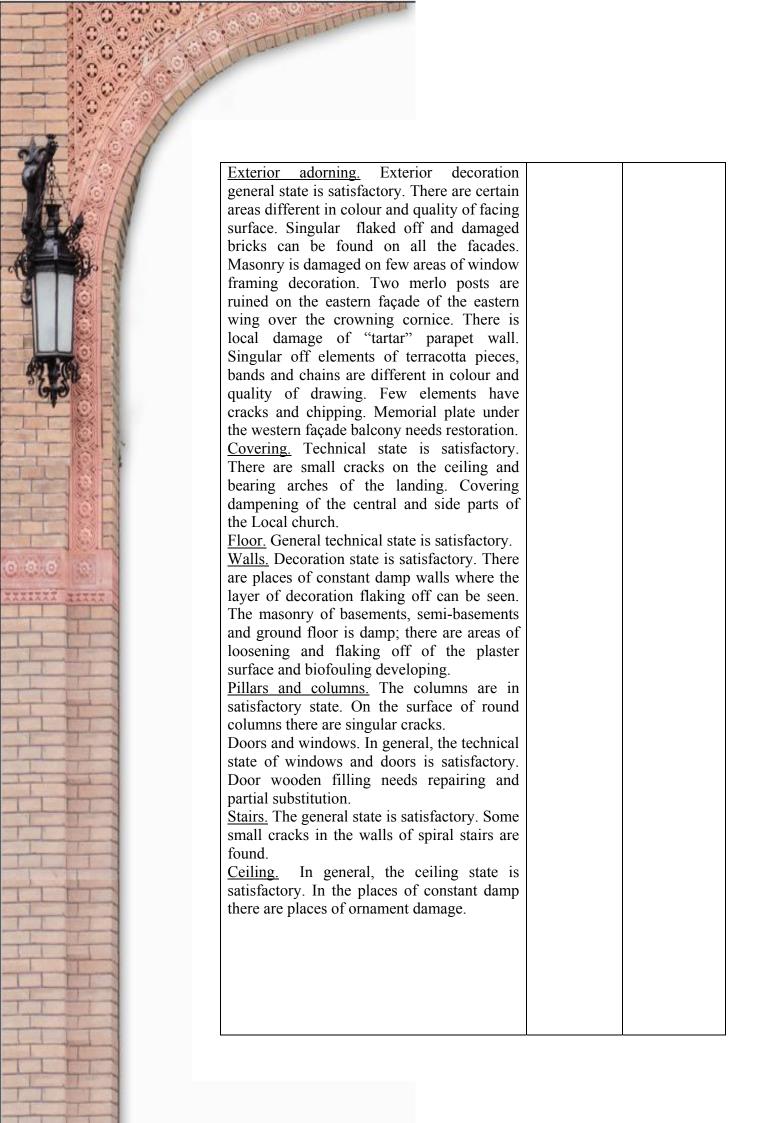


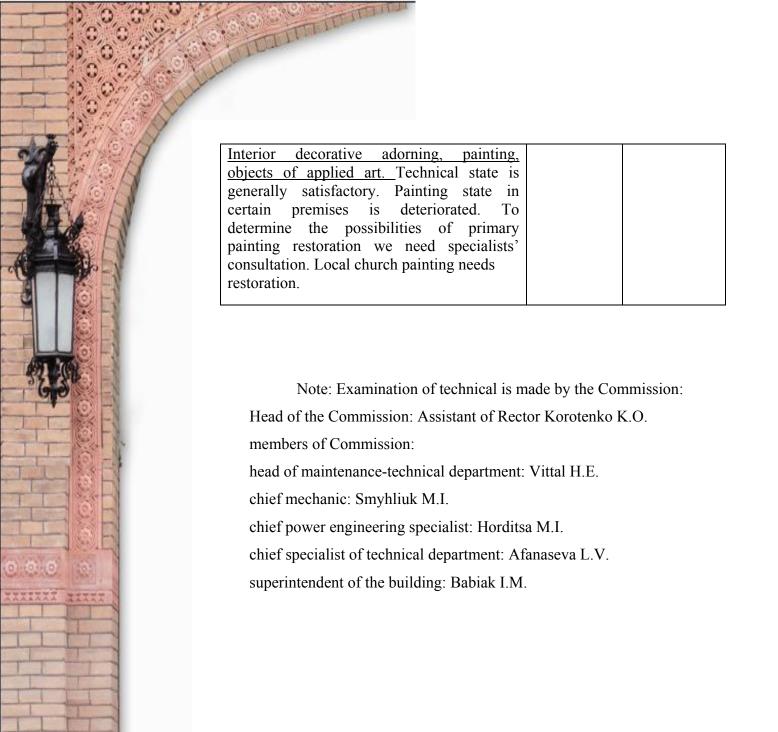


Main Characteristics of Defining Protection Rate of the Metropolitan Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans. Ensemble. Monument of national significance. 02.10.2006. Protection Number № 778/1.

TEL TENTE HELD

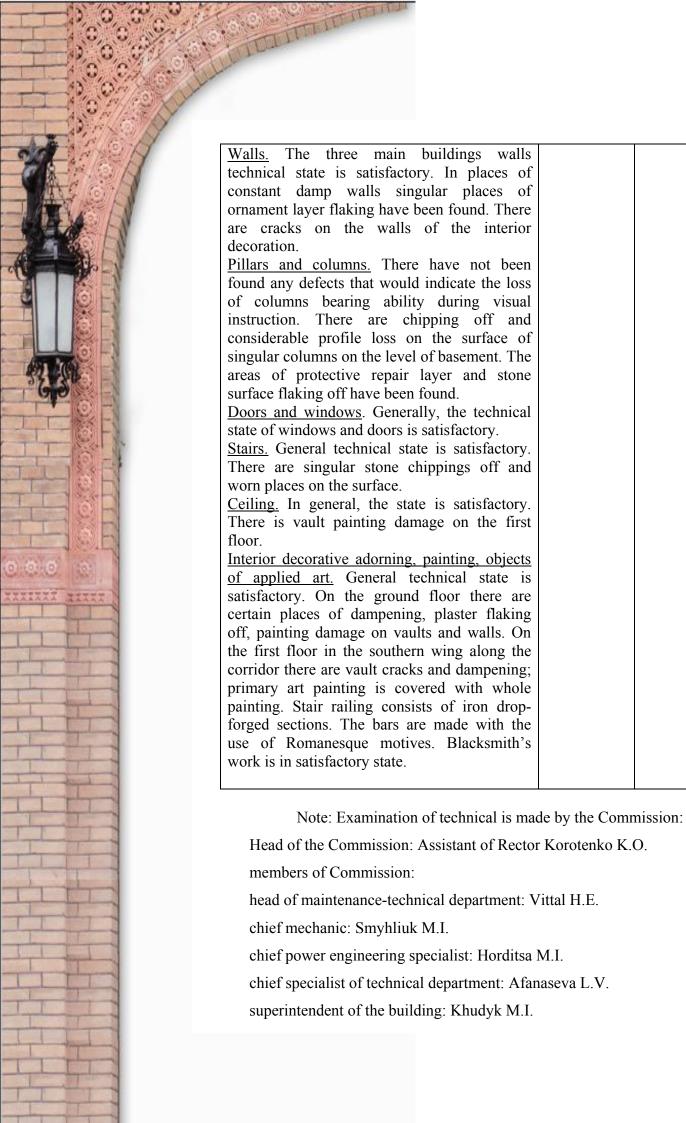
tional significance. 02.10.2006. Protection Nur	nber № //8/1.	
Characteristics	periodicity	registration place
General state of the monument is satisfactory Foundation. General state: satisfactory. Eastern wing is marked by foundation dampening and fungi damage. Horizontal damp-proofing is mutilated. Basements and blind areas. General technical state of basement and blind area is satisfactory. Local defects of face surface damage: layer flaking off, sandstone blocks corners chippings off, honeycombing and flaws on the limestone blocks, sandstone blocks, masonry eolation, basement surface dampening of eastern and northern facades of the right wing, certain places fungi, moss and mould damage. General state of the blind area along left wing and central façade near the front yard is relatively satisfactory: certain plates have minor cracks, obvious layer flaking off on the surface. Blind area has defects along eastern façade of the right wing: the solidity of plates laying is damaged, there are considerable cracks on the surface and through cracks, there is layer flaking off on stone surface, absence of singular parts substituted by concrete stamps. Walls. General technical state is satisfactory. Eolation of masonry. Singular bricks decorative layer have flaked off, areas of dampening and fungi damage. Bricks and ceramic decoration damage near western façade (park area). Roof. In general, the bearing elements of roof constructions are in satisfactory state. Roofing technical state is satisfactory state. Roofing technical state is satisfactory the solidity of connection joint elements is damaged; glaze layer is cracked and flaked off. Certain defective areas of canals: solidity of connection joint elements is damaged as well as the reliability of the surface. The wafer and cradling over absis part of the Local church needs changing.	annual examination	Registry of technical state of Chernivtsi National University buildings in the Technical Department





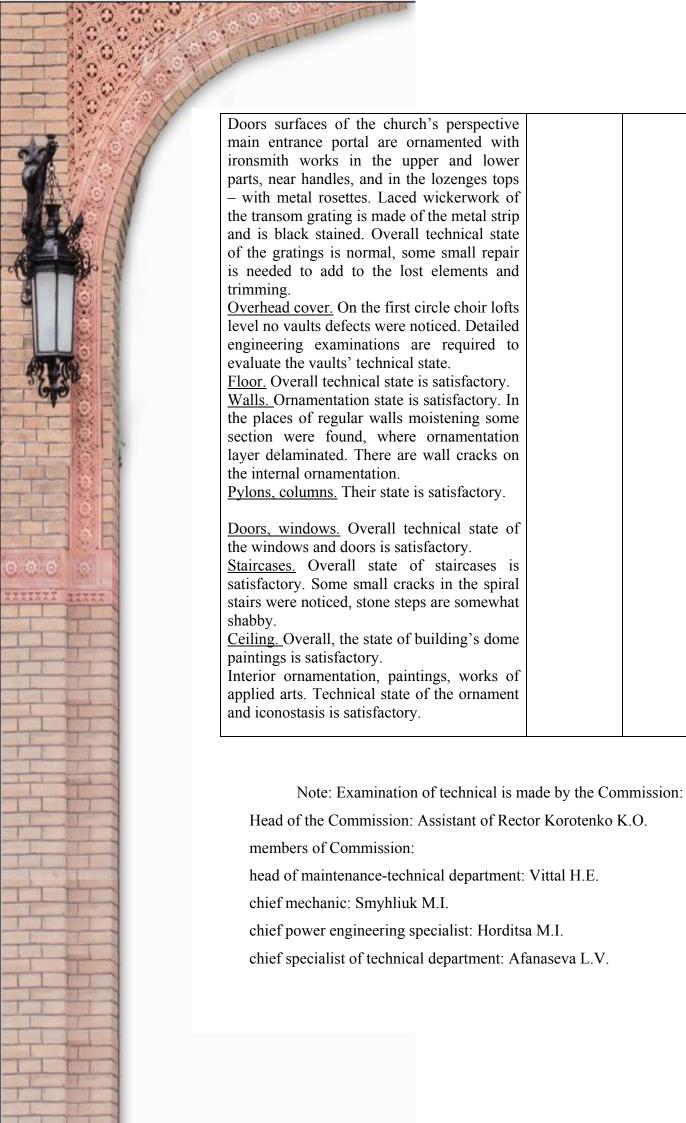
Main Characteristics of Defining Protection Rate of the Seminary Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans. Ensemble. Monument of national significance. 02.10.2006. Protection Number № 778/2.

Characteristics	periodicity	registration
		place
Overall state of the monument: satisfactory.	annual	Registry of
Foundation. Overall state is satisfactory.	examination	technical
Marks of dampening, fungi damage.		state of
Basement and blind area. Basement general		Chernivtsi
technical state is satisfactory. Local damage		National
of exterior stone surface: layerwise flaking-		University
off, blocks corners, chipping off, surface		buildings in
honeycombs and cissing and masonry mortar		the Technical
erosion. Singular cracked bricks. Blind area		Department
technical state is satisfactory. Plates of the		_
blind area are cracked and do not fit into the		
basis. Areas of prolonged damp have been		
found as well as fungi and moss on plates		
surface.		
Walls. General technical state is satisfactory.		
Masonry mortar erosion has been observed.		
Large areas of dampening and obvious fungi		
and moss in the places where dripstones		
appear.		
Roof. The structure of the roof is wooden. In		
general, bearing roof construction elements		
state is satisfactory. Roofing technical state		
is satisfactory. The canals technical state is		
satisfactory. Drainpipes general technical		
state is satisfactory.		
Exterior adorning. Exterior decoration		
general technical state is satisfactory. Certain		
areas differ in colour and quality of face		
surface. Singular bricks surfaces in all the		
facades are damaged and flaked off; there are		
considerable areas of dampening, mud, moss		
on some areas of profiled decorative		
elements. There are spalls and considerable		
profile loss.		
Covering. The vaults general technical state		
of the ground floor and the first floor is,		
mostly, satisfactory. Considerable cracks		
along vaults marshalling have been found in		
certain premises of the first floor.		
Floor. General technical state is satisfactory.		



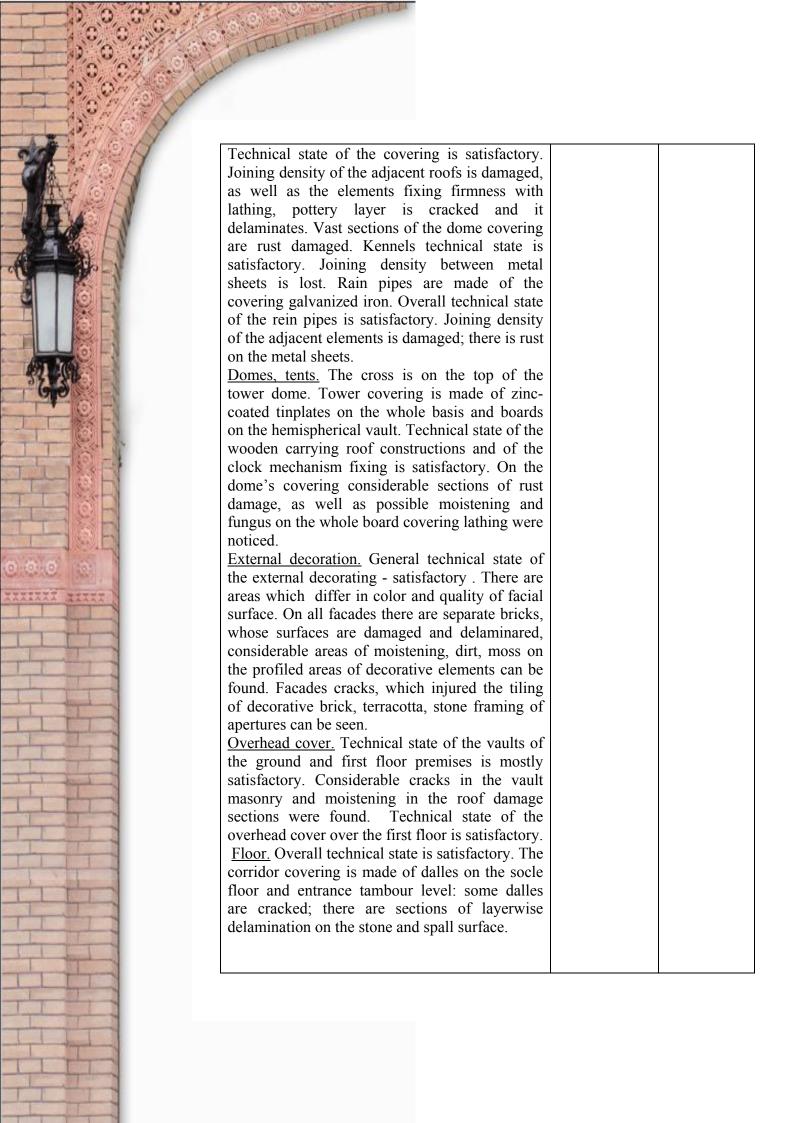
Main Characteristics of Defining Protection Rate of the Seminary Church of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans. Ensemble. Monument of national significance. 02.10.2006. protection Number № 778/3.

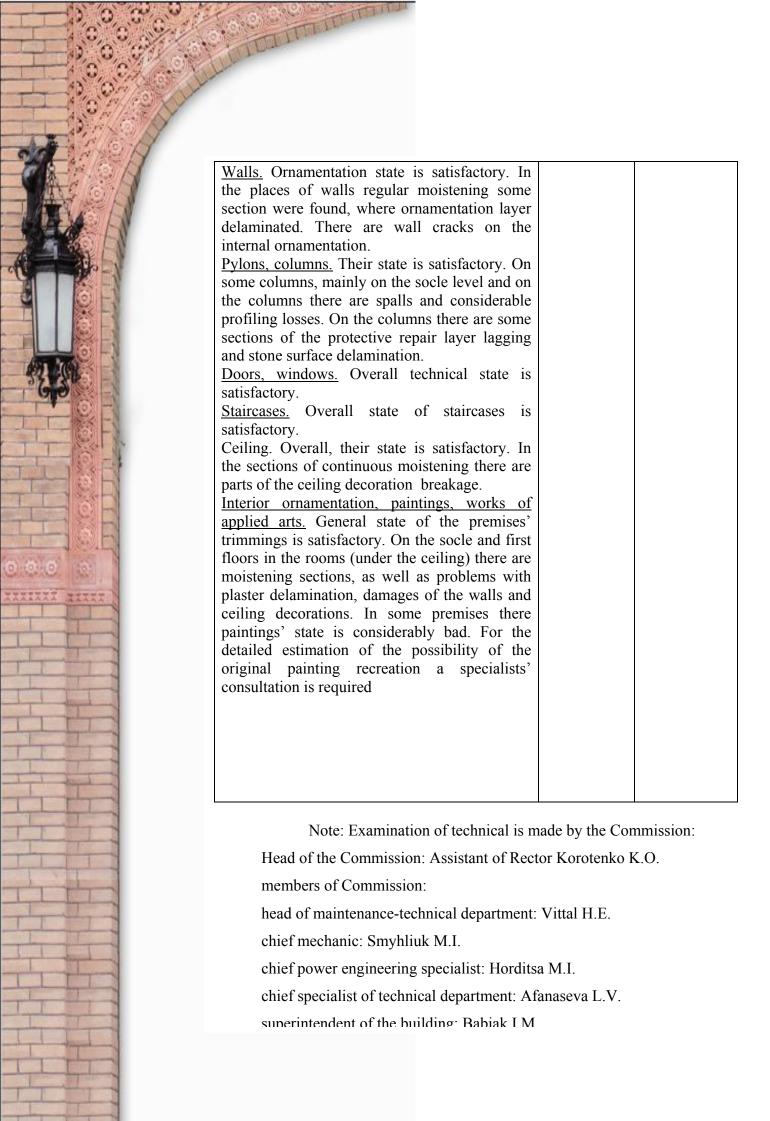
Characteristics	periodicity	registration place
Overall state is satisfactory.	annual	Registry of
,		
Foundations. Overall state is satisfactory.	examination	technical
Moistening marks and fungus damages are		state of
present. Damp proofing is broken. There are		Chernivtsi
wall cracks in the porticos.		National
Socles and pavings. Overall state is		University
satisfactory. On the socle and upwards of it on		buildings in
the walls there are moistening stains. There are		the Technical
local defects of the limestone obverse surface		Department
ruination: layerwise delamination, spall,		•
blowholes and surface dents. Paving flagstones		
are cracked, they lost their foundation		
contiguity density, there is no inclination from		
the building and there is fungus and moss		
there. Technical state of paving is satisfactory.		
Walls. Overall technical state of edifice walls		
is satisfactory. On the outward façade walls		
from the yard side and on the porticos' walls at		
the first floor height some cracks can be		
<u> </u>		
noticed. There are considerable sections of the		
brickwork drenching and brickwork mortar		
corrosion. Big drench sections, some fungus		
and moss can be found near waterspouts.		
Roof. Overall, supporting roof constructions		
state is satisfactory. Lathing and copper		
coverings are in the satisfactory state as well.		
Domes, tents. Lathing and copper covered		
purlins of the domes are of the satisfactory		
state.		
External decoration. Overall technical state of		
the external decoration is satisfactory. There		
are some sections which differ in colour and		
quality of the facial surface. Sections of falling		
out of the ornamental profiled bricks of the		
circles and draglinks are present. Stone fencing		
of the circuitous portico around the central		
dome's tholobate has some spalling and a		
layerwise stone surface delamination.		
Technical state of the crosses is satisfactory: at		
some spots the gilding layer is damages as well		
as some elements, which are either lost or		
damaged.		
		L



Main Characteristics of Defining Protection Rate of the Monastery Building of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans. Ensemble. Monument of national significance. 02.10.2006. Protection Number № 778/4.

