NOMINATION

"MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV"

For inscription on the World Heritage List
6 volumes

Russian Federation
Pskov
2017
CONTENT

State ........................................................................................................................................... 4
State, province or region .................................................................................................................. 4
Name of property .............................................................................................................................. 4
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second (GPS coordinates) ................................................. 4
The nominated property component parts ...................................................................................... 4
Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property .................................................. 5
Buffer zone boundaries description ............................................................................................... 9
The list of maps ................................................................................................................................. 11
Criteria under which the property is nominated in the World Heritage List: .................................. 34
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value: ........................................................................... 34
   a) Brief synthesis ............................................................................................................................ 34
   b) Justification for Criteria .......................................................................................................... 35
   c) Statement of Integrity .............................................................................................................. 36
   d) Statement of Authenticity ........................................................................................................ 37
   e) Requirements for protection and management ....................................................................... 38
Name and contact information of the official local institution / agency ......................................... 39

NOMINATION OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV” FOR INSCRIPTION ON
THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST.

1. Identification of the property ....................................................................................................... 40
   1.a. Country ................................................................................................................................. 40
   1.b. State, province or region ...................................................................................................... 40
   1.c. Name of property ................................................................................................................ 40
   1.d. Geographic coordinates to the nearest second ...................................................................... 40
   1.e. Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone .......... 42
   1.f. Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha) ......................................... 45

2. Description ................................................................................................................................... 45
   2a. Description of property .......................................................................................................... 45
   2b. History and development ...................................................................................................... 83

3. Justification for inscription .......................................................................................................... 110
   3.1.a. Brief synthesis .................................................................................................................. 110
   3.1.b. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these
criteria) ........................................................................................................................................ 112
   3.1.c. Statement of Integrity ...................................................................................................... 123
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State

Russian Federation

State, province or region

Pskov region, Pskov

Name of property

Monuments of Ancient Pskov

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second (GPS coordinates)

N 57° 42,573-57°49,616; E 27° 51,574-28°20,922.

The nominated property component parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Name of the Component Part</th>
<th>Coordinates of the central point</th>
<th>Area of Nominated component part of the Property (ha)</th>
<th>Buffer zone (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Component “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Element “Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′312″ E 28°20′211.2″</td>
<td>0,97</td>
<td>Part I, 377 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Element “Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°49′398″ E 28°20′922″</td>
<td>0,37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Component “Monuments of Religious Architecture”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830”</td>
<td>N 57°49′338″ E 28°19′905″</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Element “Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240”</td>
<td>N 57°49′553″ E 28°19′95″</td>
<td>0,73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′377″ E 28°19′721″</td>
<td>14,4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′312″ E 28°20′211.2″</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>Part II, 248,6 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Element “Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′986″ E 28°20′198″</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>Part I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Element “Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries”</td>
<td>N 57°48′312″ E 28°20′21″</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Element “Church of Koz’ma and Damian’s Primostya (near the bridge) remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th centuries”</td>
<td>N 57°49′402″ E 28°20′166″</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Element “Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494”</td>
<td>N 57°48′598″ E 28°20′28″</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Element “Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489”</td>
<td>N 57°49′393″ E 28°20′468″</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Element “Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521”</td>
<td>N 57°49′192″ E 28°19′585″</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Element “Church Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′972″ E 28°20′273″</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Element “Church of Peter and Paul’s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°49′310″ E 28°20′703″</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Element “Church of Old Ascension, 15th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′579″ E 28°20′188″</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>Element “Church Vasilija na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′913″ E 28°20′475″</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Component “Monuments of Civil Architecture”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century”</td>
<td>N 57°49′283″, E 28°19′921″</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Element “Pogankin Chambers, 17th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′722″ E 28°20′407″</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total area (in hectares)</td>
<td>29.32</td>
<td>625.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

(See Vol.2, pages 1-30)
Element 1.1 Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: *Pokrovskaya* (Intercession) Tower, 15\(^{th}\) century

The border of the Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower site runs north-east from the upper bank terrace of the River Velikaya, between one of the bastions of Peter the Great and the town wall, along the exterior of the Greater Town fortress wall, up to Kalinina Street;

Farther north-west along Kalinina Street;

Farther south-west and north-west along the interior of the Greater Town fortress wall;

Farther south-west through the fortress gates to the upper bank terrace of the River Velikaya, and then south-east along the upper bank terrace.

Element 1.2 Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16\(^{th}\) century

The border of the Gremyachaya Tower site runs along the frontier of the upper bank terrace of the River Pskova, then north-west and parallel to the frontage line of Gremyachaya Street, then south-west towards the frontier of the upper bank terrace of the River Pskova, and south-east towards the bank line of the Pskova.

Element 2.1 Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17\(^{th}\) century, 1830

The site of the Trinity Cathedral with the bell tower occupies the central part of the Kremlin ensemble area, within the border line running from the Vlasyevskaya Tower along the pavement line of the driveway and Sovetskaya Street, along the eastern sole of the rocky cape towards the influx of the Pskova into the Velikaya, and south-west along the rocky bank of the Velikaya.

Element 2.2 Cathedral of *Ioann Predtecha* (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240

The cathedral’s territory is located in the eastern part of Komsomolskaya Square, with its border running north-east and perpendicularly to the bank terrace, farther on south-east along Maxim Gorky Street, then west and parallel to Maxim Gorky 5 and 5A, and farther north-west in the central part of Komsomolskaya Square.
Element 2.3 Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century

The site under the Cathedral of the Transfiguration of Christ falls within the borders of the ensemble of the Mirozhsky Monastery of Lord the Savior, its borders running from the influx point of the Mirozhka into the Velikaya due south-east along the bank line of the River Velikaya, south-west and then north-west along Yubileynaya Street, then north-east along Maxim Gorky Street and east to the Mirozhka’s influx into the Velikaya.

Element 2.4 Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century

The site under the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin is within the ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery, whose border runs along the exterior edge of the historical monastery hedge.

Element 2.5 Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14th century

The border of the element in the north runs along the pavement of Sovetskaya Street, along the hedge, then along the façade line of the church structures on Sovetskaya Street, and then along the existing enclosure.

Element 2.6 Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries

The border of this element in the north-east, north-west and south-west alike runs parallel to the church’s façade line, and in the south-east it runs parallel to the Greater Town wall.

Element 2.7 Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th centuries

The border of this element runs along the existing church enclosure.

Element 2.8 Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494

The territory of this element is located on the corner of Georgiyevskaya and Voevody Shuyskogo Streets, spanning from the west along the frontage line of Voevody Shuyskogo Street, farther along the northern façade of Voevody Shuyskogo №2, farther due north-west and parallel to the western façade of Kalinina №5 and south-east along Georgiyevskaya Street.
Element 2.9 Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489

The border of this element in the north-west runs along Herzen Street, then south-eastward along the upper bank terrace of the Pskova, farther north-westward along the pavement leading from the pedestrian bridge, across the Pskova and towards Herzen Street.

Element 2.10 Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521

The border of this element runs 50 meters north-west of the central axis of the church and south-eastward along the existing axis of the church, then north-eastward along the pavement of Rizhsky Prospekt, and farther along the upper bank terrace of the Velikaya.

Element 2.11 Church Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century

The border of this element in the east and south runs along the nominal frontage line of Sovetskaya Street, and in the west and north – along the historical border of the church site, as in the plans dated 1857 and 1930.

Element 2.12 St. Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century

The border of this element runs along the exterior of the church enclosure, which in the north runs along the upper bank terrace of the River Pskova, and in the south along Vorovskogo Street.

Element 2.13 Church of Old Ascension, 15th century

The territory of the Church of Old Ascension falls within the borders of the Ascension Monastery ensemble, and in the east it is enclosed by the exterior of the historical monastery hedge, in the south and west – by the foot hill, in the north – by the exterior of the monastery structures’ façades, and farther on – by the enclosure of the neighboring site.

Element 2.14 St. Church Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century

The border of this element in the west, south-east and north-west runs along the existing park paths, and along the foothill in the north and south.

Element 3.1 Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century
The site of the Administrative Chambers occupies the southern part of the Kremlin ensemble, within the border line running from the Vlasyevskaya Tower along the pavement line of the driveway and Sovetskaya Street, along the eastern sole of the rocky cape towards the influx of the Pskova into the Velikaya, and south-west along the rocky bank of the Velikaya.

**Element 3.2 Pogankin Chambers, 17th century**

The border of this element in the west runs along Nekrasova Street, skirting the contour of the courtyard façades of the Van der Vliet Arts-and-Crafts School, the façade line of the administrative quarters of the museum, farther south-eastward along the building line of Komsomolsky Alley, then south-westward along the façade of Komsomolsky Alley №5, and then north-westward towards the existent fence of the parking lot.

**Buffer zone boundaries description**

(see Vol. 2, pages 5-7)

The buffer zone boundaries of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are established according to the requirements of the Russian legislation directed to preservation of properties of cultural heritage in their historical environment. The buffer zone consists of two parts. Part I covers 17 elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” located in borders of the historic centre of Pskov (elements 1.1, 1.2, 2.1-2.3, 2.5-2.14, 3.1, 3.2). Part II is established for the element 2.4 “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century” which is distant from the historic centre but is located in the modern administrative borders of the municipal entity “City of Pskov”.
Part I. “The historical centre of Pskov”

(See Vol 2, page 7)

With the source point at N 57°49'28,52", E 28°18'54,27", from the southern corner of the Pleskava Plant administrative block, along its south-eastern (main) façade; farther up along the plant’s northern cadaster borderline to the left bank line of the Velikaya, crossing on to the right bank to Almaznaya str.; then turning north-east to Pozemskogo str., and farther south-east along that street down to the turn to Nevskogo str.; following Nevskogo str., enclosing open green areas, to the turn (at N 57° 49' 48,21", E 28°19'53,47"); farther down south-east along the building lines of the quarters, enclosing the areas of low-rise buildings along streets Zastennaya and Herzen; farther on eastward, enclosing Khlebnaya Gorka low rises and on to Kuznetsky Bridge (at N 57°49'38,07", E 28°20'23,83"); then, south-west, crossing the Pskova over Kuznetsky Bridge; farther up north-westward, crossing Sverdlova str., along Vorovskogo str., up to cross Krasnykh Partizan str.; then, along Krasnykh Partizan str. And to the westward turn, along Marx str.; farther south-west, towards Lenin str., and to the starting point of Oktyabrsky Prospekt; along Oktyabrsky Prospekt to cross Gogol str., enclosing the pedestrian area of Pushkin str.; then, from Gogol str. South-westward, across the territory of the Detsky Park, enclosing certain areas of the CHS visual zone, to cross Sovetskaya and Kalinina streets; farther down south along Kalinina str. To cross Sverdlova; farther up north-east, enclosing Sovetskaya str., to the crossing with Komsomolsky Alley; then, eastward along Komsomolsky Alley to Kuznetskaya str., turning south-westward; along Kuznetskaya str. to the bank line of the Velikaya, enclosing part of 128 Strelkovoy Divizii str.; from the bank line of the Velikaya east-westward, across the River Velikaya, to Simeonova Gorka (at N 57°47'59,41", E 28°19'54,08"); then, turning north-west, to the crossing of Yubileynaya Street and Krasnoarmeyskaya Embankment (N 57°48'13,35", E 28°19'26,33"); farther along Krasnoarmeyskaya emb. north-ward, enclosing part of the low rises, up to M. Gorky str. (N 57°48'36,07", E 28°19'07,65"); farther north-ward up to Komsomolskaya sq., enclosing part of Rizhsky Prospekt and Kommunalnaya Street within the zone of CHS’s visual impact; then turning west and on to the source point on the corner of the Pleskava Plant administrative block at N 57°49'28,52", E 28°18'54,27".  

10
Part II. The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery
(See Vol. 2, page 6)

The boundary of the buffer zone runs from point N 57°50'22,49", E 28°15'36,70" at the northern tip of the cape in the existing reach of the Velikaya, running farther along the bank of the reach eastward up to the crossing of Ozyorny Alley and Voskhodnaya Street (at N 57°50'20,87", E 28°15'55,55"), farther along the left side of Voskhodnaya Street and up to its crossing with Izhorskogo Bataliona Street at N 57°50'12,03", E 28°16'12,58"; then, north-eastward to the crossing of Izhorskogo Bataliona with Alyokhina Street; then, southward along the industrial zone to the crossing with Vaganova Street, and south-eastward to the crossing with Petropavlovskaya Street; farther eastward along Petropavlovskaya Street to cross Chudskaya Street; then, along the western side of Chudskaya str., across the Nevsky Bridge, and up to Kuzbasskoy Divizii str.; farther westward, along the upper bank terrace and the building line of the residential quarters to Krestki str.; following Krestki str. westward, turning north, along the ravine edge to the building line of suburb Rodina; farther northwestward, along the upper edge of the bank terrace of the Velikaya, enclosing part of Rodina gardens, and farther southeastward to the Velikaya bank line; then, crossing to the right bank of the Velikaya southeastward, crossing the river meadow and enclosing part of the tip of Snyatnaya Gora; and farther northward to the source point at N 57°50'22,49", E 28°15'36,70".

The list of maps
(See Vol. 2, pages 1-30)
Monuments of Fortification Architecture of Ancient Pskov
1.1 Fortification complex of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya Tower 15th c.
1.2. Fortification complex of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower 16th c.

Monuments of religious architecture of ancient Pskov
2.1 Ensemble of the Kremlin: Trinity Cathedral with the bell-tower, 17th century; 1830
2.2 Cathedral of Ioann Predtech of the Ivanovsky Monastery 1240
2.3 Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century
2.4 Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 14th century
2.5 Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14th century
2.6 Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma, 15-16th c.
2.7 Church of Kozma and Damian s Primostya, ruins of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th -17th c.
2.8 Church Georgiya so vzyoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494
2.9 Church of Theophany with a belfry 1489
2.10 Church of Dormition s Paroemya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521.
2.11 Church Nikoloy so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th.
2.12 Church of Peter and Paul s Buya_.(at the burial place), 16th c.
2.13 Church of Old Ascension, 15th c.
2.14 Church Vasiliva na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill). 15th c.

Monuments of Civil Architecture of Ancient Pskov
3.1 Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century.
3.2 Pogankin Chambers, 17th century.

Legend
- Buffer zone
- Nominated Property Component Part
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part

Scale 1:25000

Consolidated map of buffer zone of the World Heritage Site
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
The plan of buffer zone of the World Heritage Site
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Part II

Legend
- Nominated Property Component Part
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
- Buffer zone

Scale 1:10000
The plan of buffer zone of the World Heritage Site
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Part I

Monuments of Fortification Architecture of Ancient Pskov
1.1 Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century
1.2. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Grennyakliy Tower, 16th century

Monuments of Religious Architecture of Ancient Pskov
2.1 Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830
2.2 The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240
2.3 Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century
2.4 Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century
2.5 Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th century
2.6 Church of Kaz’ma and Damian’s Primosiya (near the bridge) remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th century
2.7 Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494
2.8 Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489
2.9 Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521
2.10 Church of St. Niko&kappa;u (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century
2.11 Church of Peter and Paul’s Buia (at the burial place), 16th century
2.12 Church of Old Ascension, 15th century
2.13 Church Vasil’ya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century

Monuments of Civil Architecture of Ancient Pskov
3.1 Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century
3.2 Pogankin Chambers, 17th century
The map of the territory border of the WHS
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 1.1 "Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town:
Pokrovskaya Tower, 15th century"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'312", E 28° 20'211.2"
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"

Element 1.2 "Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°49'398", E 28°20'922"

Scale 1:1000

Legend

- Element 1.2 "Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.1 "Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°49'338", E 28°19'005"

Legend
- Element 2.1 "Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.2 "The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°49'553", E 28° 19'95"

Scale 1:1000

Legend
- Element 2.2 "The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.3 "The Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century of the
Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'377", E 28° 19'721"
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"

Element 2.4 "The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 14th century of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°50'73", E 28° 15'945"

Legend

- Dark grey: Element 2.4 "The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 14th century of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery"
- Red: Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part

Scale 1:5000
The map of the territory border of the WHS
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.5 "Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'986", E 28° 20'198"

Scale 1:1000

Legend
- Element 2.5 "Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.6 "Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th century"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'31''E, E 28°20'21''
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"

Element 2.7 "Church of Koz'ma and Damian's Primostya (near the bridge) ruins of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th century"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°49'402", E 28° 20'166"

Scale 1:1000

Legend

- Element 2.7 "Church of Koz'ma and Damian's Primostya (near the bridge) ruins of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th century."
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.8 "Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'598", E 28° 20'88"
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.9 "Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°49'393", E 28° 20'468"

Scale 1:1000

Legend
- Element 2.9 "Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.10 "Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°49'192", E 28°19'585"

Scale 1:1000

Legend
- Element 2.10 "Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.11 "Church Nikoloy so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'972", E 28° 20'273"

Scale 1:1000

Legend

- Dark grey: Element 2.11 "Church Nikoloy so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century"
- Red: Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.12 "Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°49'310", E 28° 20'703"

Scale 1:1000

Legend

- Element 2.12 "Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.13 "Church of Old Ascension, 15th century"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'579", E 28° 20'188"
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 2.14 "Church Vasilya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'913", E 28°20'475"

Scale 1:1000

Legend

Element 2.14 "Church Vasilya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century"
Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 3.1 "Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century"

Object's positions in WGS system - N 57° 49' 283", E 28° 19' 921"

Legend
- Element 3.1 "Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
The map of the territory border of the WHS
"Monuments of Ancient Pskov"
Element 3.2 "Pogankin Chambers, 17th century"
Object's positions in WGS system - N 57°48'722", E 28° 20'407"

Legend

- **Element 3.2 "Pogankin Chambers, 17th century"**
- **Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part**

Scale 1:1000
Geographical coordinates catalogue of the turning points of boundaries of the buffer zone of the WH Site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”

**Part I. The Historical centre of Pskov**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>57°49'28.52&quot;</td>
<td>28°18'54.27&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>57°49'48,21&quot;</td>
<td>28°19'53,47&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>57°49'38,07&quot;</td>
<td>28°20'23,83&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>57°47'59,41&quot;</td>
<td>28°19'54,08&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>57°48'13,35&quot;</td>
<td>28°19'26,33&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>57°48'36,07&quot;</td>
<td>28°19'07,65&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>57°49'56,31&quot;</td>
<td>28°16'05,63&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part II. The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>57°50'22.92&quot;</td>
<td>28°15'06.57&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>57°50'00.79&quot;</td>
<td>28°15'12,30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>57°50'22.49&quot;</td>
<td>28°15'36,70&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>57°50'20.87&quot;</td>
<td>28°15'55,55&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>57°50'12.03&quot;</td>
<td>28°16'12,58&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criteria under which the property is nominated in the World Heritage List:
ii, iii, iv.

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

a) Brief synthesis

The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is located in the northwest of Russia in Pskov, one of the most original Old Russian towns. The town of Pskov is the administrative centre of the Pskov region, which borders on the Russian regions – Leningrad, Novgorod, Tver – as well as on Estonia, Latvia and Belarus. Its boundary position, along with other geopolitical and historical factors, has determined formation of the unique social and cultural environment and the outstanding school of architecture in Pskov.

The structure of the nominated property includes three groups of monuments of the Pskov school of architecture: “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”, “Monuments of Religious Architecture”, and “Monuments of Civil Architecture”, which contain 18 elements. 17 elements of the property are located in the historical centre of the town of Pskov. “The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century” element is located in modern administrative territorial borders of the town, on the right high bank of Velikaya river.

The nomination is presented by the brightest samples of the Pskov school of architecture of medieval Russia of the 12th – the beginning of the 17th centuries, such as the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery, Pokrovskaya (Intercession) and Gremyachya Towers of the Outer Town, the Trinity Cathedral of the Pskov Kremlin, etc.

Monuments of the Pskov architecture are witnesses of important historical events. Architectural beauty of Pskov monuments inspires artists and reflects interchange of human values in the territory of Russia and neighboring states. The Pskov architectural tradition has greatly influenced on development of architecture
both in Russia and abroad, and its best samples were included into the anthology of the Russian and world architecture.

b) Justification for Criteria

Criterion II

The Pskov school of architecture which appeared under the influence of the Byzantine tradition has gained its authenticity due to the boundary position of the town, the democratic state system, the geopolitical situation and certainly outstanding proficiency of local architects. The Pskov school had reached its full flowering in the 15\textsuperscript{th}-16\textsuperscript{th} centuries and became widespread in other areas of Russia. Pskov architects worked on architecture monuments in Moscow, Kazan and Sviyazhsk. Traditions of the Pskov architecture at the end of the 19\textsuperscript{th} – the beginning of the 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries were an inspiration source for architects of the neorussian style in Russia and abroad, as well as for artwork of one of the brightest representatives of Russian symbolism and modernism – Nikolay Roerich, the world famous Russian artist and cultural figure. Thus, Pskov has made an important contribution to many-sided exchange of cultural values at the international level that considerably influenced on development of architecture in Russia and other states.

Criterion III

Deep religiousness, readiness to protect own lands from foreign invaders, free spirit of the first democratic trends have affected on the Pskov architectural and art tradition which has fully reflected historical mentality of the local population: severe soldiers, monks-scribes, temple builders and icon painters, zealous owners, skillful handicraftsmen concentrated on the problems of life support and defense within an optimum ratio of functionality, quality and esthetics. Harmonious Pskov religious, fortification and civil architectural masterpieces emphasize strong connection between monumental constructions and surrounding nature and historical and
cultural tradition, make an impression of sustainability and durability of buildings, indicate spiritual power and self-consciousness of local residents.

**Criterion IV**

Monuments of Ancient Pskov, outstanding cultural heritage of Ancient Russia of the 12th-17th centuries, were witnesses of considerable historical events, both in regional and global scales. The Pskov land which is called a cradle of Orthodox Christianity is inseparably connected with names of key political and religious figures of Ancient Russia, such as Princess Olga Equal-to-the-Apostles; Prince Vladimir the Great, Christianiser of Russia; Alexander Nevsky, outstanding governor and commander; Filofey (Philoteus), monk-scholar; A.L. Ordin-Nashchyokin, Russian political figure and diplomat. Monuments of architecture of the frontier town of Pskov bear objective information on the most important period of the world history – the European Middle Ages. Religious, civil and fortification constructions of the town illustrate development of Pskov as one of the centres of origin of the Russian statehood, which played further a crucial role in formation of the Russian state – the key player in the international political arena.

c) **Statement of Integrity**

The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is presented by the brightest samples of the Pskov school of architecture in the best state of preservation in fortification, religious and civil construction and illustrates dynamics of its development from the early samples of the 12th century created under the influence of the Byzantine trends and the Novgorod architectural tradition, its full flowering in the 15th-16th centuries as an original and important art event in the world architecture, and till the 17th century when the Pskov land was a part of the unified state. In this respect, the property includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value in terms of its stylistical beauty, world historical significance, cultural tradition, influence at interchange of human values and architectural development in Russian state and abroad.
The buffer zone of the property, which consists of two parts – “The historic centre of Pskov” and “The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery”, is established on the basis of historical, culturological and art researches and materials of the landscape-visual and town-planning analysis. The buffer zone serves the purposes of additional protection of cultural values, the connection of elements in the serial nomination and the organization of conservation and management of the territory and ensures the complete representation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

All components have kept their initial location in the structure of the town planning. Elements of fortification, religious and civil architecture are of adequate size to fully reflect the art style, design features of the Pskov school of architecture, as well as the historic processes 12th-17th centuries of both national and international importance that convey the property’s significance.

The management system of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is based on the principles of sustainable development; all monuments are in satisfactory condition, and there are no any risks of their loss. Taking into account that the main part of the nominated elements is located in the historical center of the city and in close proximity to the transport highways, it is worth noting that human activity does not harm the integrity of the property.

d) Statement of Authenticity

All nominated property components are characterized by high degree of authenticity. The long period of existence of the nominated properties promoted fragmentary changes of forms of the presented properties. Architectural and constructional changes are mainly connected with the epoch-making events, organized governmental activities, consequences of wars, as well as with changes of canons and architectural requirements of different epochs. Thereby, the analysis of each nominated property component part states the value of the changes as a certain information review of history of the property.
After the tragic events of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) the most of nominated property components remained in their original state by efforts of Soviet restorers. Owing to scientific and survey researches of the middle of the 20th century, repair and conservation work performed with authentic materials and with use of traditional technologies promoted preservation of historical and cultural values of the properties.

The authenticity of spiritual and physical perception of the world heritage site remains in the context of the disappeared medieval cultural tradition. The public mechanism, which supports spiritual and physical perception of the religious architecture properties, is the state’s recognition of value of the Russian Orthodox Church in spiritual and moral development of people.

e) Requirements for protection and management

Protection and management for maintenance of potential outstanding universal value of the property are carried out according to the current legislation of the Russian Federation, both at the federal and regional levels.

According to the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation” - the main law that determines the relations arising in the area of conservation, use and promotion of properties of cultural heritage - the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” have the status of cultural heritage properties of federal significance and are included in the unified state register of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation. By the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2016 No. 1975-r all elements of the nominated property are included in the Code of most valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

At the regional level the Pskov region adopted Law of 10.05.1999 No. 37-oz “On state protection and use of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture)”. In 2011-2012 a comprehensive work was carried out to develop
protection zones of cultural heritage properties of federal significance and decisions of the Pskov Region Assembly of Deputies on December 26, 2013 No. 674, No. 666, No. 676, No. 669, No. 665 approved the borders of the protection zones for the cultural heritage properties of federal significance included in the nomination. The Pskov Master Plan until 2025 and the Pskov Land Use and Development Rules were approved by the decisions of the Pskov City Duma of February 19, 2010 No. 1125 and No. 795 of 05.12.2013, respectively.

Borders and modes of their use are approved for all nominated elements. The designated government authority – the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties – carries out monitoring of all nominated property elements and control of their use and condition. The personnel of the Committee have wide experience in preservation and management in the sphere of cultural heritage.

One of the main instruments of preservation of the property and its sustainable development is the property management plan which has been developed for the period until 2020 (with a consequential prolongation of the implementation period, initially – until 2030) according to the current legislation and taking into account the existing mechanisms for protection and management of the cultural property.

Name and contact information of the official local institution / agency

**Organization**  State Committee of the Pskov region on the protection of the objects of cultural heritage

**Address**  Russia, Pskov, 180000, Konnaya str. 2.

**Tel / fax**  +7(8112)723260, +7(8112)299944

**E-mail**  info@gkn.pskov.ru

**Web address**  [www.gkn.pskov.ru](http://www.gkn.pskov.ru)
NOMINATION OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV” FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

The World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is located in Pskov, one of the oldest towns in the North West of Russia. Most elements (component parts) of the nomination are located in the historical center of the town.

The nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” includes three components of monuments, which represent the brightest examples of Pskov school of fortification, religious and civil architecture. The nomination includes 18 cultural heritage properties.

1.a. Country
Russian Federation

1.b. State, province or region
Pskov region, the city of Pskov

1.c. Name of property
Monuments of Ancient Pskov

1.d. Geographic coordinates to the nearest second
N 57º42,573-57º49,616
E 27º 51,574-28º20,922
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Name of the Component Part</th>
<th>Coordinates of the central point</th>
<th>Area of Nominated component part of the Property (ha)</th>
<th>Buffer zone (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Component “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Element “Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′312″ E 28°20′211.2″</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Element “Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°49′398″ E 28°20′922″</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Component “Monuments of Religious Architecture”</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830”</td>
<td>N 57°49′338″ E 28°19′905″</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Element “The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240”</td>
<td>N 57°49′553″ E 28°19′95″</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′377″ E 28°19′721″</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′312″ E 28°20′211.2″</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>Part II – 248.6 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Element “Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′986″ E 28°20′198″</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>Part 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Element “Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′312″ E 28°20′21″</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Element “Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge) remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th century”</td>
<td>N 57°49′402″ E 28°20′166″</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Element “Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494”</td>
<td>N 57°48′598″ E 28°20′28″</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Element “Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489”</td>
<td>N 57°49′393″ E 28°20′468″</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Element “Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521”</td>
<td>N 57°49′192″ E 28°19′585″</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Element “Church Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′972″ E 28°20′273″</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Element “Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century”</td>
<td>N 57°49′310″ E 28°20′703″</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Element “Church of Old Ascension, 15th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′579″ E 28°20′188″</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>Element “Church Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′913″ E 28°20′475″</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Component “Monuments of Civil Architecture”</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Element “Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century”</td>
<td>N 57°49′283″, E 28°19′921″</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Element “Pogankin Chambers, 17th century”</td>
<td>N 57°48′722″ E 28°20′407″</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total area (in hectares)</strong></td>
<td>29.32</td>
<td>625.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.e. Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The list of maps and plans of the Nominated property and buffer zones

(See Vol. 2)

1. The world map with the indication of territory of Russia – the State-party of the Convention and Pskov – (See Vol.2, page 1)
2. The map of the European region with the indication of Pskov (See Vol.2, page 2)
3. The map of the Russian Federation (See Vol.2, page 3)
4. The map of the Pskov region (See Vol.2, page 4)
5. The consolidated map of the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” 1:25000 (See Vol.2, page 5)
6. The plan of buffer zone of the World Heritage Site. Part II 1:10000 (See Vol.2, page 6)
8. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 1.1 “Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century” (See Vol.2, page 8)
9. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 1.2 “Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century” (See Vol.2, page 9)
10. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.1 “Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830” (See Vol.2, page 10)
13. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.4 “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century” (See Vol.2, page 13)
14. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.5 “Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower,14th century”(See Vol.2, page 14)
15. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.6 “Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries”(See Vol.2, page 15)
16. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.7 “Church of Koz'ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge) ruins of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th - 17th centuries” (See Vol.2, page 16)
17. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.8 “Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494” (See Vol.2, page 17)
18. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.9 “Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489” (See Vol.2, page 18)
19. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.10 “Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521” (See Vol.2, page 19)
20. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.11 “Church Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century” (See Vol.2, page 20)
21. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.12 “Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century” (See Vol.2, page 21)
22. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.13 “Church of Old Ascension, 15th century” (See Vol.2, page 22)
23. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 2.14 “Church Vasiliya na Gorke (St.Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century” (See Vol.2, page 23)
25. The map of the territory border of the WHS “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Element 3.2 “Pogankin Chambers, 17th century” (See Vol.2, page 25)
27. Draft boundaries of the territory of the historical settlement “Pskov” (See Vol.2, page 27)

29. Scheme of tourist (pedestrian) routes with the use of cluster properties, including location of parking of surface transport used by tourists (See Vol.2, page 29)

30. Pskov region tourist map (See Vol.2, page 30)

1f. Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)

The area of nominated property: 29.32 ha

Buffer zone: 625.6 ha

Total: 654.92 ha

2. DESCRIPTION

2a. Description of property

Pskov is the administrative center of the Pskov Region (oblast) in the North-West Federal District of the Russian Federation. The Pskov Region borders on Leningrad, Novgorod and Tver regions, and has a borderline position in relation to Estonia, Latvia and Belarus. The city on the Velikaya river is located in 20 km from the river confluence with the Pskov-Chudskoye Lake (Peipsi Lake), one of the largest lakes in Europe. The nominated architectural monuments are located in the historic centre of Pskov and its suburbs.

Pskov is one of the most ancient cities of Russia. According to the archeological data, the settlement, which later became the city at the junction of Pskova and Velikaya rivers, was founded latest in the 6th century. Pskov together with Novgorod, Kyev and Ladoga has been the origin of Russian national identity. Out of three free urban communities (Novgorod, Pskov, Vyatka) it was Pskov who developed its own criminal code, some articles of which are applicable even today. Prominent government leaders were linked to Pskov, among them are Princess Olga, Novgorod Prince Alexander Nevsky, Lithuanian Prince Dovmont-Timotheus.
The Pskovites took an active part in the development of the Russian State, protection of its independency and sovereignty; the defense of Pskov from the attacks of Polish king Stephan Bathory in the 16th century had a special significance for the Russian State. Historian Nikolay Karamzin said “that it is true that Pskov or Shuysky saved Russia from a great danger, and we shall not sponge out the memory of this important merit until we preserve our love to the motherland and our name”\(^1\).