Characteristics periodicity registration place Monument overall state is satisfactory. Foundations. Overall state is satisfactory. There are cracks all over the masonry and arch vaults. Detailed engineering examinations of the foundation's technical state are necessary to be done. Socles and pavings. Socle general technical state is satisfactory. There are some local ruination defects of the facing stone surface: layerwise delamination, spalls in the corner blocks, cissings and surface dents, laying mortar eolation. There is considerable stone moistening, fungus and moss presence, rust and soot stains. Some of the bricks are cracked. Stone riprap's overall technical state is satisfactory. Flagstones of the stone ripraps are cracked, they lost foundation contiguity density. There is no inclination from the building. Some sections of continuous moistening, fungus and moss over the flagstones surface were found. Curbing
Monument overall state is satisfactory. Foundations. Overall state is satisfactory. There are cracks all over the masonry and arch vaults. Detailed engineering examinations of the foundation's technical state are necessary to be done. Socles and pavings. Socle general technical state is satisfactory. There are some local ruination defects of the facing stone surface: layerwise delamination, spalls in the corner blocks, cissings and surface dents, laying mortar eolation. There is considerable stone moistening, fungus and moss presence, rust and soot stains. Some of the bricks are cracked. Stone riprap's overall technical state is satisfactory. Flagstones of the stone ripraps are cracked, they lost foundation contiguity density. There is no inclination from the building. Some sections of continuous moistening, fungus and moss over the
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HAUSTONES STILLAGE WELE TOTALD CHILDING
sank into the ground in some areas. Walls. Overall technical state of edifice
walls is satisfactory. There is an eolation of
the laying mortar. Large drench sections,
some fungus and moss can be found near
waterspouts. On the southern façade from
the Kotsyubynskoho street side there is a
wall high crack. Arched brick vaults are
slackened. A detailed engineering
inspection is necessary to be done to
determine the causes and to eliminate the
wall distortions.
Roof. In general, load-bearing elements of
the roof constructions are in satisfactory
state. All wooden roof constructions over
the building have fungus. There are cracks
over the framing bottom beams, braces,
lathing, tie beams and purlins, moistening
and rotting of the inferior purlin, upper and
lower tie beams, grating moistening.





Main Characteristics of Defining Protection Rate of the Park and Park buildings of Residence of Bukovyna Metropolitans. Ensemble. Monument of national significance. 02.10.2006. Protection Number № 778/5.

national significance. 02.10.2000. I following in		T
Characteristics	periodicity	registration
		place
neral state of the monument is satisfactory.	annual	Registry of
Park and park buildings belong to the	examination	technical
Bukovyna Metropolitans Residence		state of
monument architecture and are situated in		Chernivtsi
the northern-western part of the city of the		National
Domnyk Mountain. To the east, west and		University
north the park is surrounded by a stone		buildings in
fence. Park layout reflects compositional		the Technical
axis on which the monument to J.Hlavka, an		Department
arbour, the stairs to the park entrance, a pool		
and a grotto. There are three fountains with		
pools in the park. Metropolitans, Seminary		
and Monastery buildings and Seminary		
Church create a front yard with a stone		
fence with iron bars facing Kotsiubynskoho		
Street. Entrance gate makes a brick vault;		
terraced crown over the crowning cornice is		
covered with "tartar" roofing decorated with		
facing bricks pieces. The gate is of iron		
bars. The posts and fence foundation have		
losses of singular masonry fragments and		
"tartar" tiles need restoration of joints filling		
and tiles fixing, decorative gothic benders		
and other decoration elements loss.		
J.Hlavka monument plinth needs restoration		
of limestone. It is necessary to make yard		
territory layout to deflect precipitation.		

Note: Examination of technical is made by the Commission:

Head of the Commission: Assistant of Rector Korotenko K.O.

members of Commission:

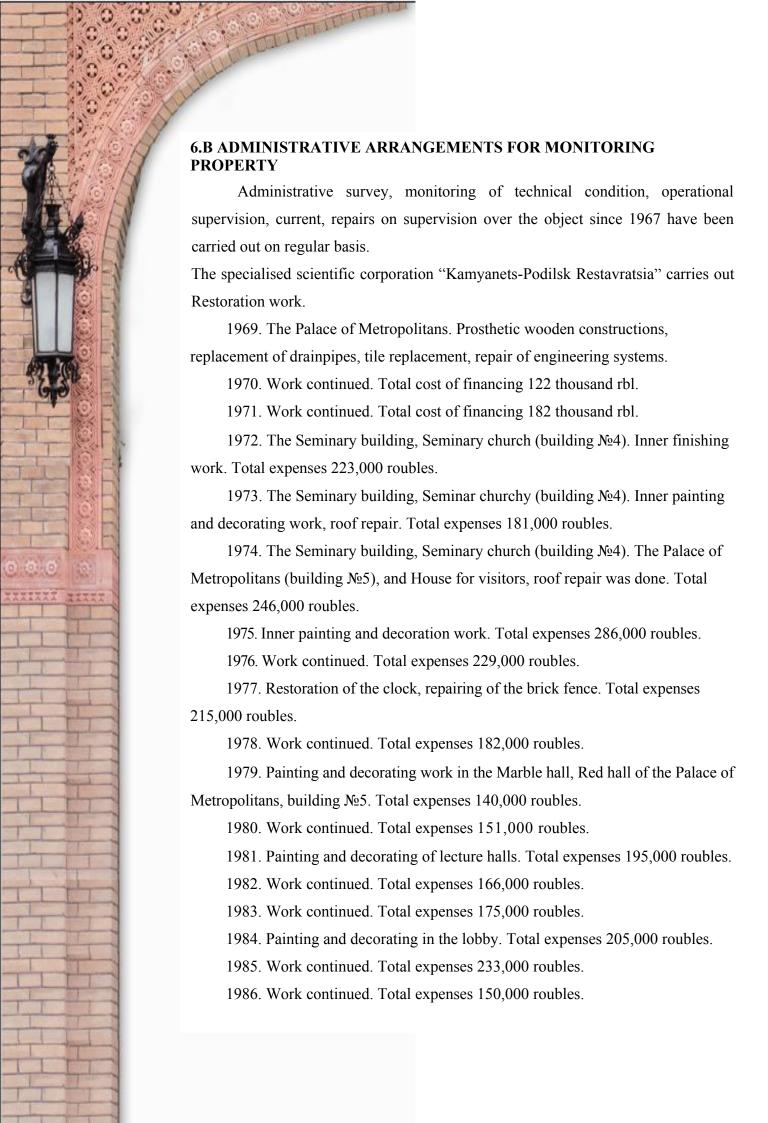
head of maintenance-technical department: Vittal H.E.

chief mechanic: Smyhliuk M.I.

chief power engineering specialist: Horditsa M.I.

chief specialist of technical department: Afanaseva L.V.

director of Botanical garden: Vykliuk M.I.



1987. Seminary church. Painting and restoration work. Total expenses 164,000 roubles. 1988. Work continued. Total expenses 185,000 roubles. 1989. Work continued. Total expenses 102,000 roubles. 1990. The Palace of Metropolitans, building №5. Painting and decoration work in the lobby. Total expenses 159,000 roubles. 1991. The same place, lecture-halls, colouring by mastic. Total expenses 246,000 roubles. 1992. Work continued. Total expenses 218,000 roubles. 1993. Work continued. Total expenses (according to prices of 1984) 32,000 roubles. 2006. Roof repair. Total expenses 4,140,000 UAH. 2007. Work continued. Total expenses 2,428,410 UAH. Examination of technical is made by the Commission: Head of the Commission: Assistant of Rector Korotenko K.O. members of Commission: head of maintenance-technical department: Vittal H.E. chief mechanic: Smyhliuk M.I. chief power engineering specialist: Horditsa M.I. chief specialist of technical department: Afanaseva L.V. superintendent of the building: Babiak I.M. 6.C RESULTS OF PREVIOUS REPORTING EXERCISES 1969. Design estimates on the architectural ensemble restoration. Chernivtsi, design and research institute "Dneprgrazhdpromstroy" Gosstroy Ukr.SSR. 1970. Design estimates on the restoration of the architectural ensemble by Ukrainian specialised scientific and restoration association Kyiv Interregional Specialized Scientific and Production Workshop. State Construction Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Ukr.SSR.

TO THE THE Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Ukr.SSR. work. Reports on session of the restoration council, volume I. vertical planning and gardening. the Council of Ministers of the Ukr.SSR. union of architects of Ukraine, design firm "Chernivtsiarkhproekt". and reconstruction of the Ministry of construction and architecture of Ukraine. volumes. monuments Chernivtsi

Electric lighting plan, estimate. Water supply and water drain plan. Lightning rod plan. Ukrainian specialised scientific and restoration association Kyiv Interregional Specialized Scientific and Production Workshop. State Construction

1985. The report and design offers on restoration of wall painting in Seminary church. Conclusions on painting inspection of painting. Results of chemical analyses. Technique and technology of the restoration work. A diary of restoration

Design offers and the report on painting restoration, volumes II, III.

The project of restoration of the park and the park constructions: the project of

Ukrainian specialised scientific and restoration association Kyiv Interregional Specialized Scientific and Production Workshop. State Construction Committee of

1986. The project of restoration work in the local church of the Palace of Metropolitans: architectural and construction documentation substantiation.

2004. General inspection of technical conditions in 5 volumes. The national

2006. Registration forms, 5 books. The architectural ensemble certification in 5 volumes. Design and production company "Aksima", Department of restoration

2006. Scientific and technological inspection of the Seminary church, 3

State scientific and technological centre for preservation and restoration of

(SSTC "KONTREST"), the Ministry of construction and architecture of Ukraine.

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Oblast state administration, Administration of Yuriy Fedkovich Chernivtsi National University. State service for protection of the cultural heritage of Ukraine.

Restoration work is performed according to the results of inspection. General condition of the architectural monuments is good.

PART 7. DOCUMENTATION



7.A Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorisation table and other audiovisual materials

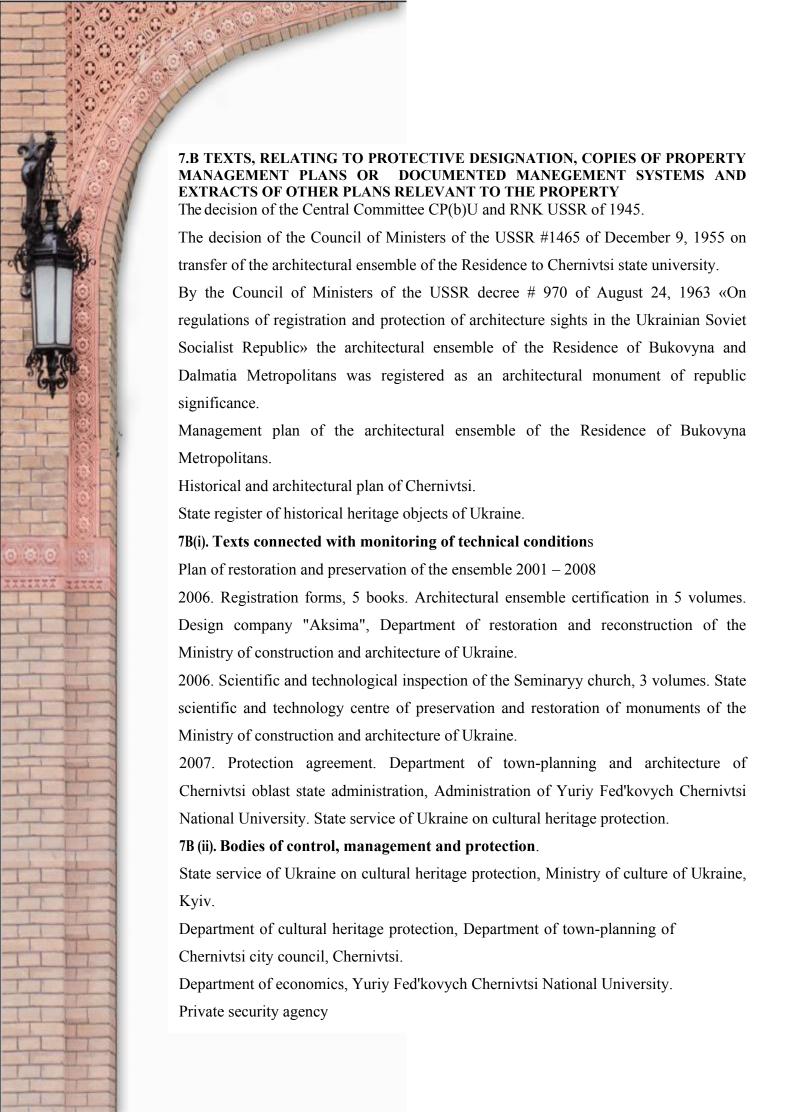
		1415			Copyright owner	820 11 10 IND UN 1889	
Id. No	Format (slide/ print/ video)	Caption	Date of Photo (mo/yr)	Photographer/ Director of the video	(if different that photographer/ director of the video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, ande-mail)	Non exclusive cession of right
2.1.	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans: fragment of the main entrance	2008	I.Fodchuk	I.Fodchuk		Non exclusive cession of right
2.2	Print	Architectural Ensemble of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans	1880	Unknown	Local History Museum in Chrenivtsi	Chernivtsi	Non exclusive cession of right
2.3	Print	Seminary Building	End of the 19 th century		I.Fodchuk		Non exclusive cession of right
2.4	Print	Architectural Ensemble of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans	2000	V.Borisov	Chernivtsi National University	Chernivtsi,	Non exclusive cession of right
2.5	Print	Former Visitors' House with the Clock Tower		V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka		Non exclusive cession of right
2.6	Print	Central Risalit of Metropolitan's Palace	2004	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
2.7	Print	Seminary Church of Three Prelates. General View	2008	Y. Zhelesnyak	Y. Zhelesnyak	Ukraine. Kiev e-mail: ferrum23@gala.net	Non exclusive cession of right
2.8	Print	Seminary Church, Fragment of Wall-Painting	2006	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
2.9	Print	Seminary Church. Dome Drum	2006	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
2.10	Print	Pattern of Coloured Tiles on the Roof of the Metropolitan's Palace	2008	I.Fodchuk	1.Fodchuk	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail: i.fodchyk@chnu.cv.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
2.11	Print	Bust of the Architect Josef Hlávka in the Park behind the Residence	2008	I.Fodehuk	I.Fodchuk	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail: i.fodchyk@chnu.cv.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
2.12	Print	Park behind the Residence	2008	I.Fodchuk	I.Fodchuk	Chemivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail: i.fodchyk@chnu.cv.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
2.13	Print	Park, Residence. Fragments	2008	I.Fodchuk	I.Fodchuk	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail: i.fodchyk@chnu.cv.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
2.14	Print	Southern Façade of the Metropolitan's Palace	2008	Y.Tevtul	Y.Tevtul	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-528795	Non exclusive cession of right
2.15	Frint	Visitors' House	2008	Y.Zhelesnyak	Y. Zhelesnyak	Ukraine, Kiev e-mail: ferrum23@gala.net	200000
2.16	Print	Fragment of the Metropolitan's Palace	2005	Y.Tevtul	Y.Tevtul	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-528795	Non exclusive cession of right
2.17	Print	First Construction Committee for Architectural Ensemble of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans	1864	Unknown	Chernivtsi National University	Chernivtsi, Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914, e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua	
2.18	3 Print	Monument of the First	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi	Non exclusive

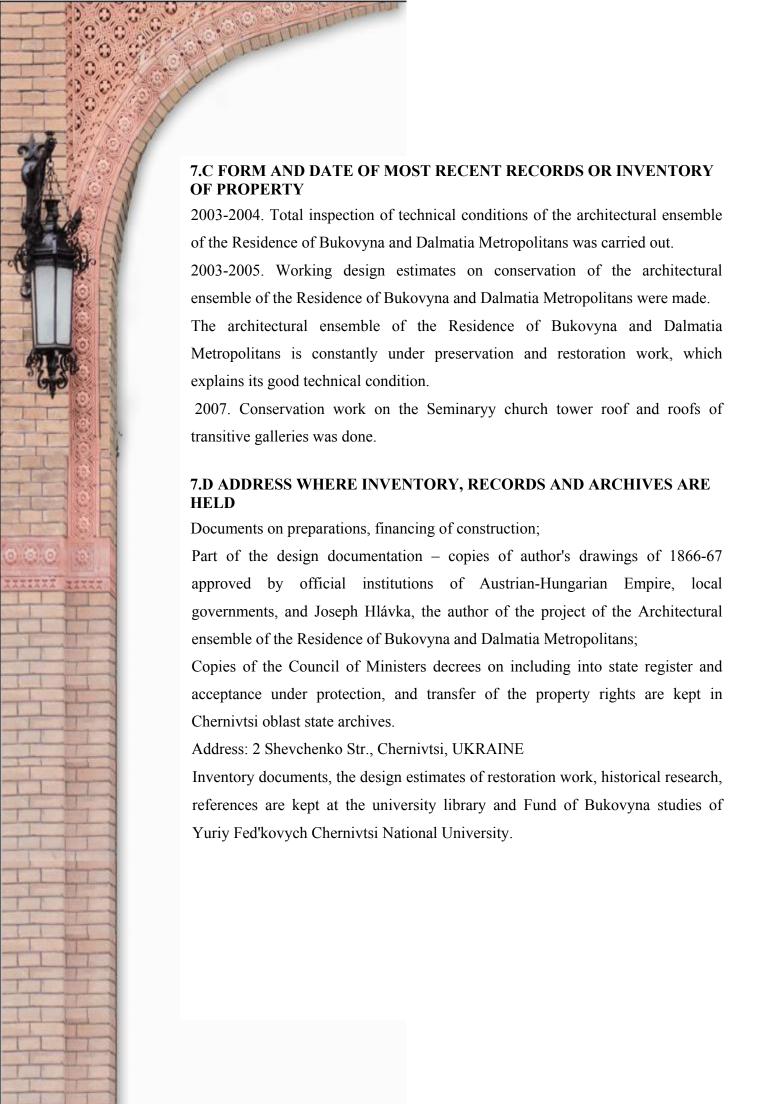
	Metropolitan Eugen Hackmann in front of the Cathedral. Chernivtsi,				tel: 0038-03722-525905	cession of right
2.19 Print	Hackmann-Street 2 Memorial Plate for the First Metropolitan Eugen Hackmann in Chernivtsi, Holowna-Street 82	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
2.20 Print	Old Bishops House. Engraving	Beginning of the 19 th century	Unknown	Chernivtsi National University	Chernivtsi, Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914, e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
2.21 Print	Laying of the First Stone to the Basement of the Residence	1864	Unknown	Chernivtsi National University	Chernivtsi , Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914, e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
2.22 Print	Fragment of the Interior of the Synodal (Marble) Hall	Beginning of the 20 th century	Unknown	Chernivtsi National University	Chernivtsi, Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914, e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
2.23 Print	Seminary Church	2007	V.Babukh	Chernivtsi National University	Chernivtsi , Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914,	Non exclusive cession of right
2.24 Print	Buildings of Architectural Ensemble of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (Visitors House, Local Church)	2007	I.Fodchuk	I.Fodehuk	e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail:	Non exclusive cession of right
2.25 Print	Chernivtsi National Yuriy- Fedkovych-University, Graduation Ceremony in the Main Yard	2007	I.Fodehuk	1.Fodehuk	i.fodehyk@chnu.ev.ua Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail:	Non exclusive cession of right
2.26 Print	Buildings of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (Visitors House, Local Church)	2007	I.Fodchuk	I,Fodehuk	i.fodchyk@chnu.cv.ua Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail:	Non exclusive cession of right
2.27 Print	Clock Tower	2007	I.Fodchuk	I.Fodehuk	i.fodchyk@chnu.cv.ua Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail:	Non exclusive cession of right
2.28 Print	Fragment of the Front of the Metropolitan Palace	2008	I.Fodchuk	I.Fodchuk	i.fodchyk@chnu.ev.ua Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail:	Non exclusive cession of right
2.29 Print	Fragment of the Front of the Metropolitan Palace	2008	I.Fodehuk	1.Fodchuk	i.fodchyk@chnu.ev.ua Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-584858 mob:0038-050-3745233 e-mail:	Non exclusive cession of right
2.30 Print	Main Yard of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans and Seminary Building	2008	P.Fochuk	Chernivtsi National University	Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914,	Non exclusive cession of right
2.31 Print	Main Yard of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. Ceremony of Studies' Beginning for the First Year Students	2008	P.Fochuk	Chernivtsi National University	e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua Chernivtsi, Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914, e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua	Non exclusive cession of right
3.1 Print	Chernivtsi City, Universytetska-Street, the	Beginning of the 20 th	Unknown	Postcard from the Local History	Cherniytsi .	Non exclusive cession of right

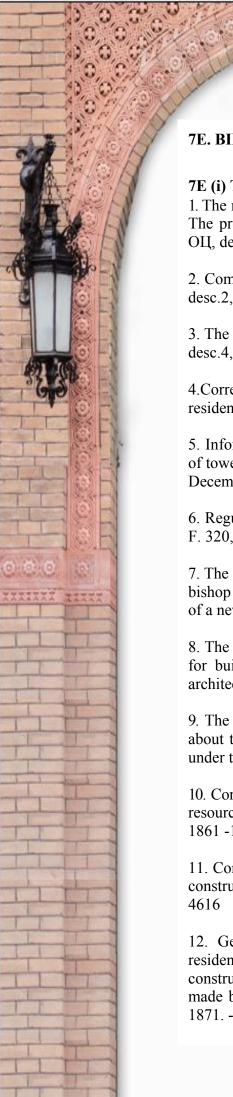
		former Metropolitan-Street	century		Museum in		
3.2	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and	1902	Unknown	Chernivtsi	OLD STATE OF THE S	WWW.Trib. Housewayson.gov.co.
×	133314	Dalmatia Metropolitans. General View.	1902	Unknown	Postcard from the Local History Museum in	Chernivtsi,	Non exclusive cession of right
3.3	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. General View.	Beginning of the 20 th century	Unknown	Chernivtsi Postcard from the Local History Museum in	Chernivtsi,	Non exclusive cession of right
3.4	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. General View.	Beginning of the 20 th century	Unknown	Chernivtsi Postcard from the Local History Museum in	Chernivtsi,	Non exclusive cession of right
3.5	Print	Panorama View of Chernivtsi. Watercolour.	End of the 19 th century	Unknown	Chernivtsi Postcard from the Local History Museum in	Chernivtsi,	Non exclusive cession of right
3.6	Print	Gate of Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans	Beginning of the 20 th century	Unknown	Chernivtsi Postcard from the Local History Museum in	Chernivtsi,	Non exclusive cession of right
3.7	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. General View.	Beginning of the 20 th century	Unknown	Chernivtsi Postcard from the Local History Museum in Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi,	Non exclusive cession of right
3.8	Print	Warsaw. Wilanuw – residence of King Jan III Sobieski, XVII –XIX centuries, built in the 17 th	1995	M.Janczyk (Poland)	Chernivtsi National University	Chernivtsi , Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914,	Non exclusive cession of right
3.9	Print	century Belvedere Palace built by Prince Eugen von Savoy, Vienna. Postcard	2006	Edition C.Bauer (Austria)	Chernivtsi National University	e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua Chernivtsi, Kocyubinskogo Street,2 tel.: 0038-0372-526235, fax: 0038-0372-552914.	Non exclusive cession of right
3.10	Print	Vienna Belveder, Viev ferrace and lower palace.	2009	I.Ivanina	1.1vanina	e-mail: officechnu.edu.ua Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-515299	Non exclusive cession of right
3.11	Print	Vienna Belveder. Uffer palace. Architect Hildebrant.	2009	I.Ivanina	I.Ivanina	mob:0038-050-9513890 Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-515299 mob:0038-050-9513890	Non exclusive cession of right
	Print	Vo-le-Viconte Castle (Sena and Marna Department, France, 1661)	http://superstyle.ru/28aug2006/vo_le_vikont				
	Print	Vo-le-Viconte Castle (Sena and Marna Department, France, 1661)	http://www.avialine.com/country/6/photo/40/95/133/13.html				
3.14	Print	Nimfenburg Castle, Munich, Germany	. http://euguide.ru/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/germany 9.jpg				
3.15	Print		. http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0b/lmage				
3.16	Print	Nimfenburg Castle, Munich. Germany	http://content	t.foto.mail.ru/mail	/eugen.k65/1246/i-1	247.jpg	
3.17 3.18		Peterhof Palace, Russia Kiev Pechersk Lavra, Monastery of the Caves. Residence of the Ukrainian		nuseum,ru//img V. Zhydchenko	V. Zhydchenko	Ukraine, Kiev	
3.19	Print	Orthodox Metropolitans Епископская резиденция в Вюрцбурге, XVII -XVIII ст., общий вид	в http://www.residenz-wuerzburg.de/englisch/residenz/history.htm				
3.20	Print		B http://www.residenz-wuerzburg.de/englisch/residenz/tour.htm				
3.21	Print	Salsburg archbishops'	http://www.hellbrunn.at/hellbrunn/english/info/gallery_detail.asp?key=191				
3.22	Print	residence Helbrunn Salsburg archbishops' residence Helbrunn	http://www.impression.ru/images/img00000400.jpg				

3.23	Print	Vienna Arsenal 1849-1856. Architects Eduard van der Nulla and August Sikkard	2009	I.Korotun	I.Korotun	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-36224 mob:0038-050-8299974	Non exclusive cession of right
3.24	Print	von Sikkardsburg Vienna Arsenal 1849-1856. Architects Eduard van der Nulla and August Sikkard von Sikkardsburg. Building	2009	I.Korotun	I.Korotun	e-mail: i.korotyn@mail.ru Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-36224 mob:0038-050-8299974 e-mail: i.korotyn@mail.ru	Non exclusive cession of right
3.25	Print	Vienna Arsenal. Building №1, entrance fragment	2009	I.Ivanina	I.Ivanina	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-515299 mob:0038-050-9513890	Non exclusive cession of right
3.26	Print	Vienna Arsenal. Building №1	2009	I.Ivanina	I.Ivanina	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-515299 mob:0038-050-9513890	Non exclusive cession of right
3.27	Print	Vienna Arsenal. Building Na1, inner yard fragment	2009	LIvanina	I.Ivanina	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-515299	Non exclusive cession of right
3.28	Print	Vienna Arsenal. Building №1, inner yard fragment	2009	1.Ivanina	I.Ivanina	mob:0038-050-9513890 Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-515299	Non exclusive cession of right
3.29	Print	Vienna Arsenal: military museum, architects L.Ferster and T.Hansen	2009	l.Korotun	I.Korotun	mob:0038-050-9513890 Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-36224 mob:0038-050-8299974 e-mail: i.korotyn@mail.ru	Non exclusive cession of right
4.1	Print	Metropolitan's Palace. Refectory.	2003	I.Korotun	I.Korotun	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-36224 mob:0038-050-8299974 e-mail: i.korotyn@mail.ru	Non exclusive cession of right
4.2	Print	Metropolitan's Palace. Refectory.	2003	I.Korotun	LKorotun	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-36224 mob:0038-050-8299974 e-mail: i.korotyn@mail.ru	Non exclusive cession of right
4.3	Print	Metropolitan's Palace. Marble Hall	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 003803722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.4	Print	Metropolitan's Palace. Marble Hall	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 003803722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.5	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. Detail of the Fence	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.6	Print		2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.7	Print		2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.8	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. The Main Yard	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 003803722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.9	Print		2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.10	Print		2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.11	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. Parapet	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.12	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. Tower of the Local Church.	2008	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi tel: 003803722-525905	Non exclusive cession of right
4.13	Print		2003	I.Korotun	I.Korotun	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-36224 mob:0038-050-8299974 e-mail: i.korotyn@mail.ru	Non exclusive cession of right
4.14	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans. Metropolitan's Palace	2003	I.Korotun	I.Korotun	Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-36224 mob:0038-050-8299974 e-mail: i.korotyn@mail.ru	Non exclusive cession of right
4.15	Print	Residence of Bukovyna and	2007	V.Slyvka	V.Slyvka	Chernivtsi	Non exclusive

Main Yard	
4.16 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2007 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. tel: 0038-03722- Graduation Ceremony in the Main Yard	Non exclusive cession of right
4.17 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2007 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. tel: 0038-03722- Graduation Ceremony in the Main Yard	Non exclusive cession of right
4.18 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2007 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. tel: 0038-03722- Graduation Ceremony in the Main Yard	Non exclusive cession of right
4.19 Print Main Entrance. Fragment. 2008 P.Fochuk Chernivtsi Chernivtsi , National Kocyubinskogo University tel.: 0038-0372- fax: 0038-0372- e-mail: officechr	-526235, -552914,
5.1 Print Main Entrance. Fragment 2008 P.Fochuk Chernivtsi Chernivtsi . National Kocyubinskogo University tel.: 0038-0372-: fax: 0038-0372-: e-mail: officechr	Non exclusive cession of right 526235, 552914,
5.2 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 P.Fochuk Chernivtsi Chernivtsi , Dalmatia Metropolitans. National Kocyubinskogo Plate of Protection of the University Residence being the	Non exclusive Street,2 cession of right 526235, 552914,
5.3 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. Small towers	Non exclusive
5.4 Print Metropolitan's Palace. Main 2008 V.Babukh Chernivtsi Chernivtsi , Stairs. Fragment V.Babukh Chernivtsi Chernivtsi , National Kocyubinskogo : University tel.: 0038-0372-5 fax: 0038-0372-5 e-mail: officechn	526235, 552914,
5.5 Print Visitors' House 2007 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi tel: 003803722-5	Non exclusive
5.6 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 I.Fodchuk I.Fodchuk Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. The Main Gate I.Fodchuk I.Fodchuk tel: 003803722-5 mob:0038-050-3: e-mail: i.fodchyk	Non exclusive cession of right 3745233
5.7 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 I.Fodchuk I.Fodchuk Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. The Main Gate. Fragment mob:0038-050-3 e-mail: i.fodchyk	Non exclusive cession of right 1745233
5.8 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. The Main Yard.	Non exclusive
5.9 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. The Main Yard V.Slyvka V.Slyvka tel: 003803722-5.	Non exclusive cession of right
5.10 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 V.Slyvka V.Slyvka Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. The Main Yard Chernivtsi tel: 0038-03722-2	Non exclusive cession of right
5.11 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 Y.Tevtul Y.Tevtul Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. Seminary Church.	Non exclusive cession of right
5.12 Print Residence of Bukovyna and 2008 Y.Tevtul Y.Tevtul Chernivtsi Dalmatia Metropolitans. Seminary Church.	Non exclusive cession of right



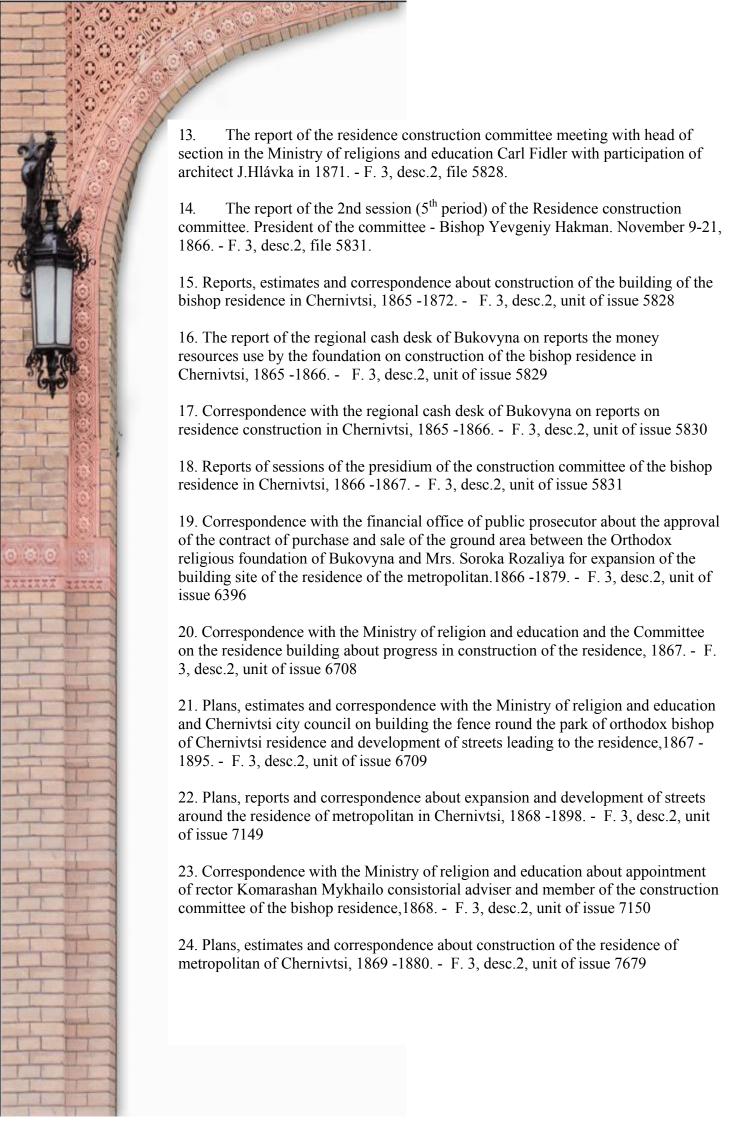




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- 2. Committee report on the results of the construction work. May 25, 1864. F.-OЦ, desc.2, file 10
- 3. The situational plan of the residence building constructions. 1863-1870. F. ОЦ, desc.4, file
- 4. Correspondence with the Orthodox consistory of Bukovyna about constructing the residence for a bishop of Bukovyna 1857 -1858. F. 3, desc. 2, unit of issue 2083
- 5. Information of the construction manager about completion of work in the chapel of tower with dome and cross near the Seminaryy building and request to sanctify it. December 16, 1873. F. 320, desc.3, file 2090.
- 6. Regulations on the management of the Episcopal Residence construction. 1874. F. 320, desc.3, file 2090.
- 7. The estimate and correspondence with the State ministry on demolishion of the old bishop residence in Chernivtsi and acquisition of the ground areas for construction of a new building. 1861. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 3720
- 8. The message of Bishop Yegeniy Hakman on formation of construction committee for building of a new Episcopal residence in Chernivtsi under the direction of architect Joseph Hlávka. May, 25/June 10, 1861. F. 3, desc. 2, file 4615
- 9. The message to regional president of Bukovyna Rudolf Amadej from Vienna about the accepted conditions of the residence construction according to plans and under the guidance of Joseph Hlávka. June 5, 1863. F. 3, desc. 2, file 4615
- 10. Correspondence with the State ministry on the approval of the plan and money resources for construction of the residence for an orthodox bishop of Chernivtsi, 1861-1863. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 4615
- 11. Correspondence with the Orthodox consistory on the approval of regulations for construction of the bishop residence in Chernivtsi, 1863. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 4616
- 12. General report on expenditures for construction of every building of the residence ensemble separately, the amount of expenses necessary to complete construction of the residence, total expenses for ensemble construction. Calculations made by architect and head of the residence construction Joseph Hlávka. June 10, 1871. F. 3, desc.2, file 5828.



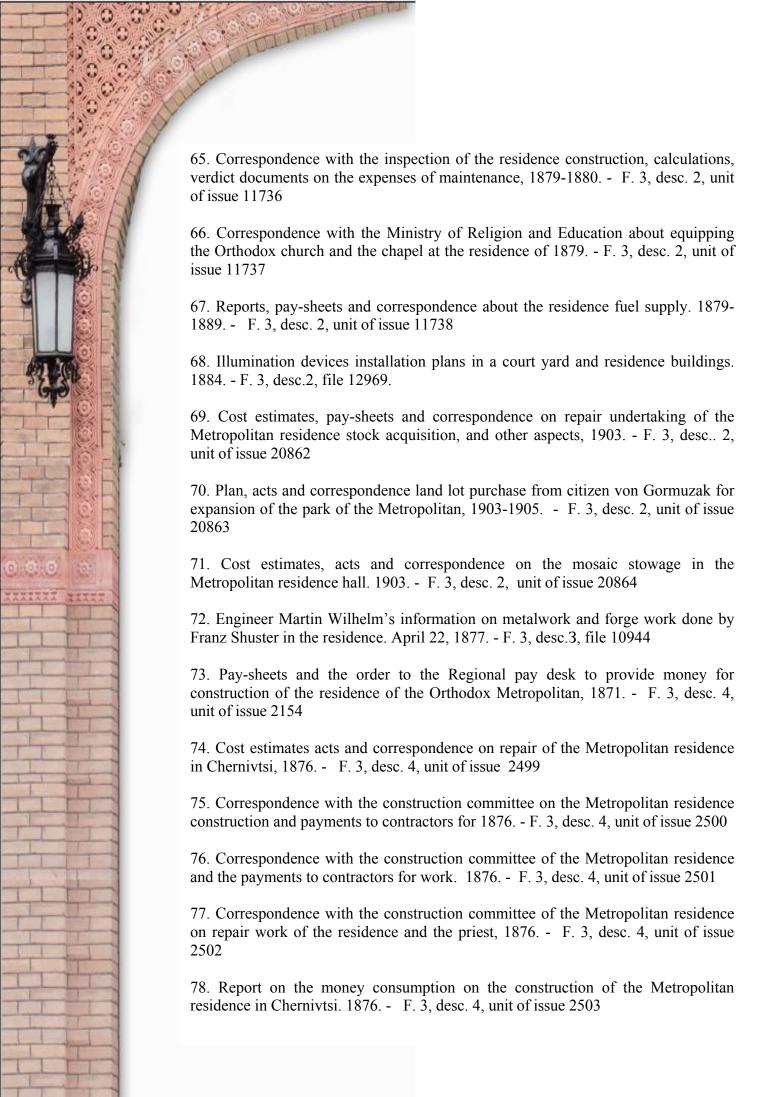
- 25. The situational plan of the land lot received by the residence construction committee from Chernivtsi community according to exchange agreement of July 19, 1871 in 1871 F. 3, desc.2, file 7679.
- 26. Estimates and correspondence between the Ministry of religion and education and the Orthodox consistory of Bukovyna about construction of the building of the bishop residence in Chernivtsi, 1869. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 7680
- 27. Correspondence with the Ministry of religion and education about the residence construction. 1870. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 7819
- 28. The report on the residences construction expenses according to kinds of work for the period 1864-1970. April 27, 1870. F. 3, desc.2, file 8102.
- 29. Reports on repayment of loans received by the communities of Bukovyna from the fund for construction of the residence, 1870. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 8105
- 30. Correspondence between the Ministry of religion and education, the Orthodox consistory of Bukovyna and the construction committee of the residence of metropolitan about progress in construction of the residence,1871 -1872. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 8624
- 31. Correspondence between the Ministry of religion and education and the technical department about construction and equipment of the residence of a bishop in Chernivtsi, 1871 1880. F. 3, desc. 2, unit of issue 8625
- 32. The estimate and correspondence between the Ministry of religion and education and the committee on progress in construction of the residence of metropolitan in Chernivtsi, 1871 -1879 F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 8626
- 33. Correspondence between the Orthodox consistory of Bukovyna and the construction committee about progress in construction of the residence and parochial house, 1872 -
- 1873. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9014
- 34. The estimate and register on construction of the residence of metropolitan in Chernivtsi, 1872 -1873. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue
- 35. Reports, certificates and correspondence on progress in works on the termination of construction of the residence in Chernivtsi, 1874. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9464
- 36. Drawing of a clock tower of the residence ensemble. 1874 F. 3, desc.2, file 9464.
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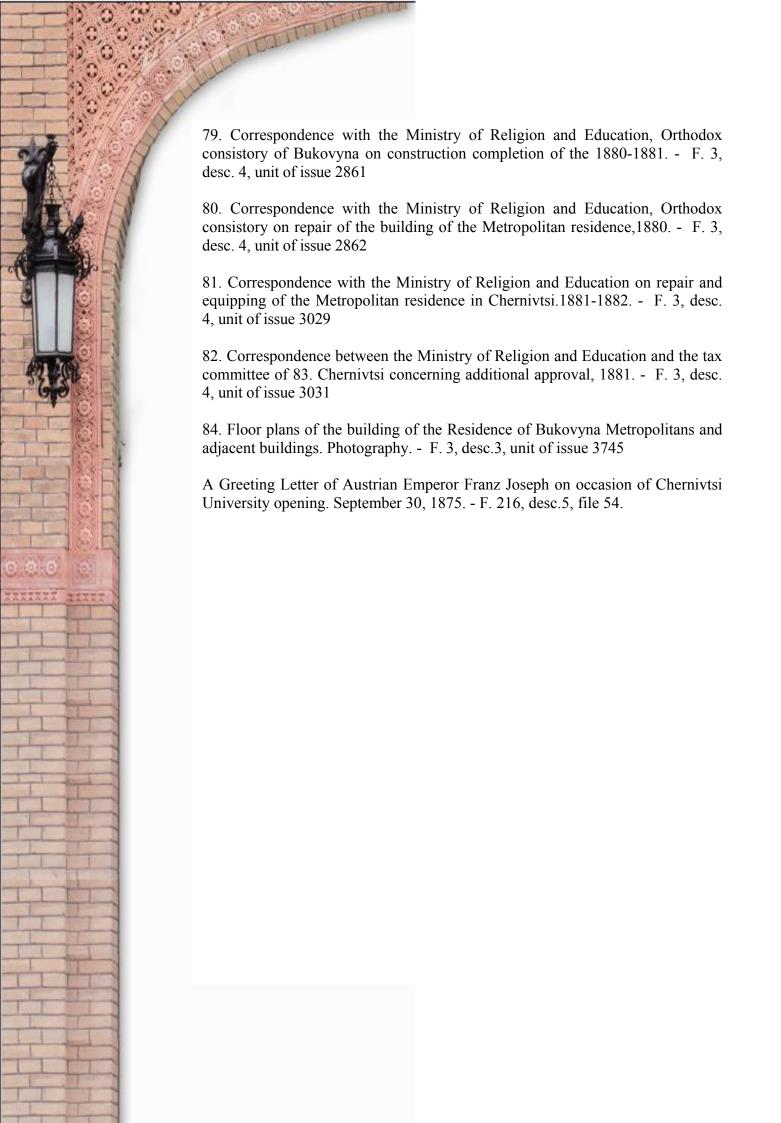