Through centuries, the city inhabitants have been working a lot for the city prosperity. Local architects and painters, founders and masons made their contribution to the buildings in Moscow, Kazan, Krakow, Sviyazhsk and Novgorod. The city was home to German, Swedish and Lubeck trading settlements, and in 16th-17th centuries Pskov became a principal partner of Hanseatic League.

Pskov school of architecture had been formed by the beginning of the 14th century. Being the northwestern outpost of Russia, Pskov paid much attention to defense. The core of Pskov Fortress is Pskov Kremlin in the bend of the rivers Velikaya and Pskova, the spot where the city itself sprang, is its inner citadel. The growth of the city was marked by the construction of the new rings of fortifications in the area between the two rivers: Domant Wall (the second half of the 13th century), the wall of Governor-general Boris (1309) and Middle Town (1375). The walls of the Outer Town (60-ties and 80-ties of the 15th century) protected the settlements including Zapskovye (part of the city beyond the Pskova river). The existing fortifications of the Outer Town mainly date back to the 16th century. Towers were built in the most dangerous places and in the portal passages. There were 39 of them including Pokrovskaya tower was well-known as one of the largest towers in Europe, and Gremyachaya tower.

The first stone church was erected in Zavelichye – the Transfiguration Cathedral of Mirozhsky Monastery (2.3). It was built from local limestone with partial use of plinths (bricks) smeared with crushed brick mixture and subsequently plastered with lime mortar.

---

The 14th-15th century churches were built exclusively of local limestone with the use of the lime mortar. They are distinguished by a relatively small size. The main structural form of a church in Pskov is a cubic four-pole building with one or three apses and a single dome. The three section walls of the 14th century churches enhance their splendor and proportion. The construction material used in church building in those days was limestone. Plinth was no longer used. The use of limestone in the construction of walls, pillars and arches made Pskov architects increase the thickness of the walls. They no longer added tsemynaka (opus signinum mortar) to the mixture. To protect limestone they plastered it with mortar.

As the result, surface irregularities, light walls, arch bands, little niches, wraps, and traditional décor enhanced the plasticity of the walls and spaces gave the churches a sculptural look, which was a characteristic feature of Pskov religious architecture. The distinctive trait of Pskov churches is the cross-and-dome composition with arch wall supporting the heavy vaults, as well as elevated step-like arches, resting on the cross vaults and supporting the light drum and making the interior look spacious. This system appeared to increase the space beneath the dome and bring more harmony and proportions to the interior enhancing its illumination. To improve the acoustics and to facilitate the brickwork, golosniks (ceramic vessels with an open mouth) were set on the upper part of the walls. The decoration of churches is modest. The most characteristic features are ornamental brickwork on apses and drums, on facades – little arch bands and icon niches, shoulders over the window openings, traces of paint and more. Pskov church with its symmetrical plan of the main square building and all kinds of outhouses is a complex and picturesque composition of spaces. Large three-apse churches of high artistic merit were built in the end of the 15th – first half of the 16th century. At the same time, small pole-free one-apse churches, roofed with overlapping or staggered arched vaults, were built in Pskov. Another characteristic feature of Pskov churches was the pole-like belfries that were either built over one of the pediments of the church or erected on top of a large adjoining or detached house. They had two, three or five openings. In the 16th century, Pskov was decorated with more than 120 stone churches and monasteries.
The Art of Pskov architects got its wide recognition in the 14\textsuperscript{th}-15\textsuperscript{th} centuries. They worked in Moscow – the Church of the Deposition of the Robe, 1484-1488; St. Basil's Cathedral on Red Square, 1555-1561; Annunciation Cathedral, 1484-1489; Dukhovskaya Church of St. Sergius Monastery, 1476. Pskovites built fortresses and cathedral churches in Kazan and Sviyazhsk, supporting the development of all-Russian art of architecture.

In the 17\textsuperscript{th} century, houses on stone foundations, stone public buildings and chambers of “great” city dwellers (merchants) appear in Pskov. Pskovites built 1-3 storeyed stone buildings with wooden upper storeys. As a rule, houses had a three-part plan with a hall in the middle. Later, plans would become more complex, with ground floors (basements) being used for storage of goods and property. Massive walls and arches, iron doors and shutters on the windows protected the building, primarily, from fires. Research works of the famous Pskov scientist and architect Yuri Spegalsky show that large houses had a complex set of premises designed for business activities, receptions and meals as well as for daily routine of their owners.

Civil buildings of Pskov of the 17\textsuperscript{th} century (Solodezhnya, Pogankin Chambers (3.2), Chambers of Menshikovs, Trubinskys, Rusinovs, Podznoyevs and others) give evidence of civil architecture of Russia of the 17\textsuperscript{th} century as a whole.

Other buildings erected in the same period in Pskov include stone buildings of industrial and commercial design, administrative buildings (Administrative Chambers – 3.1), and defense buildings (Zeleyny chamber).

The nomination includes outstanding monuments of religious architecture and the best examples from different periods of development of the regional school of architecture: churches of the 12\textsuperscript{th} century – Mirozhsky monastery (2.3), along with the most impressive churches of the golden age (14\textsuperscript{th}-16\textsuperscript{th} centuries) of the architectural school such as Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall) (2.6), Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place) (2.12) and others, Pskov fortress cultural heritage sites with best preserved key fragments – Pokrovskaya (1.1), Gremyachaya (1.2) towers with adjacent walls and other monuments. The nomination includes monuments which best perform the
peculiarities of Pskov school of architecture. Two stone chambers – Administrative Chambers (3.1) and Pogankin Chambers (3.2) – represent Pskov civil public, administrative, private and housing architecture.

2.a.1. Component “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”

The frame of the main complex of the monuments of Pskov architecture is the ensemble of Pskov fortress which encapsulates the historical center of the city from the river Velikaya to the river Pskova including Zapskovye district. This is a segmented fortress (semicircular) of the Big Outer Town which includes a part of the lower course of the river Pskova at its junction with the river Velikaya; the area of the site is 375 ha, the length of fortress walls is around 7 km. The monument is preserved in ruins and under ground, 15 fortress towers and gates were restored. The main prospect of the walls and towers is located along the bank of Velikaya river. The following fortress parts along Velikaya river were preserved and partially restored: Pokrovskaya Tower (1.1), Vlasjevskaya Tower, Vysokaya Tower and Nizhnikh Reshetok Tower, ruined Varlaamovskaya Tower. In Zapskovye district there are bermed-up parts of the fortress wall deconstructed at the cross roads with the modern streets, remains of Varlaamovskye gates, towers of Glukhoy, Volkovsky, Zagryazhsky Zakhab, part of fortress walls at Gremyachaya Hill and five-tier Gremyachaya Tower (element 1.2).

2.a.1.1. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century (Vol. 2, App. 1) is located in the south-western corner of the fortress on the bank of Velikaya river, it is a city-forming dominant of the river bank panorama of Pskov. It played an important role during the main event of the Livonian War - the defense of Pskov in 1581.

Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower presents an irregular oval in plan; it has five shooting floors with regularly set vaulted shooting cells and fire slits (seven on each floor). The ground floor is an underground gallery with 8 fire slits. The upper floor is crowned by a breastwork with merlons, fire slits and machicolations. The
lower floors are linked by the surviving stone stairs inside the walls. The main entrance (gate) to the tower in the northern wall has a wide opening with side slopes and is topped with a narrowing double arch. Inside, beam sockets have survived at the level of skew-backs of the arch vaults of the fire slits. The tower was covered by a tent roof with an observation deck on top the tent, which is crowned by an iron flag. From the south and the west fortress walls with walking platforms and narrow fire slits adjoin to the tower. The wall is covered by two-span plank roofing resting on wooden posts from the side of the walking platforms; the walking platforms have wooden banisters.

The size of the oval in plan tower: the diameter – 23/27 m, thickness – 3.8-3.4 m. The length of the walls: the western wall is 57 m with the thickness of 4.5 m, the southern wall – 40.0 m, thickness – 4.5 m. The height of the walls is 12.5 m. The height of the tower from the foot to the tent roof is 14.2 m, the overall height is 34.8 m.

2.a.1.2. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century rises above a steep coast of the river Pskova, it is a dominant of the landscape around a round five-floor tower with a secret underground floor, square in plan. It towers above the high cliff on the bank of the Pskova River and dominates the surrounding landscape. (Vol.2, App. 1) From the north-eastern side a damming part of the fortress wall with a secret exit adjoins the tower. The tower is built on the flagstone terrace, which was made even and turned into the floor of the first tier. From the western side fragments of a stone staircase, which used to provide access to the tower, fortification walls and the river have survived. The walls of the tower, the vault of the first floor, the vaults of the passages in the walls are made of dark grey hewn limestone bound with high quality lime mortar. The tower has a flat conservation roof. The overall height of the tower from the lower point is 22.6 m, the average diameter – 13.1 m, the thickness of the walls of the lower tier reaches 4.5 m.
2.а.2. Component “Monuments of Religious Architecture”

The component is represented by 14 churches dating to different periods of Pskov school of architecture. The churches chosen from the best surviving examples of the medieval heritage of Pskov reflect both the local tradition in the most spectacular way and the tendencies in the evolution of religious architecture in Ancient Rus’ in general. The churches are made of local limestone; the facades are plastered and whitewashed. The decoration of the Pskov facades is laconic. They are often decorated with rows of tiles, alongside with relief ornamentation and (or) polychrome inscriptions on the drums.

2.а.2.1 Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830.

According to the legend, the first Trinity Cathedral built in the 10th century was the most ancient Orthodox church in Pskov. The present cathedral, erected in the 17th century, towers above the southern edge of the high cliff of the Kremlin and dominates the overall city ensemble. The cathedral has a well-developed plan as well as volumetric and spatial composition; it combines the local traditional techniques with national tendencies in architecture in late 17th century. The main church is rectangular in plan and has a three-part altar. The cathedral has a southern and a northern side-altars with galleries, connected by the western narthex. It is a two-storeyed church with a church and a necropolis of Pskov bishops in the basement and the main and side churches on the upper level. The main part of the cathedral is crowned with five domes (two eastern domes are decorative), the side churches have one dome each. A porch with a staircase leading to the upper floor is adjacent to the western narthex. Buttresses of the 18th century reinforce the whole building from the north and south. The facades are divided into tiers by high windows. The décor of the facades consists of vertical flat pilasters, arcature, window casing in Moscow (Naryshkin) baroque style. There is a row of big polychrome tiles decorating the facades of the lower tier. The décor combines the architectural stylistics of late 17th century and some elements of Neo-Byzantine
movement, characteristic for Russian architecture in the second half of the 19th century.

The central dome and two western domes rest on the vaults and six piers. The side churches and galleries have vaults. There is a stone spiral staircase in the wall of the south western corner of the church, which leads to the attic. The altar is separated by a tall (30 m) iconostasis with seven tiers, icons being framed by wooden gilded carving in Moscow (Naryshkin) baroque style. The lower parts of the piers are hidden behind icons in carved kiots (frames). There are iconostases in the side-altars and the ground floor side-altar. Inside the cathedral preserved lavish icons, some of them are especially venerated as miracle working; holy relics of local saints: princes Vsevolod-Gavrili and Dovmont-Timothey, Nicholas Full in Christ, Ioasaf the hegumen of Snetogorovsky monastery and other sacred objects.

The Trinity Cathedral is built of big square limestone slabs with the use of lime mortar. The walls are plastered and whitewashed. The size: the cube with the side-altar and gallery is 37 m x 43.5 m x 63 m.

The bell tower of the Trinity Cathedral is the last major building of Pskov masters. It stands on a steep bank of the Pskova River, in the eastern wall of the Kremlin; it has six tiers, including three bell tiers. The five tiers are located in the lower pier-like part, square in plan, resembling a tower with tiny windows, with the walls more than two metres thick. The fourth and the sixth tiers are the bell tiers. The top bell tier is smaller in size, there is a railing along its perimeter. The construction is crowned with the two stepped narrowing octagons forming a base with s spire. There are clocks on the four facets with attics of the larger octagon. The smaller top octagon bears a spire with an apple and a cross.

The walls are built of stones, the upper parts – of bricks, they are plastered and whitewashed. The size is 13.3 x 13.2 m, the height is 55 m.

The bell-tower of the Trinity Cathedral is the last major building of Pskov masters. It stands on a steep bank of the Pskova river, in the eastern wall of the Kremlin; it has six tiers, including three bell tiers. The five tiers are located in the lower pier-like part, square in plan, resembling a tower with tiny windows, with the
walls more than two meters thick. The fourth and the sixth tiers are the bell tiers. The top bell tier is smaller in size; there is a railing along its perimeter. The construction is crowned with two stepped narrowing octagons forming a base with spire. There are clocks on the four facets with attics of the larger octagon. The smaller top octagon bears a spire with an apple and a cross.

The walls are built from stones, the upper parts – from brick, they are plastered and whitewashed. The size is 13.3 x 13.2 m, the height is 55 m.

2.a.2.2. **Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery 1240.** The cathedral used to be a part of a large nunnery located in Zavelichye district, near the Velikaya River opposite the mouth of the Pskova River. It is one of the most ancient monuments of Pskov religious architecture (Vol. 2, App. 1).

The composition of the cathedral comprises a three-apse cube with three entrances: the western, the southern, the northern and a narthex. The apses which are equal in size are significantly protruding from the cube. The cathedral is crowned with three helmet-shaped cupolas and has a two-span belfry of the 16th century on its southern wall.

All the facades of the ancient part of the cathedral are segmented by pilaster strips turning into the zakomara (arch-like semi-circular tops of the wall) arcs. The drums are decorated with by a row of tiny blind arches; the cupolas are helmet-shaped. The cube with six piers is covered by barrel vault with lowered strengthened arches. The western piers are round to the level of the choir, the middle piers are octagonal, the eastern piers, adjoining the altar, are T-shaped in plan. The stairs inside the wall with niches and recesses lead to the choir in the western part of the cathedral, which is illuminated by the windowed drums of the two smaller western cupolas. The wooden decking of the choir is restored. In the western part, at the level of the choir, there are three niches of human height (maybe prayer places?), in the lower tier of the northern and southern walls there are three arcsolia, the burial places of the most renowned nuns. In the pendentives of the central drum and in the walls seventeen golosniks (ceramic vessels to improve acoustics) were discovered.
The narthex is covered by intersecting barrel vaults. The walls of the cathedral are coated with lime on the inside and outside and bear the fragments of the ancient murals at the foot of the north-eastern pier (‘striated ornament’) and on the inside slopes of the second tier windows of the central apse (‘bookish style’ ornament). The building has a strip foundation with boulders. The roof is covered with sheet iron. The limestone masonry of the cube reveals tsemyanka (opus signinum) and includes the rows of plinthiform bricks. The narthex is limestone masonry bound with mortar. The size of the building in plan: the cube – 16.39 m, width – 10.35 m; the narthex – 3.28 m, width – 12.32 m.

During the restoration at the beginning of the 1950s the ancient forms were restored, as well as zkomara and vault covering. At the end of the 20th century – beginning of the 21 century, during the restoration of ancient decoration, the niches of arcosolia, door aperture of the western wall, the altar apse, the walls and vaults of the narthex were covered with murals.

2.a.2.3. Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century

It is the most ancient stone church in Pskov, the monument of outstanding universal value (Vol. 2, App. 1). It embodies the appearance of Christianity in the north-west of Rus’. It is the central piece of the ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery located in the south-western part of the historic centre of the city, on a cape at the place where the Velikaya River and the Mirozha River meet.

The plan of the cathedral presents a Greek cross in square. The composition comprises a cube with a single cupola and three apses with a western side-altar and a tall two-span belfry at the north-western side of the cathedral. The central altar apse is considerably higher and protrudes from the main space of the cathedral whereas the side apses are lowered. The western corners, which initially had been lower, were gradually raised to the level of the cube. The original roofing was changed more than once, and now presents a four-span roof. The cupola, originally helmet-like, is now bulbous and topped with a cross.
The outside facades reflect the tectonics of the interior: the northern and southern facades imply a tall transept and a lowered narthex inside, the western and eastern facades imply three naves in the interior. In the lower parts of the facades the corners are fixed with pilaster strips, spanned with arches. The central arches are tall and correspond to the height of the main nave and the others are low and correspond to the height of the arches of the lower lateral parts of the cathedral. The top of the drum is decorated with a broad band of tiny blind arches. The cube has three entrances: the main western, the northern and the southern one. The doorway is shaped as an arched portal. The facades display functional window openings. The tall windows with flat arches and broad window slopes are placed in the centre of the northern and southern facades in the second tier. The eight windows of the similar kind pierce the walls of the drum. The rectangular slot window throw light on the small so-called tents (compartments in the cube).

The western narthex, rectangular in plan, is covered by a one-span roof. There are three openings in the facades: the central doorway with an arch and archivolt and two side openings of the windows. The western wall of the narthex is decorated with three similar arches.

The belfry is a two-tier construction on the wall. The first tier is pierced by three arches; then go two bell tiers on piers rounded in the middle. Each span of the belfry has a gable roofing.

The interior of the church is typical of a Byzantine cross-dome church, with the main space made in the shape of a cross and lowered corner compartments. The broad vault roofing and lowered strengthened arches on impost carry the large windowed drum topped with a cupola. The centric hall space of the cathedral is formed by the square shape of the space under cupola. The main feature of the cathedral is its open interior. In the second tier of the western compartments there are the so-called tents (spaces), originally boards were laid to connect them. The wooden staircase in the north-western corner connected the tents with the cube. The northern tent was a side-altar, the southern one was a cell with an arch window. For the Novgorod and Pskov architecture of the 12th century the cathedral embodied the
Byzantine ideal of a cross-domed space, illuminated by light coming from the soaring ethereal cupola.

The walls, vaults, arches, apse conches, pendentives, drum and cupola are covered by murals, right after the construction was finished, and the scaffolding had not yet been removed. The iconographic concept of the murals is linked with Christian enlightenment, acute for the north-west of Rus’ in the 12th century. The murals present a narrative of the Gospel, Acts of the Apostles, scenes from the lives of the Mother of God and Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor). The key motif of the murals is redemption and the link of the divine and the human.

Focus on the line and rich palette typical of the Byzantine art of the 12th century are the main artistic features of the frescoes of the Mirozhsky monastery. Cold tones mixed with white and deep dark tones were used, alongside with complementary hues. The fresco styles revealed the work of three leading painters from Byzantium. The construction of the cathedral and its frescoes had a common concept designed and reviewed by Archbishop Nifont, who commissioned the murals and laid foundation to the artistic tradition.

The frescoes of the Mirozhsky Monastery present an ensemble which determined the development of mural painting in the pre-Mongol Rus’. On the western facade the examination revealed the fragments of decorative painting on the narthex dating back to the 15th-16th centuries. The fresco composition of the 17th century is located in the lunette of the narthex arch above the western entrance.

The cathedral has a strip shallow foundation with boulders. The walls are built of local limestone interspersed by plinthiform bricks bound by opus signinum mortar. The facades are coated with lime and whitewashed. The roofs are covered with iron. The size: the cube with the narthex 23 x 16.5 x 22.8 m from the ground.

2.а.2.4. Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century
It is situated in the north-west of Pskov on an elevation known from time immemorial as Snatnaya Hill above bend of the river. The cathedral is the composition centre of the ensemble and dominates the landscape of the river valley.

It is first mentioned in the Pskov chronicles in 1299 in connection with the death of Father Superior Iosaf and seventeen monks, when the knights Sword bearers attacked Pskov. In 1309 under Father Superior Iov the first stone cathedral was built in the name of the Nativity of the Mother of God. It was completed in 1311 and walls were covered with frescoes in 1313. Initially the cathedral consisted of a cube with three apses and one cupola. It had three entrances: the main western, the northern and the southern. The side apses are considerably lower than the central one. The drum has eight windows. The helmet-like cupola is crowned with a cross. Originally the roofing reflected the shape of the vaults, the western and eastern facades had three-part roofing (at present the roof has four slopes).

The outside facades reflect the tectonics of the interior. The arches on the northern and southern facades correspond to the arms of the cross; the western parts of these facades were capped by the side roofing of the western zakomaras. Thus, the side facades were asymmetrical and clearly reflected the structure of the cube’s interior. The walls of the apses were pierced by window slots, presented inside as arch niches. In the lower tier of the cube there were window slots with flat arches and broad inner slopes. The windows of the drum had broad outer and inner splays. The decorative elements comprised a band of pointed blind arches at the top of the drum, a plain fillet at its base, arch kiot above the southern entrance, a broad arch niche around the main entrance decorated with frescoes.

The cross-shaped interior used to have lowered strengthened arches on impost and closed two-tier compartments in the western part. In the upper tier there was a prayer cell, as the altar niches are obvious there; the function of the lower compartment is not identified. There was an entrance to the lower compartment from the central nave. Originally the entrance staircase leading to the second tier was in the western wall of the southern compartment of the first tier. A board was
laid to pass to the compartments of the second tier. An exit to the roof was made in the eastern wall of the northern compartment of the second tier.

The western corner compartments (prosthesis and diaconicon), covered to the top, had narrow arch entrances. The central apse and the prosthesis part are topped with conches; the diaconicon has a later flat ceiling. In the western walls of the prosthesis part and diaconicon deep auxiliary rectangular niches are built. The peculiarity of the central apse, in the shape of a horse-shoe, is a skewed wall above the stone synthronon (bench). The original plan had a low altar partition (3.15 m from the floor) and stone floor without solea.

The composition of the cathedral developed westwards. At the end of the 14th century a rectangular stone narthex was attached to the western façade, where the Pskov prince Grigory Yevstafyevich, who had taken the monastic vows, was buried in 1419. A large stone memorial cross is laid in the narthex wall to the left of the entrance. At the time of the construction of the narthex the drum was raised with a band of begunets (triangular insets) and porebrik (rectangular insets); the original band of pointed blind arches was destroyed. At present a tall iconostasis (5.65 m from the floor level) has replaced the altar partition.

The interior of the cathedral was changed after the Livonian War (1558-1584). During the war the monastery was devastated; the fire destroyed many murals, after the war they were whitewashed. In the cube and the altar the windows and doorways of the lower tier were enlarged. The space of the composition remained nearly the same, while the western façade of the narthex got an arched portal with murals, kiots and arch niches of the façade were covered with frescoes (fragments of floral ornaments survive).

At the end of the 17th century after a major reconstruction, the western part of the cathedral was considerably enlarged by a new western attachment with intersecting barrel vaults. It had an adjoining narthex with vault roofing and a porch on posts. The interior was changed dramatically, acquiring the character of a hall after the western walls of the cube were removed together with the old narthex. The new buildings are covered with two-sloped roofs, the cube has a four-sloped roof.
The porch and the windows of the new narthex are decorated with glazed tiles and figure brick ornament in the style of Moscow (Naryshkin) Baroque. The main motif of the tiles is floral ornament. The figure bricks present “a rope” type that is tiny posts with two or three waists. The processing technique is manual hewing. The drum is enlarged by a stone row of blind arches, but at the same time the lower parts of the windows are bricked up, which changes the overall proportions of the cathedral.

In the first half of the 18th century (1749) the composition of the cathedral was radically changed. Two symmetrical side-altars were attached to the northern and southern facades; the narthex was enlarged and included the porch on posts. The facades of the side-altars and narthex are rhythmically divided by pilasters. In the piers between the windows appeared large window openings with bow lintels framed by flat linings with “ears” and topped with a key stone. Under the roofing there is a multi-mold cornice supported by pilasters. False cupolas are put above the side-altars and the cube; a two-tier sacristy is put up instead of the removed diaconicon. The facades are painted with terra-cotta hue.

The combination of the ancient interior with the new one produced a complex and eclectic structure as a result.

At the beginning of the 19th century the Snetogorsky Monastery was dissolved and became a country residence of Pskov archbishops. At this time the cathedral lost the seven cupolas and two-tier sacristy. New partitions appeared in the interior and the altar apse of the diaconicon was restored.

The murals of the cathedral are the major and most significant monument of the Pskov mural painting of the 14th century. They were made in the period of budding self-awareness of Pskov, which was going through the initial stage of its own state. The iconographic concept of the murals is a priceless historic document, which bears testimony of an intense spiritual life of the city and existing political and religious concepts justifying the independence of Pskov.

The murals of the cathedral are imbued with poetic depth and complex religious feeling, which are conveyed by expressive stylistic methods.
altar, vaults and walls of the cathedral are covered (despite considerable loss) with the depiction of major events of the Gospel. Traditionally the main subjects of the murals present large-scale compositions, the rest elucidate the main plot. The theme of the Mother of God is accentuated and is complete with the Dormition composition. A symbolic link exists among the plots in the various parts of the cathedral; it links the festival icons and icons of Christ and the passion icons. The size of the murals makes it obvious. The style and artistic method of the frescoes of the Snetogorsky monastery are well known for the subjects of the Last Judgment (in the western part of the church) and full-size figures of the Holy Fathers in the lower tires of the pre-altar walls. The depth of the feeling and extreme emotional concentration of the Holy Fathers are conveyed by sharp light and shade contrasts and tense lines of the figures.

The murals reflect two cultural trends: traditional and new one, characterized by independent style and original artistic tradition which began to form in Pskov.

The cathedral is built of limestone, coated with lime and whitewashed. The side-altars of the 18th century are painted with terra cotta, the details are whitewashed. The size: the cube – 15 x 15 x h 21 m. The overall size of the cathedral: 28 x 29 x h 21 m.

2.a.2.5. **Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14th century** is located in the former main (Velikaya – Great) street of the city and borders on the main city square (Vol. 2, App. 1). The church stands at the bottom of the church yard enclosed by the building with a tent gate bell tower and flanking stone buildings. On the eastern side it is enclosed by a stone fence. The church is a large cross-domed, four-pier, one apse stone building with two side-altars and narthexes. The cube with a four-sloped roof bears the load of the windowed drum and a bulbous cupola. A lowered semi-cylinder of the apse is attached to it in the east; side-altars - in the south and north; the narthexes of the main and side-altar churches under a single roof – in the west. A sacristy with a semi-circle of the apse of the northern side-altar is attached to the northern side-altar in the east. All the facades
became trefoil as a result of the reconstruction of the top of the cube in the 17th century. At that time a new drum was built decorated with three decorative ceramic bands and characteristic polychrome tiles with floral motifs. The reconstruction of the top of the cube is obvious in the shift of the arches from the strip-pilaster bases to the east on the southern and northern facades. The façade of the southern side-altar church is divided into three parts. The four pilaster strips reach the roof cornice. The sides of this façade reveal the traces of the pilaster strips linked by a depressed arch. The narthex of the northern side-altar is symmetrical to the southern one. The northern façade of the northern side-altar is also divided into three parts by pilaster strips which are linked by rampant arches. The tops of the facades disappeared under a roof built later.

In the interior of the church the western two square piers and the eastern ones, a little rounded from the altar and reaching the height of 1.9 m, support the elevated strengthened arches. The arms of the cross and corner gaps between them are covered by barrel vaults, which together with the pendentives carry the drum. The southern side-altar of the Dormition of the Mother of God, which used to have a single dome, now has one apse, no piers and archaic roofing. The roofing includes two parallel strengthened arches, which rest on the northern and southern walls and a system of rampant and barrel vaults, which rest on the walls and earlier supported the windowed drum. The golosniks (vessels for better acoustics) survive in the southern and eastern walls. The narthex of the southern church has a cloistered vault. The northern side-altar in the name of the Deposition of the Robes and the Holy Belt of the Mother of God has a flat roofing. The church is used for worships.

*The Bell Tower*

The tent bell tower, built at the end of the 17th century, stands above the gate. It is located 17 metres to the west of the church, between two one-storey buildings (restored in the middle of the 20th century). The bell tower has two tiers and is topped with a stone tent, a cupola and a cross. The first tier, square in plan, is cut by a broad arch of the gate, opening to the west and east. In the western façade the arch is carried by two faceted piers resting on a low base. On the façade the arch is
framed by an archivolt. The second tier is octagonal in plan. Each facet is pierced by an arched opening for bells and has a wooden fence. The arches are decorated by a row of mold archivolts; a profiled cornice tops the tier. The octagonal tent is covered by copper roofing and has a politsa (or drainage). The facets of the tent are pierced by decorative window openings, which protrude from the roofing, and are capped by arches. The lining of the window opening are made in the shape of posts with waists, mold archivolts and a horizontal molding. The bell tower is crowned with a drum and a bulbous cupola with a cross.

The church and the bell tower are built from limestone, coated with lime and whitewashed. The size of the cube: 15 x 15 m, the southern side-altar – 7 x 8 m, the northern side-altar – 7 x 7 m. The overall size of the church is 28 x 29 x h 21 m.

2.a.2.6. Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries

The church is located in the south-western part of the historic centre of Pskov, within the boundaries of the fortification wall of the Outer Town, near the Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower.

The former monastery church of Pokrova (Intercession of the Mother of God) is associated with the events of the Livonian War, in particular with the siege of Pskov in 1581 and the victory of the Pskovites during the assault. In memory of this event, which happened on the day of the Nativity of the Mother of God, a similar side-altar church of the Nativity of the Mother of God was attached to the existing church of Pokrova (Intercession).

The composition of the church, trapezoidal in plan, comprises two cubes, similar in size, sharing a party wall, each with a cupola. It has apses in the eastern part; in the west each church has a narthex and a separate entrance. The narthexes have a shared one-slope roof. The roof of the cubes is two-sloped, made of planks. The bulbous cupolas are covered by aspen lemekh (wooden shingle). A two-span belfry on three posts stands above the western walls of the cubes; it is capped by plank gables.
The facades of the cubes are evenly coated without any architectural elements. The tops of the drums and apses are traditionally decorated with a band of triangular *begunets* framed by rectangular *porebrik*. The windows of the apses, sacristies and drums are slots; the cubes and narthexes have larger windows, with an outside reveal for shutters.

The interior has no piers and is covered by barrel vaults, pierced by stepped strengthened arches, capped with windowed drums. In the walls near the altar there are functional niches. The narthexes are covered by intersecting barrel vaults.

During the restoration period of 1962-1964 the vaults of the side altar church of the Nativity were restored, as well as two-sloped plank roof, belfry, cupola covering. The double church is functioning. The church is made from limestone slab. The size: 17 x 15 m.

The church was mentioned in Russian literature in connection with the legends and chronicles of the siege of Pskov in 15821. “The Tale of Coming of the Polish King Stephan Bathory” mentions a miraculous vision of the elder Dosifey, a monk of the Pokrovsky monastery. In it he saw the Mother of God with a host of saints coming to the church. Their protection during the siege saved Pskov. The soul-papers of the church mention all those monks who fought for Pskov and perished during the siege.

2.a.2.7. Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge), ruins of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th centuries with the side-altar in the name of Holy Savva and Holy Bishop Mitrofan is located in the historic centre of Pskov in near Zapskovye (at the beginning of ulitsa L. Pozemskogo, former Zvannitsa). It stands opposite the main bridge across the Pskova River. Even today the church is the city planning centre of Primostye area in Zapskovye. The church used to be the spiritual and administrative centre of Kozmodemyansky konets (district).

It has four piers, a single cupola, a cube, almost square in plan, and three apses. On three sides (north, south and west) it has additional constructions. The cube displays a cross-domed concept. The system of barrel vaults and lowered
strengthened arches, carrying the windowed drum, rests on the outside walls and four piers. In the western part of the church two symmetrical tents (compartments) – northern and southern – are built. The compartments rest on the vaults carried by the walls and strengthened arches going from the walls to the piers. The compartments have barrel vaults. The symmetrical arch openings of the compartments face the choir, which did not survive. The choir used to be above the church entrance, between the compartments. The northern compartment has another such opening facing the east. The eastern part of the cube has no compartments. From the south and north the two tiers of arch openings look out on the central nave. The space of the central nave and transept is covered by four strengthened arches and barrel vault in the part under the cupola. The side naves have similar vaulting. The strengthened arches are made of stone and brick and have a shape of semicircular curve, which rests of the inclined consoles. The eastern wall of the cube is pierced by a semicircular arch with the width matching the central nave. The arch supports the conch of the semicircular apse. The central apse is flanked by two rectangular apses covered by barrel vaults. The doorway of the main entrance to the cube has an outside arch with two set-backs. The floor in the cube is concrete; the original slab floor did not survive. The cube has annexes on three sides. On the eastern side there is a three-part porch. In the centre it has the construction of the old staircase. The four semicircular supports, recessed in the western and eastern walls, carry the barrel vault (the southern piers are especially vivid). On the sides (from the north and south) two arches rest on the pillars. In the centre there is an entrance to the cube. A porch of a later period is attached to the central porch; the arch between them is similar to the western portal. The side walls of the porch are covered by intersecting barrel vaults. The outside arch of the entrance rests on low rounded piers. From the north a tent (compartment) is attached to the cube, almost square in plan, covered by a cloister vault with arches above the openings. The eastern and northern walls have a single window each. From the north an elongated annex is attached to the compartment. It goes along the perimeter of the cube and attaches to the northern part of the porch. The roof is intersecting barrel vaults. In the western
part of the annex the crown points east-west, in the western part it points north-south. The southern annex has a flat roofing along the length of the church. The decorative elements are traditional. The walls of the cube have pilaster strips correlating with the interior piers. In the upper part the sides of pilaster strips are joined by three-part rampant arches and symmetrical three-part arches in the middle. The line of the arches goes up from the corners to the centre and corresponds to the gables of the facades. On the southern and eastern facades the tops of the central arches are cut by the roofing. The arch of the porch is framed by a profiled casing. The piers of the main entrance are decorated with patterned framed reliefs. The central apse is decorated with five arch-shaped moldings that reach half the height of the apse. Under the roofing there is an ornamental band of begunets and two bands of porebrik. The side apses have a band of begunets each.

The cube has an eight-sloped gable roofing. In the centre there is a windowed drum with four window slots. The upper part of the drum is decorated with a band of begunets and two bands of porebrik and a band of tiny stepped arches between them. Above the windows there are triangular eyebrows. The bulbous cupola is surmounted with an eight-pointed metal laced cross. The roofing of the side apses has one slope; the central one has a conic roof. The roof of the southern and northern annexes has one slope; the narthex and the porch have two slopes. The roof is covered with sheet iron, the cupola covering is copper. All the walls are coated with lime and whitewashed.

The belfry is a detached construction located to the south-west of the church (the upper bell tier did not survive); the cube and the vaults survived. The most interesting is the composition of a two-pier side altar in the upper tier. Large pillar gates of the stone fence are one of the brightest examples of traditional solutions. The construction material of the church with narthexes, remains of the belfry, gates and fence is limestone covered with lime mortar and whitening. The church is used for worships. The size: the cube 15 x 19 m; the height with the drum and the cupola is almost m. The church with the galleries and narthex: 20 x 20 m. The belfry: 15 x 18 m, with the surviving part 18 m/
2.a.2.8. Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494

The church is located in the territory of the Outer Town, on the right bank of the Velikaya River, near the ancient crossing.

It is a cubic three-apse church with a single cupola and lowered narthex and porch from the west. The open porch is topped with a two-span belfry (of a later period). Each façade of the cube has a three-part roof (after the restoration). The facades are divided by pilaster strips linked at the top by two-blade arches. On the wall of the southern façade there used to be a belfry, which was dismantled in 1831 (its traces were discovered when the church was examined in the 1960s). In the centre of each façade, in the upper field of the middle part there are rectangular stepped kiot-niches. The apses with three slots of the windows are decorated at the top with ornamental band of begunets framed by porebrik. The central apse is decorated with rows of molding. The six window slots of the drum are decorated with eyebrows with “shoulders”. The top of the drum has an original band of rectangular glazed tiles with floral, animal, zoomorphic, anthropomorphic and mythological motifs (birds, leopards, human figures and “kitovras” (a Centaurus) brandishing a stick, a tree with birds on it). The composition is crowned with a band of stepped arch niches.

In the interior there are four piers, fused vaults. The apses are surmounted with conches. The two western piers are round at the level of a man’s height; the two eastern are rounded to the east at the similar height. Above the rounding-off, the arches link the piers and the walls, thus, the piers fuse with the walls of the corner compartments forming the shape of a cross in the upper part of the interior.

The corner compartments are covered with vaults in two tiers, excluding the north-western tier, where there used to be a staircase leading to the choir. In the south-western corner of the second tier there is a tent (compartment) covered with a barrel vault. Its southern and western walls are pierced by window slots, in the northern wall there is an arch doorway (exit to the choir). In the eastern wall of the tent there are three altar niches, which imply either a side-altar or a prayer cell. In
the south-eastern corner of the second tier, above the diaconicon, there is a tent, which might have been a sacristy. The entry to the tent is made in the eastern arm of the cross. The north-eastern and north-western corner compartments open up with arches on the north arm of the cross. Golosniks are laid in the lunettes of the vaults and pendentives.

Originally the church had a low altar partition, replaced by a tall iconostasis in the 17th century. The iconostasis reached the arms of the cross. From the inside the western entrance has a gable and on the outside it is a portal with two set-backs framed by a reeding. To the western façade of the cube the narthex is attached; it was added to the ancient porch of the church. The porch in built with two broad arch openings on two round piers and two half-piers depressed in the wall. The porch is covered by a barrel vault. The western façade of the porch has three kiot-niches. The porch with a broad arch opening and two-span belfry was built in 1831 after the northern side-altar of Metropolitan Peter was dismantled.

The church is made from local limestone slab bound with lime mortar, coated with lime and whitewashed. The size in plan: 23.5 x 11.5 m.

2.a.2.9. Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1496.

The church is located on the right bank of the Pskova River on the former Zhirkov descent. It is a towns planning centerpiece of a large district in Pskov, the major and most developed city ensemble of the Middle Ages. The church was a spiritual centre of the Bogoyavlensky konets (administrative district) of medieval Pskov.

This church is canonical for Pskov architecture. It has a single cupola, three apses, two symmetrical side-altars with one apse and a single cupola, galleries, joined by a shared narthex from the west and in the north-western corner a five-span belfry on a powerful chamber. The peculiarity of the composition is additional narthexes of the side-altar churches with lower galleries attached to them. The roof of the cube and side –altars has eight slopes, the galleries and narthex – one slope, the belfry has a gabled roof.
Originally the composition comprised the cube with the extension of the western porch on piers. The western part of the cube is broader compared to the centre of the eastern part. The drum is shifted to the east. The main entrance is the western one. The side entrance, the southern and northern, are made in the form of portals with reedings. Above the western portal there are two symmetrical niches for set-in crosses. The facades of the cube are divided by large pilaster strips linked by stepped three-blade arches. At the top of the central part of the facades (with the exception of the eastern one) there are arches of the kiot-niches. The windows of the cube and apses are both slots and broader rectangular openings with quarters (17th century). The large drum is pierced by seven slots with triangular eyebrows with ‘shoulders’ and is complete with a traditional ornamental band of begunets framed by porebrik and a row of small set-back niches. The cupola has a bulbous shape (restoration of 2008).

In the 16th century (1537) the church got side-altars and constructions with a belfry in the western part. The facades of the northern side-altar in the name of the Three Bishops and he southern in the name of the Beheading of John the Baptist (restored in 2008) are divided by the pilaster strips connected at the top by rampant arches. The central altar apse of the main cube and the apses of the side-altars have readings. All apses are decorated in the upper parts with ornamental bands of begunets and porebrik. The side facades of the side-altar churches have small staircases attached to them. The staircases, leading to the basement, are covered with stepped roof (restoration of 2008). The basements of the side-altars are covered with barrel vaults. The western narthexes of the side-altar churches, square in plan, have two slopes and arch doorways above which are built kiot-niches. The walls of the galleries and western narthex without architectural décor are pierced by windows of different shape: rectangular with quarters and arch-shaped. The original porch on round piers and half-piers depressed in the western wall of the cube is built in the space of the narthex. The façade of the narthex covered by double pitch is pierced in the centre by a broad arch of the main entrance. The doorway framed by
a three-blade arch with a large arched kiot-niche is made in the form of an arched portal.

The large five-pier belfry, attached to the north-western corner of the side-altar, rests on a two-tier tent covered by one slope roof. From the west a buttress with one slope roofing supports the façade of the belfry along its length. The bell tier has four arch spans of various size between five piers, rounded in their middle part. Each span has a gable top.

There are four piers in the interior of the cross-domed cube and elevated strengthened arches and closed corner compartments. The vaults of the arms of the cross and pre-altar arch are barrel vaults. The western piers are rounded to the man’s height, the eastern are rounded towards the altar. The western corners of the first tier are covered by barrel vaults, in the second tier there are vaulted tents with slot windows in the western and side walls. In the eastern walls of the tents there are altar niches, which is indicative of the original function of the tents as side-altars. The tents were connected by a passage; the arched doorways open on to it. The eastern corners open in two tiers by the broad arches of the arms of the cross.

The golosniks are put in the lunettes of the arms of the cross, pendentives, drum, cupola and the central apse.

There are no piers in the interior of the side-altars. Barrel vaults rest on stepped strengthened arches, which carry a windowed drum. A characteristic feature of the interior of the altar of the cube and side-altars is rectangular niches in the walls, built for illumination and service purposes.

The interiors of the narthexes and galleries form a uniform open hall ensemble. Intersecting barrel vaults of the side narthexes and vaults of the galleries perpendicular to them merge into cloister vaults in the corners. The vault of the porch resting on the lowered strengthened arches is elevated as compared to the side vaults of the galleries. The iron rods were laid in the vaults of the galleries.

The interior of the two-tier tent under the belfry consists of two identical chambers, covered by a barrel vault with a lowered strengthened arch in the centre. The entrances to the belfry in the northern façade are separate for each tier. The arch
doorway in the north-eastern corner leads to the lower chamber; a stone one-flight staircase with stepped vault leads to the second tier. The northern and southern walls of the chambers have narrow windows with reveals, two in each tier.

The church is built from limestone slab bound by lime mortar with sand; it is coated with lime and whitewashed. The size of the cube: 15 x 20 x h 21 m. The height of the belfry 20 m.

2.a.2.10. Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 16th century (1521)

The church is located on the left bank of the Velikaya River (Zavelichye district of Pskov), opposite the Pskov Kremlin, near the ancient ferry place across the river known as Paromenye (ferry place). It is an architectural centerpiece of the surrounding territory. The church is cubic with three apses, a single cupola. It has a complex composition of various constructions. A porch with an arch (18th century) is attached to the cube in the west; side-altar churches with flat altar extensions, with narthexes and galleries connected by the western narthex – in the north and south. Another narthex with a rectangular apse and a narthex is attached in the south. The cube is covered by a four-sloped church, the drum is surmounted with cupola with a waist (18th century). The galleries and side-altars of the Nativity of the Mother of God (southern) and the Assembly of the Mother of God (northern) are covered by a single-slope and pitched roof. The blind drums with tiny waited cupolas stand above the side-altars. To the south-west there is a large belfry on a chamber facing the river and the city. The facades of the cube are segmented into three parts by broad blades topped by two- and-three-part rampant arches. The western part of the cube is noticeably higher than the eastern one; the drum is also shifted to the east. The central part of the eastern façade is topped off by a five-blade keel arch. The functional windows of the cube, apses, tents were enlarged in the 17th century. The upper part of the apses of the cube is decorated with an ornamental band of begunets framed by porebrik. There are eight slot windows with eyebrows and ‘shoulders’ on the drum. Its top is decorated with a traditional row of tiny depressed arches. The
facades of the side-altar churches have no decorations on them; they have functional window openings with a bow lintel and quarters (17th century). The southern side-altar has an entrance to the narthex made in the form of closed arch porch on piers, with a bow-shaped window, a quarter and a kiot-niche above it.

The cross-domed interior has four piers, elevated strengthened arches and closed corner compartments. The vaults of the arms of the cross and pre-altar arch are barrel. The western piers are rounded at the level of a man’s height, the eastern ones are rounded towards the altar. The western corners of the first tier are covered by barrel vaults, in the second tier there are vaulted tents with a single window in the western wall and two windows in the side walls. Originally they functioned as side-altars. The tents were connected by a passage, and the arch doorways face it. The north-eastern corner opens in two tiers by broad arches of the arm of the cross and the altar. The south-eastern corner opens in the first tier by an arch opening into the diaconicon.

The golosniki are put in the lunettes of the arms of the cross, pendentives, cupola, central apse. The interior of the side-altar churches have rectangular apses, no piers and covered by plain barrel vaults. The narthex of the southern side-altar church of the Nativity of the Mother of God includes the space of the originally vaulted porch on piers and half-piers, carrying the lowered strengthened arches. The entrance is made in the form of a portal framed with moldings. The similar western porch is included in the space of the narthex of the 17th century. The interiors of the narthexes of the side-altar churches (they are also side galleries) are covered with barrel vaults and separated from the main western narthex by a doorway. In the walls of western and southern narthexes there are keramidy (ceramic burial tiles) of the 17th century.

The powerful six-pier belfry of the Dormition church rests on a high chamber; it is cut by arch spans of different size and topped with a hip roof (19th century). The pier are rounded in the middle. The southern entrance of the first tier leads to the two-part vaulted basement; the central arched doorway – to the stone staircase of the second tier connected with an exit to the bell tier by a built-in staircase. The roof of
the second tier if flat, the walls have rectangular windows of a later period. The wall built-in staircase was lit from a slot window of the eastern façade.

The church and the belfry are made from limestone slab bound by lime mortar with sand, coated with lime and whitewashed. The size: 36 x 34 x h 23 m. The belfry: 15 x 12 x h 15 m.

2.а.2.11. Church *Nikoly so Usokhi* (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century

The church is located in the historic centre of Pskov, within the fortification walls of the Middle Town, in one of the most ancient streets – Velikaya (modern Sovetskaya). It is a large town church, the religious centre of the Opotsky konets (administrative district). (Vol. 2, App. 1). The church was built in 1535 in the place of an earlier church of 1371. The composition is made of a cubic three-apse single-dome church with a western narthex and a porch. From the north a side-altar of the Meeting of Our Lord and a narthex are attached to it; from the south-east – a chapel. Above the side-altar, on the northern wall of the cube stands a two-span belfry. The roof of the cube is eight-sloped, of the narthexes, the chapel and the porch – two sloped, of the belfry – gable (restoration of the 1970s).

The facades of the cube are segmented by pilaster-strips connected by two-blade and three-blade arches. The centre of each façade is emphasized by a five-blade arch with an arched kiot-niche. The western part of the cube is enlarged compared to the eastern one; the drum is shifted to the east (the width of the lateral parts of the southern and northern facades is different). The large drum is cut by seven slot windows with triangular eyebrows and “shoulders”. The top of the drum has an ornamental band of *begunets* framed by *porebrik* and a row of tiny stepped arches. The altar apses are decorated in the same way; the central apse has a reeding. The cupola is covered with aspen shingle; it is topped off with an apple and an iron cross (restoration of the 1960s). The fragments of the side galleries with symmetrical windows with reveals (conservation of the 1970s) are attached to the western protruded narthex. The western façade of the narthex is decorated with a
five-blade arch and an arched kiot-niche. The open arch of the porch on semicircular piers (17th c.) partly close the façade of the narthex. The arches of the porch are reinforced by metal rods; the entrance made as an arched doorway is of later period. The windows of the apses are narrow, slot-like; the windows of the cube are broad (later period).

The northern side-altar of the Meeting of Our Lord is cubic with one apse, a single cupola, a narthex and a northern entrance; it has a gable roof. The northern and eastern facades are segmented by pilaster-strips connected by two-blade and three-blade arches. The windowed drum is cut by window slots, topped off with a bulbous cupola with a cross, covered by aspen shingle. The décor consists of an ornamental band of begunets, framed by porebrik and a row of tiny depressed arches at the top of the drum. The windows of the apse are slot like, the cube has wider windows with reveals.

The interior of the cube includes four piers, with strengthened arches carrying the windowed drum. The western piers are rounded up to the level of the cushion of the vault; the eastern are rounded eastwards; the corner compartments are open. The arms of the cross are marked by arches coming from the piers to the walls. The side naves and narthex are covered by barrel vault; the altar part is covered by broad arches on which rest the conches of the apses. In the sacristy and diaconicon there are functional niches of different size and form; in the centre of the altar masonry a cross is set in. On the outside three doorways of the cube are made in the form of a portal, on the inside they are built as arched openings with a gable. The original porch, built in the narthex, is covered by a high barrel vault resting on the strengthened arches and half-piers. The fragments of the galleries are covered by a rampant vault.

There are no piers in the interior of the side-altar church; it is covered by a barrel vault reinforced by stepped strengthened arches and topped off by a windowed drum. The altar is covered by a conch; in the walls there functional niches of various size; in the masonry of the altar there is a set-in cross. The narthex of the side-altar is covered by barrel vault.
The burial chapel attached to the southern apse (diaconicon) is close in type to the form of open gates on piers. Rectangular in plan, the chapel is covered by a barrel vault, which rests on the strengthened arches and piers rounded in the middle. The spans of the arch are fixed with iron rods. A blind drum with a bulbous cupola and a cross (restoration of the 1970s) tops it off. Beneath the chapel there is a burial vault made of limestone.

The original proportions of the church are changed because of the growing cultural level of 1.5 m.

The church and the belfry are made from limestone slab bound with lime mortar with sand, coated with lime and whitewashed. The size of the church: 22 x 32 x h 21.5 m.

2.a.2.12. Church of Peter and Paul’s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century

The church stands on the high left bank of the Pskova River, at the crossing of Vorovskogo street (former Petropavlovskaya) and Karl Marx street (former Novgorodskaya). (Vol. 2).

It is a big towns planning dominant.

The church was built in 1540, replacing an earlier church, built in 1373, which in its turn had replaced the original church of 1309.

The cube of the church is square in plan, with three apses, a side-altar and a narthex. It is covered by a sixteen-sloped roof. The bulbous cupola on a high drum is covered by corrugated iron with decorative stars. The walls of the cube are segmented by pilaster strips, which are finished with blade arches of two-and-three part. The pilaster-strips correlate with the piers of the cube thus reflecting the interior on the facades. They do not reach the ground and end above the existing windows of the first tier. This indicates that there used to be ancient side-altars attached to the cube from the north and the south. The traces of the southern Znamensky side-altar, dismantled in 1810, were discovered during the excavation in 1960. The central apse is decorated with reedings, the tops of the apses – with a decorative band of Pskov ornament – begunets and porebrik. The drum is cut by
eight slots of the windows with eyebrows and shoulders. The coloured ceramic inscription that marks the building of the church is restored on the drum. The top of the drum has a row of small arches with coloured ceramic insets in the kiots. In the side parts of the walls survive slot windows (in the central parts they are enlarged). On the western façade along its central axis there is a two-stepped kiot-niche. The western façade is segmented by five-blade decor which frames the main western portal. To the left and right of the portal there are traces of the cushion of the ancient porch now bricked off. In the western part of the narthex under the above mentioned cushion one can see the fragments of piers of the porch on the north-south axis. These traces indicate that the ancient porch had piers.

A later porch of the 19th century is attached to the western wall of the narthex. It is a spacious construction with the arches of entrances from the west and the south. On the arch openings cast iron grids have survived from a later restoration. It has wooden bow-shaped roofing. The narthex is three-part in plan. The middle part, a higher one, is covered by a barrel vault along the east-west axis; the side part are covered by a barrel vault along the north-south axis. The southern part of the narthex in its western wall has a stone staircase (a later one) leading to the south-western tent.

The main cube has four piers, three apses, covered by barrel vaults which together with the pendentives carry the windowed drum. The piers are square in plan (1.7 x 1.5 m). The eastern piers are rounded towards the altar, the western ones have facets. In the western part of the church there is a two-tier construction: in the first tier there are low chambers covered by barrel vaults; in the second tier there are tents with the similar vaulting. Originally the tents were connected by the boards of the choir. The eastern corner compartments have high arches, which open the space of the church and link the corners with the arms of the cross. The altar, sacristy and diaconicon have slotted windows. Two middle window openings are raised compared to the side and window openings of the sacristy and diaconicon. The walls are made from local limestone slab, coated with lime and whitewashed. The
size (without the porch): 14.7 x 24.6 m. With the porch: 14.7 x 32 m. The height with the cross is about 26 m.

2.a.2.13. Church of Old Ascension, 15th century

The church is located at the Velikiye (Great) Gate of the Outer Town. Located on an elevated place the church is a towns planning dominant. (Vol. 2).

At present the composition of the ancient monument comprises a cube with side-altars in the south and the north and a western narthex. The side-altars include a gangway staircase leading into the basement of the cube. The belfry above the porch of the end of the 17th – beginning of the 18th centuries has not survived (it collapsed in 1972 when there was an attempt to reinforce the decayed base of the porch piers). Above the western wall of the narthex there are traces of the three-pier belfry of the 15th century. The main space is a classical Pskov cube with four piers and three apses, covered by semi cylindrical elevated strengthened arches carrying a windowed drum. The western piers are rounded at a considerable height (almost to the arch shoe of the lower strengthened arches). At the tops they turn into square ones thanks to the auxiliary flag-stone with a heavy gauge. The eastern piers are rounded on the eastern side and turn into square ones at a regular level. The western sides of these piers are flat as the iconostasis templon was propped against them. In the northern and southern walls of the cube its holders are still visible. The cube is covered by the vault of elevated strengthened arches which carry the drum. The distance between the upper and lower arch amounts to 50-70 cm. By the time of the restoration the lower part of the drum with window stools had survived. The four window openings were oriented to the cardinal points. The original window slots of the drum are restored. The western opening on the cube was not enlarged. The southern and northern window openings are enlarged and restored according to the surviving window stool and a slope. The cube has four portals: the western one, framed by a molding from the narthex side, the northern and the southern ones. The portals survive in their original design. The cube rests on the basement, the gangway to the basement is from the eastern side. From the western side the original narthex
with a deck and a draw staircase is attached to the cube. Several steps of the bridge from the northern and southern side lead, subsequently, to the northern and southern side-altars. From the north – to the refectory tent and sacristy, from the south – to the southern side-altar church of the Nativity of the Mother of God. The side-altars were dismantled in 1814 and restored in 1825. The narthex is covered by a semi cylindrical vault with arches above the southern and northern doorways, which lead to the southern and northern side-altars. During the restoration of the 1960s the vault was made with false framework and ceiled with timber. The ancient intersecting barrel vaults were not restored; now the roof is flat.

The altar of the southern side-altar and the sacristy of the northern side-altar are located on the level of the floor of the main cube, which was caused by their position above the vaults of the gangway staircase to the basement. Three steps (60 cm) lower this level is the floor of the side-altar itself and the refectory tent, 3the floor of the narthex is 3-4 more steps lower. The floor of the side-altar is 2 steps (40 cm) higher than the ground level. The steps now became a part of the porch though earlier they were hidden under the narthex. In 1973 the porch, unable to bear the weight of the belfry of the 17th century, collapsed revealing the remnants of the foundation of the three-pier belfry above the gable of the western wall of the narthex. The facades of the cube are segmented by pilaster-strips, protruding from the walls, thus indicating the interior piers of the cube. Above the pilaster-strips there is a row of arches: the side strips have a two-blade round top, the middle strip has a trefoil round top. The drums and the apses of the church have a traditional band of a three-row geometrical ornament: the upper and lower are formed by porebrik, the middle row is begunets. The walls of the narthex and side-altars are smooth with the exception of the western wall of the narthex, which has a small projection beneath the ancient belfry, which is topped off by a three-blade segmentation similar to the middle segmentation of the facades of the cube. In the centre of this projection, above and lower there are kiot-niches. The cube has eight-sloped plank roofing; the narthex has a double-sloped plank roofing; the side-altars – one-slope imitating the line of the roof of the narthex. A large bulbous cupola is
covered by wooden shingle. Above the southern side-altar there is a blind drum with a small cupola also covered by wooden shingle. The four-pointed cross, cast in the 1960s according to the surviving patterns of the 15th-16th century, surmounts the central cupola. The main material of the monument is local limestone slab, coated and whitewashed. The size: 18 x 20 m. Height is about 26 m.

2.a.2.14. Church Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill). 15th century

Is located in the historical centre of Pskov within the fortress walls of the Middle Town (built in 1374). The church stands on a natural elevation (on a hill) between two ancient streets – the Great Street and Trupekhovskaya Street (their modern names being Sovetskaya str. and Oktyabr’skiy prospect).

The composition of the church consists of a cube with three apses and one dome, a side-altar attached from the northern side, a tent from the southern side, a narthex and a belfry above the porch from the western side. The main cube and the side church have zakomara roofing (results of the restoration carried out in 2005). All other volumes have one-sloped roofs.

The church stands on a high basement hidden by a hill. The entrance to the basement is arranged under the wall of the northern gallery. The facades of the cube are divided by pilaster strips which correspond to the pillars inside the church. The northern and southern facades have kiot-niches in the center of the upper part of the walls.

The central apse is decorated with arcature, the apses of the cube and the side church are decorated with traditional three-row ornament – begunets and porebrik, tiny triangular and rectangular depressions. The drum has six slit like windows and is decorated with a row of arch like niches and one row of begunets (triangular depressions) framed by two rows of porebrik (rectangular depressions). The drum is crowned with a bulb like dome with a cross. The northern side-altar church is square in plan and has one apse and one dome. A gallery connects it with the narthex. The walls of the side-church are divided by pilasters and there is a kiot-niche in the center of the upper part of the central wall. The drum has four slit like windows and
is decorated with a row of arch like niches and one row of porebrik (rectangular depressions) framed by two rows of begunets (triangular depressions). The drum is crowned with a bulb like dome with a cross.

The main part is a cube with four piers, three apses, covered by semi cylinder elevated strengthened vaults, which carry a windowed drum. The two western pillars are rounded, the two eastern pillars are rounded from the altar side. The altar has conchae roofing. The lunettes of the vaults and the squinches are filled with golosniks (clay pots immured in the walls). The lower window jambs have stepped surfaces. There are three entrances to the main cube with arch like doors. The western entrance has a perspective portal framing. The side church has no pillars, has a flat-arched vault with strengthened arcs supporting the windowed drum (the restoration of 2007). The southern vestry consists of three vaulted rooms, connected by doors with each other, with the cube and the narthex. The ancient narthex is segmented into three parts, its central part is covered by a semicircular vault with lowered strengthened arcs and rampant vaults covering the side parts.

The belfry has two tiers. The first tier is square in plan and is covered by a barrel vault with arches above the openings. In the south-western corner there is a stone staircase leading to the upper bell tier. The second tier is six-sided with arch like openings. The belfry is crowned with a drum with a dome and a cross.

The vaulted basement has a well-developed structure. It is analogous in plan to the main cube.

The church is built of limestone, coated and whitewashed. The size: length 23.4 x width 20.5 x h 22 m.

2.a.3. Component “Monuments of Civil Architecture”

It is represented by two types of constructions – administrative chambers and dwelling houses.

2.a.3.1. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century
It is located in the southern part of the Kremlin Ensemble, by Vlasyevskiy descent to the river (which is now a driveway to Vlasyevskaya Tower and the Velikaya River embankment). In the townsplanning sense it marks the boundaries of Dovmont’s town.

It is a stone two-storey building with a detached porch. The first floor has three parts in plan. The central part – *seni* – Is covered by a barrel vault. The chamber to the left of *seni* has the similar vaulting. The right chamber is covered by a cloister vault with arches above the windows. The entrance to the first floor is through the *seni* doorway which cuts the street façade. There are doors in the *seni* which lead to the right and left chambers. The second floor unlike the first one has two chambers. Both are covered by a cloister vault and illuminated by enlarged windows. The thrust of the vaults is suppressed by the intersecting cast metal rods, whose ends are anchored outside. In the width of the walls there are toilets, a staircase to the attic, the remnants of a stove, closets. The entrance to the second floor was through the front stairs. The ancient doorway survives. The porch presents a detached type of porch. It has two *runduks* (landings) – upper and lower – covered by a cross vault resting on the faceted piers. Under the lower *runduk* there is a tent covered by a barrel vault.

The monument is a large administrative museum building of the end of the 17th century. The décor was restored in the upper floor with its Voyevodskaya (from *voyevoda*) and the Great chamber, the place of the government of Pskov land. Now the Governor’s receptions and public events are held. In the lower chambers there are exhibition halls, a tourist center, souvenir stalls. The window and doorways have grids, blocks, shutter holders, and cast metal shutters. In the *boyar* (Russian nobility) chamber a place for keeping documents, measures of weight and length, valuables was set up. In the width of the walls there was a staircase to the attic and stoves. The tiled stove was restored according to the ancient documents, analogues and remnants. The complex barrel-like roofing did not survive; neither did the decorations on the facades and interior murals. The construction is built from large limestone slab bound with lime mortar, coated with lime and whitewashed. The
metal conservation roofing has four slopes. The size: length – 31.4 m, width – 15.3 m.

2.a.3.2. Pogankin Chambers, 17th century are located in the historic centre of Pskov within the Outer Town, in the area of Polonische (derived either from a Russian word “a field” or “to take captive”), on the corner of Nekrasova street, Muzeinyi pereulok (side street) and Gogolya street. The stone chambers are the remaining part of a big merchant house with a yard. (Vol. 2). It is a stone U-shaped in plan building, a surviving part of almost rectangular in plan merchant’s yard. The building material is local limestone slab bound by lime mortar; the walls are coated and whitewashed. The building consists of three parts: a three-storey (western wing), a two-storey (southern wing) and a single-storey kitchen (eastern wing). The composition also includes a detached porch on the façade of the western wing. The roof has four slopes and covered by galvanized steel with different height of the storey. The windows are set at a various height. Their position, size and shape are affected by the function of the interior chambers. They have various openings. In the living quarters they are broad with bow lintels, outside reveals and shutters. In the basement, built-in tents and staircases their size is smaller. All the outside doorways of the lower and middle floor are set on the facades facing the yard.

The western wing has an enfilade of six chambers along the central axis. The chambers are covered by vaults with arches above the window and doorways and have concrete or plank flooring. Two chambers have exits to the yard; in one of them has there is a staircase inside the wall leading to the middle floor. The window openings in four chambers have grills. The doorways are enlarged and have only outside quarters with metal holders. There are numerous niches (from two to four in each chamber). The walls are plastered and whitewashed.

The middle floor of the western wing also has an enfilade of six rooms along the axis. The window openings with slopes and outside reveals; some of them still have metal grills and shutter holders. The middle and upper floors are connected by two staircases. The stone one goes inside the wall; the other – a wooden one of a
later period of 1903 went through the vault. The chambers preserve the built-in stove niches and built-in closets. Two chambers have brick herring bone floor covering; the floor in the other chambers is made of planks. The walls are plastered and whitewashed. In the upper floor of the western wing there is an enfilade of five chambers with flat plank ceiling on the beams. In the “cross“ chamber the main beam rests on the central stone pier. The window openings have bow lintels, jambs and outside reveals. The parquet flooring is of a later period. One chamber has a staircase inside the wall leading to the attic.