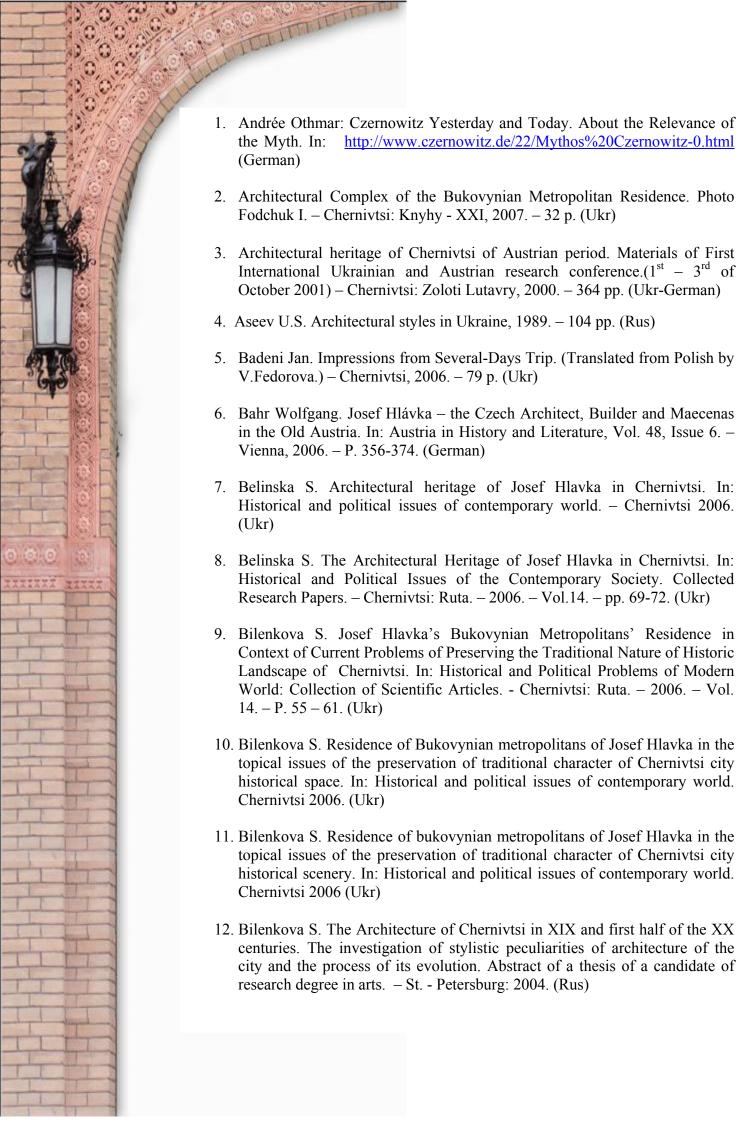
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- 39. Correspondence with the Ministry of religion and education about the use of artists for icon painting, 1874. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9907
- 40. Certificates, extracts and correspondence about progress in work on termination of the building of the bishop residence,1874. -1875. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9908
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- 47. Estimates, certificates and correspondence about manufacturing of the equipment for the bishop residence, 1871. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9915
- 48. Estimates, correspondence about manufacturing of furniture for the apartment of the archimandrite of the bishop residence, 1874. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9916
- 49. Certificates, lists and correspondence about delivery of forge products for building of the residence and sale at auction forge and quarry workshops with the stock because of the termination of construction work, 1874. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9617
- 50. Estimates, correspondence with the Orthodox consistory of Bukovyna on paving roads and sidewalks leading to the residence of orthodox archbishop of Chernivtsi, 1881. F. 3, desc.2, unit of issue 9618



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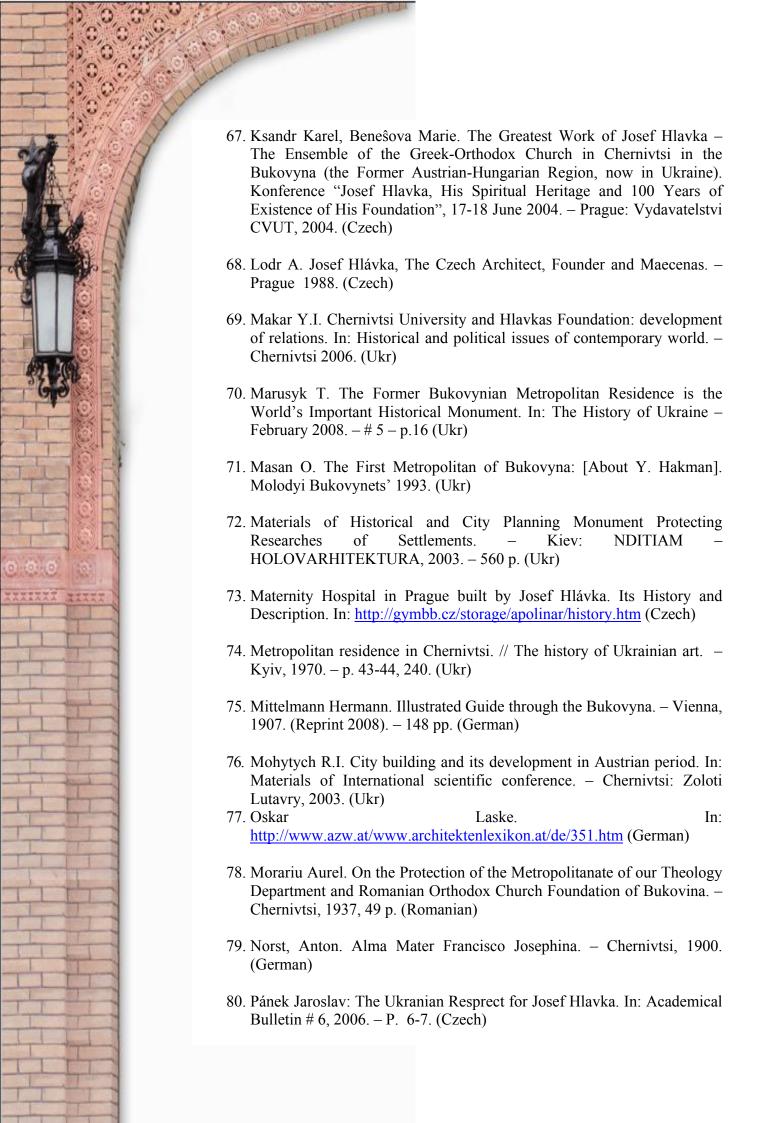


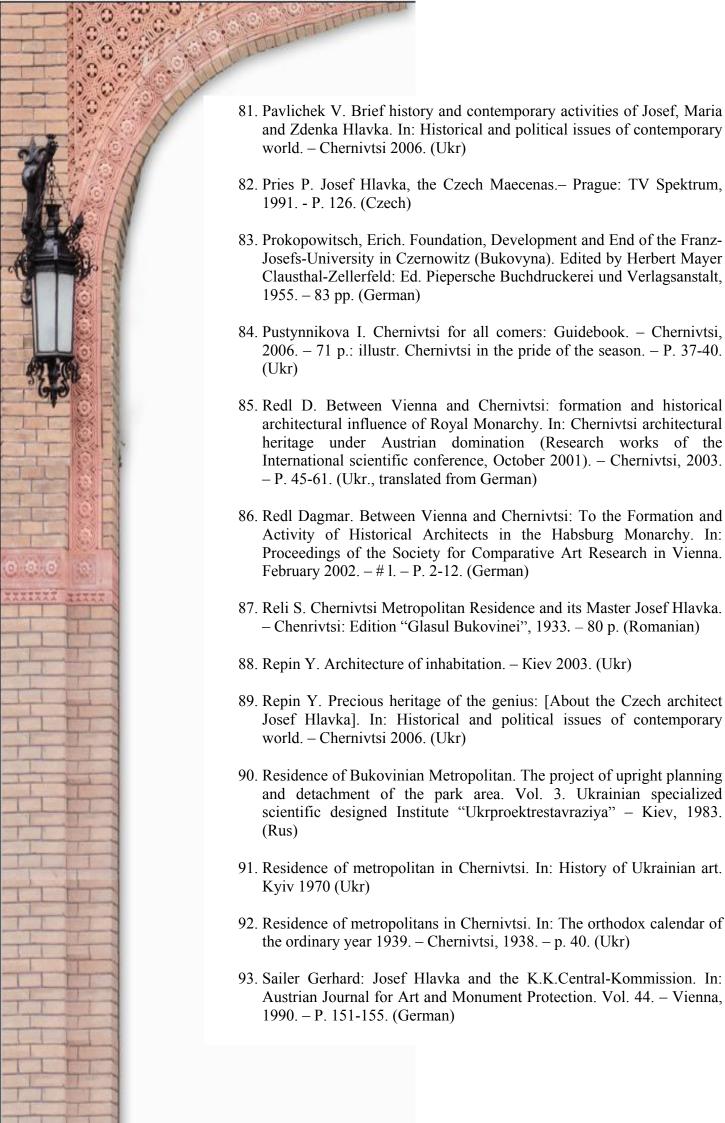
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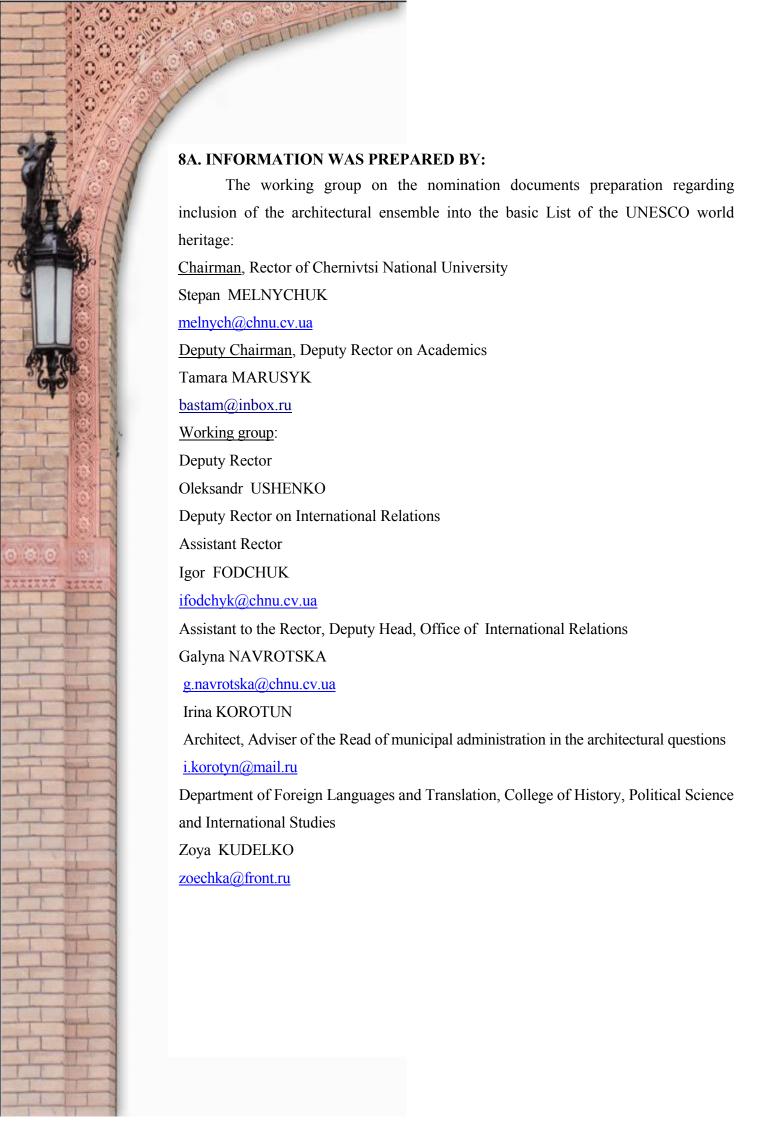


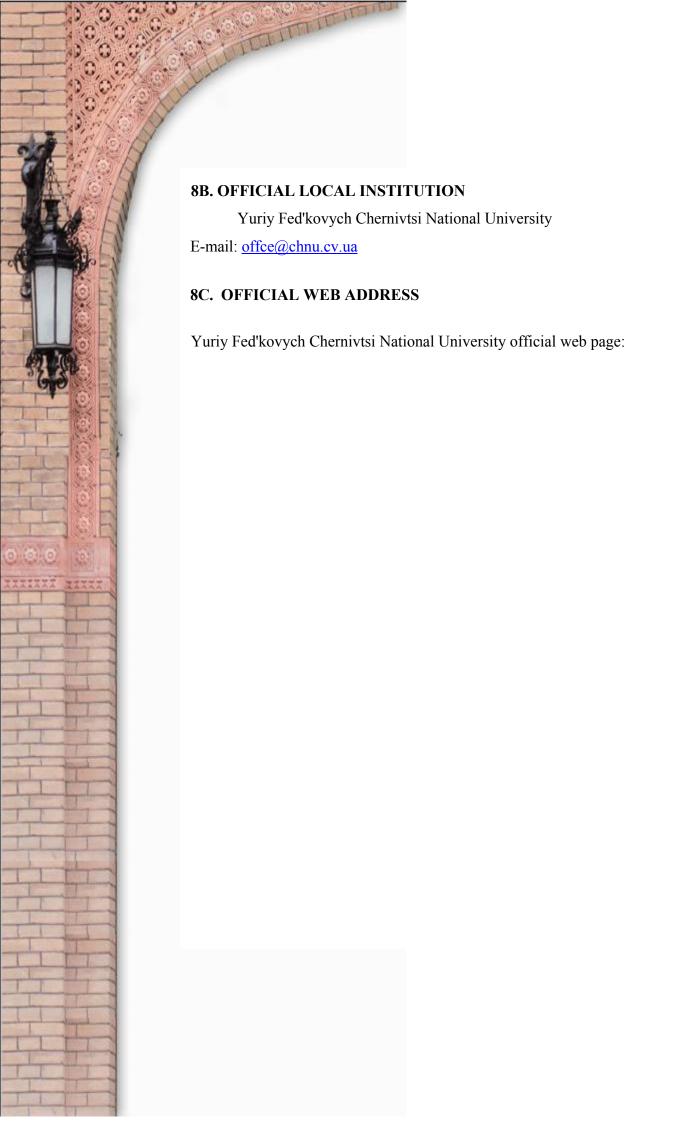
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PART 8. CONTACT INFORMATION



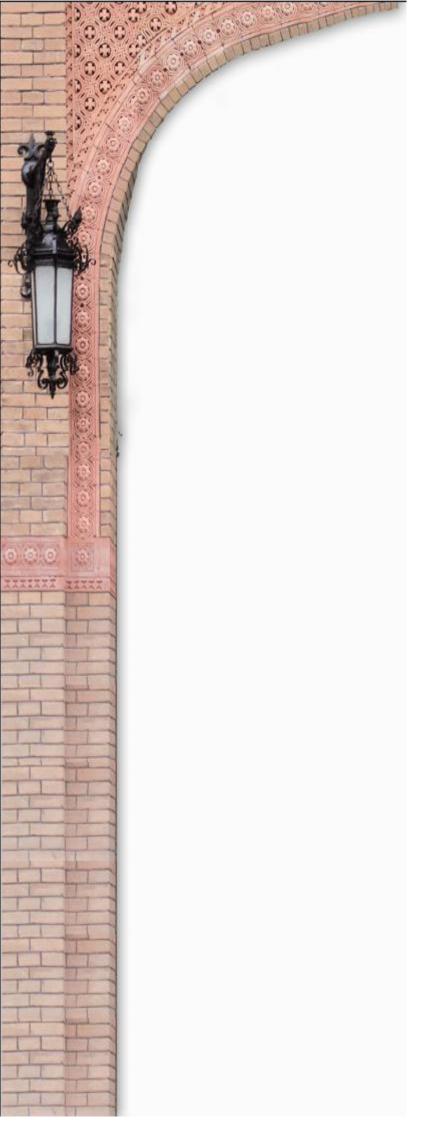


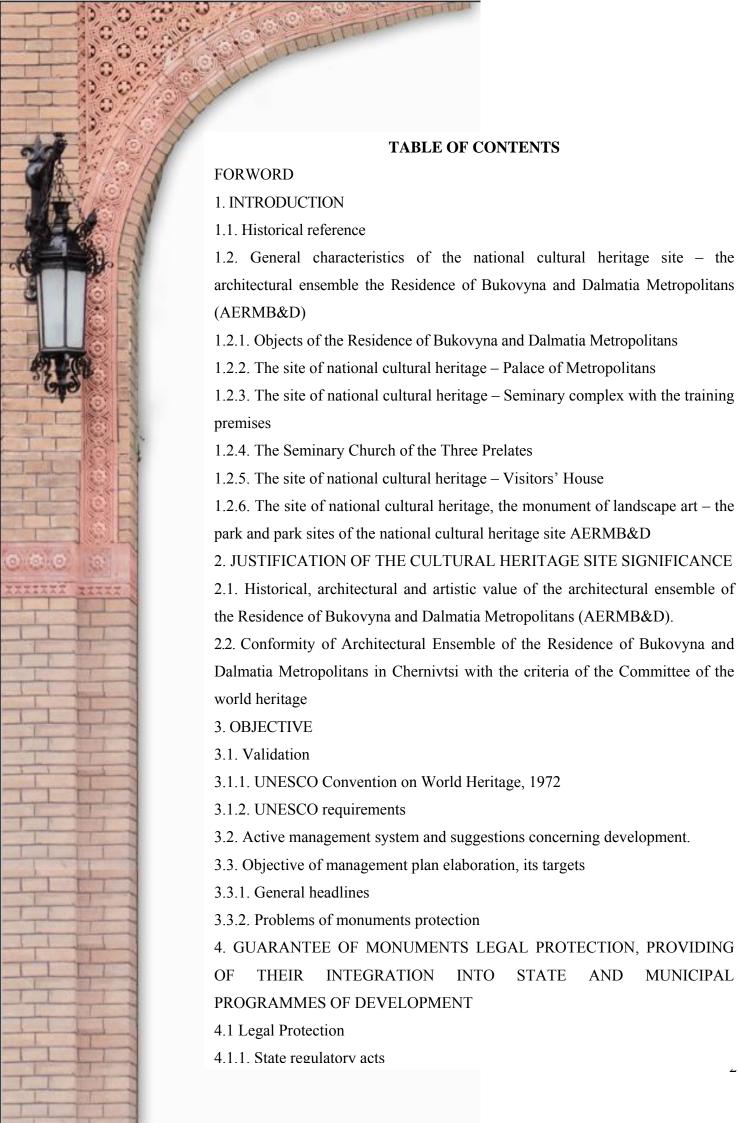


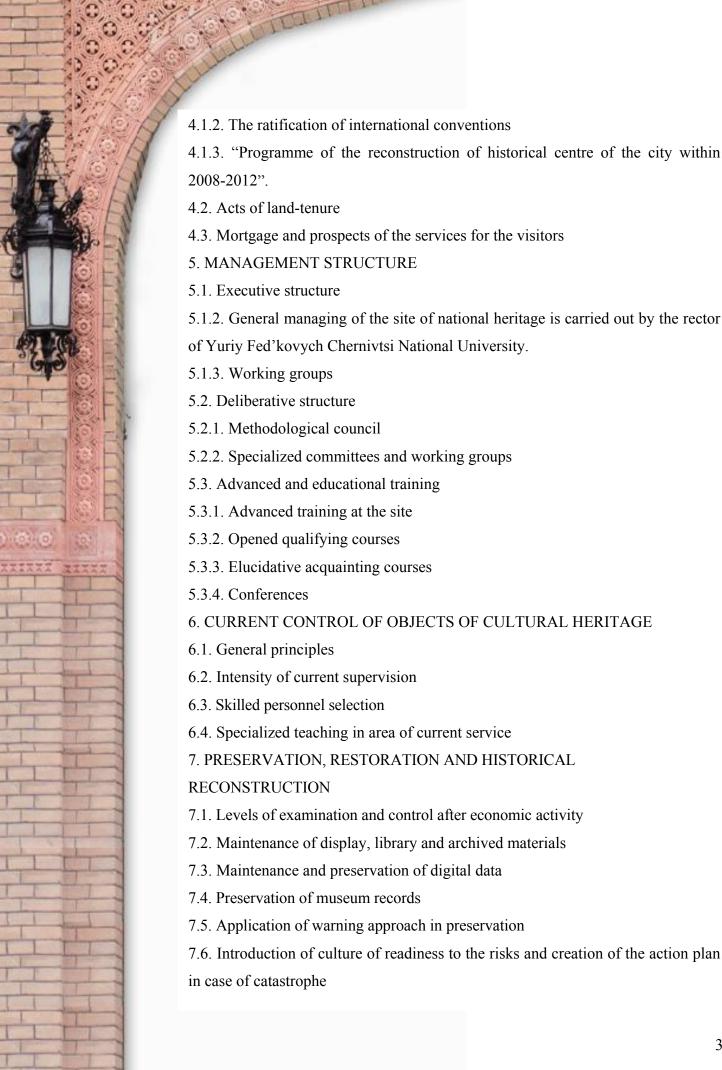


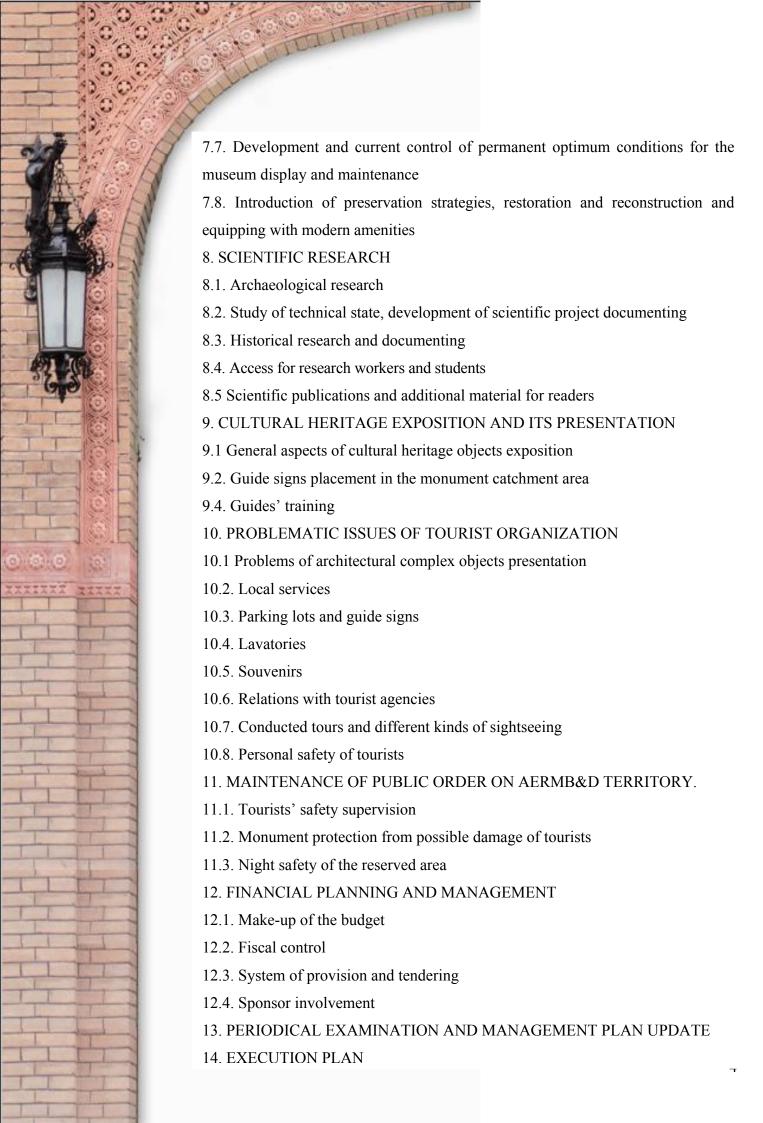
PART 9. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY













A short preface signed by the minister of culture and tourism of Ukraine contains information related to inclusion of an architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans into the list of Ukrainian sites nominated to UNESCO.

1. INTRODUCTION

TURITURE IT

Ukraine is honoured to present an outstanding universal piece of the world's cultural heritage – the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans situated in Chernivtsi, Ukraine. Nomination of this architectural ensemble to a list of the world's cultural heritage is prepared by the government of Ukraine, the local bodies of state power and local self-government authorities (Chernivtsi City Council), and the Academic council of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University.

1.1. Historical reference

The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi by architect Joseph Hlávka is certainly a masterpiece of world class architecture, a unique complex and perfect product of spatial monumental art. In the architectural traditions of Central, Southern and Eastern Europe are connected: Greek, Italian, Czech, Ukrainian, Romanian, Polish, German, and Spanish. The creators embodied their plan in architectural ensemble to show greatness, power, and beauty, as well as a continuum of development and spiritual unity with Orthodox Christianity through the language of architecture. The total area of the complex covers 8 hectares, approximately 10% of the former area historical centre of Chernivtsi (at the time of ensemble construction).

Construction was financed by the Orthodox Religious fund – the most powerful feudal lord of Bukovyna, who had consolidated huge land holdings of 30 eliminated by imperial order monasteries. The Austrian Ministry of Cults acted as official legal customer. The Orthodox Church was headed at that time by metropolitan Yevheniy Hakman, who as the initiator of construction, was an actual customer.

Architect Josef Hlávka (1831-1908) at the age of 30, having considerable construction experience, was selected for the responsibility of creation of the huge complex of the Residence. The choice of J. Hlávka could be considered as happy coincidence for Bukovyna and Chernivtsi. Josef Hlávka was not only diligent, but also a workaholic. Despite his young age, he was one of the most skilled designers and builders of the monarchy of the time. His creative personality included fundamental academic education, practical skills of construction work, and love and knowledge of national architectural traditions. Taking into consideration his traits, J. Hlávka was an ideal nominee.

TEATTER IT ITS

Josef Hlávka as a businessman started by making material and technical decisions and selecting personnel for the future construction. He founded a vocational school for training skilled workers. A brickyard and tile factory were built in Chernivtsi. Josef Hlávka introduced the idea of using coloured glazed tile for decoration of the complex roof. It is likely that majestic European temples – masterpieces of world architecture – inspired him: St. Vite Cathedral in Prague, St. Stefan Cathedral in Vienna and St. George Cathedral in Suceava. He thoroughly studied those masterpieces as a member of the royal commission gor protection of historical heritage.

Josef Hlávka organized a construction committee. June 18, 1864 is considered the official date of the beginning of construction of the Residence architectural ensemble. A basement and the foundation of the future residence were built in 1864.

J. Hlávka administered the most important construction work: laying the foundation and constructing the palace of metropolitans, seminary building and visitors' house up to the first floor. In six years (1872), due to serious illness the architect quit direct administration of construction. This caused changes in construction management. His illness, as well as the death of metropolitan Yevheniy Hackmann in 1873, led to slowing down of construction. 1882 is considered the date of completion of construction of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.

Thus, construction was completed in 18 years (1864-1882), instead of 8 years as His Excellency Metropolitan Yevheniy Hackmann expected, or 10 years according to official governmental institutions plans.

The ensemble was taken under the state's protection in 1961, and in 1991 it was recognized as a national cultural heritage site. The territory of the ensemble is combined with the valuable historical site coverage of Chernivtsi. A special zone for perceiving the architectural ensemble was defined. Universytetska Street and several more streets (Lesya Ukrainka Street and Simovych Street) were directed toward towers of the Metropolitans palace. A part of the city centre composed by these streets and a half-wild park on the Dominique hill comprise the area of immediate observation of the monument, a so-called buffer zone covering an area of about 50 hectares.

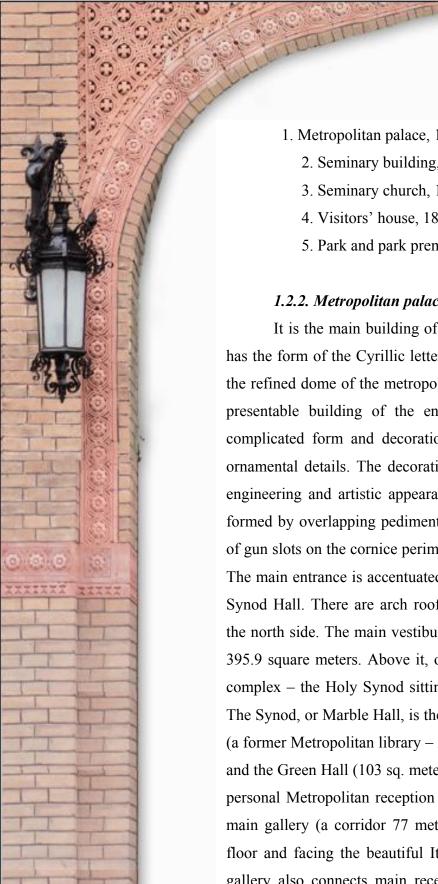
ATTAITMENT IN

- 1.2. General characteristics of the cultural heritage site in the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (AARMB&D) in Chernivtsi
- 1.2.1. A national cultural, architectural monument the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (AARMB&D) in Chernivtsi (cert. № 778, 778/1,778/2, 778/3, 778/4, 778/5).

Address: 2 Kotsiubynskyy Str., Chernivtsi 58012, UKRAINE.

Construction dates: 1864-1882, architect Josef Hlávka. The monument was built by famous Czech architect Josef Hlávka – a maecenas, public figure and founder of the Czech Art Academy. It was erected on the hill known as Vladychna or Dominique Hill the Prut River. Enormous volume and complexity of finishing work and application of natural stone and ceramics prompted development of the construction industry. A handicraft school was founded, and a brickyard and tile factories were built in Chernivtsi. Besides, new quarries were built in villages on the banks of the Dnister River and mountain region. The composition of the AERMB&D is characterized by a clear floor-plan and expressive three-dimensional form. Longitudinal and transversal axes of the architectural ensemble are emphasized by the vertical expressiveness of buildings; overlapping castellation of pediments adds a romantic look. The architectural ensemble consists of three buildings which create the main yard.

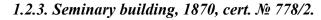
The entrance to the ensemble is emphasized by the front gate. There is a park with a unique collection of exotic plants behind the palace. This park is a national parkland monument. The AERMB&D in Chernivtsi includes the following objects of cultural heritage:



- 1. Metropolitan palace, 1864-1876, cert. № 778/1.
 - 2. Seminary building, 1870, cert. № 778/2.
 - 3. Seminary church, 1878, cert. № 778/3.
 - 4. Visitors' house, 1874, cert. № 778/4.
 - 5. Park and park premises, 1877, cert. № 778/5.

1.2.2. Metropolitan palace, 1864-1876, cert. № 778/1.

It is the main building of the architectural ensemble. This brick building has the form of the Cyrillic letter P with a tall, main, icon-plated entrance, with the refined dome of the metropolitan church to the right. The palace is the most presentable building of the ensemble. This impression is underlined by a complicated form and decoration of windows as well as multiple brick and ornamental details. The decorative work of the interior is exclusive in design, engineering and artistic appearance. The icon plating and triangular abuts are formed by overlapping pediments. One can see decorative parapets in the form of gun slots on the cornice perimeter; there is a roof bypass gallery behind them. The main entrance is accentuated by a portico which juts over the terrace of the Synod Hall. There are arch roof galleries typical of monastery architecture on the north side. The main vestibule is of the centre of the palace. Its total area is 395.9 square meters. Above it, on the first floor level, is the main room of the complex – the Holy Synod sitting hall, or the Synod Hall (350 square meters). The Synod, or Marble Hall, is the main room of enfilade including the Blue Hall (a former Metropolitan library – 250 sq. meters), the Red Hall (135.6 sq. meters) and the Green Hall (103 sq. meters) (a small sitting hall of the Holy Synod and a personal Metropolitan reception room). One can enter these rooms through the main gallery (a corridor 77 meters long and 3 meters wide) crossing the first floor and facing the beautiful Italian terrace of the Metropolitan Garden. The gallery also connects main reception rooms and a refectory (presently Taras Shevchenko Hall) (207 sq. meters) and Local Church (85.3 sq. meters). The building is characterized by hybrid construction design. The rooms are covered with semicircular cross-vaulting and semispherical domes, decorated with bricklaying, painting, and stone carving.



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The two-storied brick seminary building with basement has the form of the Cyrillic letter P. It is oriented from east to west. The interior layout has a corridor and rooms on one side of the building. The main rooms and corridors are covered with semispheric, cross and box vaults, decorated with paintings and carved details. Front elevations and rizalits of side and west elevations end with peaked corbie-steps. Colourful, glazed tile, steep roofs add the ornamental look of the monument.

1.2.4. Seminary church, 1878, cert. № 778/3.

The Seminary church was built in the Seminary building and connected with it by double deck galleries. The Seminary building and training church is one complex. The church is named after three prelates: Vasyl the Great, Grygoriy the Divine and John the Zlatoust, who are considered the patrons of theology. The Seminary church looks like a square with a three-lobed apse at the altar (oriented to the east, facing the main yard) and ceremonial entrance portal extended with an arched stained glass embrasure. The spatial scheme is typical for the period of later Byzantium – centric and five-domed. The major dome over the central nave is laid on four pylons connected with the dome by sailing arches. The interior is characterized by ceremonial splendour of decoration with wood carving, gilding, stained glass, and frescos made in later academic style.

1.2.5. Visitors' house, 1874, cert. № 778/4.

The building of the Visitors' House is situated to the right from the main yard of the Metropolitan residence. A brick two-storied building with a basement and horologium has the shape of an extended Cyrillic letter P with short side wings. The interior layout consists of corridors with the rooms on one side overlapped with semicircular arches. The horologium has something in common with the vertical line of the central building of the Seminary church. Steep roofs covered with patterned carpets of coloured tile complete the decorative look of the monument.

The greenery coincides perfectly with small architectural forms – fountains, a pond, a grotto, benches, forms and paving of paths. Trees with cymose and monopodial branch composition prevail in the park. The time, queue and period of blossoming of spring and summer plants were taken into consideration.

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2. JUSTIFICATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 Historical, architectural and artistic value of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia

Architectural ensembles are known to be the most significant and valuable architectural masterpieces. The ensembles of antique acropolises, Byzantine fortified monasteries, architectural ensembles of the market squares of the European cities, "ideal" towns of the Renaissance, palatial architecture in baroque, architectural ensembles of streets and squares of the Gruender period, etc. belong to the world cultural heritage.

In Chernivtsi the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans by Josef Hlávka is a world class masterpiece, unique complex and perfect work of special monumental art. Architectural traditions of many nations and cultures of Central, South and Eastern Europe: Greek, Italian, Czech, Ukrainian, Romanian, Polish, German, Spanish are combined in the ensemble architecture.

AERMB&D played a decisive role in architectural ensemble shaping during the historical development of Chernivtsi at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The system of architectural organization of space applied by Josef Hlávka while building AERMB&D became a defining factor in planning the three-dimensional organization of Chernivtsi.

The enormous effort and cost of the construction justified themselves. The city and Bukovyna have a majestic complex of world rank architecture. National architectural monument – the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi, a splendid masterpiece of the world heritage, is the embodiment of historical and ethnic traditions, a magnificent monument of world history and culture.



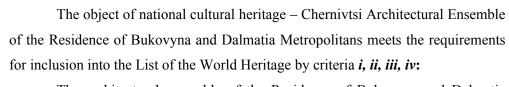
2.2. Conformity of Architectural Ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi with the criteria of the Committee of the world heritage

A list of the UNESCO world heritage presents definite criteria for getting status as "famous world's value" in accordance with "Convention on Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage", 1972. "Current Norms for Implementing Convention of the World Heritage" (UNESCO Document WHC.05/2 of February the 1, 2005) establishes dozens of criteria used by the Committee of the World Heritage for evaluating nominations to the list. Nominated monuments should meet at least one of them:

i. to reflect the apex point of human artistic genius;

TURITURE IT

- ii. to reveal an important exchange of human values within the time period or cultural territory of world significance in the development of architecture and technology, monumental art of urban planning, landscape design;
- iii. to be unique or at least exclusive evidence of cultural tradition or civilization, present or former;
- iv. to be an outstanding specimen of the building type, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape, reflecting an important stage of history;
- v. to be a marvelous specimen of traditional human settlement, land or sea use, representing culture (or cultures), their changeability and uniqueness in particular.
- vi. to be associated with events or life traditions, beliefs and faith, artistic and literary works of outstanding world significance;
- vii. to present an extraordinary natural phenomenon or area of exceptional beauty and aesthetic significance;
- viii. to be a specimen, reflecting the main stages of the Earth's history, in particular traces of life, important geological processes in landscape development or important geographical-morphic and physical-geographical features;
- ix. to be a special specimen, reflecting significant ecological and biological processes in evolution and development of the Earth's fresh water, coastal and sea ecosystems, flora and fauna;
- x. to be a place of important and exceptional natural habitat, where biological variety in situ could be preserved, particularly species under threat of extinction and having outstanding world significance for science and preservation.



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The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864-1882) is the apogee of the brilliant European architect, public figure, maecenas Josef Hlávka (1831-1908) (criterion *i*).

Chernivtsi architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans(1864-1882) by architect Josef Hlávka fully reflects social, economical and cultural influences on the development of architecture and urban planning since antique times, the Middle Ages, absolutism and the Gruender period (criterion ii).

The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864-1882) by architect Josef Hlávka is a brilliant specimen of clerical architectural ensembles having no equal in terms of unity of style, architectural and planning perfection, and dimensional expressiveness (criterion *iii*).

The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864-1882) by architect Josef Hlávka represents a full and well-preserved specimen of organization of an dimensional architectural ensemble of baroque residence; planning and architectural-dimensional organization of religious buildings of classic Byzantine 5-dome, cross-domed plan; the application of Byzantine construction technologies of brick building, with the use of red bricks as a decorative material of complex facades and the application of middle-aged construction and planning techniques, specific to religious and monastery building, preserved in an unchanged way (criterion *iv*).



3. OBJECTIVE

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3.1. Validation

3.1.1. UNESCO Convention on World Heritage, 1972

"Evaluation list is a description of possessions on the territory of every state-side, which is considered to be suitable to be included into the List of the World Heritage. Thus, state-sides is to include the names of possessions, considered to be cultural and/or natural heritage of exceptional human values into their evaluation lists and intend suggesting them to include into List of the World Heritage"

(Main Recommendations on Implementing of Convention on World Heritage, WHC.05/2 of February the 1st, 2005, clause 62).

Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864-1882) by architect Josef Hlávka is in the Preliminary List, suggested to the Centre of UNESCO World Heritage by Ukraine (2007).

3.1.2. UNESCO requirements

The following extracts of Section II.F (Protection and management) from "Main Recommendations on Implementing of Convention on World Heritage" reveal the necessity of efficient mechanisms of management for every monument of world heritage:

Every nominated monument is to have a suitable management plan or other written management system, where the exact method of preservation, especially by common effort, is defined in detail.

A management system is created as a guarantee of efficient preservation of the nominated monument for the present and future generations.

An efficient management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated monument and its cultural and natural context. Management systems can vary depending on different cultural perspectives, available resources and other factors.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned, common elements of management systems could be as follows:

- a. understanding of the monument value by all interested parties;
- b. repeated work cycle on planning, realization, current control and evaluation;
- c. involving of partners and interested parties;
- d. distribution of necessary resources;
- e. development opportunities;
- f. definite and comprehensible description of the functioning of the management system.



Efficient management includes a combination of long-term and current actions for protection, preservation and exhibiting the nominated monument.

An active plan is grounded on these requirements and takes into consideration principles of "Management Guidelines of the World Heritage Monuments" by B.Fileden and J.Jokilleto (1998, 2nd ed., Rome), published by ICCROM on behalf of UNESCO and ICOMOS (International Committee of Monuments and Sights).

3.2. Active management system and suggestions concerning development.

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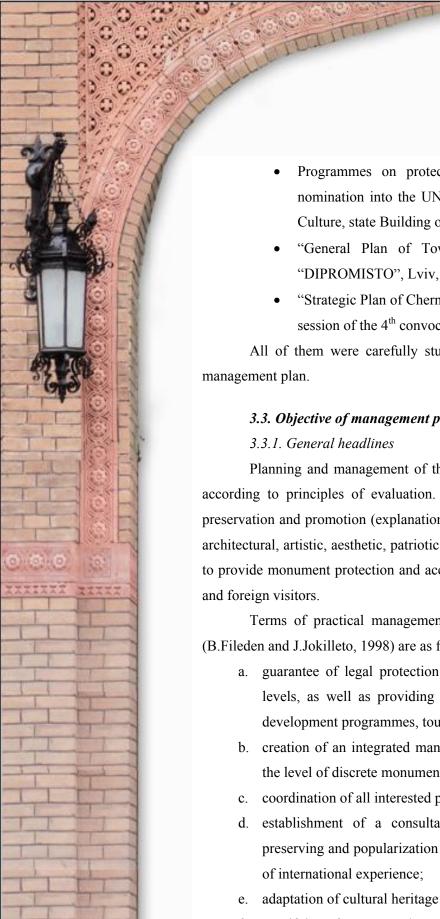
At present there are the following state and departmental acts that form the framework for management of the object of national cultural heritage Chernivtsi Architectural Ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864-1882):

- 1. Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Cultural Heritage", "Holos Ukrainy", July the 25, 2000.
- 2. Law of Ukraine "On Planning and Development of Territories", "Visnyk Verkhovnoi Rady", 2000, № 31, p. 250.
- 3. Law of Ukraine "On Architectural Activities", 1999.
- 4. Law of Ukraine "On Amendments in the Law of Ukraine 'On Protection of Cultural Heritage'", 2004.
- 5. Decree of the President of Ukraine "On National Establishments of Culture" (№ 587/94, October 11, 1994);

At present there is a tier of programme drafts and suggestions, including taking measures concerning the Architectural Ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (1864-1882) in Chernivtsi.