The southern wing has five chambers on the ground floor. Four of them are covered by a cloister vault with arches above the windows, doorways and niches; the small compartment is covered by a barrel vault. They have plank flooring. Three chambers have exits to the yard. The doorways still have jambs and outside reveals. Three window openings of the southern and western (facing the street) facades are small in size; the openings on the yard facades are identical to the window openings of the middle floor with jambs, outside reveals and metal grills. Some of them still have metal shutter holds. The second floor has an enfilade of seven chambers. The chambers are covered by barrel and cloister vaults with arches above the doorways, windows and niches. All chambers have plank flooring. The window openings are identical to the openings of the western wing. Two chambers have stove closets with holds for a metal door; one of the chambers has a staircase inside the wall leading to the attic and a built-in tent. In two chambers there are tiled stoves made in the 20th century by the students of the Van de Vliet School of Art and Industry.

The eastern wing (Kitchen) is a single floor building consisting of two rooms covered by cloister vaults with arches above the openings and niches. The floors are made from planks. The tops of the window are made in the shape of arches, with jambs and outer reveals. The size: length – 43+ 54 + 36 m, width – 13.5 m, height – 16 m. The height of the chambers of the ground floor – 3.7 m. the middle floor – 4 m, the upper floor – 3.7 m.
2.b. History and development

The traces of human presence in the territory of future Pskov date back to the time of ground stone axes production and might be even earlier. According to archeological studies, already in the middle of the first thousand years AD there was a settlement, which later gave birth to the city, on a high cape at the junction of Pskova and Velikaya rivers. Slavonic settlement Pskov has been formed as an early medieval city by the 10th century. By the beginning of the second thousand years AD the structure of the early city settlement defines the basic elements such as stronghold (*detinets*), suburb (*posad*), cemeteries, main streets. The area of Pskov by the end if the 10th century has almost reached 90 thousand sq m².

Along with archeological data, an important source of information about the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is Pskov chronicles. The first mentioning of the settlement in the chronicles is attributed to 903³, it is related to the marriage of Kyev prince Igor and Olga born in Pskov. The following chronicles contain quite extensive information on the construction of stone churches and fortresses, political events in the city are also described.

Between the 12th and the 13th century Pskov was a part of Novgorod republic. In 1242 Pskovites under the leadership of Alexander Nevsky took part in the defeat of Livonian knights on the ice of Peipus lake, this battle entered the history of Russia under the name “The Battle on the Ice”. In the 14th-15th centuries Pskov became an independent republic which was governed by *veche*. Because of the frontier location, city inhabitants were constantly fortifying the city. Pskov fortress was being formed in the course of several centuries. The first fortress wall surrounded the high cape above Velikaya and Pskova river – this is the modern territory of Kremlin. Stone fortifications appeared latest in the 12th century. During the reconstruction and modernization of the ensemble of Kremlin at least three concentric southern lines of fortress buildings were constructed one after another in-between Velikaya and Pskova rivers – ancient Krom wall (by the walls of the Saint

---

3 Псковские летописи / Под ред. А.Н. Носонова. – Вып.11. – М.,1955. – С. 73.
Trinity Cathedral), *Persi*, Domant Wall. In 1309 Governor-general Boris fenced with a stone wall Pskov *Torg* (market) and so called Old *Zastenye* – the most ancient part of the settlement (the wall was dismantled in the course of the city development and now only underground parts are preserved). The construction of the new lines of outer stone fortifications of the Ancient Pskov – Pskov fortress, which protected the residential development and which was preserved until today – started in 1375. In 1399 the field-facing wall was strengthened by an additional construction *priklad* which was 5 m thick. The notes about repairs and local works can be found here and there until 1453. The name “Middle city” was given to this fortress after 1465, when the construction of Big Outer Town was started. This decision gives the start to a principally new fortress which turned in the 16th century into the Big Outer Town. In 1507/1508 Pskovites established in Zapskovye an additional stone wall and introduced Gremyachaya Hill into the system of the city fortifications. In 1525 the construction of the highest and the most modern Gremyachaya Hill was started. Traditionally, stone walls were erected on boulder fundament made of local limestone with backfilling made of boulders. They had wooden roofing and, probably, outer mortar. Before the military operations in the vicinity of Pskov during the 2nd Livonian War, the city was surrounded by a shallow graff.

In 14th-17th centuries, Pskov is a large handicraft, trade and cultural center of Ancient Rus’. In 1510 Pskov enters Russian State. Heroic defense of Pskov from the attack of Stephen Bathory and Gustav Adolf also protects the western borders of the state from the invasions and devastation. It was turned into a strong fortress by Peter the Great during the Great Northern War and became the start of a triumphant campaign of Russian army against the Baltic States.

In the 18th century Pskov lost its frontier status and its significant role in the foreign trade which influenced its development significantly.

Military pages of the history of the Russian State are connected with Pskov during World War I and II. During World War I the headquarters of the Northern Front was located in Pskov; in 1917 the last Russian Emperor Nicolas II abdicated
here. World War II brought irreparable losses to the city, a considerable part of the monuments were destroyed. According to the Provision of the USSR Government, Pskov became one of 15 cities nominated for urgent repair works.

The elements of nomination are located mainly in within the last fortress circle of the Outer Town; only three monastery cathedrals are found beyond these walls.

The World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” represent Pskov school of architecture of medieval Rus’ including the most prominent examples of religious, fortress and civil architecture of the 12th-17th centuries. The chronological context of Pskov school is defined by the most significant events of the history of Pskov veche republic: from the position of a “younger brother” of Veliky Novgorod until the middle of the 14th century, through the period of prosperity and independence in politics, economy and culture, to the time of Pskov land joining to the centralized Moscow state in the 16th-17th centuries.

2.b.1. Component “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”

2.b.1.1. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century

The chronicles and documents have no record of the construction date of Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, but it is evident that it had already been built by the beginning of the 1580s because during the siege of Pskov by the troops of the Polish King Stephen Bathory it bore the brunt of the assault and withstood the three-month siege. According to the documents, it served as a defense tower during the entire 17th century. The Pokrovsky Gate survived in the 17th century but the passage through it was closed. In the 17th century the tower and adjacent walls were well taken care of.

In 1694 according the order of the czar, the military governor Petr Apraksin performed the control of the city fortress; after that, the clerk Ivan Molchanov made a cost estimation to repair walls and towers of the Outer Town accompanied by a
drawing. The cost estimation for Pokrovskaya tower included the following: “Pokrovskaya corner tower has broken fire slits and ladders from outside and inside; where broken – collect the stone fragments and repair, cover with the mortar and whitewash”; on the wall along Velikaya river – “in the destroyed parts repair the piers from outside; inside – collect the stone fragments, repair the arcs and merlons, cover the wall and the gate with mortar and whitewash from inside”; on the wall to Svinorskaya Tower – “inside in 62 fathoms put a vertical pillar against the old wall 1.5 arshin thick from the ground, on those 9 fathoms take away old destructed slabs and put new ones for half arshin”. In 1699 there was another detailed description of Pskov fortifications which was aimed at applying for money for repairs. This document gives a detailed description of Pokrovskaya Tower and adjacent walls. “The corner round tower Pokrovskaya on Velikaya river bank is covered with batten, the outside circumference is 30 fathoms, the length inside is 12, the width is 10 fathoms; the tower is covered with a log tent; on the tent there is an attic with board defects and banner, covered with batten. This tower has 6 ladders and 3 wooden bridges, upper, middle and lower fire slits – 36, secret gates bricked in. This tower has 6 lower fire slits”. From this tower along Velikaya river to Egoryevskaya tower there is a western wall “with Pokrovskye gates of 276 fathoms of the wall including Pokrovskye gates in the town wall of 2 fathoms; they have 2 wooden shields on iron hooks, under the wall there is a sloukh (hearing gallery), 76 fire slits on the merlons and 2 lower fire slits; this wall is 2 fathoms thick. Next to these gates there is a wooden zakhab with 2 shield on iron hooks”. To the other side to Svinorskaya Tower “town walls are 86 fathoms long, 23 fire slits between the merlons; this wall has also 3 tents with 9 fire slits and 3 sloukhs”.

Getting Pskov ready for the Great Northern War the engineers paid a special attention to the modernization of Pskov fortress; the works were led by the emperor Peter I. In 1701 the tent was taken off from Pokrovskaya Tower, the tower itself was covered with earth to locate new weapons. To the south of the tower there was arranged a large earth bulwark. After the Great Northern War, Pskov seized being a frontier city. The fortress lost its fortification significance. In the 18th – first half of
the 20th century the tower and the walls got almost no repair. As a result, Pokrovskye gates and adjacent walls were destroyed.

The restoration of Pokrovskaya tower and adjacent walls was performed in 1957-1962, the design was developed by the architect of Pskov restoration workshop V.P. Smirnov. In January 1982, the covering of the fortress wall along Velikaya river from Pokrovskaya tower to Pokrovskye gates collapsed. This happened because of the collapse of reinforced concrete consoles which supported the wooden roof. The covering of the wall was restored in the same year. In 1995, the wooden roof on the tower which was restored in 1960, burnt; it was reconstructed in 2011.

2.b.1.2. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century

In 1383, Pskov chronicles mention that “In the year of 6891 three stone churches were founded (in another chronicle, ‘constructed’): the first stone church of St Koz’ma and Damian on Gremyachaya Hill…” . Obviously, this is about a monastery church on a high hill at Pskova river close to the city. Gremyachaya Hill is mentioned as a milestone under the year of 1465 in the connection with the construction of the outer wooden fortress wall around Polonishche and in Zapskovye district from Gremyachaya Hill to Velikaya river to St Varlaam, and during the 1st Livonian War of 1501-1503. During the attack of German knights the Pskovites burnt their settlement around Polonishche and Gremyachaya Hill, which, as it looks, had buildings on it. In 1507, Pskovites founded a new stone wall around Gremyachaya Hill and included this important location into the fortification system of the Outer Town. The new wall was connected to the corner of old Gremyachiye gates, so that the hill got protected with walls on three sides and a steep slope at Pskova river in the south. This decision started the construction of the stone fortress of the Big Outer Town of Pskov in the 16th century. Gremyachaya Tower is mentioned in the Pskov chronicles in 1517 in connection with the construction of the stone walls reaching it from the opposite bank. In 1525-1526 the construction of
a peculiar stone Kuzmodemyanskaya (Gremyachaya) tower with a hiding place in the lower underground tier was carried out on a cliff. The tallest five-tier tower (surviving) differs from the traditional Pskov towers. In 1535 a uniform system of the city fortifications was complete with the building of the so-called “Upper Grill”, a wooden water gate with a drop grill, across the Pskova River, from Gremyachaya Tower to the Granovitaya (faceted) Tower on the other bank.

2.b.2. Component “Monuments of Religious Architecture”
2.b.2.1. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17\textsuperscript{th} century, 1830

According to an ancient legend, the construction of the Trinity Cathedral refers to the 10\textsuperscript{th} century and is associated with the name of Princess Olga, born in Vybuty area in 9 km from Pskov. After being baptized in Constantinople, Olga, that time as Kiev Princess, visited Pskov land several times to collect tribute. During one of her visits she ordered to put up a church in honor of the Holy Trinity on a high cliff washed by two rivers Velikaya and Pskova, and prophesied greatness and glory to the town. Over centuries the Trinity Cathedral has been a sacral center of the Pskov land and Pskov itself was viewed as ‘Home of Holy Trinity’. It saw many changes, the modern cathedral is the fourth standing on this place.

The first Cathedral, according to the legend, was wooden but there is no reliable data on it. In the 12\textsuperscript{th} century it was substituted by a stone Cathedral built according to Smolensk and Polotsk school of architecture (moulded plinthiformed bricks with workman’s marks were found in the cultural layer in 1960s). In 1363-1367 the cathedral was erected over an older deconstructed building. The architecture was probably close to Novgorod school of 14\textsuperscript{th} century since that time Pskov was subordinated by Novgorod bishopric and followed Novgorod architectural and artistic approaches.

The fourth stone cathedral was under construction between 1682 and 1699, which was initiated by Metropolitan Markell. The new building was constructed on an ‘older base’, and in 1688 at the final stage of construction the vaults collapsed
and the construction was continued three years later under Metropolitan Illarion rule. Five-cupola cathedral and iconostasis were finished in 1699. In the end of the 18th century the cathedral was damaged by fire and then was restored by adding large counterforces in the northern and southern parts, and open galleries in the northern, western and southern facades on the second tier. In the end of the 19th century the decorations of the facades were changed but some were left intact: vertical and horizontal lines by spades and mouldings, arcature, types of openings, window architraves in the altar part in the Muscovite baroque style, layer of large multicolored tiles.

In March 1922 upon the decision of the Soviet bodies the religious values were taken away from the Trinity cathedral and on December 15, 1935 upon the decision of the city council the Trinity cathedral was closed and the building was handed over for economic needs (museum of atheism). During the fascist occupation the cathedral began to function again. During the retreat from Pskov the Germans mined the cathedral. After the war the repair works were carried out, and now it is functioning again.

Bell tower. The exact date of the construction and the author of the bell tower design are unknown. As is obvious from the description of the Pskov fortifications of 1624, 1644, 1655, 1699 and 1701 and the drawing of 1694 the Trinity bell tower was located on the southern wall of the Kremlin. The first record of the new Trinity bell tower built in the eastern wall was made in the Pskov fortification plan in 1706. In a sketch of 1740 the bell tower has four tiers and, a low tented roof with roof windows on four sides. Written sources of 1763 ("Officer descriptions") say: the bell tower “is covered with sheet iron; it has a German clock; in the seven windows there are sixteen small and large bells”. In 1770 the tented roof burnt down and the upper tier of the bell tower was damaged. The existing design of the upper bell tier and the top with a spear may date back to the beginning of the 19th century, it is confirmed by a trade mark “1804” (revealed during 1991-1992 examination). The panoramic view of Kremlin and bell tower dated by 1821 shows architectural details which have survived till today. In the 19th century, the upper tier of the bell tower
was not used for ringing bells. The clocks were bright elements of the bell tower, they were installed on four sides of the attics to complete the ringing tire. By the middle of the 19th century the clocks were gone and were set back in 1884. In 1980-1982 under A.V. Vorobjev design, a two-level annex made of lime stone was attached to the western side of the tower thus distorting its design. In the first half of the 19th century the interiors of the first and the second tier were used as dwelling quarters for the clergy: they had inner walls, flat ceilings hiding the vaults. The existing wooden constructions of the third and fourth tiers (except the bell beams) date back to 1953-1957. The staircases were built in new places; the number of the flights (2 instead of 1) and their décor were changed.

2.b.2.2. Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery 1240

The church legend dates the construction of the cathedral back to 1247 linking it to the name of Princes Evpraksia, the aunt of the Holy Prince Dovmont, she was killed by her stepson and buried in the monastery cathedral which she founded. However the archeological research of 1970s date the construction of the cathedral to the first half of the 12th century and give a precise name as the Cathedral of the Nativity of Ioann Predtecha. According to the research, it was painted with frescos which were lost already in the 15th century: the cube preserved some parts of the painting on the slopes of window openings under a conch of the central apse: “book style” floral ornament and part of marble decoration on the north-eastern pillar.

The first record of cathedral in the chronicles refers to 1433 in connection with a great fire in Pskov. In medieval times, the cathedral was a privileged religious location for Pskov princesses and women from noble families to take the veil. The first detailed description of the monastery refers to 1763. It says that the Church of the Nativity of Ioann Predtecha was a stone construction with three cupolas, stone bell tower, two large and two small bells. It had a stone side-altar church in the northern part in the name of the Apostle Andrew. The western narthex was built in 1711. The cupolas were covered with shingle; the church had a planked
roofing. Apostle Andrew side-altar was constructed again in 1845 and lost in the end of 1940s. In the 18\textsuperscript{th} – beginning of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century Ivanovskiy Monastery was one of the leading nunneries of the Pskov diocese. In the 20\textsuperscript{th} century the cathedral was first time measured by the graduate of the High Arts Institution (Academy of Arts) architect L. Shreter.

By the resolution of the presidium of the executive committee of the province of September 26, 1923 it was closed, and the buildings were leased out to the tanning plant “Proletariy”. The side-altar church was turned into a club. In March-May 1924 the bells and the last cross were taken down and sent to the “Metallist” plant to be melted. In March 1925 a resolution was adopted to use the main church of the Nativity of Ioann Predtecha as a canteen. In the summer of 1925 the church cemetery, which had existed since the foundation of the monastery, was destroyed to build a park for workers.

During the war operation to liberate Pskov from the German invaders in 1944 the cathedral was seriously damaged during the fire. After the restoration of 1940-1950s guided by a well-known investigator of ancient Russian architecture P.N. Maksimov the cathedral was brought out of its critical condition. The vaults, slotted windows of facades and drums and door openings were restored. Until 1990 the building was used to store coal, later – paper. On December 27, 1990 it was handed over to the Pskov diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate), now it is used as planned initially.

2.b.2.3. Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12\textsuperscript{th} century.

The exact dates of the Transfiguration cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery are under discussion. The scientists agree that the stone cathedral was founded by Novgorodian Metropolitan Nifont, it was built and painted between 1130s and 1150s (it was first mentioned in Novgorod chronicles under 1156 as one of the deeds of the Metropolitan).
This cathedral is unique in the ancient Russian art as an example of Byzantine cross-domed church. The researchers mention its similarity to the monuments of Chersonese, minor Asia, Bulgaria, Licaonia, Pereyaslavl Yuzhny. The cathedral includes a set of fresco paintings made by Byzantine masters, it has an invaluable significance for the history of arts in Eastern and Northern Europe. This church is a symbolic starting point in the centuries of Pskov architecture, it’s a bright example of a high synthesis of arts typical for West European and Byzantine mentality in Christian theocratic times.

There are now written evidence on architectural and construction alterations of the cathedral before the second half of the 18\textsuperscript{th} century. The first brief description of the cathedral dated by 1766 mentions a one cupola cube with a western narthex and porch, stone bell tower connected with the narthex wall. The repairs of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century mostly related to the roof or were concentrated in the western part of the cathedral – in the narthex and porch. The walls of the cube where whitened, cupola roofing was changed but there were no capital repairs because the monastery was in a challenging financial situation.

The medieval history is known from the architecture and archeological research of the monument which was started in 1889. The first works were started in 1889-1893 and were covered by public funding and monastery dwellers donations, upon the decision of Special Commission for restoration issues of the Imperial Academy of Arts, it was guided by the Academician of Architecture V.V. Suslov. The works included measuring, cleaning and copying of frescos. In 1899-1902 upon the demand of the Holy Synod the cathedral was repaired and the frescos were renewed with glue-based paints by Palekh icon painting masters, which brought to partial loss of frescos and change of the regime in the monument.

The scientific restoration was launched again in 1920s and is still ongoing. Preservation and investigation of the architecture was continued in 1916 by the Academician of Architecture P.P. Pokryshkin and Architect K.K. Romanov who were entitled by the commission to perform annual control of the condition of the
Transfiguration cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery. But the opportunity to continue to study the cathedral architecture appeared only in 1947.

In February 1922, the Transfiguration cathedral was closed and handed over to the Department on historical and ancient monuments protection of Pskov Province executive committee to organize guided tours (the monastery was closed in 1924). In 1926-1928 the expeditions of the state Historical museum (Moscow) guided by professor A.I. Anisimov and department of ancient Russian arts of the Archeological institute GAIMK (Leningrad) guided by professor K.K. Romanov controlled the condition of the cathedral, some cleaning of frescos and measurements.

In 1941-1944, during Pskov invasion by fascist invaders Mirozhsky monastery was a place for “family concentration camp” which was planned for women with kids. The eyewitness (one of the kids from the camp) says that there were four families in the narthex of the Transfiguration cathedral. The cathedral was not damaged much during the combats: the cupola and wooden parts of roof burned down, the western wall of the interior was stroke by a mine through an altar window, it didn’t explode and was deactivated later.

By 1946-1947, under the design of architect Y.P. Spegalsky the roof and the cupola of the Transfiguration cathedral were restored. The scientific research of the cathedral in 1947-1948 was performed by G.V. Alpherova, architect and researcher of the Institute of History and Theory of the Architecture of the USSR Academy of Architecture. In 1969, a special department of History of Mirozhsky monastery in Pskov museum reserve and then “Rosrestavratsiya” guided by fine arts restorer D.E. Bryagin continued to preserve wall paintings. In 2007-2009, Pskov affiliate on “Spetsprojectrestavratsiya” institute under the order of the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation performed a comprehensive study of the Transfiguration cathedral. The cultural layer around the cathedral and in its interior was studied for the first time, architecture and archeological measurements were performed, initial architectural characteristics of the building and later alterations during the 800 years history of the cathedral were identified.
According to the latest study, initially the cathedral was a classic cross-building church in a form of a square with c depressed corner compartments. The drum rests on a system of flattened arches, imposts and spandrels lightened by clay pots installed in the masonry. The spandrels are separated from the drum by a shelf which forms a ring. Well-preserved cupola of the drum had a Byzantine christcross fixed in a bezel, it was covered by a helmet-like cupola. The facades had gables with two rows of cornices. Altar apses covered with conches, same as facades, were finished by a two-step cornice. Western corners from the northern and southern facades of the cathedral were finished by false gables. It is supposed that firstly the cathedral was covered with lead boards with plumbed seams. The facades were whitened, and spades, arches and joints of the openings were decorated by the rows of bulging plinth following Byzantine ‘sunk’ row technique with lime rubbing.

The largest change of the initial composition was the additional construction on the western corners which happened right after the construction, before the walls were painted and the cathedral was consecrated. These western tents were built in the same materials and technique as the main cube.

The first half of the 16th century brought some architectural alterations related to Moscow style: gables covering of the cube was changed to fastigium covering, helmet-shaped cupola was changed to onion-shaped one covered with ceramic shingles (parts of it were found in 1970s during archeological excavations). The western façade was extended by a new stone narthex with keel arches. The northern and southern facades of the cube got new door openings with portals, the portal was also added to the western opening. The wall above the western portal was decorated with ornamental frescos. The interior space was increased: new arches were added to the lower western corner locations, a high iconostasis was installed, the floor was elevated and a set of changes were introduced into window openings. Supposedly, this was the time when the frescos were whitened.

The next reconstruction is dated by 1630s and is related to the consequences of Pskov besiege in 1581, when Polish squadrons were located in Mirozhsky monastery, and the besieged dwellers fired on these troops. During this period, a
two-tier belfry was erected on the northern wall. Being an asymmetrical accent, it finalizes the long lasting (from 12th to 17th century) plastic architectural development of the cathedral to the west. The repairs of the 18th century introduced changes into the shapes of cupola, cube and porch roofing, but already in the 19th century the shapes were changed again following the architectural stylistics of the time however avoiding the main shapes of the building (porch at the western narthex, top of the belfry, cupola substitution). In 1947-1948, the latest wooden constructions were deleted. Under the state program, architecture and restoration works to bring the cathedral to its ancient shape were started in 2012.

2.b.2.4. Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century

Pskov chronicles first mention the monastery in 1299 in relation to the death of hegumen Josaphat and 17 monks during the attack of the Brothers of the Sword on Pskov. According to the church legend, “The life of Prince Dovmont” the stone cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God was ordered and funded by Pskov Prince Dovmont-Timotheus instead of a church burnt in 1309 during hegumen Job rule. The cathedral was finished in 1311 and covered with fresco paintings in 1313. Initially the cathedral had a cube with one cupola and three apses covered over the vaults and then it was extended by new narthexes in the west.

In 1378-1418 Constantinople patriarch Nilus ordered Suzdal metropolitan Dionysius and metropolitan Photius to address the monks of the Snetogorsky monastery in relation to unsuccessful attempts to reform Pskov monasteries and turn them from cell-type to common-type monasteries. Supposedly, the Snetogorsky monastery preserved its cell-type of dwelling until the second decade of the 16th century.

In the 15th century, the Snetogorsky monastery is known as a place of profession of Pskov princes. In 1404 Prince Grigory Evstafievich was professed and in 1417 he was buried in the right part of the narthex of this cathedral. He was frequently mentioned by Pskov chronicles as warrior and organizer to of fortress
walls construction. In 1420-1421, prince Fedor Alexandrovich Rostovky was professed in the monastery. In 1472, the monastery was visited by the bride of Moscow prince Ioann Vasiljevich Sofia Fominichna Paleolog, who was travelling via Livonia to Moscow for the wedding ceremony. In 1433, 1466 and 1493 the monastery was mentioned in the chronicles in relation to fires: ‘Snetnaya hill was on fire and the whole monastery and the church of Holy Mother of God’. In the 15th century, the architectural composition of the cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God was extended by a new narthex with a prospective portal, the covering of the cube was changed to fastigium one, the drum was extended and the facades were covered with frescos.

At that time, this monastery was considered as the first of four biggest Pskov monasteries (Spaso-Mirozhsky, Velikopustynsky, Spaso-Eleazarov). Monks from the Snetogorsky Monastery founded several convents and became local Saints: Euphrosynus Spaso-Eleazarovsky, Saqbbas Krypetsky, Hilarion Ozersky, Nicander, Onuphrius Malskoy. The Prior of the Snetogorsky Monastery higumen Macarius in 1641 was one of the candidates for all-Russia patriarchate.

During the Livonian war, when Pskov was besieged by the troops of Polish king Stephan Bathory (1581) the monastery was occupied by invaders. In the end of the 16th century the frescos were whitened and the exterior paintings were demolished. During the Time of Troubles in 1611, 1612 and 1615 the monastery was ravaged by Cossacks, Polish and Swedish troops. During the besiege of Pskov by the army of the king Gustav Adolf the Swedish camp was placed in the monastery. By the middle and second half of the 17th century the Snetogorsky Monastery is a big land owner with developed economy, supplier of the tsar’s bakeries following the traditions of the 14th-15th centuries. In the second half of the 17th century the cathedral was extended by a new narthex with vaulted porch decorated by glazed one-color tiles and diaglyphic bricks. The narthex of the cathedral, extended and reconstructed, was a local cemetery for monks. In 1710 the monastery was damaged by fire which also destroyed the archive. In 1749, the cathedral was extended by two side altars, two-tiered sacrarium on the place of
diaconicon and false cupolas over the cube, side altars and narthex. After church reforms in 1764, it became a 3rd class monastery. In 1804 the monastery was dissolved and the monks were moved to Spaso-Eleazarovsky and then to Krypetsy monastery. The territory of the monastery was turned into the residency of Pskov archbishops under the design of architect Kozma Zhdanov. In 1816-1822 the archbishop of Pskov, Livonia and Kurland Engeny (Evfimy Bolkhovitinov) supported the demolition of the sacrarium and decayed false cupolas. In the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries the architecture of the cathedral was not changed.

In 1903, the cathedral was first time measured by a group of students-architects from High industrial and arts Institution (Academy of Arts, At Petersburg). In 1908-1911, the expedition of the Imperial Academy of Arts including L. Matsulevich, V. Myasoedov, N. Okunev and N. Sychev discovered the whitened frescos of the cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, they made some sample clearing and took pictures. The frescos were uncovered step-by-step from 1911 to the beginning of 1930s. In 1919 the cathedral likewise other ancient buildings of the monastery was included into the list of protected architectural monuments of Pskov, until the beginning of 1920s it was managed by Pskov Eparch House. In 1921-23, the cupola roof and windows were broken.

In 1930s the territory of the monastery was turned into a sanatorium of Pskov factory “Proletary”. Frescos uncovering was continued by the specialists of the Central fine arts restoration workshops in 1928-1929, 1931, 1933-35, as well as during post-war time in 1948-1949, 1960-1966.

During the Second World War (1941-1944) the former Snetogorsky Monastery was turned into the headquarters of Army Group “North”. In November 1942 the prisoners of war started the construction of A. Hitled headquarters Wasserburg (Fortress with an open ditch, Finsatzgruppe Nord der OT), a lot of protective and engineering works were done. The cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God at that time was used as wine storage and shooting gallery. During the invaders retreat it was damaged by explosions in the neighboring Church of Ascension.
In 1947-1948, the building of the cathedral was inspected by the architect of the USSR Academy of Architecture P.N. Maksimov who suggested several stages of cathedral construction and developed a project of reconstruction of the historical image of the church. In 1949-1964, there were some studies and cosmetic repairs in the cathedral and then it was handed over to Pskov historical, architecture and fine arts museum reserve as a museum object. Cardio sanatorium for kids was located in the territory of the monastery. In 1985-1994, a comprehensive study of the Snetogorsky Monastery ensemble was performed and the construction stages of the cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God were identified. The restoration of frescos has been ongoing since 1968 (fine arts restorers E.D. Bryagin, L.V. Betin, G.S. Bathel, V.D. Sarabjanov). In 1994 the ensemble was handed over to the Pskov diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) which initiated a nunnery, in 2013 the cathedral was handed over to the religious community with the limitations of the number of church services possible to conduct in the church.

2.b.2.5. Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14th century

The chronicle has the following record of the church construction ‘In the summer of 5937/1339 the foundation of the stone church of the Archangels Michael and Gabriel was laid’. The church was within the fortification wall of the posadnik (a city mayor) Boris built in 1309, in the most densely populated part of the town. In 1458 the church was established by the fifth convocation with daily worships. The church is mentioned in the chronicles in relation to the fires of the 16th century, however, it is mentioned that the church has survived. In the cadastre and servage books it is often mentioned as Church of Archangel Michael from Velikaya street of the Middle Town. The southern wall of the cube has a ceramic tile (ceramid) in its masonry which says that the church was re-consecrated in 1613 (maybe because of repairs) and that in 1696 ‘the same church of Archangel Michael was constructed, inside and destroyed parts, and upper vaults and iron cupola and golden cross from church incomes’. This means that the upper stone part of the church including vaults
was reconstructed in the end of the 17th century, maybe, following the previous architectural design.

The first description that we know refers to 1763. The description mentions two side-altars in the name of the Deposition of the Robe and the Holy Belt of the Mother of God and the Dormition of the Mother of God. Starting from 1796, the church of Archangel Michael is subordinated to the church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya. In the clergy bulletin of the 19th century its gradually decaying state is mentioned, especially the southern side-altar in the name of the Dormition if the Mother of God, which was closed in the second half of the 19th century. In the beginning of the 19th century it was a regimental church of the Eniseysky Infantry regiment located in Pskov. In 1896 the northern side alter in the name of the Deposition of the Robe was renewed. In 1946 the cupola with wooden shingles was restored. In 1997 the church was handed over to the Pskov diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate).

The bell tower located to the west from the church has no exact dating. The architectural composition and style allow us to suppose that it was constructed in the end of the 17th century when the upper part of the church was reconstructed. The architecture of the bell tower is prevailed by general Russian style typical for Moscow monuments and churches of the eastern and central part of Russia of the 17th century. This can be seen in the type of the gateway bell tower, strong cubic base, octangular tier of the bells and tented top with a narrow drum and small cupola makovitsa. No written sources providing information on construction and repairs were found. It is known that the bell tower was restored in 1946-1947 under Y.P. Spegalsky design when the architect himself was restoring side stone gates which are attached to the northern and southern facades of the bell tower.