Protection and functioning of Chernivtsi Architectural Ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitansis complied with the "National Programme of Ukrainian Architecture Development" (№ 582.94-94; 2nd ed., 2002) of the Ukrainian Academy of Architecture, and is included in the process of current Chernivtsi urban planning regulations and state programmes:

- "Programme of Historical Town Centre Reconstruction till 2008 2012", adopted by the 10th session of the 4th convocation on April 24, 2003, № 220;
- "Programme of Natural Reserve Territory Regeneration", Design Institute "Ukrzahidproektrestavratsyia". Lviv, 1997-2002;



Programmes on protection of cultural heritage of Ukraine and its nomination into the UNESCO List of the World Heritage - Ministry of Culture, state Building of Ukraine, State NDITIAM, 1997 – 2004;

- "General Plan of Town Development till 2002", Design Institute "DIPROMISTO", Lviv, 2004;
- "Strategic Plan of Chernivtsi Development till 2011", adopted by the 23rd session of the 4th convocation of the City Council, July 8, 2004.

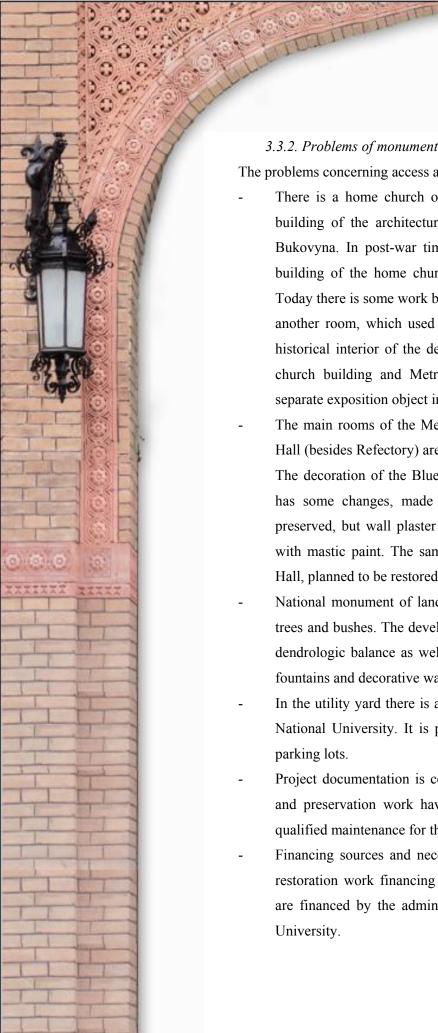
All of them were carefully studied and taken into account while making this

3.3. Objective of management plan elaboration, its targets

Planning and management of the cultural heritage objects is always to be made according to principles of evaluation. In other words, management must provide for preservation and promotion (explanation) of the cultural values (archeological, historical, architectural, artistic, aesthetic, patriotic and others). The system of object management is to provide monument protection and access, both physically and intellectually, for native

Terms of practical management, and the main targets of a management plan (B.Fileden and J.Jokilleto, 1998) are as follows:

- a. guarantee of legal protection of monuments at state, regional and municipal levels, as well as providing for objects integration into state and municipal development programmes, tourist programmes etc;
- b. creation of an integrated management structure both at a national level and at the level of discrete monuments;
- coordination of all interested parties activities;
- establishment of a consultative body for discussion of further research, preserving and popularization of cultural heritage objects, and, if necessary, use of international experience;
- adaptation of cultural heritage objects for educational and recreational needs;
- f. specifying of sources and amounts of financing, and control procedures;
- provision of means for the monument protection, preventing unauthorized construction within the territory of cultural heritage objects and within the buffer zone, as well as unlawful use, etc.;
- provisions for occasional amending and improving of the management plan.



3.3.2. Problems of monument protection

The problems concerning access and monument use are addresses as follows:

- There is a home church of the Metropolitan Ioan Suchavskiy in the central building of the architectural ensemble - Residence of the Metropolitans of Bukovyna. In post-war times it was used as an ethnographic museum. The building of the home church was packed with stacks and museum exhibits. Today there is some work being done to dismantle the exposition and move into another room, which used as a classroom before. The work on restoring the historical interior of the design room is at the stage. The Metropolitan home church building and Metropolitan dome are planned for tourist visit as a separate exposition object in the architectural ensemble.
- The main rooms of the Metropolitan palace Synodal Hall, Red Hall and Blue Hall (besides Refectory) are used as public rooms for festivals and tourist visits. The decoration of the Blue Hall, used as a room for the metropolitan library, has some changes, made during the war and subsequent use. Molding is preserved, but wall plaster was damaged. Primary wall restoration is planned with mastic paint. The same concerns some separate elements of the Marble Hall, planned to be restored.
- National monument of landscape art Metropolitan Park, has rare species of trees and bushes. The development plan provides for the preservation of object dendrologic balance as well as restoration and repairs of landscape buildings, fountains and decorative water elements.
- In the utility yard there is an automobile park of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. It is planned to reconstruct it with dismantling of truck parking lots.
- Project documentation is complete; plans and design estimates for restoration and preservation work have been adopted. They are connected with highly qualified maintenance for the next ten years.
- Financing sources and necessary expenses are defined. The source of repairrestoration work financing is the state budget. Current maintenance expenses are financed by the administration of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University.



 Repair-restoration and preservation work are performed in accordance with building norms and regulations, active legal documents on maintenance, and quality control systems of work performance. Project documentation is adopted in accordance with state expertise, with agreement of design estimates at all administrative levels (including Cabinet of ministers of Ukraine), according to the law of Ukraine "On Cultural Heritage Protection".

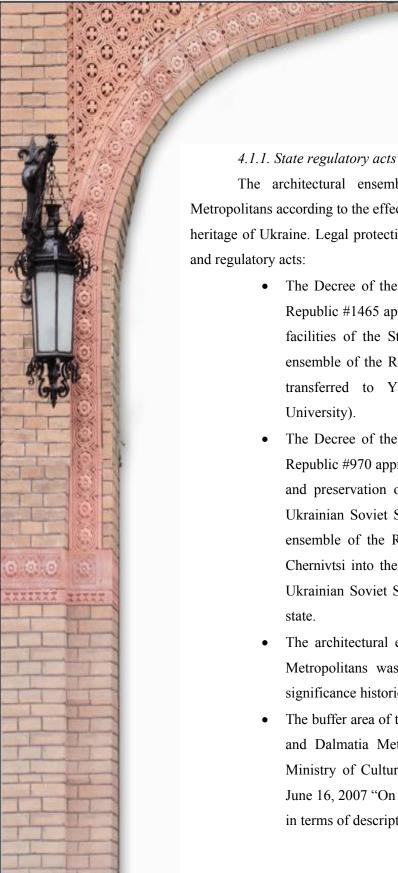
GUARANTEE OF MONUMENTS LEGAL PROTECTION, PROVIDING FOR THEIR INTEGRATION INTO STATE AND MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Legal Protection

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According to acting legal status, Chernivtsi Architectural Ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans belongs to the objects of historical heritage of Ukraine of national significance.

- The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.
- The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was added to the state register of the sites of national value historical heritage of Ukraine in 1991.
- The buffer area of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was approved according to the Decree of Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine 3 661/0/16-07 approved on June 16, 2007 "On the approval of STD (scientific technical documentation) in terms of description of the areas of the monument's preservation".



The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans according to the effective legal status belongs to the sites of national historical heritage of Ukraine. Legal protection of the site is provided by the following state decrees

- The Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic #1465 approved on December, 9 1955 "On the exploitation of the facilities of the State museum preserve in Chernivtsi" (the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was transferred to Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi State (now National)
- The Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic #970 approved on August 24, 1963 "On the arrangement of listing and preservation of the architectural monuments on the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" approved including the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi into the List of architectural monuments in the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic which are under the protection of the
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The sites of cultural heritage, and permanent architectural monuments of landscape art, which are the part of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans and have the status of national significance monuments, are protected according to such state regulatory acts:

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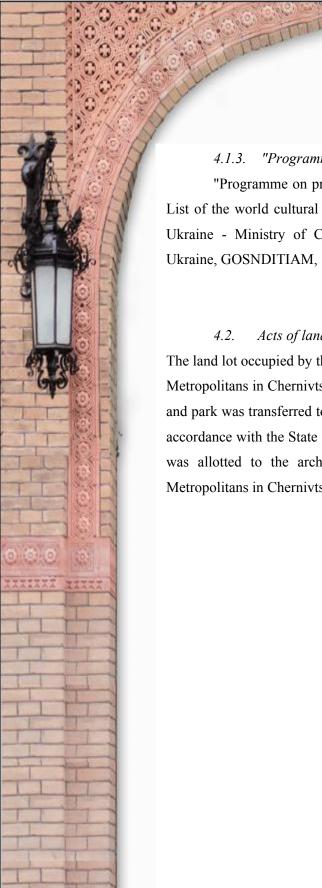
- The Law of Ukraine "On cultural heritage preservation" (#1805-III approved on June 8, 2000 with amendments to the Law of Ukraine # 2245-IV approved on December 16, 2004),
- The Law of Ukraine "On museums and museum work" (#250/ 95-BP approved on June 29, 1995);
- The Law of Ukraine "On the approval of the National programme of preservation and exploitation of the sites of cultural heritage throughout 2004-2010" (# 1692-IV approved on April, 20, 2004.);
- The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On inclusion of the monuments of historical, cultural, monumental art and archaeology of national value to the State register of immovable monuments of Ukraine" (# 1761 approved on December 27, 2001);
- The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On national establishments of culture" (#587/94 approved on October, 11, 1994);
- The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the regulations on national establishment of Ukraine" (# 451/95 approved on June 16, 1995);
- The Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #209 approved on February 2, 2000.

Other sites of cultural heritage in the territory of Chernivtsi and Chernivtsi oblast are protected by the state as monuments of history, archaeology and architecture of national and local value in accordance with the relevant resolutions of Chernivtsi city and Chernivtsi oblast councils.

The site possesses a preservation sign of the established state standard mold. It is a metallic preservation plate, which contains essential information about the site: status, its name, construction date. The plate is placed at the main entrance to the territory of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.

4.1.2. The ratification of international conventions

Ukraine ratified the UNESCO "Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" of 1972 (#6673-XI approved on October 4, 1988). Ukraine is under obligation to apply this convention to any parts of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans, if the ensemble is included into the List of world heritage (now it is in the Preliminary list of the monuments of Ukraine, which are to enter the List of world heritage sites under the protection of UNESCO).



"Programme on reconstruction of the city historical centre for 2008-2012".

"Programme on preservation Ukraine's cultural heritage and its nomination to enter the List of the world cultural heritage of UNESCO" was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine - Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, GOSSTROI (State Construction Company) of Ukraine, GOSNDITIAM, 1997-2004.

Acts of land-tenure

The land lot occupied by the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi including the territory of the procession courtyard, utility courtyards and park was transferred to Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University for exploitation in accordance with the State act on land-tenure rights. The land lot with an area of 7.9525 hectares was allotted to the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi in accordance with Chernivtsi Council resolution.

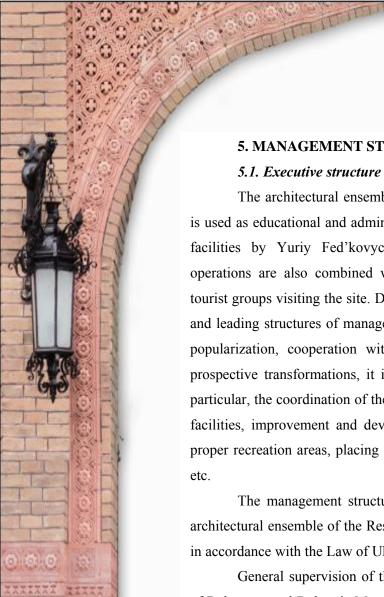
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4.3. Mortgage and prospects of visitors' services

The territory of the site is available for tourist groups' visits.

The historical-cultural centre of the university is engaged in organization of tourist activities:

- Preparation and conducting of excursions and other events on the territory of the university.
- Educational workshops with students of Chernivtsi University and other institutions
 of higher learning, as well as with schoolchildren from city and oblast schools, aimed
 at studying the history of Bukovyna and Ukraine.
- Preparation of information on the history of construction and development of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans (now Chernivtsi University) in the historical past and nowadays.
- Planning the schedule of excursions and other events.
- Granting of paid services, preparation of documents for handing over to the university
 archive, reports on services for a fee after completion of the fixed terms of current
 storage.
- Educational and promotional activities. Excursions are conducted by guides on the university grounds (the church, halls of the Metropolitan palace, park, and museum of ethnography).
- The centre works every day, without days off to make possible the visitors' access to the site.
- Communication with mass media, radio, television, preparation of scientific information. The centre provides information to journalists with the purpose of helping make various radio and television programmes about the history of the university, architectural buildings, writing of articles and essays on art.
- The centre helps students and pupils to work on the university history for further writing of works on art.
- The centre carries out other activities related to the historical-cultural centre by request of university authorities.
- The guide of the historical cultural centre cooperates with the heads of departments, deans of colleges, professors and vice-chancellors concerning excursions or other events, on the issues which touch upon the activity of the historical-cultural centre.



5. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans is used as educational and administrative buildings and as museum and cult (Seminary church) facilities by Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. Accordingly, nowadays operations are also combined with museum and exhibition functions. This makes possible tourist groups visiting the site. During the time of the exploitation of buildings, a proper system and leading structures of management were created, such as, current supervision, preservation, popularization, cooperation with visitors and security. However, taking into account the prospective transformations, it is necessary to coordinate approaches of the management. In particular, the coordination of the perfect functioning and coexistence of educational and tourist facilities, improvement and development of the service structure, visits, the arrangement of proper recreation areas, placing of point-of-sale pavilions, information signs, visitors facilities,

The management structure has been formed on a legal basis for preservation of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On preservation of cultural heritage".

General supervision of the preservation of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans is carried out by the authorities of town-planning and architecture of the oblast administration.

Threat monitoring of fire-prevention safety of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi is carried out by the oblast, city and district fire departments of the Ministry of Emergency of Ukraine.

Permanent watch of the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi is carried out by the department of public safety of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. Executive structures consist of two subsections: operative and excursion.

Maintenance of the technical conditions and technical exploitation of the site are carried out by the maintenance subdivision of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University.

There is also an administrative section for the management of the museum of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia metropolitans. It is called the Museum of history of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University.

ATCATTALITY 5.1.2. General management of the site of national heritage is carried out by the rector of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chemivtsi National University. The rector's deputies are responsible for the followings areas: research activity; preservation, restoration and study of the monuments; scientific-educative activity; economy and finances. Departments: department of public safety; • scientific library, archive; • maintenance department; • bookkeeping department; • personnel department; Within the first year of the introduction of the management plan, structural reorganization will be undertaken with the chief purpose of optimization of the technical base and work of the personnel. This reorganization will also take into account the necessity of personnel employment for such types of activities as presentation, security, popularization and exhibiting. Their work will be coordinated and synchronized by the department based in the museum of history of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chemivtsi National University under the supervision of the director of the museum. 5.1.3. Working groups There is a possibility to transform the structure in the case of necessity, for example, to increase the amount of tour guides during seasons of high tourist activity if needed, or to reconsider the functions of the employees taking into account the seasonal peak of tourist visits. 5.2. Deliberative structure Deliberative bodies, which have influence on the authorities and organization of the university's activities function at Yuriy Fed'kovych Chemivtsi National University. They are boards of trustees, scientific advisors and methodological council. 5.2.1. Methodological council

The methodological council of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chemivtsi National University founded according to the Law of Ukraine "On museums and museum work" (art.27), is a deliberative body under the head of the history centre of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chemivtsi National University.

With the purpose of research improvement, display and scientific educative activities, the Council:

- considers display plans of stationary and movable exhibitions, and presents them to the Academic council for approval;
- listens to thematic presentations prepared by research workers and tour guides of the historic preserve and gives appropriate recommendations;
- approves methodical developments of excursions on displays and exhibitions;
- studies results of research, display and fund activity, and assists introducing into practice;
- considers and approves projects of the decorative design of exhibitions;

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- organizes and participates in preparation and conducting of scientific conferences on the topical issues of scientific and museum work.

The membership of the methodological council and the agenda are agreed with the director of the museum of history of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. The methodological council is convened when necessary, but not less than four times a year. In addition to the requirements, mentioned in the Law of Ukraine "On museums and museum work", the Council will receive reports from the director and other deputies and will discuss issues of general strategy. The director will elaborate the programme of work, seeking advice from the head of the Council. The members of the Council will be requested to submit further issues in writing to the Director to be discussed two weeks prior to the date of the conference.

The status of the Methodological council will be expanded in order to enable it to have a deliberative structure where its members will be competent specialists in the field of study and preservation of cultural heritage. Professional evaluation of the conditions and prospects for further development will be the objective of the Council.

The Council, except for the members of the Academic council of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University, consists of the followings institutions representatives:

- Government service on the issues of national cultural heritage of Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine;
- National commission of Ukraine on UNESCO issues at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine;
 - Agency of culture and tourism of Chernivtsi oblast state administration;
 - State scientific and technical centre of preservation and restoration of sights "Konrest";
- National scientific research restoration centre of Ukraine at Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine;
- Research institute of inspection and preservation of monuments of Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine;
 - National Academy of Fine Arts and Architecture.

The representatives of other departments of Chernivtsi city council, Chernivtsi oblast state administration, leading museums and preserves, research organizations and institutions of higher learning, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, travel agencies, and non-government organizations, especially foreign ones, can be invited to participate in the Council activities.

The representative of the Public Service on Issues of National Cultural Heritage must be elected as the head of Methodological Council. The personnel of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University the museum of history board will carry out the coordinating work of the Council.

5.2.2. Specialized committees and working groups

Activities of the specialized committees:

MICHIGANIA

- advanced study: historical, architectural, other research.
- restoration and preservation work: monitoring of the project, document elaboration and conducting of restoration work.
- economic work: conceptual working out of prospective financial plans of expenditure and income from tourism.

5.3. Advanced and educational training

5.3.1. Advanced training at the site

Programme of advanced training will be offered to all workers. Courses have different duration and will be conducted within working hours. Depending on the activities (workshops and lectures) and topic, they will be conducted in the following way:

- Whole-day workshops (on separate day or within a week);
- Half-day workshops (on separate day or within a week);
- Lectures and/or presentation workshops (less than half day).

The lecturers and presenters will be picked according to the level of training and themes, especially from the employees of the preserve. However, out-of-class lectures and shows will be conducted as chance offers.

One or twoday introductory courses for new employees will be conducted alongside with these workshops and courses for specialists, or information will be given them about tasks, functions and methods of preservation work.

5.3.2. Opened qualifying courses

Taking into account considerable experience and length of service of leading staff of the museum of history of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University, this institution can teach and act as the developer of methodological bases for research and excursion work – in particular, tour guides with knowledge of foreign languages.

Also, the possibility of organizing of qualifying courses will be analyzed with the use of the scientific base of the Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University in collaboration with other institutions (state and international), such as: the Institute of archaeology of NAS of Ukraine, National scientific-experimental restoration centre, National Academy of fine art and architecture, State scientific-technological centre of preservation and restoration of sights of "Konrest", research institute of guard and study of monuments of Ministry of culture and tourism of Ukraine, National commission of Ukraine on UNESCO, DCKROM, National committee of IKOMOS of Ukraine, Ukrainian and overseas universities.

5.3.3. Elucidative preparatory courses

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The museum of history of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University organized visits and school excursions in the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans with the purpose of elucidating teachers and other leaders of student groups. The aim of these excursions is to give teachers and students of higher educational institutions the opportunity to get basic information and working material on the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans.

5.3.4. Conferences

The authorities of the Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University annually organize and lead international scientific conferences. The themes of conferences touch upon scientific documents and research of the architectural ensemble of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans related to realization of plans to enter the object in the List of world cultural heritage which will be under cover of UNESCO.

6. CURRENT CONTROL OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS

6.1. General principles

Preservation and restoration work on the objects of architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi is carried out according to the requirements of the "State construction norms of Ukraine: reconstruction, repair, restoration of objects of unproductive sphere; restoration, preservation works on sites of cultural heritage" (DBN V.3.2.-1-2004).

Monitoring of objects of cultural heritage is needed to provide of effective control of the technical state, safety and safe exploitation of such objects.