2.b.2.6. Church Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th -16th centuries

In the Menologian, published in 1848, it is said, without any reference to the source that the church of Pokrova at the Breach was built in stone in 1399. Pskov
archbishop Evgeny (E. Bolkhovitinov) a sophisticated bibliophile and archivist who had an access to the sources that are not available today mentioned Pokrovsky monastery, which burnt in 1544. The church of Pokrova of the Mother of God was known in relation to the besiege of Pskov in 1581 during the final stage of Livonian war. There is a remarkable legend about the visit of the Mother of God together with a Host of Pskov Saints to the church and prediction of the victory in case of confession. After several attacks the Pskovites managed to protect the city and since the main combat happened on September 8 – the Nativity of the Mother of God – after the war (in 1584) the Pskovites built a new church – a symbol of victory, gratitude and glory of the Saint who inspired them to protect their city. This is a unique double church with two equal altars of Intercession and Nativity which is located next to the battle symbol of Pskov – Pokrovskaya tower.

After 1764 small Pokrovsky monastery was dissolved during Russian church reform. The first description of the church can be found in so-called “Officers’ lists” under 1746: “…the mentioned church is made of stone and stands near the city wall at the Pokrovsky Gate. They have two altars… Near the churches there is a wooden fence 20 sazhens (old Russian measure of distance 2.13 m) long and 10 sazhens across… The mentioned church has plank roofing with two cupolas covered with sheet iron and wooden crosses are covered with sheet iron. On this church the belfry is made of stone and has plank roofing; there are two small bells…” The description of the church appears in the church inventory of 1839. In 1847-1848 a brick belfry was built funded by the church donations. It had five bells. In 1914 the church and the belfry were covered with iron. That time the main alter was the Intercession alter (northern) and the side altar was southern Nativity altar where vault were deconstructed and roof was repaired. In 1961-1964 architect V.P. Smirnov carried out restoration and anti-damage works after the architectural and archaeological examination of the monument. The church was reconstructed following the remains of the vaults and the analogous Intercession church. In 1966 the church was handed over to the Pskov State United Historical, Architectural and Art Museum Reserve (hereinafter – Pskov Museum Reserve). Up to the 1990s a
display devoted to the siege of Pskov by Stephen Bathory was exhibited in the church. The events of the siege were fixed in literature, enemies chronicles, icon painting – thus having a multilateral influence of the cultural context of Pskov in the 17th and the following centuries. In 1996 the church was handed over to the Pskov diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate).

2.b.2.7. Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, fence, 15th-17th centuries

The church of Koz’ma and Damian was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1458 in connection with the fire during which it burnt down. Another mention refers to 1462 “In the summer of 6970 the Pskov Prince Vladimir Ondreyevich and the posadnik (mayor) Zinovey Mikhailovich laid the foundation of the stone church of Koz’ma and Damian in Primostye in Zapskovye”. In 1507 “… in 7015 (old style) there was a fire in Zapskovye, and the bell of the church of Koz’ma and Damian burnt, a barrel powder exploded and the side-altar was torn to pieces. The clergy bulletin pointed out the “…a side-altar church in the name of the Holy Bishop Mitrofan of Voronezh, the newly appeared miracle-worker, is put up by the Decree of the Chancery in 1855 in the place of the former stone tent (compartment) at the Kosmodemyanskaya church”.

After the Revolution the church was closed and handed over to the Arts Department of the Executive Committee of the Province and was registered as a monument of architecture of the 15th century. During the Great Patriotic War in 1941 the building was badly damaged; the church was burnt down. And the belfry was destroyed during an air-raid. In 1946-1947 conservation and restoration works were carried out. First, the debris in the church and the belfry was taken away; the damaged corner of the cube was restored; the belfry was covered with sheet iron roofing; windows and doors were put in, the walls were plastered and whitewashed both inside and outside. T the beginning of the 1950s the restoration works were carried out. In 1996 the church was handed over to the religious community.
2.b.2.8. Church *Georgiya so Vzvoza* (St. George near the river descent), 1494

In 1494 the Pskov chronicles mention the construction of a stone church “… of St. George at the descent…”. It is also mentioned in 1539 in the connection with a great fire in Pskov. In the 16th and 17th centuries it is mentioned in numerous sources as “saint Egorii (George) at the descent in *polonische* (area in Pskov)”. More than once the church of St. George built at the fortification wall became the centre of the military activities. The first brief description of the church refers to 1763. At that time it is registered “in *polonische* near the George city gate”. It was made of stone and had two altars, a side-altar in the name of the Metropolitan Peter and a stone belfry. By 1808 it was decayed. The church service was no longer held in it. At the beginning of the second quarter of the 19th century the church was rebuilt. In 1825 the northern side-altar was removed. In 1831 the southern annex with a belfry was dismantled. A new belfry was put up above the entrance porch. In 1837 the church was handed over to the Pskov province gymnasium, under whose supervision it remained till the beginning of the 1860s. In 1886, after another renovation the church of St. George was handed over to the Orthodox Latvians for their service.

During the war the church was used as a store house; in the 21st century a restoration was carried out, and the church passed to the Orthodox community in 1996.

2.b.2.9. Church of Theophany with a belfry 1489

The first mention of the church construction in the Pskov chronicles appeared in 1398 “…In 6906 a stone church of the Holy Theophany was put up…” . In 1433 a record of a new narthex was made. In 1458 there was a great fire in Pskov “… the entire Zapskovye district was burnt, from the Theophany church to the Resurrection monastery…” . In 1495 the chronicle mentions the beginning of a new construction. In 1538 two side-altars were added: the northern one - in the name of Three Holy
Bishops, the southern one – in the name of the Beheading of John the Baptist. By the middle of the 16th century a belfry was put up, and at the end of the 18th century the roof of the cube was changed: the eight-sloped roof was replaced by the four-sloped one. The first description that we know of refers to 1763. At that time the church had two side-altars in the name of the Beheading of John the Baptist and the Three Holy Bishops: St. Vasily the Great, Grigory the Theologian and John the Chrysostom. A stone tent (compartment) was attached to the church with a stone belfry above it. The roofing was made of planks and narrow boards. In 1837-1841 a new southern side-altar replaced the decaying one, different in architecture. By 1900 the belfry “cracked in the upper part”. Probably, at that time a buttress was built, going lengthwise the western façade of the belfry, reaching half its height. During the Great Patriotic War the Theophany church was badly damaged. The restoration began in 1947 and completed by 2009. The church passed to the religious community.

2.b.2.10. Church of the Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry), with a belfry, 1521

The first mention of the church in the chronicles refers to 1444. “In 6952 two churches were out up: the church of Theophany in Brody (at the ford) and the Dormition of the Mother of God church in Zavelichye…” There is a record of the consecration of the Dormition church in Zavelichye on August 15, 1521; with a mention that it was a stone church. This date is considered to be the date of construction of the existing stone church of Dormition. The church got its name Paromenskaya from the place of its location – near the ferry. In the documents of the 16th-17th centuries the church is regularly mentioned. According to some sources, since the 16th century it was a cathedral church. In the 17th century the southern side-altar with a narthex and a porch was built, and the northern side-altar with a porch. At the same time the side vaults of the western narthex were changed. At the end of the 17th-18th centuries the multi-sloped roof was replaced by the four-slopes; the bulbous cupola was replaced by a cupola with a waist. The belfry roof
with a corbelled cornice replaced the pitched roof (with a pitch over each span). The first description of the church refers to 1764. In 1764 it became a parish church. In the clergy bulletin of the 19th century it is often mentioned as a stone church with a solid belfry, with four altars.

During the Great Patriotic War the cupola was knocked down, the roofs of the cube, side-altars and narthexes were badly damaged. The restoration was held in 1949-1951 (architect E.P. Stolzer). The cupola was restored according to the surviving frame-work; the roofs were repaired. The church is handed over to the Orthodox church.

2.b.2.11. Church Nikoly so Usokhy (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century

The first mention of the construction of this church appeared as early 1329-1330. During the numerous fires in 1406, 1451 and 1466 in Usokha the church was damaged. In 1536 the chronicle says “the church of St. Nicholas was put up in Usokha” and “consecrated on December 6”. The fires of 1550, 1562 might have damaged the church again. At the end of the 17th century the original eight-sloped roof of the main cube and its side-altar was replaced by four slopes. At the same time the side narthexes were roofed. From the west side a new stone porch was attached, and the windows were enlarged. In the second half of the 18th century a belfry was built near the church; near the southern apse a chapel was put up. The windows were changed again. A cupola with a waist was put up. The clergy bulletin of the 18th -19th century pointed out that it was a parish church. During the Great Patriotic War 1941-1944 the building was badly damaged by fire. The restoration works began in 1946. The eight-sloped roof of the cube and the narthex were restored. The belfry of the 18th century above the ancient chapel near the southern apse was dismantled. The windows and the doorways of the cube, the side-altar and the narthex were restored. On the northern wall the foundation of the three-span belfry was built. The vault of the drum of the side-altar was restored. In 1963-1964 the cupola with a waist was replaced by the existing one, close to the cupola shape.
of the 16th century. A three-sloped belfry was put up above the northern façade. At the beginning of the 21st century the church community carried out the repair works and turned it into a functioning church.

2.b.2.12. Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century

The church was built in 1540 in the place of the konchansky (district) church (1373) of the Bolovinsky district of the Middle Town of Pskov. (Vol. 2). The name “s Buya” might mean that there used an old Russian burial mound nearby. During the Livonian War and the devastation that followed, the church began to decay. By the beginning of the 17th century it was in a very bad state. The old clergy bulletin reported that in 1610 its walls were rebuilt, as well as the vaults, the iconostasis, the roof and the cupola. In 1713 the church was renovated. The cupola was covered with sheet iron roofing decorated with relief ornament; an iron (gilded) cross topped it off. The clergy bulletin has a record that in 1802 the church was covered with plank roof. In 1810 the belfry collapsed destroying the vaults of the Znamensky side-altar. The same year the upper north-western side-altar in the name of the Apostle Thomas was dismantled and the southern side-altar because of its deteriorated state. At the same time a porch was attached to the western narthex. In 1819 the church began to function again.

In 1920-1930 the church was closed; there was a warehouse in it. During the occupation of Pskov in 1941-1944 the building was not damaged. In 1962 the state of the church roof was examined, and the four-sloped roof was replaced by the sixteen-sloped roofing; the window openings of the apses were restored in line with the remaining traces. In 1989-1995 a series of restoration works followed to make the church fit for service. The church was handed over to the Russian Orthodox Church.

2.b.2.13. Church of Old Ascension, 15th century

The Pskov chronicles mentioned the church for the first time in 1420. The date of the laying the foundation stone of the Old Ascension church is 1467. Until
then there was a wooden church surrounded by a palisade. It is unknown if it was a monastery church from the start. The church was often damaged by fires, a common occasion in Polonische. The existing church on the basement might have been built after the fires of 1536-1544. This type was unknown in early Pskov architecture. The church presents a monastery type of construction. In 1778, right after the fire, an inventory was made in the monastery, which was the first detailed document of this monument. The document reports that the church in 1778, the time it was described, consisted of a cube, a narthex, a southern side-altar church of the Nativity of the Mother of God, a northern side-altar with two tents – he refectory and the sacristy (a tent is a chamber placed on the vaults, this fact was proved after the examination of the porch above which there was a belfry). At the beginning of the 19th century the monastery gradually revived.

During the Great patriotic War the church lost its drum and the cupola above the cube of the 15th century and the side-altar of 1880. In 1956-1960 research and restoration works were carried out in the Old Ascension church. As a result of careful analysis, excavations, comparison with the archive materials, the original design of the monument of the 15th century was found. It comprised a complex of buildings consisting of a cube, a narthex, southern and northern side-altars, a porch under the belfry, also gangway-stairs leading to the basement – all this was restored in the construction site. In the 1990s the service was resumed in the church. The works fitting the church for modern use are still being carried out.

2.b.2.14. Church Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century

The church was built in the place of the old one known from the Pskov chronicles since 1377. Little is known about the medieval period of the church: in the icons with Pskov panorama one can see a cube with eight-sloped roof, a western narthex, equal in width to the cube, a western porch, a windowed drum and a bulbous cupola on the cube. The church has neither side-altars, nor tents. It has not a bell tower or a belfry either. In 1786 due to the absence of the parish the church was ascribed to the neighbouring church of St. Nicholas so Usokhi. In June 1830 the
Alekseyevsky side-altar collapsed with the altar. The church remained in such a decaying state till 1832. During the renovation of the 1833 the walls of the church were repaired, and the Alekseyevsky side-altar was restored. In 1836-1837 the works on interior finish were carried out, and a new belfry was put up. In 1871 the church was handed over to the Krypetsky Monastery upon a petition of the Father Superior of the monastery and by order of the diocese authorities. The monastery was going to set up a metochion (a representative church) “to house there the holy icons brought from the Krypetsky monastery during the cross-bearing procession from August 29 to September 7 and to hold a church service’. On August 17 1871 the church was consecrated again. In 1896 the belfry was repaired. In 1899 the interior of the church was renovated.

After the Revolution in 1921 the church buildings were seized and handed over to the administration of the house committee; the church was registered by the Pskov province archaeological society. During the Great Patriotic War all the buildings (houses, outbuildings, sheds) of the Krypetsky Monastery were destroyed and were not restored after the war. In 1948-1950 the conservation works were carried out. In the process the later buildings were dismantled, among them the tent attached to the northern side-altar and the eastern gate house.

In the fire of 2003 the southern tent on the belfry was destroyed to be restored the same year. In 2007 archaeological examination of the site was carried out. In 2009 the restoration of the original false-zakomara roofing of the church began. The church has been handed over to the Russian Orthodox Church.

2.b.3. Component “Monuments of Civil Architecture”

The component is represented by two brightest examples of the 17th century civil architecture – houses used for living and administrative purposes. The houses embody the constructive and planning decisions of Pskov school of architecture.

2.b.3.1. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century
The Administrative Chamber was built by the order of Moscow in the territory of Dovmont Town (in the Kremlin) in 1693-1695 in place of the former wooden prikaz (an administrative office). (App. Vol.2 ill. 129-131). The person in charge of the construction was the Pskov voyevoda (the governor of the town), okolnichy (head of the department) Petr Apraksin and d’yak (chief of the office department) Nikita Pavlov. The foreman of the Pskov masons Gavrila Fomin made the budget. Apart from the registered builders, the hired builders took part in the construction. The porch of the chamber was built by the apprentice Sergey Gerasimov. The documents of the Central State Archive of the Ancient Acts about the construction of the Administrative chamber give a detailed picture of how the construction was carried out. The budget and the design of the chambers filed in these documents make it possible to restore in great detail their exterior and interior. Pskov was in the centre of the military activities at the beginning of the Northern War, when Russia was trying to gain the access to the Baltic Sea. By order of Peter I the works to fortify the city and upgrade the fortress began. In 1701 the wooden roof of the Administrative chamber was dismantled while the walls were covered with soil and turf. The chambers turned into an arsenal.

In 1760 the arsenal was transferred to the Menshikov chambers (Yakovlev House), and the Administrative chamber was occupied by the Bishop House. By this time the chambers were in a bad state: one of the chambers of the ground floor was not used because it leaked; the porch vaults crumbled making the passage dangerous. Before the Bishop House resided there, it had been rebuilt. In the 19th century in the second floor it housed the chancery of the Bishop House; the first floor was leased to Pskov merchants; there were merchants’ stalls there. When the new building of the Pskov theological consistory was completed in 1853, the top floor turned into lodgings, and in the 1870s it housed the inn “Krym” (Crimea).

During the Soviet period the first floor was used as a warehouse while the second floor housed various offices (after the war) till 1962 – offices of the local public health services, later (till the 1970s) – Arts and Crafts House. In the Soviet period it was a state protected site.
In the 1990s a complex of scientific, research, archaeological, project, and restoration works to adjust the monument to modern conditions and turn it into a museum exhibit. In 1993 the restoration was completed, in 1994 it became a museum exhibit.

2.b.3.2. Pogankin Chambers, 17th century

The Pogankin Chambers were commissioned to the Pskov masons in 1671-1679 by the famous Pskov merchant of the second half of the 17th century Sergey Ivanovich Pogankin. In the 17th century the yard was located within the Outer Town, in Polonische, in Mokroluzhsky district. The yard was enclosed by the building along its perimeter. The building was U-shaped in plan. The western part had three floors, the southern – two floors, the eastern – one floor. The stone construction was crowned by plank roof. The chambers of the first and second floor had vaulted roofing; the third floor was covered by flat wooden roof. The floors on the first floor were made of stone, on the second and third floor – wooden. The second and the third floors were heated by stoves. The building had two porches: the detached one made of stone with lower and upper landings on piers and a flight of stairs at the western wall, and a wooden and stone one – in the south-eastern corner of the southern part of the building. The chambers were located in the southern part of the yard; in the north-west there was a stone outbuilding; between it and the chambers there was a stone front gate; the northern part of the yard was occupied by functional buildings.

In the middle of the 1690s, after the death of S.I. Pogankin, the yard passed on to his son Ivan; then in 1710, after Ivan had died – to his grandson Grigoriy Yuryevich Pogankin. But already in 1711 after an outbreak of plague and the death of the grandson it passed to the treasury. In 1711 a new owner, the Novgorodian Vice-Governor Yakov Nikitich Korsakov let the chambers to the Chief Provision department chancery. Food and artillery warehouses of the military department were stationed there. Since 1711 to 1747 the building was rented by the military
In 1747 the building was bought by the Chief Provision department chancery. In 1747-1754 repair works were carried out. Then it was turned into a warehouse. The next repair works was carried out in 1828, when the windows were bricked up, the plank roof was replaced by tiles, besides, the stone gate of the 17th century was destroyed at the northern flat end of the three-floor part of the building. New stone buildings and a gate house were built in place of the wooden barns in the northern part of the yard.

In March 1900, the Pogankin chambers were handed over to the Pskov archaeological society to house the lore museum there. At that time restoration and modification works for modern use began, which resulted in major repairs. From 1900 to 1920 all the windows and niches were opened; new stoves were installed; new wooden ceilings were made in the three-floor part; a new stone porch was built.

In December 1902 the museum was open. The Pskov Archaeological Society got the rooms for technical drawing school (top floor of the three-floor part), the museum of natural history and the library. After the Revolution the building once again housed the history museum and its library. The chambers retain this function nowadays. The building was badly damaged during the Great Patriotic War. The bomb blast destroyed the northern part of the building, the flanking chambers of the second and the third floor were almost lost (the southern wall survived); in the corner chamber of the second floor of the three-floor part the vault collapsed, the wall was deformed. During the repair works of 1949-1952 the chambers of the northern part of the building were restored; the wall of the adjacent room was reinforced with metal rods; the vault was restored, and the wall in the corner chamber of the second floor was reinforced with metal rods; the roof was rebuilt; in place of the stone porch of 1902 a temporary wooden one was built. In 1983-1985 a restoration and modification project was worked out by A.P. Konov. In 1994 the main stone porch was restored. In 2010 the facades and roofs were renovated.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.a. Brief synthesis
The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is located in the northwest of Russia in Pskov, one of the most original Old Russian towns. The town of Pskov is the administrative centre of the Pskov region, which borders on the Russian regions – Leningrad, Novgorod, Tver, as well as on Estonia, Latvia and Belarus. The city is located on Velikaya river and is 20 km from its flowing into Pskovsko-Chudskoye Lake which is one of the largest lakes in Europe. Its boundary position, along with other geopolitical and historical factors, has determined formation of the unique social and cultural environment and the outstanding school of architecture in Pskov.

The structure of the nominated property includes three groups of monuments of the Pskov school of architecture: “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”, “Monuments of Religious Architecture” and “Monuments of Civil Architecture” which contain 18 elements. 17 elements of the property are located in the historical centre of the city of Pskov. “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century” element is located in modern administrative territorial borders of the town, on the right high bank of Velikaya river.

The nomination is presented by the brightest samples of the Pskov school of architecture of medieval Russia of the 12th – the beginning of the 17th centuries. The Pskov school is one of unique architectural, artistic and construction authentic traditions of Eastern Europe and Russia which was formed under the influence of a complex of geographical, natural and socio-political factors at the bottom of which there were always boundary position of the territory and need of solution of defense problems.

The Pskov school of architecture is recognized as one of the most highly artistic and original in the history of the Russian state. Pskov temples, fortifications and chambers have a unique image, a specific plastic and constructive decision, an original decor, and are fully made of local materials. Using Pskov as an example, we can track how development of new architectural forms and formation of
independent school of architecture occur according to the requirements dictated by local conditions and construction materials.

Monuments of the Pskov architecture are witnesses of important historical events. Architectural beauty of Pskov monuments inspires artists and reflects interchange of human values in the territory of Russia and neighboring states. The Pskov architectural tradition has greatly influenced on development of architecture both in Russia and abroad, and its best samples were included into the anthology of the Russian and world architecture.

3.1.b. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

Criterion (ii):

Boundary position of Pskov, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, the important trading and economic centre of the country and the defense outpost at northern boundaries, has determined ways of development of its original architecture and monumental painting, stipulated their openness for foreign culture influences and promoted interchange of universal values between Russia and neighboring states.

The Russian medieval architecture appeared under the influence of the Byzantine traditions in architecture. The Byzantine school architecture brought to Russia the well-known cross and dome structures of temples, which are characteristic for the modern orthodox world as well. St. Sophia Cathedrals in Kiev, Polotsk and Novgorod are among the most ancient temple constructions in the territory of Ancient Russia. They were erected in the 11th century in the Byzantine style. In turn, the outstanding architecture of Pskov is inseparably connected with the Novgorod school of architects which among the first in the 12th century began to develop own style, at the same time following canons of the Byzantine architecture. Monumental constructions of the Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery (element 2.2) and the Transfiguration Cathedral of the
Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (element 2.3) in Pskov were executed by a group of Novgorod architects. It is supposed that proficient painters from Byzantium participated in unique painting of the Transfiguration Cathedral, which can be truly called a masterpiece of medieval monumental painting, and the monastery was made to order and funded by Novgorod archbishop Nifont (1130-1156), the Greek by origin.

The second line of stone fortifications for protection of Pskov (Dovmont's Town) built at the end of the 13th century is connected with a name of the Pskov Prince Dovmont (saint’s name is Timofey) from a dynasty of Lithuanian princes. This unique ensemble of a town formation of Russia is an open-air museum now thanks to efforts of archeologists and restorers.

The Tatar-Mongolian invasion to Russia in the 13th century and the further two-century yoke was harmful for architectural masterpieces of Southern and Eastern areas of Russia, but did not touch unique monuments of Pskov. In spite of the fact that many constructions were destroyed, architectural traditions had not been lost, and monumental construction continued to develop, composition methods of the last centuries were worked out.

The Pskov school developed in the conditions of a special state system – the Pskov veche republic which was ruled by Kiev deputies from the beginning of the 9th till the middle of the 12th centuries, then was a part of the Novgorod republic with broad powers of autonomy, had gained independence since 1348 and had been attached to the Moscow Principality in 1510 when the unified centralized state was forming. The autonomy from Novgorod gained in the 14th century influenced on architectural traditions as well – Pskov residents refused Novgorod architects. The outstanding Pskov architects who were engaged in religious, fortification and civil building came from local peasants and urban people. At the beginning of the 14th century the local school of architecture was formed. It was notable for the republic independence spirit and national consciousness. And while the above mentioned constructions of the Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovskiy Monastery (element 2.2) and the Transfiguration Cathedral of the
The Pskov school of architecture reached its full flowering by the 15th-16th centuries. Architectural masterpieces of that time – the Church of Pokrova (Intercession) and Nativity of Proloma (at the breach in the wall) (element 2.6.), the Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place) (element 2.12.). The glory of the architectural genius of Pskov architects expanded outside the veche republic: in the 15th-16th centuries Pskov architects were invited to other regions of Russia. In 1484-1488 Pskov residents restored the Church of the Deposition of the Robe of the Mother of God in Moscow after the fire. In 1484-1489 Pskov architects were engaged in construction of the Cathedral of the Annunciation in the Kremlin – features of the Pskov architecture (covered gallery, kiotets, curbs, begunets) are clearly visible in appearance and architecture of the building. Pskov architects also participated in construction of the St. Basil's Cathedral at the Red Square in 1555-1561 (the architectural ensemble of the square was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990) and the Dukhovskaya Church of the Troitse-Sergiyev Monastery in 1476. During the same period Pskov residents were invited to Sviyazhsk and Kazan. After conquest of Kazan in 1552 by Ivan the Terrible, the Kazan Khanate began a new period of history as a part of the Russian state. For promotion of Orthodoxy and the Russian statehood on newly added Muslim areas, the decision about construction of monumental Orthodox churches in new territories was made. From 1556 to 1560 Pskov architects created the outstanding architectural property which was added to the World Heritage List in 2017 – the Cathedral of the Assumption in Sviyazhsk island-town. In 1556-1562 Pskov architects by order of Ivan the Terrible restored walls and towers of the Kazan Kremlin (The Kazan Kremlin was added to the World Heritage List in 2000). The Faster Yakovlev and Ivan Shiryaev superintended the work (they also headed construction of the St. Basil's Cathedral at the Red Square in Moscow). Worldwide-recognized architectural masterpieces of
Pskov architects confirm the outstanding value of unique Pskov medieval architecture.

Pskov also has considerable monuments of fortification architecture, which had reached its full flowering by the 16th century (element 1.1 – the Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower and element 1.2 – the Gremyachaya Tower). Fortress walls and towers of Pskov reflected attacks of the European forces: among the fiercest were siege of Pskov by the Polish troops in 1581-1582 and assault of the Swedes in 1615. The Pskov fortress buildings served as a sample for construction of fortresses in the towns near Pskov: Gdov, Stary Izborsk, Porkhov, Ostrov, etc.

Foreign architects took part in construction of fortress buildings as well – scientists and researchers agree in opinion that Italian architects took part in construction of the Gremyachaya Tower (element 1.2) in 1525-1526.

The 17th century was marked by active development of stone civil construction in Pskov. During this period, the Administrative Chamber (element 3.1) and Pogankin Chambers (element 3.2) were built. Boundary position of Pskov, close commercial relations with the West, partnership with the Hanseatic Union, and existence of foreign arcades (German, Swedish and Lübeck) promoted growth of national economy and bilateral interchange of universal values. The openness for foreign influence however did not affect identity of Pskov residents – they had kept orthodox Russian lifestyle and followed traditions of the Pskov land sacredly. Foreign merchants formed an image of Russia through perception of the Pskov land.

The Pskov architecture was reflected in the temple architecture of representatives of the Russian culture and the White movement (“White army”) supporters who immigrated abroad after the October revolution of 1917 and defeat in the Civil war (1918-1922). In the absence of sufficient financing the simple and laconic Pskov architecture was accessible for performance in new interpretation, therefore the White Guard architecture is associated first of all with the Pskov medieval architecture abroad. The Temple of the Martyr Zinaida in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil (1935-1937) upon the project of engineer Konstantin Trofimov in the Pskov temples style of the 13th century, the Church of the Blessed Trinity in
In Belgrade in Serbia (1923-1924) upon the project of military engineer V.V. Stashevsky and the Church of the Dormition of Our Lady at the cemetery of Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois near Paris (1938-1939) upon the project of architect Albert Benois built in the Pskov style of the 15th century are among numerous examples of influence of the Pskov medieval architecture outside Russia.

The Pskov medieval architecture influenced development of domestic architecture at the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries: so-called Russian (another name – pseudo-Russian) style of architecture which means return to architecture origins, use of Old Russian traditions of schools of architecture, decorative forms and elements of Old Russian architecture dominated during this period. Architects of this innovative direction with a focus on old times especially liked the Pskov style of architecture. One of iconic examples of influence of the Pskov architecture on the pseudo-Russian style of architecture of Russia is the Church of the Holy Image of the Saviour Not-Made-By-Hands in Abramtsevo village (upon the project of Viktor Vasnetsov, 1881-1882) with a characteristic belfry above an entrance and the Church of the Life-Giving Trinity in Bekhovo settlement (upon the project of Vasily Polenov, 1904-1906) with dynamic construction and laconicism of the space which are characteristic for the Pskov school.

Alexey Shchusev, the outstanding Russian and Soviet architect, the author of world famous works (Lenin's Mausoleum, Moscow Hotel, People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (Federal Security Service) building on Lubyanka) in his works used experience of the medieval Pskov architecture quite often as well: the Pokrovsky Cathedral of the Marfo-Mariinsky Monastery in Moscow (1908-1912) which resembles Pskov churches of the 12th-14th centuries; the Monumental Trinity Cathedral of the Pochayev Lavra of the Dormition (1905-1912); the Patriarchal Metochion of the St. Nicholas the Wonderworker in the Italian town of Bari (1913-1915) in the style of the Pskov and Novgorod architecture of the 15th century.

Simple but subtle Pskov architecture inspired one of the brightest representatives of the Russian symbolism and modern – the world famous Russian
artist Nikolay Roerich (1874-1947) who devoted his several works to the Pskov architecture monuments of the 15-17th centuries: one can see in his paintings Pskov temple architecture with its characteristic belfries (“The Paromenskaya Church of the Dormition in Pskov”, beginning of 1900), outstanding beauty of Pskov landscapes (“Old Pskov”, 1904; “Pskov. Entrance to the town”, 1922; “Pskov” and “Ancient Pskov”, 1935-1936) and architecture of the 17th century (“Pskov. Windows of the old house”, 1903).

The glorified town of Pskov which is situated on crossing of trade, economic and cultural routes of Medieval Russia played a leading part in the state: besides political and economic components, Pskov made an important contribution to multilateral exchange of cultural values between different peoples throughout several centuries that promoted synthesis of architectural traditions and development of the original Pskov architectural style which reflected in amazing historical and architectural monuments and which had considerable impact on development of architecture in Russia and other states.

**Criterion (iii):**

The Pskov School of architecture was formed in conditions of unique cultural tradition – the Pskov veche republic. The veche republic meant that the land was ruled by the assembly of free citizens, the so-called veche. In fact, the veche republics in Ancient Russia are examples of an early democratic form of government in the world history.

After decay of Kievan Rus’ in the 12th century and decentralization of lands, Pskov was under the authority of the Novgorod republic (from 1136 to 1348). The defensive force and power of the Pskov land, its developed trade and advantageous economic situation helped Pskov to become independent of Novgorod. The period of the veche republic in Pskov is considered to be the period of prosperity of the land in economic, social and cultural plans. Commercial relations with Russian cities, as well as with Western Europe, contributed to the development of crafts and arts. Boundary position of Pskov, influence of the western tendencies as well as a
democratic regime determined a peculiar customer-performer system in construction of architectural ensembles: unlike other lands of Ancient Russia where the prince generally was the customer of architectural creations, i.e. construction had the state nature, in Pskov people of different social classes were customers and construction had both public and state nature. For example, the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery was established by the Novgorod archbishop Nifont.

The Tatar-Mongolian invasion not only influenced political, social and economic development of Russian lands, but also considerably undercut town construction, brought the applied and fine arts into decline, deprived Russia of talented handicraftsmen. Northern boundaries of Ancient Russia, nevertheless, experienced less consequences of the Tatar-Mongolian invasions. During this period, difficult for Russian lands, the Pskov architecture applied for new architectural concepts.

Pskov architects built their creations using local material – flagstone, limestone which was gained on the banks of Velikaya river. Walls were not polished; rough finish of the walls of Pskov constructions covered with lime solution and washed – that is a designating feature of this school of architecture. Rough surfaces reflecting daylight and creating shadow play on the facades emphasize strong connection between monumental constructions and environmental nature, make an impression of stability and durability of buildings, reflect spiritual power and self-consciousness of local residents.

Characteristic features of the Pskov style are as follows: severity of forms, laconicism, nobility of proportions and monumentalism. Construction of stepped arches in the temples without columns is the achievement of Pskov architects. Such construction, despite the small size of the building, gave it more internal space, airiness, improved lighting of interiors and saved heat.

Another characteristic element of the Pskov religious construction is a belfry. Belfries were located in the special extensions or apart near the churches. The Pskov belfries, in addition to esthetic and religious value, in view of boundary position of
Pskov were used also for tracing the enemy which oncoming was announced by a bell. It is necessary to note that a bell rang on a western manner in Pskov – the whole bell, not just its tongue, was swung. The bells molded in Pskov were famous for their sound throughout Ancient Russia. Besides, Pskov residents used a system of resonators (golosniks) in the church constructions: during construction special clay tanks were put into the walls necks inward, therefore the sound during divine liturgies acquired unusual fascinating sounding.

The architecture of severe northern people of the Pskov land is distinguished by asceticism of decorative elements: the single decor elements of the churches are a begunets and a porebriks on apses and drums and small raised arches above window openings. Natural and climatic conditions, ground relief, continuous threat of attack define originality and pragmatism of the Pskov religious constructions: there are no abundance of decorative elements and richness of external finishing, but Pskov architects were able to use effectively architectural space owing to numerous extensions – forechurches, church porches, side-altars. By the middle of the 16th century a ground floor (podklet) appeared in the Pskov architecture, it was a household extension. The Pskov temples are famous for a diversity of forms, meaningfulness, complex and picturesque compositions. Each construction is unique and unlike others.

Civil constructions lacked decorative elements as well: buildings had simple symmetric forms; facades of inhabited constructions were whitewashed; roughness of walls gave texture to architectural appearance of buildings.

Pskov which is at a northwest boundary of Ancient Russia was under continuous threat of attack from the European states. Therefore, Pskov residents – severe, decisive and firm people, ready to protect their land – developed fortification architecture, using a natural landscape and natural fortifications proficiently. “Natural and man-made rhythms, dominants and perspectives add and diversify each other all the time”\(^4\).

Deep religiousness, readiness to protect own lands from foreign invaders, the free spirit of the first democratic trends have affected on the Pskov architectural and art tradition which has fully reflected historical mentality of the local population: laconic severe soldiers, monks-scribes, temple builders and icon painters, zealous owners, skillful handicraftsmen concentrated on the problems of life support and defense within an optimum ratio of functionality, quality and esthetics.

Criterion (iv):

Monuments of Ancient Pskov, outstanding properties of cultural heritage of Ancient Rus’ of the 12th-17th centuries, were witnesses of considerable historical events, both in regional and global scales.

Historians call the Pskov land a cradle of Orthodox Christianity in Russia. The Princess Olga Equal-to-the-Apostles (920-969) came from the Pskov land (Vybuty village). She was the first Russian christened ruler who encouraged spread of Orthodox Christianity throughout the Russian land. After being christened in Byzantium in 957, Olga saw a sacred apparition after which she ordered to erect a church for the Holy Life-Giving Trinity in the place of confluence of Pskova and Velikaya rivers. Olga predicted that “a great town, glorious and rich” would be in that place. The church was reconstructed several times, nowadays it is the Trinity Cathedral (element 2.1) presented in the nomination.

As chronicle legends tell, Kiev Prince Vladimir the Great (grandson of Princess Olga) came from Budnik village, the Princess Olga’s fiefdom, near Pskov. He held Christianization of Kievan Rus’ in 988 and made Orthodox Christianity the official national religion of Kievan Rus’. Prince Vladimir Equal-to-the-Apostles who laid the foundation of Sacred Rus’ spent his early childhood in the Princess Olga’s fiefdom and under her careful supervision. It is considered that Princess Olga influenced the crucial decision of the Prince to christen Rus’ as, being a Christian, she was telling her grandson about advantages of the Christian belief.

Pskov is inseparably connected with Alexander Nevsky (1221-1263) – the outstanding governor, the commander of Rus’ and the Saint of the Russian
Orthodox Church. Thanks to his magnificent military strategic planning, Russian troops achieved a decisive victory over German crusaders in the battle on Chudskoye Lake in 1242. A victory over Livonian Order troops in the Battle on the Ice had played a crucial role in the history of Russia and is celebrated as a Day of military glory in modern Russia.

A monk-scholar Filofey (Philotheus, approximately 1465-1542) who developed a concept of the Russian orthodox statehood “Moscow is the Third Rome” came from the Pskov land. According to his concept, after Constantinople (the Second Rome) declined, Moscow Grand Princedom remained the only stronghold of Orthodoxy. “Two Romes declined, and the third one continues, and there won’t be the fourth one”, Filofey prophesied. This concept had played a dominant role in uniting Russian lands around Moscow. Therefore, many historians specify that Pskov had laid the foundation of the Russian statehood. The doctrine “Moscow is the Third Rome” provided the basis for establishment of the Patriarchate in Rus’ during the reign of Tsar Feodor Ioannovich in 1589.

Boundary position of Pskov defined originality of the religious and political ideology of its population. The republican regime – the Pskov veche republic – was in the territory of the Pskov land from the 13th to the 16th centuries; principles of electivity, democracy and freedom were reflected in the Pskov architecture. Veche was the supreme state authority of the Pskov land. It was the electoral body, which represented interests of citizens of all classes. Therefore, veche was called people's assembly, though the boyar class played the crucial role at decision-making. The prince, unlike in other Rus’ lands, was invited to Pskov as a military leader, and he had no strong political power. In fact, people's assembly was a legislative, executive and judicial authority. The laws issued by veche were stored in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, the Trinity Cathedral nowadays (element 2.1) which is presented in the nomination.

Considering that Pskov was at the intersection of trade routes, was fully engaged in commerce and industry activity of the region and represented Rus’ in the international trade, the population of the republic greatly needed the legal support,
which would regulate their civil relations. In 1467 Pskov veche adopted a collection of laws which was unique for the Middle Ages – the Pskov Judicial Charter. This charter regulated social and economic life of Pskov residents. A number of provisions of that Ancient Rus’ feudal law document remain relevant to the present day and are studied by many Russian and foreign scientists.

Ancient Pskov was a northwest boundary of Russian lands, a fortified town that since ancient times was exposed to fierce attacks of overseas invaders. Therefore, fortification construction developed intensively in Pskov (element 1.1 – Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, element 1.2 – Gremyachaya Tower). It should be mentioned about heroic defense of Pskov (August 18, 1581 —February 4, 1582) from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at the final period of the Livonian war (1558-1583) which ended by signing the Treaty of Yam-Zapolsky that designated the truce between the states for 10 years. A memorial sign was founded near elements 2.6 the Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall) and 1.1 the Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower. It says: “29.08.1581. The Most Holy Mother of God came to the smith Dorofei here. By her mercy Pskov residents defended their town from troops of the Polish king S. Batory. Heroic 170-day defense of Pskov <…> saved Russia from overseas intervention”. In the 17th century, the Swedes could not break defensive power of Pskov: a siege of Pskov in 1615 (the so-called “Pskov Sitting”) lasted two months and a half and predetermined the outcome of the Russian-Swedish war of 1610-1617. During the Northern war (1700-1721) Peter I attached a great strategic importance to Pskov as a guard of Russian lands in the northwest. After victories during that war, the border of the Russian state was removed to the west, and Pskov lost its boundary position.

Afanasy Lavrentyevich Ordin-Nashchokin (1605-1680), the outstanding Russian diplomat, the statesman, the Head of the Ambassadors’ Bureau (1667-1671), is originaly from Pskov. Owing to Ordin-Nashchokin’s diplomatic efforts, a significant Truce of Andrusovo was signed between Russia and Poland (1667). Afanasy Lavrentyevich became the initiator of shipping business long before Peter I – in 1668 he built the first shipyard on Oka River and “Oryol” ship on which
a three-colored flag was run up for the first time in the history of the Russian state. Ordin-Nashchokin, being an outstanding economist, initiated banking and opened the first Russian bank in Pskov in 1655. While being a governor of Pskov province, Ordin-Nashchokin undertook the reform of municipal government and worked on the New Trade Charter - a document of mercantilism policy in Russia. When being retired he became a monk as Anthony in the Krypetsky John the Theologian Monastery on the Pskov land where he actively encouraged spread of honoring the icon of the Kazan Mother of God. There is a handwritten copy of the Kazan icon in the Pskov Trinity Cathedral (element 2.1) which was made by order of pietistic monk Anthony. This religious relic is especially esteemed by Pskov residents.

Monuments of the boundary town-guard of Pskov contain objective information on one of the most important periods of the world history – the Russian Middle Ages in the borders of the original Pskov land. Religious, civil and fortification constructions of the town illustrate development of Pskov as one of the centres of origin of the Russian statehood which played further a key role in formation of the Russian state – the key player in the international political arena.

3.1.c. Statement of Integrity

The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is represented by the most picturesque and best-preserved examples of the Pskov school of architecture in fortification, religious, and civil construction and illustrates the dynamics of its development from the early examples of the 12th century (element 2.2 – The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery and element 2.3 – the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: The Transfiguration Cathedral), that were inspired by Byzantine art and the architectural tradition of Novgorod, its heyday in the 15th-16th centuries as an original and important artistic event in the world architecture (elements 2.6 – 2.14), to the 17th century (e.g. elements 3.1 – the Administrative Chamber, element 3.2 - Pogankin Chambers, and element 2.1 – the Trinity Cathedral), when the Pskov region became part of the Old Russian state. In this respect, the property includes all elements
necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value in terms of its stylistical beauty, world historical significance, cultural tradition, influence at interchange of human values and architectural development in Russian state and abroad.

All components have retained their original location in the structure of the town planning, as well as originally used building materials and technologies. The elements of fortification, religious and civil architecture are of adequate size to fully reflect both the artistic style, the design characteristics of the Pskov school of architecture, as well as the historic processes 12th-17th centuries of both national and international significance that convey the property’s significance.

The elements of the world heritage site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” fully express the outstanding universal value of the site and provide a comprehensive picture of the Pskov school of architecture. In order to maintain the unity of all indicators and the site integrity, a plan of measures to preserve the outstanding universal value was developed and adopted for the period from 2016 to 2020 (Vol. 6, App. 1).

The plan provides for repair activities, engineering works and landscaping, as well as works on the preservation and adaptation of the site to modern use.

The boundaries of the buffer zone of the site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are set in accordance with the requirements of Russian legislation, aimed at preserving the cultural heritage properties in their historical environment. In determining the buffer zone boundaries, the materials of historic and cultural (historic architecture and historic town planning) research and archival research were taken into account. The research was conducted when developing projects for the protection zones of cultural heritage properties that are part of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, the boundaries of the historical settlement of Pskov and the boundaries of the specially protected natural area “Snetogorsky-Murovitsky” (“Snetogorsky” cluster). It allowed to connect three levels of protection: the property level (protection zones established for the elements of the nominated property), the town-planning level (boundaries and subject of protection
(attribute of value) of the historical settlement) and the landscape level (boundaries of the natural heritage monument). Therefore, the buffer zone boundaries are determined by a science-based and functioning system of cultural and natural heritage protection, and fully meet the task of preserving the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and the surrounding historical, cultural and natural landscape. The buffer zone serves the purposes of additional protection of cultural values, the connection of elements in the serial nomination and the organization of conservation and management of the territory and ensures the complete representation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

The management system of the site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is based on the principles of sustainable development; all monuments are in satisfactory condition and there is no threat of their loss. In order to prevent and reduce the negative impact of destructive factors on monuments, to preserve their significance and authenticity, and ensure sustainable development of the local community, the Risk management action plan for the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” was approved in 2015. The plan provides for general activities to ensure the safety and security of the site, as well as special measures in accordance with the risk factor category (Vol. 6, App. 4). The plan is annually revised and supplemented for relevant coordination of activities.

Despite the active economic development of the city, the approved boundaries of the territories of cultural heritage properties are taken into account in all kinds of work, and the historic layout of the environment is preserved as much as possible. Taking into account that the main part of the nominated elements is located in the historical center of the city and in close proximity to the transport highways, it is worth noting that human activity does not harm the integrity of the property. Nevertheless, to reduce the traffic load in the historic part of the city, the construction of the northern bypass of Pskov is expected to be completed.

The nominated elements are located in a zone not subject to natural and biological cataclysms and other factors of physical destruction of the property. To prevent the negative impact of environmental factors (temperature changes,
atmospheric precipitation, general air pollution processes), standard protection measures are implemented, such as permanent and temporary roofs, and lime coating. The search for other means continues.

To eliminate the consequences of possible negative impact of tourism and to form responsible attitude to site visits, a set of measures was adopted to regulate the property capacity.

3.1.d. Statement of Authenticity

Over the centuries, the marvelous monuments of Pskov's history and architecture, inspired by the synthesis of the architectural traditions of the Byzantine Empire, Medieval Russia and Western states, have undergone changes in architecture that vividly illustrate the evolution of the Old Russian architecture. The long period of existence of the nominated properties promoted fragmentary changes of forms of the presented properties. Architectural and constructional changes are mainly connected with the epoch-making events (the turn of the 17th-18th centuries), organized governmental activities, consequences of wars, as well as with changes of canons and architectural requirements of different epochs. Thereby, the analysis of each nominated property component part states the value of the changes as a certain information review of history of the property.

After the tragic events of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) the most of nominated property components remained in their original state by efforts of Soviet restorers. Due to systematic scientific and research studies of the 50s of the 20th century, repair and conservation work, carried out with authentic materials, did not affect the historical and artistic value of the property. This allowed to preserve the original authenticity of the World Heritage Site.

Since the 20th century, eminent academicians, architects and restorers have been carrying out complex historical, sociocultural, architectural and archaeological studies that allow objective assessment of the state of the property preservation and maintaining the authenticity of characteristic attributes. According to the
topographical plans of the city, the heritage sites have preserved the authenticity of
the forms and their authentic location.

In this respect is appropriate to mention Yuri Spegalsky – a Russian architect,
restorer and connoisseur of medieval Pskov. Born in Pskov, Spegalsky, from a
young age, treated the original architecture of Pskov with reverence; he spent his
whole life preserving the authentic architecture of Pskov after the German
occupation and active military operations. During the Great Patriotic War, he
created the concept of an architectural reserve for the conservation of Pskov, which
helped to preserve the integrity and authenticity of architectural monuments in the
context of their distinctive historical environment. According to the concept, the
conservation of the city reflected the originality and environment of Ancient Pskov
monuments: the ancient street layout, the temples location, and the planned scale of
buildings were all taken into account. Examining the logic of the works of Ancient
Pskov masters, leaning upon the construction techniques and carefully following the
rules of medieval architecture, Spegalsky made a great contribution to the
preservation and conservation of the ancient monuments of Pskov after the military
operations.

Information about the work carried out on the elements of the World Heritage
Site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” (Vol. 6, App. 2) includes the conservation
works performed since the beginning of the 20th century up to the present time. It
also specifies the list of necessary works on the preservation of the properties’
authenticity, their timing, as well as the estimated cost of work for the near future.

The authenticity of spiritual and physical perception of the world heritage site
remains in the context of the disappeared medieval cultural tradition. The public
mechanism, which supports spiritual and physical perception of the religious
architecture properties, is the state’s recognition of value of the Russian Orthodox
Church in spiritual and moral development of people.
3.1.e. Protection and management requirements

Protection and management for maintenance of potential outstanding universal value of the property are carried out according to the current legislation of the Russian Federation, both at the federal level and at the regional level. A number of fundamental mid-term normative documents is developed and approved in the territory of the region where the nominated property is located.

According to the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation” - the main law that determines the relations arising in the area of conservation, use and promotion of properties of cultural heritage - the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” have the status of cultural heritage properties of federal significance and are included in the unified state register of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation. By the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2016 No. 1975-r all elements of the nominated property are included in the Code of most valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

At the regional level the Pskov region adopted Law of 10.05.1999 No. 37-oz “On state protection and use of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture)”. In 2011-2012 a comprehensive work was carried out to develop protection zones of cultural heritage properties of federal significance and decisions of the Pskov Region Assembly of Deputies on December 26, 2013 No. 674, No. 666, No. 676, No. 669, No. 665 approved the borders of the protection zones for the cultural heritage properties of federal significance included in the nomination. The Pskov Master Plan until 2025 and the Pskov Land Use and Development Rules were approved by the decisions of the Pskov City Duma of February 19, 2010 No. 1125 and No. 795 of 05.12.2013, respectively.

Borders and modes of their use are approved for all nominated elements. Considering the fact that all nominated elements are state property, all property issues are resolved by the Federal Property Management Agency of the Russian
Federation. At present, some nominated property component parts have been donated to Pskov Museum Reserve, while the biggest part of them have been donated to religious communities of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The designated government authority – the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties – carries out monitoring of all nominated property elements and control of their use and condition. The personnel of the Committee have wide experience in preservation and management in the sphere of cultural heritage. On December 28, 2016, the Committee issued Order No. 564 “On the approval of the boundary of the territory of the historical settlement of regional significance “City of Pskov”, its subject of protection and requirements for town planning regulations developed in relation to the territorial zones located within the historical settlement”. According to the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation” (as amended), a historical settlement is “a population aggregate or part of it, included in the list of historical settlements of federal significance or in the list of historical settlements of regional importance, which incorporates cultural heritage properties from the register, identified cultural heritage sites and properties constituting the subject of historical settlement protection”. Thereby, the inclusion of Pskov in the list of historical settlements of regional importance is an act of balancing the protection status.

One of the main tools for the site preservation and its sustainable development is the management plan, developed for the period until 2020 (with a consequential prolongation of the implementation period, initially – until 2030) in accordance with the current legislation and taking into account the existing mechanisms for the protection and management of a cultural property.

The main source of funding for the property conservation is the budget of the Russian Federation; the funding is provided from the federal target program “Culture of Russia 2012-2018”.

In accordance with the current legislation, every five years a survey of a cultural heritage site is carried out. The State Committee of the Pskov Region for the
Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties annually conducts monitoring of the state of the properties.

Natural decay caused by climatic influences and aging are prevented by periodic conservation activities that are being conducted right now. The maintenance and attendance regimes of operating temples are regulated by Protection obligations. The economic development of the business entities on the territory of the nomination is limited by the terms of protection contracts. The same concerns activities related to preservation and maintenance works. The change in the historical appearance of buildings and structures is limited by the same contracts and obligations and is consistent with The State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties and the Administration of Pskov in the prescribed manner.

3.2. Comparative analysis

Apparently, the major rules, principles of construction and finishing of buildings in the Russian architectural and artistic tradition in its mental basis are common for different areas of Ancient Rus. In the meantime, unique monuments with outstanding properties have been created within the Pskov architectural school as the results of peculiarities of its development, geographical location and history itself.

The monuments of the authentic Pskov medieval stone architecture are characterized with distinct independent nature, its picturesque expressiveness, individual local building material, inimitable spatial landscape and city-planning relations, allowing to be eligible for its special place in the List of the world cultural and natural heritage.

Having conceived the Byzantine traditions, Pskov created its school of architecture, which progressed over time into a powerful and recognizable phenomenon of culture. Pskov played a part not just of a major political, economic and religious center, but also of the face of Orthodox Rus, oriented to the Latin West.
Development paths of its authentic architecture and its exposure for alien impact have been conditioned with the frontier position of Pskov, important commercial and economic links and defensive function on the northern state borders. Development of the Pskov architectural tradition contributed to exchange of the values common to humanity between Rus and its border states on the northern frontiers – in particular, Northern Europe. In this regard, analysis of the monuments of Ancient Pskov with properties from the European region is conducted in this comparative analysis, since its historical, political, economic, social and cultural aspects manifest resemblance in development and tight dialog over many centuries.

The European “imprint” is traced in the Pskov architecture. Russian medieval architecture, the bright representative of which is the Pskov architecture, appeared under the impact of European, in particular, Byzantine traditions in architecture. The famous cross-domed temples of the Orthodox world represent a tribute to the Byzantine architectural school. European masters participated in development and execution of architectural and picturesque monuments of Pskov. For example, painters from Byzantium also took part in the work related to unique painting of the Transfiguration Cathedral (element 2.3), and the invited Italian masters participated in construction of the Gremyachaya Tower (element 1.2) in 1525-1526. A belfry, detached from a cathedral, the bell of which people rang in the European manner - swinging the whole bell but not just its clapper, was typical to Pskov.

Ancient Pskov constituted the northwest frontier of Russian lands, fortress walls and towers of Pskov have sustained fierce attacks of foreign occupiers from the earliest times and threw back a number of assaults of the European forces: siege of Pskov by Polish troops in 1581-1582 and onslaught undertaken by Swedes in 1615. Peter I, during the Northern War (1700-1721), paid great strategic implication to Pskov as a guardian of Russian lands in the northwest part.

Notwithstanding the militant, at first thought, nature of relations with the European states, Pskov, which at that time occupied the position at crossroads of highroads, actively participated in the trade and economic links of Rus with the western neighbors and represented the state on the international trade and industrial
domain. Tight commercial links with north-western Europe and the Hanseatic League, foreign merchant centers in Pskov (German, Swedish and Lübeck), frontier location promoted development of Pskov and the international trade of Rus, and also the exchange of the values common to humanity between Rus and European states.

Pskov served as an important interlink with European countries being the forward stronghold on the frontier of the Russian territories. Development of the city in political, economic and social and cultural cross-sections can be traced through religious, civil and defensive constructions of renowned Pskov, one of the centers of initiation of the Russian statehood. Pskov has made a significant contribution to the international relations of the Russian state, the basic player on the international political scene, with the frontier European countries, which by virtue of its geopolitical location have always conducted a dialog with Rus, contributing to exchange of cultural values between our people throughout centuries. Expediency of execution of a comparative analysis with the European region, as the closest one in terms of its political, economic and cultural component, seems to be obvious in this regard.

Comparison with the properties expressing the values similar to the nominated property within the limits of a particular geocultural area – the European region, will be carried out under this analysis frames.

Accordingly, the basic question of comparative analysis consists whether a similar (serial) property in the European region exists, that:

- would facilitate the exchange of the values common to humanity between states owing to exposure to foreign cultures impact;
- school of architecture of which has been formed under the conditions of unique cultural traditions;
- would witness significant historical events, both on the regional and global scales.

Considered and objective analysis in the following directions is carried out with the purpose to response to the set objectives:
- analysis of the sites from the List of world heritage of the European region, expressing the values similar to those of the nominated property;
- analysis of the sites from the List of world heritage of the European region, expressing the values similar to those of the nominated property, and as well as directly or indirectly which are related to the Pskov architecture;
- analysis of the sites from the Tentative List with a similar set of values and elements;
- analysis of similar properties of the region, having the potential to be included in the Register as an extension of the nominated property;
- analysis of separate components of the property: religious, defensive and civil constructions. Extraction of its attribute features and comparison with similar elements of other properties, as this comparison refers directly to the declared values, namely to the Pskov architectural and artistic tradition, which has completely reflected historical mindset of local population.

Since “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” represent a serial nomination, the potential outstanding universal value, as well as associated with it properties and signs of the entire property, which represents a series, will be compared with other serial properties when applicable. Nevertheless, the properties that are not serial ones but have a similar set of values will be taken into consideration as well. Selection of component parts of the property through comparison with similar components will be justified as well within the analysis frames.

First of all it is necessary to underline that international practice involves different ways of categorization of properties of cultural heritage, thus cultural values can vary to a great extent in different regions. It constitutes, on the one hand, a challenge for the comparative analysis execution, and on the other hand - a chance to manifest a unique and singular nature of the property in all forms of its features and peculiarities.

Notwithstanding that the comparative analysis is basically focused on Europe as a geo-cultural region, it is necessary to recognize that the World Heritage List includes other properties from other regions, which in a varying degree have had a
significant influence on exchange of the values common to humanity, served as demonstration of civilization or cultural tradition, as well as, being an outstanding architectural solution, indicate significant historical events in world history. We would like to present three examples of cultural properties from other regions having properties/common elements/criteria of the nomination similar to those of Pskov in order to display this idea:

Kaiping Diaolou and Villages (China, criteria ii, iii and iv). This is a serial nomination, which includes multi-stored rustic residential buildings, which can be met only in the south part of China. More than 3000 similar tower-houses have been built within several centuries; only 1,800 dialous have survived to nowadays, and 20 of them have been entered into the UNESCO List. Unlike the monuments of Pskov represented by defensive, religious and civil architecture, the Chinese nomination is represented by civil constructions, which straddled the function of defensive ones. Chinese houses-defensive towers were built with the sake of protection of the residents of villages against enemy hit-and-run raids, constituting a complex synthesis of two movements in architecture - the Chinese and western-European ones. Exposure of Pskov architecture to the foreign impact in its turn did not influence authenticity of architectural forms and representations – the architecture of Pskov, notwithstanding some borrowings, has preserved the orthodox Russian style, so recognizable abroad, which was embodied later on in the temple architecture of the 20th century by representatives of the White movement, who have fled to Europe and Latin America.

Construction of the historic bazaar in Tabriz (Iran) is another serial nomination pursuant to the criteria ii, iii and iv, which to a greater or lesser degree can be compared with the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”. Naturally, the fact that the nomination is represented by the constructions of commercial purpose hits the eye, some parallels can be drawn, nevertheless. Tabriz is a bright embodiment of the city where culture and trade have been tightly intertwined. Tabriz and its bazaar played a part of the platform of cultural exchange on the important segment of the Great Silk Road. The city became a significant regional
center owing to its advantageous trade location and over time it rendered into the
capital of the Safavid Empire, having converted into the political, economic and
cultural center of the state. It continued to play a significant part in the country's
trade links even having lost the capital status. Pskov as well played a part of the
important trade site of Ancient Rus, which contributed to the multilateral cultural
exchange between the frontier territories. As distinct from Pskov, which was a
unique witness to the cultural tradition of the Pskov Veche Republic, which
existence has already terminated, the construction of the historical bazaar in Tabriz
is an outstanding economic, social, political and religious complex that is a
standalone testimony to the existing civilization.

Let's shift our attention from Asia to the region of Latin America. The city of
Antigua-Guatemala (Old Guatemala) became one of the first cities in Latin America
declared a World Heritage Site (Guatemala, criteria ii, iii, iv, serial nomination). On
the similarity of Pskov, Antigua Guatemala played a part of the cultural, economic,
religious, political and educational center of the entire region until the capital was
transferred. This transfer was conditioned by the powerful earthquakes that have
cought up the ancient city. Most of the constructions of civil and religious purposes
that have survived after the earthquake were built in the Baroque style which
converts the city into museum of colonial Spanish architecture. Defensive structures
in the city have not been preserved, unlike Pskov. Antigua Guatemala is one of the
earliest and most outstanding examples of the urban development cultural tradition
in Latin America, but in its case direct links to a certain civilization component
aren't available. The property of Guatemala, in the historical cross-section,
demonstrates the colonial period, while Pskov, as a witness to the most important
stage of world history, the European medieval period, is inextricably connected with
the basic political and religious figures of Ancient Rus and certain historical events.

Now let's appeal to the European region - the selected earlier geo-cultural
territory, which is the most suitable for paralleling with the nominated property
“Monuments of Ancient Pskov”. It should be underlined that most of the properties
that are entered into the List under the particular combination of three criteria - ii, iii
and iv or have a combination of these criteria - constitute archaeological heritage and historical cities. As for the archaeological heritage, the analogy with the properties belonging to this type does not seem to be justified, since the nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is not represented by archaeological properties; whereas historical cities (centers of cities) can act as suitable properties for the comparison purposes. It is reasonable in this connection to pay attention to the historical centers and cities which developed pursuant to distinctive movements and in which the spatial arrangement and the structure typical for successive stages in the history of its development have been preserved. Respectively, historical cities have both religious and civil and defensive constructions.

First, let’s consider the properties of Europe, which entered into the List pursuant to a particular combination of criteria - ii, iii and iv.

The Flemish Béguinages is the first property to which we refer (Criteria ii, iii and iv, Belgium). The property is represented by outstanding architectural ensembles of famous settlements-communities for which the Flemish style is characteristic and which serve as a nice reminder of the “Béguines” traditions that existed in the northwest part of Europe in the Middle Ages. The women whose mode of living was similar to the monarchal one were called “béguines”, however there existed some differences, such as the absence of a vow of chastity or the donation of their property in favor of community. The property is represented by residential buildings, churches, housekeeping areas and green areas. The buildings bearing defensive function, as in the case of Pskov, are not observed which is conditioned by the absence of external threats. The Belgian serial property is represented by 13 components in the Flanders region of Belgium and serve as an exceptional evidence of the cultural tradition that developed in the northwestern part of Europe in the Middle Ages. In regard thereto, a certain similarity with the monuments nomination in Pskov can be traced, with the difference that the monuments of Pskov act as exceptional witnesses of the cultural tradition of the whole community of the Pskov population: harsh warriors, monks-scribes, temple builders and icon painters, sound owners, skillful artisans focused on life support.
and defense objectives within the optimal correlation of functionality, quality and aesthetics. Whereas the Belgian nomination is represented by only one community – the béguines. The béguines constitute a prominent example of the architectural ensemble related to the religious movement peculiar to the Middle Ages, linking both secular and monastic values. Whereas the religious, civil and defensive constructions of Pskov manifest development of the center of initiation of the Russian statehood, which subsequently played a critical part in the formation of the Russian state - of the key stakeholder on the international political scene. All the above mentioned information permits to state that the historical component of the Pskov monuments is much more profound and more significant on a regional scale.

Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (criteria ii, iii, iv, Cyprus). The nomination consisting of 9 properties is one of the largest groups of the Byzantine religious construction. Originality and singularity of these monuments in the west part of Cyprus, represented by small churches and big monasteries, consists in contrast, which is created by its simple, strict facades and a unique luxury painting of interior premises, which completely outlines a concept of the Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting: wonderful painting of interiors of the 11th and 12th centuries represents the biblical events and lives of the righteous persons. Similarly to the churches of the mountainous area of Cyprus, classical monuments of the architecture of Pskov take an independent place in the history of medieval Russian architecture. Craftsmen from Pskov had a talent to build firmly and at the same time beautifully and simply. The conventional architectural layout, once and for all established by the canon, did not impede them to diversify the settled forms with exclusively Pskov artistic details. Builders of the medieval Pskov revealed unique solutions for each newly constructed church. The ancient churches of Pskov are void of official representativeness, the external effect yields the position to a more earthly interpretation of architectural images. As for the paintings in the Pskov nomination, the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (Element 2.3) should especially be mentioned. This unique monument with the architecture which is not typical for ancient Russian art is close to the Byzantine
traditions of the church construction. The greatest value of the cathedral - mural painting - is notable for high artistic quality, iconographic concept and rather reminds the Byzantine painting of the same 12th century. Pursuant to the criteria, the churches of Cyprus designate the inter-influence of the iconography of Cyprus and the Western Christian tradition. The buildings constitute an exceptional testament to the Byzantine civilization and also serve as a well-survived example of rural sacral architecture in the Byzantine period. In this connection, when direct parallels of the sacral architecture of Pskov with Byzantium are traced, it is possible to state that the nominations of Pskov and Cyprus are very similar, except that the Pskov nomination is presented to a greater extent by architecture, and not only by sacral component as is observed in Cyprus, but by civil and defensive component as well on a longer time stage - medieval Rus of the 12th - early 17th centuries.