Object of national cultural heritage – the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans is a "living" one. This means that buildings of the architectural complex are in use. It establishes a high-quality of care and satisfactory state of technical exploitation of the object. The engineering systems, heating, illumination, plumbing, sewage system and ventilation function in the buildings. The object is also equipped with means of communication, according to modern requirements and a fireprevention alarm is set up. Under existing control systems, expenses for capital lead-through repair and restoration works, are financed from the state budget of Ukraine; expenses related to service and current exploitation are financed by the administration of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. Introduction of such approach requires the use of a monitoring system - regular inspections of all objects of the architectural complex and examination of their condition. On the basis of regular inspections the annual long- and short-term work programmes are developed for monitoring the technical state, and further works are planned based on the observance of the satisfactory state of all components of the architectural band. Namely: satisfactory state of load bearing and non-loadbearing elements, roof, elements of decoration of interiors, etc.

Professional evaluation of the state of the monument is carried out by the specialized research and project institutes of «Ukrproektrekonstrukciya», Kyiv; «Ukrzakhidproektrestavraziya», L'viv; State scientific and technological centre of preservation and restoration «Konrest», Kyiv.

The project document includes a wide spectrum of research. In accordance with ratified state methods it includes historical research, chemical and technological researches and chemical analyses, technology for repair and restoration of works and technological compounding of authentic restoration materials.

6.2. Intensity of current supervision

MULTIMATER

Current supervision over the state of the objects of the architectural complex is carried out twice a year, during equal periods of time, preparing for the winter season and after it. This periodicity is optimum for the objects' safe and effective exploitation.

In addition, the system provides for participation by all of interested parties, public supervision of employees' functions concerning the state of monuments, exposure of violations of the use of the object.

6.3. Skilled personnel selection

The staff of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University and the university history museum consist of skilled personnel with considerable experience.

Further development of the cultural heritage object use will require bringing in additional specialists on management, tourist service, food retail industry and an increase of technical personnel.

6.4. Specialized teaching in area of current service

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For maintenance of high standards of control and supervision of the movable and immovable objects of cultural heritage, all of the relevant workers in this area will spend an additional year within the programme of organized teaching and in-plant training. After completion of the course attestation of workers will be conducted. Persons who acquire the necessary amount of knowledge get preferences of promotion, and are also encouraged by bonus.

Introduction of the less official popular scientific programme is planned also for employees and other interested persons to inform all of the staff about the process of current service with the purpose of forming a circle of amateurs and defenders of the object.

7. PRESERVATION, RESTORATION AND HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTION

The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans has a high level of durability. Thickness of loadbearing and non-loadbearing structures and ceiling structures take into account the requirements of a large margin of building safety.

In addition, high quality exploitation (continuous works of preservation and restoration) of the building provides the satisfactory technical state of building and its separate elements.

Repair-restoration works, as it was remarked earlier are conducted under the developed and ratified scientific and project document which was developed by leading scientific organizations of Ukraine. Work is conducted by specialized companies, in particular by Kamianets'-Podil's'kyi Restoration Workshops Institute. The procedure for the selection of companies for restoration include reviewing state licenses, the proper qualification of staff, necessary materials and equipment, and experience in lead-through of restoration work.

Work is conducted by "the preventive preservation" method that helps to determine possible damages and their elements and repair them if they may inflict irreversible harm which will require invasive medical procedures.

The monitoring system is instrumental in introduction of such approach – that is, of regular inspections of all the objects of the AERMB&D and research of their state. On the basis of primary inspections annual long- and short-term programmes of works are developed on monitoring and restoration of objects.

Except for the programme of professional evaluation of the state of monuments, the practice of permanent control is introduced by state and public organizations. It allows access to the AERMB&D, its museums and historical buildings to the responsible persons who identify visible preservation issues.

DICE TO BETTE

The department of economics of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University, jointly with leading state institutes, developed the project document of preservation and restoration of objects of the AERMB&D.

7.1. Levels of examination and control after economic activity

Architectural ensemble of Residence of Metropolitans of Bukovyna and Dalmatia in the city of Chernivtsi, in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine for realization of the management of plans for restoration and economic activity passes the multi-stage process of expert in accordance with legislation.

Project works are financed from the state budget only on condition of claim (beginning with local and to the national level) of the programmes of financing. Making of project documents is carried out by specialized licensed project establishments. A project document passes State examination at the local level.

Implementation of restoration works is charged to exceptional licensed establishments of the proper type and qualification.

During the lead-through of works supervision of the architect and technical supervision is carried out by the customer after the work being implemented.

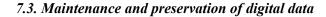
The works are accepted by the State commission on the basis of the acts of the executed works.

Making unauthorized changes is punished by the current legislation.

Changes can be approved at the level of Management of cultural heritage of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine.

7.2. Maintenance of display, library and archived materials

Supervision and verification of collections is now carried out in a general way. It will proceed in the future, only the procedure will become more structured, and new information will be translated into digital form and added to the information base of conservation. The structured approach will be used in the improvement of facilities of maintenance and methodologies of archiving.



The library of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University saves plenty of library and archived materials; its funds are annually renewed. New library acquisitions and archiving occur in a legal form - by the legal acts of current legislation.

The work will proceed on maintenance and preservation of digital data. The library of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University creates and accumulates plenty of digital data.

7.4. Preservation of museum records

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All departments of the museum of history of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University maintain records about their activity and proper duties. Maintaining of these records will be considered a historical account, and in this case they will correspond to the same criteria of organization, form and necessities of maintenance as library and archived materials. It is necessary to prepare and implement the plan for systems of comparison and future maintenance of these materials of action.

7.5. Application of warning approach in preservation

Nowadays the majority of measures on preservation of all kinds and in all areas is in an unsatisfactory technical state. Administration of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University will change this practice to make introduction of culture preservation possible.

7.6. Introduction of culture of readiness to the risks and creation of the action plan in case of catastrophe

All objects of world cultural heritage, museums, collections, archaeological monuments and old buildings are threatened by natural and human phenomena. Influence of such agents can be decreased, but it can never be eliminated. That is why the administration of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University, that carries responsibility for the state of maintenance of the AERMB&D, should calculate the level of risk to cultural heritage which it is responsible for, for all of aspects of its architectural complex and park, and distribute this information. Possible problems will be disclosed to the employees and an accountability structure will be set. The research will be conducted according to which, on necessity, work practices will be modified. The evaluation of risk possibilities will take place as soon as possible and it will be repeated regularly. Work practices, and priorities of current control and the financial budget must be influenced by necessity to decrease the possibility of harm or loss of cultural heritage, for defense of which the preserve exists.

Nature and climatic factors: constructing - climatic area II normative snow loading - 0,5 KPa normative wind loading -0,3 KPa calculative winter external temperature -25°C normative depth of frozen solid soil -0,8 m seismicity of area / according to CHuII²-7-81*/ and on the map of seismodistricting – 7 marks. There is always a threat of hoodoo. A fire, flood or natural catastrophe can happen at any moment. And as such events cannot be foreseen, experience shows that planning reaction to a catastrophe, teaching and submitting in practice how workers must operate in the case of calamity, makes it possible to reduce the consequences of such events considerably. Therefore the system of measures to protect object of the AERMB&D from the possibility of extraordinary situations is worked out by administrative bodies in charge of security of cultural heritage, and fire-prevention of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University. In future, the administration of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University will pay special attention to acquisition of skills necessary for the most rapid creation and introduction of a comprehensive plan of action in the case of catastrophe. All the objects of the AERMB&D, without an exception, are equipped with a system of fire-alarms. 7.7. Development and current control of permanent optimum conditions for the museum display and maintenance Preventive preservation is based on principles of softening of destructive forces causing damage to the object, for the purpose of making it less vulnerable to destabilizing forces of the environment. Preventive preservation is implemented by the system of optimum exploitation and care of the object. It enables support of the object in a presentable way and renders assistance to its safety. Introduction of systems and development of practices, which will lead to improvement of external environments and exhibition to the level which corresponds to international standards, is planned for the future.

7.8. Introduction of preservation strategies, restoration and reconstruction and equipping with modern amenities

Nowadays the architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans constructed by the architect J. Hlávka in Chernivtsi is a single architectural complex, where restoration and preservation works are organized and implemented as a complex preventive-operating system of measures. This approach has been carried out for a long time (since 1963).

8. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

TURITREIT

8.1. Archaeological research

It is known that the AERMB&D is situated in the city of Chernivtsi on the mountain Dominique, in the place of the former farmstead of the head of Chernivtsi. Before the beginning of its construction a stone church and wooden bell tower were situated on that place. From the beginning of building of the complex of the Bishop's residence, till December, 12, 1863, former buildings were removed.

As oldtimers certify, there is a probable subterranean passage which leads from the complex outside. As the state of the AERMB&D did not require any works on underground parts of the building, in order to maintain the object of cultural heritage, ground works on the territory were limited.

In the case of scientific archaeological excavations, they will be carried out only on condition of development of a special programme of research with the observance of all legal formalities, up to permission of UNAA (the Ukrainian national academy of archaeology), inclusive.

8.2. Study of technical state, development of scientific project documention

In 2003-2004 total inspection of the technical state of the complex of objects of the Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was conducted.

In 2004-2005 the project document on preservation work for the complex of objects of the Architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans was made by the «Ukrzapadproektremtavraciya» institute, L'viv.

The architectural ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans is in the constant process of preventive restoration. During 2007 renewal preservation works were conducted on the ceiling of the tower of the Seminary church and roofs of transitional galleries.



At Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University favourable conditions exist for archival and historical study by Ukrainian and foreign researchers. At the same time, while the library collection is exclusive, it must be more widely advertised both in Ukraine and abroad, and conditions for its use must be improved, in particular by decipherment and translation of information on electronic devices.

8.4. Access for research workers and students

All archives (manuscripts, reports, plans, maps, photos, etc.) in Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University library, all historical materials of the museum and book depositary – every single one - is accessible for scientific workers and students for research and consultation.

8.5 Scientific publications and additional material for readers

Chernivtsi national university is constantly doing translations of historical archives of Romanian and Austrian times for scientific sources relating to Architectural Ensemble of the Residence of Metropolitan of Bukovyna and Dalmatia research. Translations and new historical research is to be used by students at scientific seminars, conferences and symposia; the information is put on the Chernivtsi National University web-site. Collected articles are published as well.

Excursions are supplied with tourist maps, schemes and tourist booklets, published in Ukrainian, Russian, English, German and Romanian.

9. CULTURAL HERITAGE EXPOSITION AND ITS PRESENTATION

9.1 General aspects of exposition of cultural heritage objects

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The plan of excursions, exposition and presentation of different objects of the AERMB&D in Chernivtsi is chiefly based on different visitors coming to see the monuments. For instance, one should take into consideration the difference in native and foreign visitors' requirements, and differences in children's, students' and adults' perception of information. To meet all requirements, the presentation programme differs according to individual intellectual, cultural and physical qualifications, in particular: language, age, physical condition and educational attainment. All aforesaid presentation methods (mass media, conducted tours, various sightseeing, etc.) are multilingual (in Ukrainian, Russian, English and other languages).

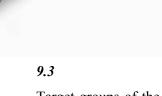
To elaborate the effective presentation programme and offer highly qualified tourist services meant for different categories of tourists, we should do in depth sociological research of tourist flow (with the help of questionnaires, interviews, route observation). In case quality and tourists' requirements change, decision-making will possibly concern changing the quality and quantity of required information.

The themes of temporary exhibitions in the museum halls could be determined with the help of such information, providing dynamic exhibits, oriented to sightseers' demands. Temporary exhibitions, periodic topical lectures by professionals, recent excavations and discoveries will arouse tourists' desire to see the visited architectural ensemble once more.

9.2. Guide sign placement in the monument area

It should be noted that there is a scarce quantity of guide signs giving all available and necessary information about the architectural object. There is no written material commemorating the past, erection and original function of the sight. Guideboards in the territory use common names of the areas and objects. Thus, there is an urgent necessity to carry out and implement the project of information on the guide signs in the AERMB&D territory, including the shape and placement of the signs.

Altogether, the guide signs should be valuable and plentiful for tourists, and rather noticeable, yet at the same time not too obtrusive, not to spoil the view of the sight.



TURITRAIN

Target groups of the AERMB&D should create favorable conditions for tourists to see the sights of the architectural ensemble; it will increase visitors' influx. At present they offer a large variety of tourist services (in particular excursions), arrange theme parties, prepare temporary exhibitions, and give specialized classes for primary school pupils (visiting museum book depositary, laboratories, library and archive).

All available services should be available for individual excursions supplied with relevant booklets for sightseeing – guided by strict and distinct specified routes – and there should be audio equipment in the museum halls. In the AERMB&D territory all accommodations are made to enable disabled persons, senior and weak people to see the sights.

9.4. Guides' training

Noteworthy, because of a big tourist influx, Chernivtsi will face a challenge of increasing professional guides to accompany native and foreign tourists, who will spend certain time in the historical centre of the town and Chernivtsi oblast: Khotyn Fortress, Old Believers' centre in Bila Krynytsia. Other countries' experience testifies to the fact that unqualified and inexperienced guides are the source of inaccurate information.

Consequently, the problem of extension courses for guides is to be discussed. Refresher training should be held on weekends but not at the hight of the tourist season; so accurate and correct information and facts about historical and cultural heritage and regional studies will be supplied.

10. ISSUES OF TOURIST ORGANIZATION

Since 2000 the quantity of visitors has been constantly increasing in comparison with an abrupt decrease after Independence was declared in 1991. If such situation continues, the increase of visitors will affect the quality of tourist service, and the training process. Besides, the general plan of Chernivtsi development focuses on growth of tourist infrastructure as one of the indispensable parts of town economy.

Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University authorities are to ponder the following changes and provide for all eventual consequences. Such well-organized tourist service approach – without any threat of losing the importance of the monument – will provide research about tourist influx for controlling the amount of tourists to avoid the possible danger of the architectural monument.

10.1 Issues of the architectural complex objects presentation

The programme of the AERMB&D objects presentation in Chernivtsi should be applied in close relevance with training molding, since the premises' usage as study and administrative rooms is a prime objective of AERMB&D facilities functioning. There are several ways of notifying tourists not to do any harm to the monuments and respect cultural heritage. Warnings and cautions must be presented in different ways: signs addressing the visitors at the entrance and in the whole territory, guides personal reminders, and information for private sightseeing.

Fresh and newly acquired information about the AERMB&D facilities restoration must be added to announcements, guide signs and guides' information to notify tourists about the necessity of cultural heritage preservation and how it works. What is more important to focus on than the administration's concern about cultural heritage? The monuments of cultural heritage taken care of by the administration prove to be more carefully treated by visitors.

Favorably placed guide signs in the territory will urge visitors to walk along definite routes more often than others and will distract tourists' attention from places vulnerable to damage. Places for guide signs will be changed from time to time for certain route's relief.

10.2. Local services

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At the AERMB&D entrance universal methods for tourists' orientation will be introduced in order to provide multilingual information about suggested routes, in particular for disabled persons, including such services as public catering, lavatories, first aid and souvenir shops, etc. There will be a big board, giving all necessary information and a territory map, printed on the admission ticket. An information desk/kiosk with well-trained and highly qualified personnel will welcome tourists.

10.3. Parking lots and guide signs

Of particular interest is the problem of parking, the solution of which is the prerogative of certain items of a general plan of AERMB&D development. AERMB&D will cooperate with designers developing Chernivtsi general plan for the sake of a new scheme for a reserved area in 28 Chervnia Str., Marko Vovchok Str., J.Hlávka Str., Nekrasov Str.

Alternative running of buses or motor transport restriction in the AERMB&D main parking area will be discussed, as well as a possible solution for a traffic jam problem in the height of the season.

Guide signs beyond the territory of the AERMB&D should be made soon. The entrance to the town lacks such road signs pointing to the AERMB&D. The research sector realizes that signs and information about the AERMB&D should be widely advertised at the railway stations and airports of Ukraine, but this nationwide ad is impossible because of state account restrictions. Certain agreements will be reached with Chernivtsi oblast and town travel agencies and governmental institutions in the sphere of culture and tourism concerning financing of a wide ad campaign.

10.4. Lavatories

ATTENTANTAMENTA

At present availability of lavatories is limited. They can satisfy only training personnel. Additional lavatories must be constructed to provide prospective tourists with facilities. By the time of AERMB&D newly constructed facilities, access to existing toilets should be provided for tourist groups.

10.5. Souvenirs

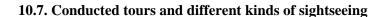
To bring sweet memories back is reason to enjoy time buying gifts and souvenirs, besides buying guide-books and sightseeing. It is very important that souvenirs being sold on the territory of the Architectural Ensemble of the Residence of Bukovyna and Dalmatia Metropolitans in Chernivtsi should be of high quality and in accordance with the value and significance of the AERMB&D being included in the UNESCO cultural heritage. The most famous European museums and some Cultural Heritage institutions (namely "National Trust" in Great Britain) established high standards for souvenirs, including sculpture copies and ceramics, and pencils and badges for pupils.

Therefore main point-of-sale terminal of souvenirs and books are to be established. They should be an integral part of the AERMB&D. In case of franchised goods quality should be monitored. Experts (some specialists and managerial employees) will control the quality of goods.

10.6. Relations with travel agencies

The Museum of Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University history maintains close relations with tourist agencies and tour operators of Ukraine.

This factor provides a permanent inflow of tourists from faraway and nearby oblasts, information exchange, and available tourist service on the AERMB&D territory.



One of the essential and important tasks is to give complete information to tourists who are not eager to buy any booklets and can't join conducted tours. Information kiosks with detailed information about erection date, building plan and the scheme of reconstruction in at least 3 languages Ukrainian, Russian and English) must be set in the whole AERMB&D territory for tourists to be well oriented.

Accessibility and availability of complete information about sights for repeat visits are a major precondition for a private tour. Unfortunately, at present there is no supplementary information for an individual sightseeing. One of the methods of independent sightseeing is maps with complete appropriate information in booklets and audio excursions. Audio guides could be offered both outdoors and in the galleries (with deposit).

10.8. Personal safety of tourists

MULTURITION

Nowadays absolute personal safety is guaranteed on the AERMB&D territory. The admittance to different sectors is under strict control. That's why there isn't any risk of physical injury or any danger. Some measures for giving first aid to tourists appear to be sufficient for tourists' safety.

The administration is planning to set first-aid posts in the AERMB&D territory.

11. MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER IN AERMB&D TERRITORY.

11.1. Tourists' safety supervision

A system of around-the-clock watch by security officers patrolling the territory and monuments was introduced for protection of cultural heritage and tourists' security.

Visitors' behavior and their safety are under constant control of security officers. They wear badges with their names and position. In the future they may wear a specific uniform, not of military or police kind, but in order to be easily recognized.

Security officers are in charge of maintaining public order and monument protection.

concept by any remarks or notes. sightseeing. 12.1. Budget structure Anniversary of Chernivtsi".

11.2. Monument protection from possible damage by tourists

Visitors' conduct in AERMB&D territory cannot differ from commonly accepted mental and ethical norms of public conduct. That's why there is no reason to emphasize such

Security officers are in charge of maintaining public order during open hours for

11.3. Night safety of the reserved area

At night or if barred to the public, unauthorized trespassing is strictly forbidden. Security officers closely cooperate with the Department of internal affairs and societal control. AERMB&D territory is under control and has alarm system.

12. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(This item will require consultations with Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Ukraine, Chernivtsi self-government institutions, Chernivtsi Oblast Authorities and Yuriy Fed'kovych Chernivtsi National University Administration)

Repairing and restoration of the roof of Metropolitan Building are being made at the cost of funds of the budget program "Issuing Passports, Making an Inventory and Restoring of the Architectural Monuments", repairing and restoration of the roofs of Seminary Building and Seminary Church were made at the cost of subvention on preserving of the historical area of the cities, objects of historical and cultural heritage, promoting of historical places of Ukraine and events plan of cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Preparing and Celebrating of the 600th

University made design estimates documents for repairing and restoration of the roofs of the buildings of the Residence for its own funds. The price of design estimates documents makes up 508 124 hryvnias.

Design estimates documents for repairing and restoration of the façade of Seminary Church are made at the cost of budget money. The price of design estimates documents makes up 203 000 hryvnias.



12.2. Fiscal control

is chiefly made by the main administrator – Department of State Board of Treasury in Chernivtsi Region.

12.3. Provision and tender system

Tenders for repairing and restoration are held by the customer – Department of Capital Construction of Regional State Administration of Chernivtsi Region.

12.4. Sponsors' participation.

Management plan is reviewed and renewed annually if it is necessary in accordance with protection Contract, or once five years in a thorough way.

13. PERIODICAL EXAMINATION AND MANAGMENT PLAN UPDATE

This item aims to establish the system of periodical examination and managment plan update both annually and once in 3 or 5 years).

14. EXECUTION PLAN

Organization of tourist bus parking.

Organization of points-of-sale terminals for souvenirs and lavatories for tourists.

Project developing information stands and guide signs.

Concordance of tourism developing and training.

Dear Regina Durighello!