The old town of Regensburg, including the district of Stadtamhof (Germany, criteria ii, iii, iv). Notwithstanding that this is not a serial nomination and it represents a special category of the historical center, nevertheless it is considered in this analysis for a number of reasons. The city played a part of the major political, trade and economic center in the Middle Ages, the monuments of Ancient Roman, Romanesque and Gothic architecture have survived till nowadays in a beautiful state. The old part of Regensburg is the only medieval major city in Germany which historical look has survived. Architecture of the old town in Regensburg, including the district of Shtadtamhof, is represented by residential constructions, workshops and sacred buildings – in total about 1,000 cultural and historical monuments. The city had commercial links with Bohemia, Russia and Byzantium, and the Silk Road as well. The nomination is an exceptional prove of development of trade, especially in the period from 11th to 14th centuries, as well as prove of cultural traditions, especially in the Holy Roman Empire. In general, the property serves as a prominent example of the Central European medieval trading center, illustrating the cultural and architectural impacts exchange. Surely Pskov has its own cultural features in the part of architecture and its historical impact. However the basic outstanding feature of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov, which individualizes it, perhaps, against the
background of not only the German nomination but all the other as well - is the impact of Pskov architecture on other architectural styles - traditions of Pskov architecture at the end of 19th - early 20th centuries played a part of the source of inspiration for architects who created in the neo-Russian style in Russia and abroad.

One more historic city which we are going to observe for the sake of comparison is the Historic Centre of Guimarães (Portugal, criteria ii, iii, iv). Multiplicity of the types of its buildings, which is represented by palaces, castles, monasteries and churches, manifests the specifics of development of Portuguese architecture in the period of the 15th – 19th centuries. Specialized techniques of construction were elaborated here in the Middle Ages and later the methods were applied in the buildings of the Portuguese colonies in Africa and in the New World. The Pskov Architectural School, having reached its noonday in the 15th- 16th centuries, was widely spread in other lands of Russia. The craftsmen from Pskov worked on architectural monuments in Moscow, Kazan and Sviyazhsk. The architectural forms of Pskov architecture can also be met abroad – Pskov severe plastic forms inspired the architects creating in the neo-Russian style.

Now let's shift our attention to the properties, having similar values/elements/attributes and were introduced into the List entered according to any combination of criteria ii, iii and iv.

The Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalú and Monreale (Italy, criteria ii, iv) is one more interesting property from the European region. The best architectural masterpieces were created in Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale as a consequences of productive processes, which occurred during the Norman Conquest, became unique creation of fruitful coexistence of different nations (Muslims, Byzantines, Latins, Jews, Lombards and Frenchmen), different knowledge and traditions that promoted development of the new style, emerged in architecture and décor on the Tyrrhenian side of southern Italy and subsequently widespread on most of Mediterranean basin. The serial nomination represented by two palaces, the cathedral church and the bridge, brings into sharp focus the social and cultural syncretism of the Western, Islamic and Byzantine traditions on the
island, and has much in common with the properties of Pskov, however is significantly differs as well: The Italian property does not serve as a prove of a cultural tradition/civilization that has survived or varnished.

Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin (criteria ii, iv, Armenia). Medieval monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin were constructed in the noonday of Armenia, and monasteries acted as important educational centers at that period. Both monasteries represent the best examples of blossoming of Armenian sacral architecture, the unique style of which was shaped through mixing of Byzantine and local traditions. Refinement of scanty elements of a decor on the background of rational chastity of shapes and perfectly considered application of space are typical for these ensembles. The layout design of both monasteries includes many different churches, bell towers, family vaults, book depositories, residential, household and refectory constructions. The link of a person with the nature and its philosophy of life play a crucial part in national architectural images. And, as the medieval temples of Pskov are inseparably linked with the scanty northern nature, and the integrity and purity of the shapes of the Armenian Churches, the architectural composition of the monasteries are in harmony with the surrounding nature. The monastic buildings of Haghpat and Sanahin are characterized by a rather scanty decor, facades of religious constructions of Pskov are also void of pretentious details, and are extremely simple and laconic.

Surely our analysis would be incomplete without comparison with the cities of the Hanseatic League. The Hanseatic League is a large political and economic union of trade cities of the northwestern Europe of the 12th-17th centuries, established in order to protect trade and merchants, as well as to provide members of the League with privileges in the area of Hanseatic trade. The following two periods can be selected in the history of Hansa: of the 12th-13th centuries - the so-called period of “Merchant Hansa”, when the first merchant alliances with the center in the city of Visby (Gotland Island) were established; from 14th to 16th centuries - the period, when the “Hansa of Cities” (Lübeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Stralsund, etc.) arose on the basis of the “Merchant Hansa”, which was named the “German Hansa”
in 1356. Lübeck, the actual leader of the league, became the centre of trade with the inner regions of Europe. Hanseatic resolutions usually started with the following words: “Hans and Lubeck decree…”. Hans city of Lubeck (Germany), former capital and main city of the Hans union, was incorporated into the List in 1987, for (iv) criterion only, unlike the architecture of Pskov. The structure of the old city has survived despite the British air strikes during World War II. Architectural heritage of the city is unique – Lubeck houses around 1000 cultural monuments: patrician mansions, public and religious buildings and the famous brick Holschtentor gate with signature in Latin on top which states “Unity within and peace without”. Hans city of Lubeck serves as an exceptional example of the historical role of the Hans union.

Another important Hans city is Visby on the island of Gotland (Sweden, criteria iv and v). Visby was part of the Hans union between 1282 and 1470, and had remained the most important trade settlement until the rise of Lubeck. Visby served as a transportation gateway on the route leading from Lubeck to Novgorod in the east. The city has preserved its medieval churches, residential houses of wealthy merchants and over 200 warehouses, and also its 3.4 km long city wall with 44 towers, built between 12th-14th centuries, which is unmatched for its good condition among all cities of Northern Europe. Due to its unique history and historical monuments surviving until the present time, the city is regarded as a World Heritage Site.

Stralsund and Wismar are two medieval towns in the north of Germany, historical centers of which clearly demonstrate the might and wealth of the Hans union, which reached its prime on the verge of 14th-15th centuries. Both towns have preserved their characteristic street layout with remarkable buildings, which are considered to be possibly the best examples of brick gothic architecture of the Baltic region. For that reason, the historical centers of these towns were incorporated into the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in 2002 (criteria ii and iv). Nomination of Stralsund and Wismar is represented by their brick cathedrals, town hall of Stralsund and numerous residential, commercial and industrial buildings,
demonstrating several centuries of evolution of the local architecture. Fortifications of Stralsund and Wismar are made of similar types of limestone to those of Pskov.

The historical center (Old city) of Tallinn (Estonia, criteria ii and iv). The history of the unique city of Tallinn dates back about 800 years. The Old city, built back in the Middle Ages, fascinates local residents and tourists with its exceptional beauty. Notably, Tallinn, just as Pskov, was besieged by various invaders time and time again throughout its entire history. For this reason, its residents built a number of fortifications with intricate structure and shape of towers, connected by complex network of tunnels under the walls. Initially the city wall was 4 km long and had 8 gates and 46 towers. Nowadays we can still see about 2 km of the wall and almost half of the towers. One of the most famous remaining towers is the artillery tower called Kiek in de Kök. Built in 1475, it is 38 meters high and has 4 meter thick walls, and was one of the most powerful fortifications of Tallinn, having disrupted multiple enemy attacks. During the siege of Tallinn in the course of the Livonian war, the forces of Ivan the Terrible seriously damaged the tower. They managed to penetrate its thick 4-meter walls with cannonballs. In memory of the event, the local residents immured several cannonballs from 1577 into the walls of the tower during restoration works, which still remain there. The historical center of Tallinn is marked by magnificent architectural masterpieces (456 unique elements of urban architecture in total) – medieval churches, cathedrals and civil buildings. One must note, that similarly to the architecture of Pskov, the architectural look of Tallinn was determined by its main construction material – laminated limestone. The historical center was incorporated into the list of World Heritage Sites as a well-preserved authentic medieval European merchant city, which saw the most rapid development in 13th-16th centuries as an important center of the Hans union.

The outstanding overall value of the historical cities and towns of the Hans union is primarily demonstrated by the now-existent outstanding, excellently preserved medieval cities of Northern Europe. Lubeck is a perfect example of authentic architecture from the period of the Hans union; Visby is another example of northern European medieval architecture, and also reflects the functional
continuity of architectural traditions of city architecture in the retrospect of time; Stralsund and Wismar encouraged the development and spread of construction technologies and development of city architecture; the historical center of Tallinn reflects the bilateral exchange of cultural values between the Cistercian, Dominican and Teutonic orders, and also remarkable coexistence of local feudal society and the Hans trade center. Through architectural forms and city architecture of the cities of the Hans union, the global society learns about the unique form of this economic and social society, which existed in the Middle Ages. Despite all damages and military conflicts, the Hans cities and towns of Lubeck, Visby, Stralsund, Wismar and Tallinn can boast perfectly preserved medieval buildings.

Special geographical location, demographic political system and close economic ties of Pskov with the West provide grounds for thematic parallels which can be drawn between the serial site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and sites attributed to the history of the Hans union. Nevertheless, one must note, that the Pskov site reveals a totally new type of cultural heritage to the global society, despite the fact that it demonstrates similar values and is presented in a comparable cultural and geographical context. Unique examples of fortifications, religious and civil architecture of Pskov are classics of ancient Russian art of building. Pskov, one of the oldest Russian cities, has preserved the essence of medieval Russia – the glorious era of veche freedom, military glory and refined art of construction engineering. The architecture of Pskov is a chronicle of world development, telling us more about the skill of master craftsmen of the city than any legends or folk stories.

To gain better understanding of the specific features of Pskov architecture, however, one must analyze the Russian sites from the list of World Heritage with similar sets of values, and also of those somehow connected with Pskov architecture.

One must note, that Pskov architecture can be chronologically and regionally designated as architecture of Eastern Medieval Europe, more precisely, the architecture of Kievan Rus and Russia (9th-15th centuries), which is thinly
represented in the list of World Heritage Sites. The architecture of Kievan Rus was initially wooden, and only in 10th century people began using stone. Early Rus buildings from that period have much in common with Byzantine architecture, which directly affected the look of early religious buildings of Rus. Invited Byzantine craftsmen created magnificent places of worship in early Rus. The Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kiev, built in 11th century, is among the most significant architectural buildings of that period.

Monuments of Civil Architecture of Pskov (element 3.1 of Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative chamber and 3.2 - Pogankin Chambers) date back to 17th century – early days of Romanov dynasty on the throne of Russia. Russian culture of 17th century was characteristic for its gradual departure from church canons, spread of worldly knowledge and civil architecture, painting and sculpture. This was caused by the decreasing influence of the church and its submission to the state. This period saw active development of civil architecture. Administrative and Pogankin chambers serve as unique examples of that process.

White-stone Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal are located in the middle of the European part of Russia, approximately 200 km to the east from the city of Moscow. These are unique monuments of religious architecture of ancient cities of Vladimir and Suzdal, seats of power of the mighty ancient Russian Vladimir-Suzdal Princedom. The property was incorporated into the List in 1992 for criteria i, ii and iv. Outstanding samples of ancient Russian architecture of the 12th-13th centuries present an amazing fusion of architecture and environmental art to the global society. The monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal serve as exceptional examples of development and perfection of architectural forms and white-stone technique, which formed a unique architectural school with the following distinguishing features: the use of slabs of white limestone (hence the name “white-stone monuments”), exquisite proportions, fine stone carvings depicting various elements of nature (animals and plants), arcaded friezes, exterior lightness of buildings and the skill of incorporating them into the surrounding natural landscape. Just as the architecture of Pskov, monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal demonstrate the most important stage of
human history and culture of North-Eastern Rus. True masterpieces of white-stone masonry are perfect models of technical and construction skill and demonstrate the expressiveness of Russian church architecture. Majestic religious and public buildings are masterpieces of creative human genius and show the significant influence of orthodox Christianity on the architecture of Rus of 12th-13th centuries. The architecture of Pskov belongs to a wider time period – medieval Russian architecture from 12th to early 17th century, and besides architectural genius and historical information, the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” reflect interaction of various cultures and traditions, and they have also served as sources of artistic inspiration for creative people in later time periods.

Undoubtedly, one cannot leave out the Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings in such analytic work. Velikiy Novgorod (Novgorod the Great) is one of the oldest Russian cities, and it flourished thanks to its location on the ancient trade route, connecting Northern Europe with Byzantium and Persia. The ancient part of the city, which has survived in good condition to our days, is located on both sides of Volkhov river flowing here. The left side houses the so-called “Sophian side” – with Kremlin, Citadel and Cathedral of St. Sophia, and the right side – “Merchant side” with Yaroslav’s Court, Trade and Guest houses. The World Heritage Site includes 37 separate monuments and ensembles, and also archeological occupational layer of 10th-17th centuries on the territory of approximately 350 hectares.

During the period of feudal disunity, a singular architectural school appeared in the north-west of Ancient Rus. Architecture of Novgorod and Pskov developed together and remained interrelated until 1348, when Pskov proclaimed its independence.

In the 12th century Novgorod became one of the largest cities of Europe. After 1137, the architectural school of Novgorod reveals itself in small volumes. This includes Saint Nicholas Church on Lipno Island and the Assumption Church in Volotovo. However, the most prominent monuments of the architecture of Novgorod are these: the Cathedral of St. Sophia (1045-1050) and Georgievsky
Cathedral (1119-1130) of Uriev Monastery of Novgorod. The Cathedral of SS. Sophia in Novgorod is a five-nave cross-domed building with wide choir loft. The cathedral has five domes, three apses, one gallery and one stairwell tower leading to the choir loft. The volume of the cathedral is comprehended as a unified space. Large flat surfaces of the walls, segmented by pilaster strips, similar to Roman counterforts, and secluded galleries impose the feeling of might and grandeur. The height of the cathedral is 2m bigger than that of the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kiev and estimates 29 m. Walls and domes of the cathedral are covered with murals. Georgievsky Cathedral of Uriev Monastery is six based. It looks even more monumental than the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Novgorod. The height of the cathedral is highlighted by four rows of windowed spans and niches. After 1170s, Novgorod begins mass construction of small single-domed fourbased churches with three apses. Among the bright examples of such temples one can name the Church of St. George in Old Ladoga (1180) and Temple of St. Peter and Paul in Novgorod (1185–1192). All buildings of Novgorod from that period were erected with local limestone, which was easy to cut. In the second half of the 14th century, four based single-apsis temple with shelving roof and single dome becomes the dominating type of church buildings in the city. Flourishing of the city in that period leads to bigger temples and better decoration. One can name churches of Fyodor Stratilate on Ruchya (at the stream) and the Savior in Ilyin street as classic monuments of that period.

Architectural school of Pskov was initially similar to that of Novgorod for its imagery. However, after proclamation of political independence of Pskov in 1348, it began to develop independently. The main difference between the temples of Pskov and Novgorod is the squatty and small character of the former in terms of volume, or their fortification-like character, when the church is based on a high annex and surrounded by numerous aisles and narthexes. In the beginning of 15th century, Pskov architecture develops a baseless temple type with eightfold sloping roof. The churches of Pskov are built of local stone – tilestone held together by limestone mortar. They have thicker walls, round columns and solid pillars of porches. Unlike
the temples of Novgorod and other Russian lands, the temples of Pskov have one peculiar architectural feature. They do not have tall bell towers, and in architectural ensembles of churches one can only see small stone bell chambers, either separate from the main church building, or attached to the lateral or western side of the temple building. Examples of this can be found in famous Pskov churches, Church Sv. Vasiliya Velikovo na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill) (1431), Church of Pokrova Bogoroditcy (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall) (15th-16th century). However, the brightest example of early Pskov architecture is the Transfiguration Cathedral of Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (1136–1156), which was built as a high temple with cross-shaped layout, with a wide drum and helmet-shaped dome, rebuilt at the end of 13th century.

Naturally, the analysis would be incomplete, if we failed to mention the Historical and Architectural Complex of Kazan Kremlin, which was added to the list of World Heritage Sites in 2000 for the same criteria as the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”. Historical and architectural complex of Kazan Kremlin includes architectural and archeological monuments. Among them are the archeological ruins of the first (12th-13th centuries), second (14th-15th centuries) and third (15th-16th centuries) settlements, and also the white-stone kremlin, several churches and public buildings, which together bring large historical-architectural and cultural value to Kazan Kremlin.

The rich history of the center of Kazan dates a millennium back. First, in 10th-11th centuries, a wooden fortress was built in place of the modern white-stone Kremlin. Then in 12th century, it was rebuilt in stone. From the second half of 13th century to the first half of 15th century, the Kremlin turned into the center of Kazan princedom incorporated into the Golden Horde, and in 15th - 1st half of 16th centuries, it was the center of Kazan khanate. The historical turning point for Kazan was the annexation of Kazan khanate by Rus in 1552. Besieged Kazan lay in ruins, and tsar Ivan the Terrible ordered to restore the Kazan Kremlin. Master architects from Pskov were called for that purpose – Postnik Yakovlev and Ivan Shiray (who had participated in the construction of St. Basil’s Cathedral in Moscow). Glorious
reputation of ingenious Pskov architects and internationally acclaimed architectural masterpieces of Pskov master craftsmen prove the outstanding value of unique medieval architecture of Pskov, which spread beyond the borders of Pskov region. The Kazan Kremlin serves as a unique example of fusion of art movements and mutual influence of human values. In historical monuments of the Kazan Kremlin one can witness cultural diversity of Bulghar, Golden Horde, Tatar and Russian cultures. It is a unique monument to several historical epochs, reflecting the mutual influence of Christianity and Islam.

Probably the main difference between Kazan site and Pskov site is their historical and geo-cultural component. Historical-cultural monuments in the center of Kazan tell us about the interrelations between Russia and its eastern neighbors – Golden Horde, Kazan khanate, and reveal the history of Russian conquest and eastwards expansion of its territory, while the ancient monuments of Pskov speak of Russian politics in the West. Undoubtedly, both complexes are exceptionally valuable for the international society as evidence of the rise of the Russian state – key player in international politics of the Middle Ages.

Another property of the Russian Federation, directly linked with Pskov architecture, is Assumption Cathedral and Monastery of the town-island of Sviyazhsk (incorporated into the List in 2017 for criteria ii and iv). The unique feature of the cathedral is its wall murals, date back to the second half of 16th – early 17th centuries, which includes the only living portrait of tsar Ivan the Terrible. Murals of Assumption Cathedral feature a separate path of development of Christian monumental painting of Russia and Europe. Assumption Cathedral, as well as the Kazan Kremlin, demonstrates the fusion of Christian and Muslim cultures and significant mutual influence of cultures of the East and the West. The cathedral embodies the program of Ivan IV (the Terrible) for eastward expansion of the Russian state. The architecture of Assumption Cathedral embodies the fusion of traditional ancient architecture of Pskov, monumental Moscow art of building and architectural traditions of the Volga Region, formed within Volga Bulgaria, Golden Horde and Kazan khanate. The cathedral was constructed between 1556 and 1560.
by Pskov master craftsmen under the leadership of architect Postnik Yakovlev (the Kazan Kremlin, St. Basil’s Cathedral in Moscow). In the 18th century the cathedral was completed with baroque decorations, mutually complemented with its ancient Russian style. Assumption Cathedral of island-city Sviyazhsk is incorporated into the List as exceptional evidence of historical succession and cultural diversity. Thus, one may note, that the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are going to become the first property in the List, representing the unique architectural tradition of Pskov.

One of the parts of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” nomination is the Pskov kremlin, or krom, as it is habitually called. We see fit conducting a comparison study with another Russian kremlin, located in Astrakhan, being a property from Russia in the Tentative list (criteria ii, iii, iv).

Russian kremlins are not only battle fortresses, but also unique architectural ensembles with temples, chambers, administrative and military buildings. They have fascinated generations of Russians and foreign visitors, inspiring their colorful representation in books, etchings, paintings and films. Having survived through the ages, kremlin ensembles are fragile and require caring attitude of our contemporaries and descendants, able to realize the value of this grand legacy. The history of each of them is a historical component of the rise of Russia.

The Astrakhan kremlin is the gem of Russian architecture of the middle of 16th century. The first wooden fortress in the lower reach of Volga was founded back in 1558, situated on a high hill surrounded by swamps and marshes. In times of Ivan the Terrible, in 1582, the construction of stone Astrakhan kremlin begins. The architects are Moscow construction masters Mikhail Ivanovich Velyaminov, Grigory Ovtsin and clerk Dey Gubasty. For construction they used old, but very durable Tatar plinthiform bricks, excavated from the ruins of Golden Horde cities.

The Astrakhan kremlin boasted a cutting edge firing arrangement system. For the first time, the walls, besides the traditional lower foot openings, additional openings were made along the middle line. Firing openings of the middle and foot lines were located in staggered order, which provided for significantly higher fire density during enemy attacks, while the straight shapes of kremlin walls and
strongly protruding battle towers allowed to shoot at the enemy from the flanks. The thickness of the walls of the Astrakhan kremlin was up to 3-3.5 meters. The fortress had eight towers, seven of which remain until now – three gate towers and four solid ones. The ensemble of the kremlin includes Church-over-the-gates of St. Nikolas the Wonderworker (1729–1738), Prechistensky bell tower (early 20th century), Assumption Cathedral (1698–1710), Troitsky Monastery and artillery yard.

The krom of Pskov is situated on a steep rocky headland where the small Pskov river meets the Great river at a sharp angle. The height of krom walls in between 6 and 8 meters, their thickness is from 2.5 to 6 meters. The place used to house the veche square with bell tower and the chamber where the Boyar Council met. Pskov residents perceived their city as resembling the Heavenly City “likelihood of Mountain Jerusalem”, and referred to it as the House of Holy Trinity. The first Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of 1699 was erected by order of princess Olga in the middle of the 10th century. The second was built of stone in the 12th century by Vsevolod-Gabriel, first prince of Pskov. The third, Troitsky cathedral of 1367, played a pivotal role in the development of the local architectural tradition. Some scientists believe that its author was master Cyril, who introduced the idea of cathedral as image and semblance of heavenly Jerusalem, celestial home of the Holy Trinity, into the city architecture of Pskov.

The current Trinity cathedral was built according to all-Russian Moscow traditions. The architectural concept is quite strict: distinct volume of the temple, whitewashed walls, a few decorations following the style of “Naryshkin baroque” and bright spots of Pskov glazed tiles in the first circle. The bell tower of Troitsky Cathedral of 17th-19th centuries was built in place of the ancient tower called “na Radchine vshode”. It has a square layout, multiple floors, and is completed with tiered bell spans, decorative tier of tower clocks and spire ending with a cross. Top tiers were added in 18th-19th centuries.

The ensembles of Astrakhan and Pskov Kremlin represent a historically developed fortress type, truly unique in many ways and determined by the specific historical conditions of the rise of the Russian state: they served as fortresses,
palaces, symbols of power, treasuries and religious centers – all at the same time. These kremlins are outstanding examples of Russian culture and architecture. The Astrakhan Kremlin has been incorporated into the Tentative List for the same criteria as Pskov, and it also witnessed vitally important historical events: the conquest of Astrakhan Kaganate by Ivan the Terrible in 1556, banishment of Marina Mnishek in 1614, rebellion under Stepan Razin, etc. The Astrakhan Kremlin, perfectly matching the natural landscape, was a typical settlement with special architecture on the stage when the Russian state was being formed. It serves as a spectacular example of 17th century military engineering and is unique evidence of cultural traditions of the peoples of the Russian state.

As for the potential expansion of the serial nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, one should note Izborsk – a small rural settlement in Pechorsky district of the Pskov Region, situated 35 km south-west of Pskov, near Gorodishensky lake and Slovensky springs. Izborsk is one of the oldest Russian cities. The historical legend goes that in 862 the Slavs called upon Varangians (Norsemen) to rule over their lands. Varangian Riurik and his brothers Sineus and Truvor answered the call. Riurik settled in Novgorod, while Sineus and Truvor went to Belozero and Izborsk accordingly. This historical event is traditionally considered to be the starting point of the Russian nationhood. Izborsk is famous for its fortress, which is first mentioned in the “Tale of Bygone Years” chronicle. This remarkable example of ancient Russian, namely Pskov architecture, was erected by Pskov residents to protect their western borders. Nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” could be expanded by adding the Izborsk fortress to component 1. “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”. At present, the unique ensemble of the Izborsk fortress has well-preserved fragments of walls, towers, special defensive equipment, and also 14th century Nikolsky church located on its territory. The Izborsk fortress was the place which marked the end of trade war and establishment of partnership between Rus and the Hans union – in 1391 it housed negotiations, drafting and actual execution of the “Eternal peace”, which is remembered in history as “Nibur peace treaty”, The Izborsk peace treaty brought Russian-German trade
relations under regulation and determined the essential principles of international trade.

Serial property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” includes three components and 18 elements, which have certain geo-cultural and historical value. Architectural tradition of Pskov significantly affected the development of architecture both in Russia and abroad, and its best examples are part of the anthology of Russian and international architecture. Religious piety, resolve to defend their own land and the spirit of freedom of early democratic movements have affected the architectural and art tradition of Pskov, which fully reflects the historical mentality of the local population. The Monuments of Ancient Pskov, exceptional cultural heritage sites of Ancient Rus of 12th-17th centuries, have witnessed important historical events, both on the local and on the global scale.

Thus, every component of the proposed serial nomination – every monument of fortification, religious or civil architecture – makes an exceptional and notable contribution to the tremendous overall value of the site, and also guarantee its integrity and authenticity. For the purpose of justification of serial nature of the property and the choice of its components, we provide detailed analysis of its elements and attributes demonstrating the exceptional overall value of the property.

Construction material. As is known, the basic construction material used by Pskov masons was abundant local limestone and lime extracted from it, the basis for mortar. The construction principles were similar to the ones in Vladimir and Suzdal. They used the white stone laid out in two walls, filling the spaces between them with construction debris and mortar. While building churches, fortifications and administrative constructions, Pskovites also laid out two thin walls of limestone slabs, filling the gaps with other material. Only the very first churches (including the Ioannovsky – element 2.2 and Mirozhsky cathedral– element 2.3) were built with plinthiform bricks (fired clay bricks). The later constructions were made of limestone alone. Pskov limestone is affected by the damp and severe climate in the north-west of the East European plain; it soon crumbles away, endangering the integrity of the whole building. That is why the rough walls were coated with
plaster, whitewashed with occasional use of color pigment. The handmade plaster surface, not smoothed out, produced a relief effect on the walls, which made Pskov medieval monuments of architecture unique.

**Frontiers of the city.** Pskov in the Middle Ages was a metropolitan city in a way. Its area is much larger than historic walled parts of Riga and Tallinn. In its size medieval Pskov can only be compared with Novgorod the Great and Moscow in Rus’. Pskov had a peculiarity not to be found in any other Russian town of the 15th century – its four fortification lines, the “four walls”, as they were referred to in written documents. For comparison: Novgorod had two fortification lines – Detinets and the Outer Town (Ostrog); Moscow – one line at first (the Kremlin) and in the first part of the 16th century – the second line (Kitai-gorod) and only by the end of the 16th century – the third and the fourth defense lines of Bely Gorod (the White Town) and Zemlyanoy Gorod (the Earthwork Town), thus catching up with Pskov.

Pskov fortifications were developing gradually and almost without interruption. They are all made of local limestone, which makes them so much alike the fortifications of medieval Visby on Gotland Island and Tallinn in Estonia, which are made of similar kinds of limestone, unlike the fortifications in Novgorod, Moscow, Smolensk and Riga of the 15th-16th centuries, made of brick.

The shape of the Kremlin, the core of the city, is analogous to the one in Yaroslavl, Moscow and other cusp settlements, situated at the confluence of two rivers meet. The triangle of the kremlin in Yaroslavl (Rubleny gorod, the historical center of Yaroslavl’ has been included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 2005) stands between two rivers (the Volga and Korotosl’). Pskov, located on a cape where two rivers meet, in the end of 16th century had changed its radial structure of a cusp settlement into radial-semiannular one (like Staritsy, Serpukhov, Yaroslavl, the fortress in Vereya).

**Fortification architecture.** The Pskov fortress is the most extended among the Russian fortresses: its Outer City ring runs more than 9 km (Smolensk – 6.5 km); it has 40 towers (38 in Smolensk), zahabs (death corridors), secret chambers, slukhi (underground corridors), moats, drawbridges, underground passages etc. The
famous traveler of the 16\textsuperscript{th} century Giles Fletcher wrote “The four fortresses of Smolensk, Pskov, Kazan and Astrakhan are built quite well and can withstand any siege… they are considered impregnable”\textsuperscript{5}. The Pskov fortification complex created a natural and cultural landscape, unique in its beauty, brevity and grandeur, what amazed the viewer, both medieval and modern. There is an expressive remark in the log of the priest Piotrovsky, a secretary in the chancellery of the Polish king Stephan Bathory “We admire Pskov. Lord, what a big city! Just like Paris!” And another note “Lord, help us to vanquish it …”\textsuperscript{6}

The defense characteristics of the Pskov fortifications were valued in the whole of Rus’. In 1555 by the Czar’s order Pskov masons were commissioned to build a stone city in Kazan (included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 2000). In the 17\textsuperscript{th} century the tower of the Kazan Kremlin were rebuilt by Moscow masons. What was left of Pskov was the basis of the Spasskaya Tower; of the Preobrazhenskaya Tower with a wooden tent roof, five upper loop holes and a viewing tower; the south-eastern and south-western round towers. There is an obvious similarity between them and the towers in Pskov: Vlasyevskaya, Pybnitskaya, Kutekroma etc.

Chronologically the Pskov fortifications appeared in the following order: the Krom (supposedly, the first stone fortifications – 11\textsuperscript{th} century), the walls of Dovmont Town (13\textsuperscript{th} century), the wall of posadnik (mayor) Boris (1309), the Middle Town (1374-1375), the walls of the Outer Town (about 1465). The last wall encompassing the city district of Zapskovye and a part of the Pskova River made the city virtually impregnable. Of special interest in the Outer Town is the Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, a corner tower on the bank of the Velikaya River, whose first tier was cut right in the rock. One of its kind in the north-west, it has a circumference of 90 metres and the thickness of lower parts of the walls is 6 metres (which might be compared only with the London Tower, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1988 ).

\textsuperscript{5} Giles Fletcher. The History of Russia // Russia in the Memoirs of Diplomats. – Moscow, 1991. – P. 17.
\textsuperscript{6} Diary of the last campaign of Stefan Batory to Russia (Siege of Pskov) with two drawings / Comp. O. Milevsky – Pskov, 1882. – P. 92.
The next in the list of the unique surviving towers of the Outer City is the Gremyachaya Tower (Kozmodemyanskaya), towering above the unapproachable cliff of the Pskova River, close to the Upper Grid, now non-existent, which used to block the river. The Italian master Ivan Fryazin might have taken part in the construction of the six-tier tower (such towers are rare and may be found in the Trinity-Sergius Lavra and the Kolomensky Kremlin, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1988). A distinctive feature of the tower is its outside stairs leading to the river, the walls and in the tower. The corbelled vaults, used to protect the tower from tilting, were used both inside and outside the tower (such vaults were used in the civil architecture, in the Pogankin Chambers – element 3.2.).

The complex town planning design of Pskov as “the capital of the republic” reflected the original hierarchical social and political structure of this unique border settlement.