In response to your letter GB/MA 1330 requesting supplementary information concerning the nomination of the site of Bukovinian and Dalmatian metropolitan's residence in the context of its including into the UNESCO World Heritage List Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University gives supplementary information as to the nominated site:

- 1. A detailed chart of the general plan of the territory of the nominated site "Bukovinian and Dalmatian metropolitan's residence" with the churches' location; scheme of the Seminary church of Three Hierarchs and the Chapel of St Ivan of Suceava (scale 1:100) and the garden scheme are supplemented.
- 2. The boundaries of the nominated site are outlined in fact by the boundaries of the monument itself, that are limited by the wall surrounding the territory. The monument's boundaries do not range to the north-western point as adjecent green zone did not historically pertain to the nominated site and at present belongs to the city land reserve. Due to its relief (active relief) there is no land development taking place on this territory. At present there is single building in the lower marks of the relief.

According to archive records before the location of the nominated site there was Chernivtsi headman's estate located on this territory (supplement archive vidimus stored in the State archive of Chernivtsi District, f. 3, description 2, case 7149 (leaf 444).

3. In the process of utilization of the ensemble buildings for administrative purposes (administrative buildings and faculty buildings of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University) some reconstruction using light-weight constructions (gypsum plasterboard) was done in the corridors of the left aisle of the metropolitan's residence to quarter offices. Central heating, water supply, air conditioning systems and lavatories with modern sanitary engineering were also installed. Utility buildings that were built in the Soviet time on the territory of maintenance yards of the ensemble are to be relocated outside the boundaries of the nominated site. The given territory is to be used for the location of the tourist service infrastructure.

4. At present under the actual state of the nominated site territory the site itself can host up to five hundred tourists at a time.

SUPPLEMENTS

- 1. General plan chart
- 2. Church schemes
 - a) the Seminary church of Three Hierarchs, scale 1:100
 - b) the Chapel of St Ivan of Suceava, scale 1:100
- 3. Garden scheme
 - a) park
 - b) topoplan
- 4. Archive vidimus

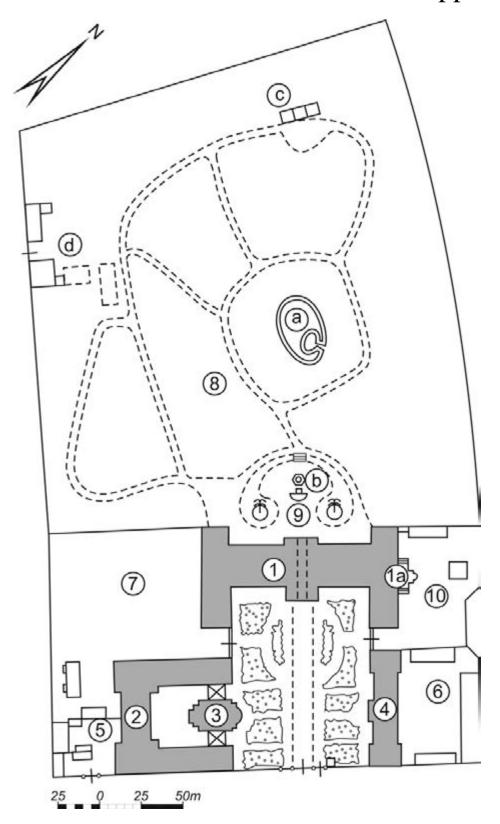
Most sincerely and wishing you success,

Tamara Marusyk,

Professor Emeritus (History)

University Vice President

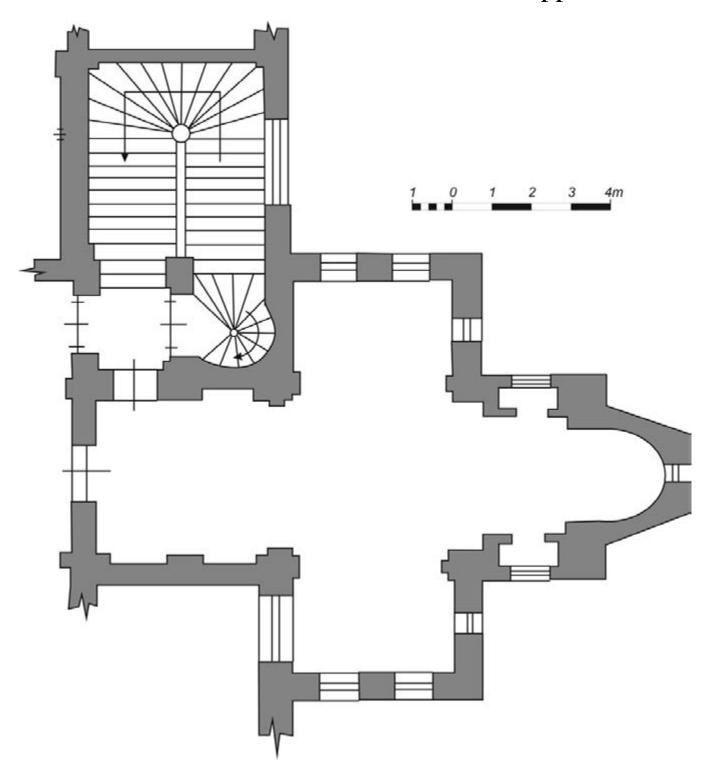
Supplements 1



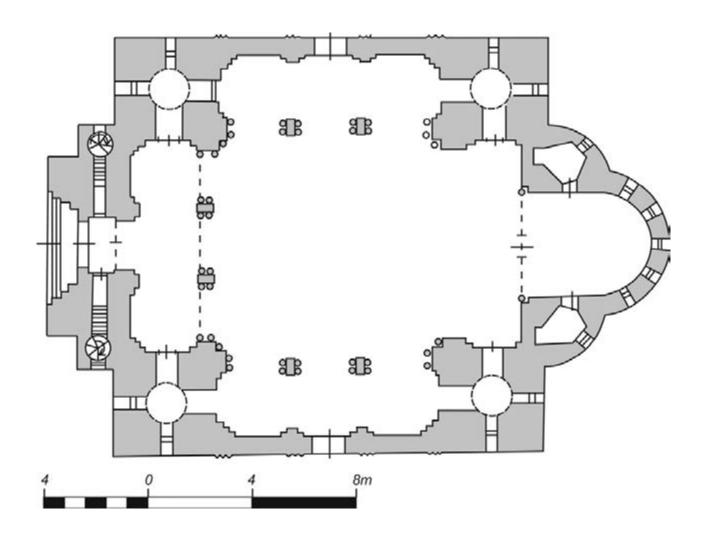
Detailed plan of the architectural complex

1. Metropolitans palace. 2. Seminary building, 3. Seminary church. 4. Guest house. 5. Seminary farmyard. 6. Guest house farmyard. 7. Recreational territory 8. Park: a) a lake; b) architects J.Hlavka bronze bust; c) grot; d) greenhouse. 9. Terrace with fountains 10. Ex-laboratory terra

Supplements 2b

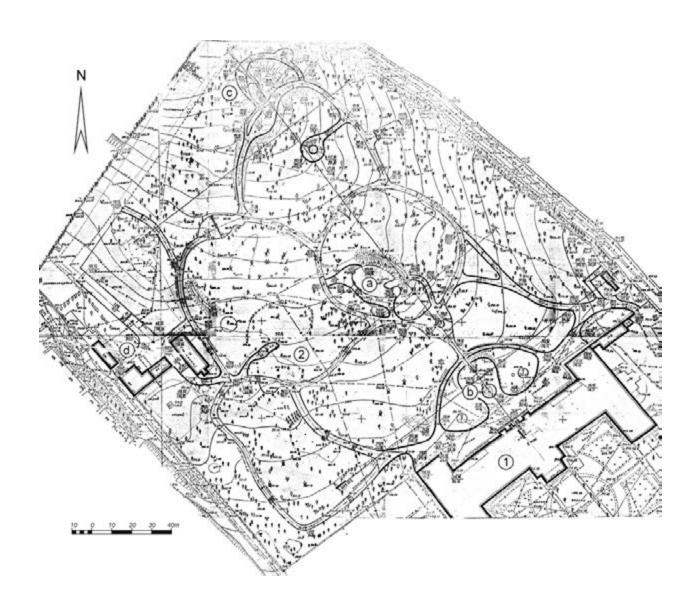


Domestic metropolitans church. Architectural plan.



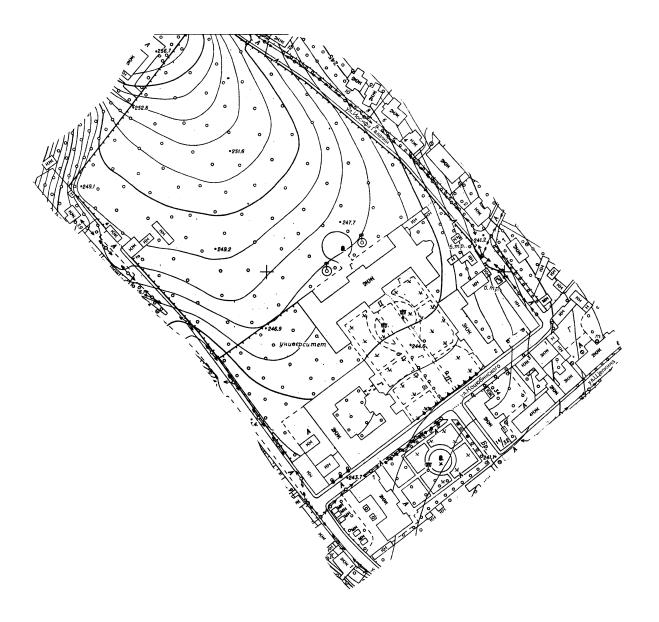
Seminary church of Three Hierarchs.
Architectural plan.

Supplements 3



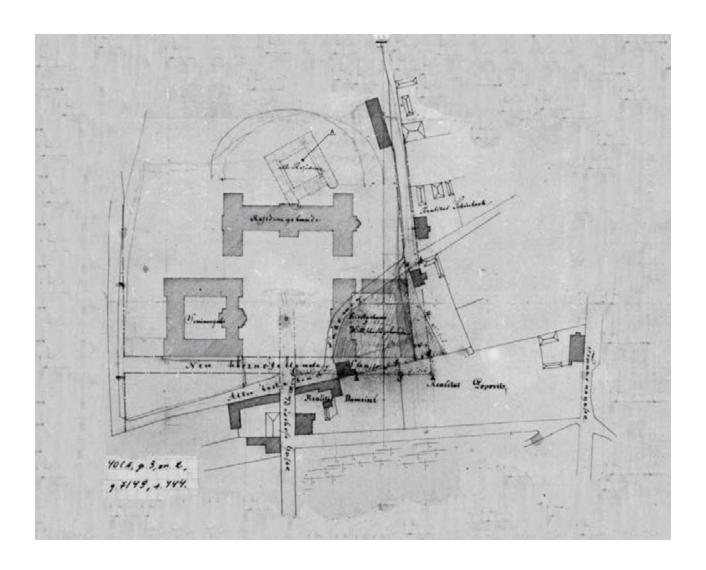
1. Metropolitans palace. 2. Park: a) a lake; b) architects J.Hlavka bronze bust; c) grot; d) greenhouse.

Supplements 3a



Park, topoplan

Supplements 4



First chart of the residence

The chart of the location of ensemble "Bukovinian and Dalmatian metropolitan's Residence", architect Josef Hlavka: a) Former Chernivtsi headman's estate, where Bishop of Bukovina resided since 1774. b) Planned buildings of the architectural ensemble of the Residence. Source: State archive of Chernivtsi District, fund 3, description 2, case 7149, leaf 444.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

> Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة

> 联合国教育、· 科学及文化组织 .

The Culture Sector

H. E. Mr Oleksandr Kupchyshyn Ambassador Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to UNESCO UNESCO House

Ref.: CLT/WHC/4203/UA/AB/JSW

0 2 AOUT 2011

Subject: Inscription of Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans (C 1330) Ukraine, on the World Heritage List

Dear Ambassador,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the World Heritage Committee, at 35th session (UNESCO, 19-29 June 2011), examined the nomination of the **Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans** and decided to **inscribe** the property on the World Heritage List. The decision of the Committee concerning the inscription is attached below.

I am confident that your government will take the necessary measures for the proper conservation of this new World Heritage property. The World Heritage Committee and its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, will do everything possible to collaborate with you in these efforts.

The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (paragraph 168), request the Secretariat to send to each State Party with a newly inscribed property a map of the area(s) inscribed. Please examine the attached map and inform us of any discrepancies in the information by 1 December 2011.

The inscription of the property on the World Heritage List is an excellent opportunity to draw the attention of visitors to, and remind local residents of, the *World Heritage Convention* and the outstanding universal value of the property. To this effect, you may wish to place a plaque displaying the World Heritage and the UNESCO emblems at the property. You will find suggestions on this subject in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

In many cases States Parties decide to hold a ceremony to commemorate the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List. Upon request to the World Heritage Centre by the State Party, a World Heritage Certificate can be prepared for such an occasion.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the person or institution responsible for the management of the property so that we may send them World Heritage publications.

7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP, France Tél.: +33 (0)1 45 68 24 96 Fax: +33 (0)1 45 68 55 70 Please find attached the brief descriptions of your site, prepared by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, in both English and French. As these brief descriptions will be used in later publications, as well as on the World Heritage website, we would like to have your full concurrence with their wording. Please examine these descriptions and inform us, by 1 December 2011 at the latest, if there are changes that should be made. If we do not hear from you by this date, we will assume that you are in agreement with the text as prepared.

Furthermore, as you may know, the World Heritage Centre maintains a website at http://whc.unesco.org/, where standard information about each property on the World Heritage List can be found. Since we can only provide a limited amount of information about each property, we try to link our pages to those maintained by your World Heritage property or office, so as to provide the public with the most reliable and up-to-date information. If there is a website for the newly inscribed property, please send us its web address.

The full list of the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session is available electronically at http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/35COM

As you know, according to paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in the area protected under the *Convention* major restorations or new constructions which may affect the outstanding universal value of the property.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and for your support in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Please accept, dear Ambassador the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kishore Rao

Director

World Heritage Centre

Encl.

cc: National Commission of Ukraine for UNESCO

ICOMOS International

National Focal Point for World Heritage

Extract of the Decisions adopted by the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2011)

Decision: 35 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

- Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
- 2. <u>Inscribes</u> the **Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans**, **Ukraine**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria** (ii), (iii) and (iv):
- 3. <u>Takes note</u> of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Situated within the boundaries of the town of Chernivtsi, at the extreme end of the river promontory, named mount Dominic, the architectural ensemble includes three palaces, a 'cour d'honneur' and a park. The Residence, with a dramatic fusion of architectural references, is an outstanding example of 19th century historicist architectural identity of the Orthodox Church within the Austro-Hungarian Empire during a period of religious and cultural toleration. In the 19th century, historicist architecture could convey messages about its purpose and the Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans does this par excellence.

Criterion (ii): Chernivtsi architectural ensemble of the Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans embodies social, economical and cultural influences of the development of architecture and urban planning since antique times, the Middle Ages, absolutism and the Gruender period. Especially, the complex represents a version of 19th century historicist architecture and planning.

Criterion (iii): The Residence bears an exceptional testimony of cultural tradition of Orthodox Church which is signified by the use of Byzantine forms for the domed cruciform churches, while the decorative patterns, incorporated in the tiled roofs of the complex signify the folk culture of the people. The prosperous Bukovinian Metropolitanate with episcopacies on territories of Southern and Central Europe stopped its existence in 1940. The name "Bukovina", as well as Bukovinian Orthodox Metropolitanate which borders reached the city of Trieste on Adriatic Sea have disappeared from cultural and geographical maps and exist only in written sources of historical researches.

Criterion (iv): The ensemble of the Residence, combining elements of national, Byzantine, Gothic and Baroque architecture, illustrates a significant stage in human history, expressing cultural identity of the Orthodox Church on the territory of Austro-Hungarian Empire, considerable and numerous historic events in the region of Bukovina that influenced the course of world history and culture. This message is conveyed through a historicist architectural design and planning by an outstanding architect of the European architectural school in the 19th century. The combination of purposes and architectural, as well as decorative quality and opulence of the property can be considered unique.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is expressed adequately. The ensemble and the adjacent park form the cultural value of the property and contain, within its boundary, all sufficient elements to concur to express the Outstanding Universal Value. The conditions of integrity and all of the components are adequately preserved.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity are generally adequate. The change of function of the ensemble, initially being the Residence of Metropolitans and becoming a university did not affect its authenticity. Minor interior restoration works were carried out with respect to property's attributes.

Protection and management requirements

The Residence of the Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans was declared a National Park in 1945. The property on its 8th ha site was transferred to Yuriy Fedkovich Chernivtsi National University under the Ministry of Education of Ukraine in 1955. The nominated property is protected at both regional and national level by regulations and laws. A protection contract is signed annually with the Chernivtsi City Council, covering the responsibilities of the University to the property in terms of use and maintenance. The State funding "Comprehensive program on Preservation of historical architecture in Chernivtsi for 2009-2015" provides a basis for the systematic conservation and management of the property and for implementing protection measures in compliance with national standards for the protection of World Heritage sites. The General Development Plan for Chernivtsi gives main outlines for proper management of the property with special attention to the growth of tourist infrastructure as one of the major branches of the municipal economy. A separate Tourism management plan is to be developed to tackle the long-term consequences of the tourism pressure.

- 4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to:
 - a) Extending the Management Plan to include a Tourism Management Plan,
 - b) Developing a conservation plan for the gardens and park behind the Residence,
 - Submitting to the World Heritage Centre the details of interior restoration works within the property.

Surface and coordinates of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List by the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2011) in accordance with the Operational Guidelines.

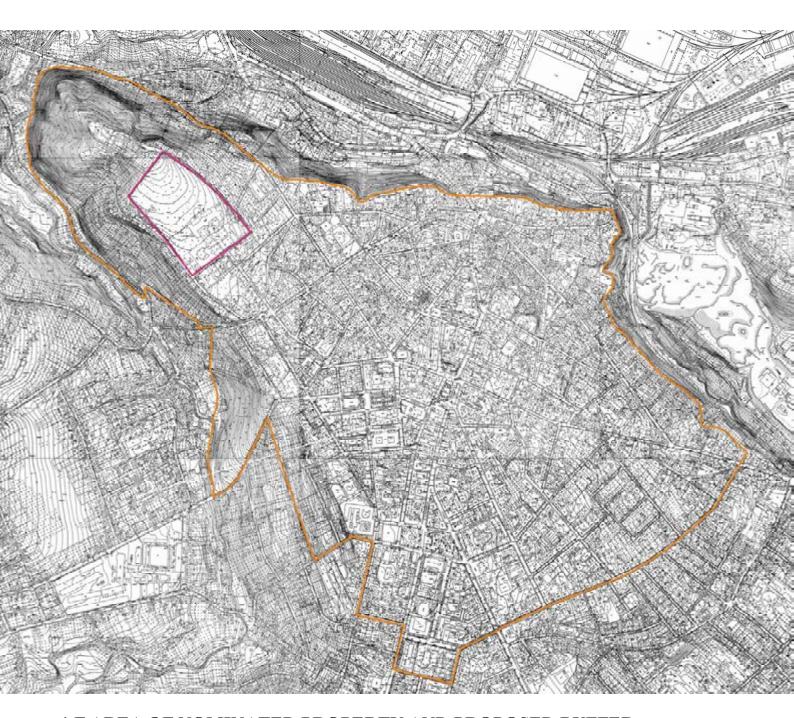
State Party		IDN	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
Ukraine	Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatia Metropolitans	1330	8 ha	244.85 ha	N48 17 48 E25 55 29

Brief Description in English

The Residence of Bukovinian and Dalmatian Metropolitans represents a masterful synergy of architectural styles built by Czech architect Josef Hlavka from 1864 to 1882. The property, an outstanding example of 19th-century historicist architecture, also includes a seminary and monastery and is dominated by the domed, cruciform seminary church with garden and park. The complex expresses architectural and cultural influences from the Byzantine period onwards and embodies the powerful presence of the Orthodox Church during Habsburg rule, reflecting the Austro-Hungarian Empire policy of religious tolerance.

Brief Description in French

La Résidence des métropolites de Bucovine et de Dalmatie (Ukraine) représente une synergie magistrale de styles architecturaux créée par l'architecte tchèque Josef Hlavka entre 1864 et 1882. Exemple remarquable de l'architecture historiciste du XIX^e siècle, le site comprend également un séminaire et un monastère dominé par une église cruciforme à coupoles, avec un jardin et un parc. L'ensemble représente des influences architecturales et culturelles de la période byzantine et incarne le rôle puissant joué par l'Église orthodoxe lors du règne des Habsbourg, tout en reflétant la politique de tolérance religieuse de l'Empire austro-hongrois.



1.F AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY AND PROPOSED BUFFER **ZONE**

Area of nominated property: 8 hectares Buffer zone: 244.85 hectares