To this day the ensemble of the Pskov fortress with the Krom on a high cliff between the two rivers is the dominant panorama of the historic ensemble of Pskov and its distinctive feature. It is this ensemble alongside with the numerous churches, some of which have survived, that delighted foreigners who used to compare Pskov with Paris and Rome. It was only in Moscow, as late as the end of the 16th century that new outside fortifications had appeared around the residential area (Belyi Tsarev Gorod). Similar to Pskov it had the inner stone city, protecting the elite quarters of the residential area and Torg (trading rows). What makes Pskov’s concept different is that by the 16th century the city had no outside ostrog (a fortified fort). In its stead the stone fortress of the Big Outer Town appeared. Novgorod, like other ancient Russian towns, used to have outside wooden and earthen defensive walls of the posad and has preserved an earth rampart along the outside line with the stone Belaya (White) Tower. The Big Outer Town of Pskov (the Big Wall) had turned into the main defensive line by the middle of the 16th century and encompassed a large residential area including the monasteries on the outskirts, posads and other settlements. Summing up, it is necessary to mention that the significant feature of many Russian towns, Novgorod included, is their kremlins, the
inner citadels. Yet the Novgorod Kremlin was built anew at the end of the 15th century in Moscow construction tradition, using the red brick. Unlike in the Novgorod and other kremlins, no modern building, with the exception of two buildings of the middle of the 19th century, appeared in the Pskov Krom over centuries.

The Krom, the citadel or the castle of medieval Pskov, is located on a cape, which determined a generally oblong triangular shape of this part of the fortress. The location of the central part at the confluence of two rivers, the Pskova, which gave the name to the city, and the Velikaya River defined the mode of the city development. It is almost similar to the one in Moscow or, for example, in Viljandi (Fellin) in Estonia. There the city and its fortifications developed gradually, little by little encompassing large areas between the rivers, which made the triangle even larger due to the appearance of the new fortification lines encircling the cape area. At a later stage of the fortress development, by the end of the 15th century, the fortification wall had encompassed the posads in the district of Zapskovye beyond the Pskova River, including a part of the river, thus forming a circle and making the city practically impregnable with a water source inside its walls. It is noteworthy that the fortification wall could not reach across the Velikaya River, which otherwise would have encircled all three parts of the city, as in Moscow. The contours of the fortress remained semi-circular, whereas outside fortifications of Moscow made a full circle.

Pskov had three defensive walls: the Krom, a kind of a castle with a city cathedral, confined by a moat and the Persi wall in the third southern side; Dovmont Town with numerous small churches and the defensive Dovmont Wall overlooking the posad. This area had a ceremonial and administrative function. The Middle Town with some residential areas of the so-called posad, where the boyars lived, protected by the walls of 1309 and 1374-1375 in the south and south-east. The Outer Town (including Polonische in the centre and in Zapskovye) mostly populated by artisans and posad people. Such structure is almost one of its kind. Typically, after the union with the Moscow state such hierarchical city structure was mostly
preserved: the Middle Town, which the Pskov boyars had to leave for other Russian towns, was populated by townspeople, obviously loyal to the Czar, from Moscow and its outskirts, while the Outer Town remained inhabited by Pskovites.

*Religious Architecture* Monuments of Pskov architecture of the 15th-16th centuries are numerous, and most importantly, they have been preserved almost without any alternations. The remaining buildings of the 15th century provide evidence of the vitality of architectural traditions which had started a hundred years earlier. Classic monuments of Pskov architecture have their own place in the history of medieval Russian architecture. Ancient churches of Pskov are devoid of formal imposing appearance of the architecture of Novgorod; the external effect here yields to more mundane interpretation of architectural character.

Pskov school of architecture was close to the Novgorod one; later, however, beginning with the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the 15th century, an independent school of architecture emerged in Pskov and Pskov land, which was an independent state from 1348 to 1510. The school that managed to create buildings in a highly recognizable style, with peculiar typological scheme and expressive system of the interiors and facades.

Pskov’s distinctive feature was its proximity to Livonia which comprised a number of German states. The relations with Livonia were complex, including both commerce, partnership and warfare. Pskov culture borrowed some western fortification elements, although in church architecture Gothic borrowings were minimal. This makes Pskov architecture so different from Novgorod, where the influence of the so-called Brick Gothic was considerable.

Pskov school developed a number of distinctive techniques, which made Pskov churches unique and easily recognizable (three apses covered over the gables, blade arches in each *pryaslo* (which divided the wall), elevated strengthened arches in the interior, a number of *golosniki*, rounded piers). In the 16th century Pskov architecture developed, but in the middle of the century the influence of regal Moscow architecture became more obvious. Meanwhile Pskov masons were getting wider recognition: at the end of the 15th century they were invited to Moscow by the
Great Prince Ivan III to build the Annunciation Cathedral and the church of the Deposition of the Robes. In the middle of the 16th century by order of the Czar Ivan IV they went to conquered Kazan, where they built a stone kremlin and a cathedral and a monastery in the neighboring town of Sviyazhsk.

The most typical church of the early stage of Pskov school had one cupola and three apses, a type common in Novgorod. Such was the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the Snetogorsky Monastery (1310); the Cathedral of the Transfiguration of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (before 1156); the Church of Peter and Paul’s Buya (at the burial place) (1540); the Church of Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place) (1535); the Church of Dormition’s Paromenya (near the ferry) (1521); the Church of Theophany from Zapskovye (1496); the Church of Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent) (1494); the Church of Old Ascension (1467); the church of Koz’ma and Damian’s Primostya (near the bridge) (1462-1463); the Church of Vaziliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill) (1413-1415). The churches with a single apse were rather an exception: the Church of the Archangel Gabriel’s Gorodtsa (1462); the Church of Nikovy’s Kamenny Ogrady (at the stone fence) (16th-19th centuries); the Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall) (15th-16th centuries).

The apses of Pskov churches were lower compared to the ones in Novgorod, Vladimir-Suzdal and other. While the buildings in Novgorod and other cities were elongated and slender, Pskov churches gradually added side-altars and narthexes, thus growing broader. Very often the added construction elements became miniature replicas of the larger one. Zakomara roof of the church was the dominant type in Novgorod and Vladimir-Suzdal, as well as in Pskov. Pskov typical roof was of various geometrical form and complexity with two, four, eight or eighteen slopes.

Many researchers mark the so-called Pskov curvatures (broad and thick lower part, bulging middle part and narrowing upper part of major architectural elements) common to local buildings. Like in antique architecture, this technique created an optical effect of a geometrically balanced construction. The skill to work with spaces and to fit the church in the surrounding landscape in the most spectacular
way is a distinctive feature of Pskov masons. Special attention was paid to how the church was seen from different angles. The churches facing the river or the street or any other dominant element created unique panoramas in Pskov. As if copying diversity in nature, Pskov churches never repeat one another, varying the fix set of construction elements. Asymmetry is yet another major principle in Pskov church architecture.

Revised designs of the pierless and four-pier Byzantine churches were common in Pskov. The earliest (12th-13th centuries) six-pier church (for example, the church of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery) copied the most ancient Kievian (the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Desyatinnaya Church of the Dormition of the Mother of God) and Novgorodian (the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the cathedrals of the Yuryev and Antonyev Monasteries, Nikolo-Dvorischensky Cathedral, the Church of Paraskeva-Pyatnitsa na Torgu).

The drum with a cupola was put on the lowered (earlier) or elevated (later) strengthened arches. The elevated strengthened arches (so favoured by Smolensk masters, who had put up the Church of Paraskeva-Pyatnitsa na Torgu in Novgorod in 1207) became common in Pskov land. For example, the Church of Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill) (1413-1415); the Church of the Archangel Gabriel s Gorodtsa (1462); the Church of Old Ascension (1467); the Church of Theophany with a belfry from Zapskovye (1496); the church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) (1521); the Church of Nikol’so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place) (1535). The lowered strengthened arches: the Church of the Archangel Gabriel s Gorodtsa (1462); the Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge) (1462-1463); the Cathedral of the Nativity of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor); the Cathedral of the Transfiguration of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (1156); the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the Snetogorsky Monastery.

A distinctive feature of Pskov churches was a spanned belfry, which was put up above the porch or the walls: the Church of Old Ascension (1467); the Church of Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent) (1494); the Church of Nikol’so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place) (1535).
so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place) (1535); the Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place) (1540); the Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall) (15\textsuperscript{th}-16\textsuperscript{th} centuries); the Cathedral of the Nativity of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor); the Cathedral of the Transfiguration of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery. The wide spread type of belfries with bell spans in the upper part is explained by the manner the bell rang, similar to the western tradition when the whole bell and not its clapper was swung. Such belfries are a rare sight in other Russian towns (in Novgorod there is a single Church of Andrey Stratilat in Detinets, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1992 as a part of The historic monuments of Novgorod and surroundings). They are more common in Greece (the Monastery of John the Theologian on Patmos, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1999), Montenegro (the churches of the monastery in Gradishte, UNESCO World Heritage Site), Dalmatia (the church of St. Barbara of the 15\textsuperscript{th} century in Shibenik), the belfry of the Franciscan monastery in Dubrovnik – the Old Town, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1994), in Italy, France and Spain. Pskov belfries are marked for their “irregularity” in the spans of different width, the thickness and geometry of the piers (rounded, square, sometimes combined), roof (gable, two-spanned). Famous art specialists and restorers often mention the unique charm of Pskov belfries. Sometimes a massive belfry was detached from the church (the Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge), Church of Theophany from Zapskovye, Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry)). In such cases it was also used as a storehouse.

While in other lands the churches were built with the purpose to impress and amaze, Pskov churches were marked by their integrity and laconic character. A distinctive feature of Pskov religious and civil architecture was side-altars, narthexes, store chambers, and also a strict choice of decorative elements. As social stratification in Pskov was not as obvious as in other lands, the churches were built for all; with one porch, the same decorative elements (while in Novgorod and Vladimir the walls had different decorations for the noble and ordinary people).
Pilaster strips is the main decorative element of the Pskov church wall, which had remained the same when Novgorod had almost given it up. In Pskov architecture the pilaster strips begin above the podklet (the bottom non-residential floor of the Russian house), and the number of blades (or curves) depended on the size of the church. Decorative moldings on the apses are typical exclusively of Pskov and Novgorod schools, reflecting the influence of Romanesque architecture. Its prototype can be seen in the German cathedrals in Mainz, Worms, Speyer.

There was no abundance of windows in the walls, so was typical in Novgorod. The middle window on the apses often rose above the side windows; the windows in the northern and southern parts of the cube were shifted towards the altar. The windows of the drum were grouped in the western part of the drum so that the light fell to the east to better illuminate the altar as the main part of the church.

The character of limestone, the local building material, dictated the manner of the decoration, which was predominantly depressed to protect from the harsh weather. The ornamental bands of “begounok-porebrik-begounok” are traditionally viewed as Pskovian, although they had been used in Novgorod monuments as well (possibly by Pskov masters). Such ornament was as a signature of Pskov masters who worked in other lands (the Annunciation Cathedral and the church of the Deposition of the Robes in the Moscow Kremlin; the Dormition Cathedral in Sviyazhsk, the Annunciation Cathedral in the Kazan Kremlin, UNESCO World Heritage Site).

A distinctive feature of Pskov religious architecture is an obligatory porch with arches in the side facades. The side arches of most churches were later bricked up. One of the surviving examples is the Church of Old Ascension (1467). Built in such a way the porch looked as an entrance to the house.

The Pskov Trinity Cathedral of 1696 with the bell tower of the 19th century takes a special place in Pskov history of architecture. Being the spiritual centre of the city, the cathedral has incorporated both Pskov traditions (three apses, elevated and lowered strengthened arches, reserved décor of pilaster strips and two-blade arches, four-spanned roof) and those of Moscow. The traditional five cupolas, when
four of them symbolize the evangelists and the fifth stands for the Holy Trinity, the Moscow multi-tiered structure – these features were well-known for Pskov masons, who had built the churches in the heart of Moscow: the church of the Deposition of the Robes (1484-1485) and the Annunciation Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin. The composition of the Kazan Annunciation Cathedral, built by the team of Pskov mason (1555, UNESCO World Heritage Site) is similar to the Trinity Cathedral (podklet, five cupolas, three apses and six piers). The Pskov masters supervised by Postnik Yakovlev and Ivan Shiryai put up the Dormition Cathedral in Sviyazhsk (1556-1560; UNESCO World Heritage Site). With a single cupola, four piers and three apses, it follows the Pskov architectural tradition. The typical band of tiny arches (begounok-porebrik-begounok), decorative moldings, pilaster strips with two- and three-blade tops reveal the Pskov tradition at once. Despite being a religious construction, the Trinity Cathedral bears traces of civil stone architecture, which had formed its distinctive features by the end of the 16th century: the steep stairs with high steps (replaced by flat steps in the 19th century, the traditional side spans bricked up), the gallery or gulbische of the lower floor (bricked up in the 18th century).

Frescoe paintings Most Pskov churches must have been decorated with frescoes. Few surviving murals give a chance to follow the main stages in the evolution of the typical Pskov features in fresco painting, inseparable from architectural tradition.

The initial stage of fresco painting in Pskov is linked with the Byzantine tradition and Greek masters. At that time and up to the 14th century Greek masters played the key role in teaching fresco techniques and iconography secrets to the local fresco painters. Painted in the 12th century by the order of the Novgorodian bishop Nifont, the murals of the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery are a unique monument of fresco painting. According to Alexander Benois, Byzantine art is “a book, from which more than nine tenth of pages have been torn out, and what’s left is spoilt and torn”. In this respect the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery is a monument of world significance.
The fresco scheme of the Transfiguration Cathedral corresponds to the schemes of the Byzantine provincial churches. The Ascension scene in the cupola was substituted by Christ Pantocrator in Constantinople at the end of the 9th century, thus shifting to the provincial churches. The Ascension in the cupola can be seen in the church of St. Sophia in Thessaloniki (included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1988), in the central cupola in St. Mark Cathedral in Venice (included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1987), and also in the closest from Pskov Georgievsky Cathedral in Staraya Ladoga, the Annunciation church in Myachino and restored church of Spas na Nereditse (Saviour Church on Nereditisa) (included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1992 as a part of The historic monuments of Novgorod and surroundings). The frescoes in the churches of Staraya Ladoga, Arkazhy and Nereditsa in Novgorod, the Spaco-Mirozhsky Monastery in Pskov are referred by the experts to the independent north-Russian stylistic group. The comprehensive system of artistic peculiarities formed in these lands will be incomplete without the frescoes of the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery. It survived by miracle in the numerous wars and now stands as an example of unique state of preservation of practically the whole ensemble of the frescoes of the 12th century in contrast with the ruined in 1941-1945 church of Spas na Nereditse and surviving fresco fragments in Arkazhy in St. George Cathedral of the Yuriev Monastery (included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1992 as a part of The historic monuments of Novgorod and surroundings), in Staraya Ladoga, in the Dmitrovsky (St. Demetrius) Cathedral in Vladimir (included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1992 as a part of The White monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal).

The Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery frescoes amazingly resemble the frescoes of the church of St. Panteleimon in Nerezi (Serbia). Painted in 1164 by the order of the grandson of the Byzantine emperor, they are similar to those in Mirozha in their linear rhythm, palette, iconography of some scenes (“Lamentation”, for instance). The Nerezi frescoes had marked the final stage of Byzantine art, which now survives mostly in miniatures.
In the Transfiguration Cathedral the narrative unfolds in several tiers, in uninterrupted scenic friezes. Unlike in other monuments (St. Sophia in Kiev, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1990), the narrative starts in the southern part of the cross (in St. Sophia – in the northern).

Already in the 12th century, at an early stage of fresco painting evolution, under close supervision of the Greek masters, Pskov and Novgorod developed the artistic style with common and yet different features. Thus, Novgorod masters prefer a broad stroke and bold manner. Pskov masters of that period focused on the line.

Another surviving complex of frescoes, painted by the local masters and with local paints is in the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God in the Snetogorsky Monastery. The frescoes are painted in a direct and impulsive manner often balancing on the edge expressiveness, which later on became a distinctive feature of Pskov mural art. The scenes in the Snetogorsky Cathedral are placed chaotically, very much like in church of Spas na Nereditse (Saviour Church on Nereditsa). Such chaotic manner was not found in Byzantium with her strict regulations of the festivals. The scene illustrating the apocrypha are also unique. One of them represents the Dormition, huge in size. Such a scene, where the Mother of God, after her ascension to the heaven, gave the girdle to the Apostle Thomas was popular in the west, known as «Madonna della cintola». It can be seen in some eastern Christian murals of the 14th century (the Dechany Monastery in Serbia, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 2004). They first appeared in Russian art in the life scene on the gate of the Cathedral of Nativity of the Mother of God in Suzdal in the 13th century (included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1992). The scene of the Last Judgment on the western wall has counterparts in the mural art of that time. Traditionally it was the place of the Last Supper. Thrones with the book of fate, figures of the prophets, the crown with the inscription “Svyatopolk” in the hell, images of the Satan, lands an seas – all these details are deviations from the accepted canon. An original artistic solution was to place five figures symbolizing different languages and tribes in the scene of the Descent of the Holy Spirit, as well as to depict Christ as a mature man with a
beard in the scene of Infant Jesus Preaching in the Temple. The frescoes of the Dormition church in Melyotovo of 1465 borrowed the bold and sweeping manner of the Snetogorsky masters and Feofan Grek (Theophanes the Greek), who worked in Novgorod at the end of the 14th century (the church of Transfiguration in Ilyina street; the Dormition church in Volotovo pole; the church of Fedor Stratilat na Ruchyu (on the brook), included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1992 as a part of The historic monuments of Novgorod and surroundings). That period was marked by compositions of smaller size and their growing number in Russian and Byzantine fresco painting (church frescoes in Mistra, Greece, included in the UNESCO list of the World Heritage Sites in 1989), which is obvious in Melyotovo. While in the 15th centuries the Novgorod artists had switched to a new manner in icon painting, elaborately executing all the details and faces (the church of Simeon Bogopriimets (the God-Receiver)), Pskov artists were sticking to the “impressionist” sketchy manner.

**Civil architecture.** According to the written sources, civil construction in Pskov began in the early period of architectural history of the city. For several centuries, the residents of Pskov erected palaces, residential chambers, warehouses and other utility buildings. Only a small proportion of the XVII century houses have survived until now. This is a separate direction of Pskov architecture. Civil XVII century Pskov buildings are private stone houses of various types, belonging to wealthy Pskov merchants and city guests, whose tastes were incredibly vividly reflected by these buildings with their thick wattled walls, huge basements, small windows behind iron bars, slightly enlivening smooth white facades of houses, sometimes resembling fortresses rather than residential buildings.

Stone architecture developed in Pskov earlier than in other cities. Its heyday was at the end of the 16th – beginning of the 18th centuries. The main construction type was palaty (chambers), etymologically, as well as the word “palace”, referring to Palatine, a hill in Rome where the palace of Roman emperors was standing. In Pskov it also included household buildings. The end of the 17th century witnessed an active construction of residential, industrial, commercial buildings. Original designs
of stone and wooden and stone civil buildings and complexes, highly functional and in national style, had been worked out. In Russia there are no constructions analogous to Pskov merchant chambers and yards of the heyday of commercial Pskov. There are no such constructions in Western Europe either, no matter how close they might be in style and some techniques.

Only Moscow, like Pskov, preserved a large number of stone chambers. However Moscow style – the so-called Naryshkin baroque – is distinguished by an extensive use of décor and elements of the orders. The beauty of Pskov architecture lies in the beauty of forms, volumes and designs – this was the aim of the architecture of the 20th century.

Asymmetry (interchanging volumes) was a typical feature of Pskov residential and religious buildings. Unlike in other cities finishing works of Pskov houses were reserved, almost without vertical or horizontal division. The characteristic asymmetry in the rows of windows and their shapes was dictated by various size and the purpose of the rooms, their position on different levels even on one and the same floor. Most windows looked out in the yard; the ground floor had no openings for the sake of safety. High porches were typical, often accompanied by attached gulbische (gallery), often running along the side of the building. An upper wooden floor was obligatory for merchant chambers. A Pskov house was considerably taller than its counterparts in other lands.

The size, design and decoration of the Pskov chambers varied depending on the income of those who commissioned the construction. Pskov of the 17th century is comparable with Moscow, if not surpassing it, in the number of houses. No doubt there were more houses built in Pskov than in Nizhni Novgorod, Gorokhovets and Cheboksary famous for the chambers of the same period. Unlike the palaty in Moscow and above mentioned cities, Pskov houses have almost no decorations such as window linings, blind arches and panels. Their powerful facades are pierced by rather broad windows with frames for metal shutters. However the interior of the Pskov palaty may amaze by suites of rooms with vaulted ceilings built mostly for ceremonial occasions and feasts. In the Administrative chamber they were used as a
chancellery and to receive visitors. A characteristic feature of *palaty* in Pskov was porches with steep stairs and piers carrying the weight of the roof.

The classical and outstanding examples of administrative and residential buildings included in the nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are the Administrative Chamber (3.1.) and the merchant Pogankin chambers (3.2) of the end of the 17th century.

Analysis of cultural heritage sites from the European Region and other regions has shown that the World Heritage List does not currently have similar serial objects, which demonstrates that there is room on the World Heritage List for such a site of cultural heritage. Firstly, it’s determined by the composition of the nomination, which is presented at once by 3 types of urban constructions – religious, civil and fortification architecture. Secondly, by the peculiarities of the geo-cultural tradition, which the elements of the nomination deliver. "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" is a unique site of medieval architecture that reflects the formation of the Russian statehood, as well as intercultural, political and economic ties of Ancient Rus with Western neighbors. The influence of architecture of Pskov on other architectural styles can be traced through the prism of time. Despite the fact that the List is rather substantially represented by criteria ii, iii and iv, the nominated site stands out with its rich historical constituent part and influence on cultural traditions in the region and the world as a whole.

Comparative analysis has shown that "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" has exceptional characteristics that are not yet represented in other sites on the World Heritage List. Such key characteristics include the following:

*Integration in the natural landscape:* Pskov land is a storehouse of Russian architecture. Monuments of Ancient Pskov are nuggets of ancient Pskov culture, distinguished by high artistic qualities, high craftsmanship of performance, epic majesty and monumental system of external forms, organic embedding in the surrounding natural landscape - impenetrable centuries-old forests, emerald floodplain meadows, mirror-like surfaces of Pskov lakes. "Natural and man-made rhythms, dominants and prospects all the time complement and diversify each other
... with all the power of fortifications there is no desire for a grandiose, formal and severe ... the picture of the city is surprisingly friendly”

Component composition reflecting the beliefs, way of life and historical role of the Pskov Land: Monastery buildings and monumental cathedrals, princely palaces and churches, chambers of commerce and houses, observation towers and impregnable defensive fortresses - all these unique architectural creations, distinguished by strictness of form and subtle taste of Pskov architects, organically complement each other. Each kind of architecture of ancient Pskov - religious, civil or fortification – serves as an instrument in a single orchestra, and its special part is very important for the final composition. The composition of the components of the nomination makes it possible to discover important socio-cultural, economic and historical moments of Ancient Rus through the medieval construction of the Pskov land.

There is a saying that architecture is the soul of the people, embodied in stone. Estimating any medieval building, whether it's a church, a residential annex, a fortress tower or a belfry, one cannot help but feel that great love for the city, with which the citizen of Pskov lived and died - stern and courageous people living on the northern borders of Russia who were ready to defend freedom of their homeland until death. A powerful force comes from the walls of the Pskov fortifications. This love and passion have brought the powerful art of defensive structures of the northern outpost of Rus, which reflects the spirit of the local population - the harsh warriors and defenders of their native land.

The civil architecture of Pskov reflects the life of the rich Pskov merchant class that in the 17th century participated in the creation of an all-Russian national market, trade and economic ties between Russia and the Baltic, Northern Europe, Novgorod and Moscow. By their orders, the Pskov bricklayers started building palaces, chambers, warehouses and other utility buildings. Up to now, time has preserved only a small part of the residential buildings of the 17th century. Two important buildings-the Administrative Chamber (in which all the management of

Pskov and its lands were concentrated), as well as the Pogankin's Chambers, commissioned by the influential merchant Sergei Pogankin, represent an independent section of Pskov architecture. "... The spirit of simplicity and truthfulness distinguishes civil architecture of Pskov ... - N. N. Voronin said. - Pskov civil buildings of the 17th century – private stone houses of wealthy Pskov merchants and guests, whose tastes with extraordinary brightness were reflected in these buildings with their powerful wattled walls, huge cellars, small, windows with grates that barely revive the white facades of houses, sometimes resembling not a house but a fortress ".

The uniqueness of the Pskov architecture is explained by historical circumstances, adherence to artistic traditions that were passed on from generation to generation, and also by the true religiosity of the local population. Deep soulfulness, external simplicity, asceticism of details and architectural forms, the adjusted proportions of each newly erected church and the organization of the internal space maximally contributed to the unity of man with God in the Temple. "The interiors of the churches of Pskov seem to be the most precious property of Russian art - in the strictness and concentration of religious feelings, peace, purity and confidence, in the validity of forms".

Architectural solutions, techniques, building material: Pskov architectural tradition is distinguished by its strength, uncomplicated designs and beauty. Classical monuments of fortification, religious and civil architecture of Pskov occupy a special place in the history of medieval construction. Pskov masters skillfully diversified the traditional artistic scheme of Russian architectural forms with purely Pskov art details and unique specific building techniques. The severity of forms, monumentality, straight lines in constructions, unusual content, inner concentration, spiritual power, separately standing belfries, numerous extensions, techniques for using clay vessels to increase acoustics in the temples, local building material limestone, the living surface of the whitewashed facades on which dawns

8 «Истории русского искусства» с очерком Н.Н.Воронина о зодчестве Пскова (Воронин 1954:310-339)
and sunsets are reflected, asceticism of decorative elements - these and many other artistic techniques continue to delight contemporaries and make Pskov's style of immortal example of medieval architecture of ancient Russia.

**Historical memory:** Each of the buildings of Ancient Pskov, which reached the present days, tells about the history of the city not worse than the most accurate chronicle. Unique monuments of fortification architecture tell us about the heroic defenses of the outpost city of the northern borders of the mighty Old Russian state. Civil buildings tell about the life of the medieval people and about the close trade, economic and political ties of the Pskov Land with northern and western European neighbors. And the religious buildings are inextricably linked with the names of such key political and religious figures of Ancient Rus as the princess Olga, Grand Duke Vladimir, the baptizer of Rus, the eminent ruler and commander Alexander Nevsky, monastic elder Filofei. Pskov monuments preserve in their appearance the features of the sanctuary site of Ancient Rus, which was the center of the birth of Russian statehood.

**Source of inspiration:** In modern times, the traditions of Pskov architecture are a source of inspiration for architects and artists of Russia and from abroad. Great creations of the architect of the "Silver Age" A.V. Shchusev (buildings of the Marfo-Mariinsky community in Moscow on Bolshaya Ordynka, Cathedral of the Pochaev Lavra, monastic cells of the monastery in Ovruch, Church of St. Nicholas and hotel for pilgrims in Bari, Italy, chapel of St. Anastasia on the bank of the Velikaya River in Pskov); Church of the Assumption of the Mother of God in the cemetery of the French city of Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois designed by the architect and artist Albert Benois in the architectural forms typical for medieval Pskov; Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God and the Royal Martyrs by the architect Douglas Norwood according to the project of an outstanding Pskov restorer and connoisseur of the Pskov antiquity Mikhail Ivanovich Semyonov in London; Hospice on the site of the Baptism of the Lord Jesus Christ – Pilgrim House of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission by the architect A.R. Vorontsov in Jordan; Notre Dame du Haut of the distinguished architect Le Corbusier in
Ronchamp (France); paintings with the views of Pskov of the world-famous Russian artist and cultural figure Nikolai Roerich - all above mentioned confirms Pskov's enormous contribution to the multilateral exchange of cultural values at the international level and significant influence on the development of architecture in Russia and other countries.

Summing up all the above mentioned, it is impossible not to agree that the maximum completeness of architectural forms, the individual solutions of ancient architects, the high level of fine art characterizing the works of ancient Pskov masters represent Pskov as a treasury and a pictorial lesson of Old Russian architecture. Pskov's structures are unusual and expressive in their forms and design, and the there is huge amount of the preserved cultural heritage. Pskov makes its exceptional and outstanding contribution to the world cultural heritage.

3.3. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

a) Brief synthesis

The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is located in the northwest of Russia in Pskov, one of the most original Old Russian towns. The town of Pskov is the administrative centre of the Pskov Region, which borders on the Russian regions – Leningrad, Novgorod, Tver – as well as on Estonia, Latvia and Belarus. Its boundary position, along with other geopolitical and historical factors, has determined formation of the unique social and cultural environment and the outstanding school of architecture in Pskov.

The structure of the nominated property includes three groups of monuments of the Pskov school of architecture: “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”, “Monuments of Religious Architecture”, and “Monuments of Civil Architecture”, which contain 18 elements. 17 elements of the property are located in the historical centre of the town of Pskov. “The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century” element is located in
modern administrative territorial borders of the town, on the right high bank of Velikaya river.

The nomination is presented by the brightest samples of the Pskov school of architecture of medieval Russia of the 12th – the beginning of the 17th centuries, such as the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery, Pokrovskaya (Intercession) and Gremyachya Towers of the Outer Town, the Trinity Cathedral of the Pskov Kremlin, etc.

Monuments of the Pskov architecture are witnesses of important historical events. Architectural beauty of Pskov monuments inspires artists and reflects interchange of human values in the territory of Russia and neighboring states. The Pskov architectural tradition has greatly influenced on development of architecture both in Russia and abroad, and its best samples were included into the anthology of the Russian and world architecture.

b) Justification for Criteria

Criterion II

The Pskov school of architecture which appeared under the influence of the Byzantine tradition has gained its authenticity due to the boundary position of the town, the democratic state system, the geopolitical situation and certainly outstanding proficiency of local architects. The Pskov school had reached its full flowering in the 15th-16th centuries and became widespread in other areas of Russia. Pskov architects worked on architecture monuments in Moscow, Kazan and Sviyazhsk. Traditions of the Pskov architecture at the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries were an inspiration source for architects of the neorussian style in Russia and abroad, as well as for artwork of one of the brightest representatives of Russian symbolism and modernism – Nikolay Roerich, the world famous Russian artist and cultural figure. Thus, Pskov has made an important contribution to many-sided exchange of cultural values at the international level that considerably influenced on development of architecture in Russia and other states.
Criterion III

Deep religiousness, readiness to protect own lands from foreign invaders, free spirit of the first democratic trends have affected on the Pskov architectural and art tradition which has fully reflected historical mentality of the local population: severe soldiers, monks-scribes, temple builders and icon painters, zealous owners, skillful handicraftsmen concentrated on the problems of life support and defense within an optimum ratio of functionality, quality and esthetics. Harmonious Pskov religious, fortification and civil architectural masterpieces emphasize strong connection between monumental constructions and surrounding nature and historical and cultural tradition, make an impression of sustainability and durability of buildings, indicate spiritual power and self-consciousness of local residents.

Criterion IV

Monuments of Ancient Pskov, outstanding cultural heritage of Ancient Russia of the 12\textsuperscript{th}-17\textsuperscript{th} centuries, were witnesses of considerable historical events, both in regional and global scales. The Pskov land which is called a cradle of Orthodox Christianity is inseparably connected with names of key political and religious figures of Ancient Russia, such as Princess Olga Equal-to-the-Apostles; Prince Vladimir the Great, Christianiser of Russia; Alexander Nevsky, outstanding governor and commander; Filofey (Philotheus), monk-scholar; A.L. Ordin-Nashchyokin, Russian political figure and diplomat. Monuments of architecture of the frontier town of Pskov bear objective information on the most important period of the world history – the European Middle Ages. Religious, civil and fortification constructions of the town illustrate development of Pskov as one of the centres of origin of the Russian statehood, which played further a crucial role in formation of the Russian state – the key player in the international political arena.
c) Statement of Integrity

The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is presented by the brightest samples of the Pskov school of architecture in the best state of preservation in fortification, religious and civil construction and illustrates dynamics of its development from the early samples of the 12th century created under the influence of the Byzantine trends and the Novgorod architectural tradition, its full flowering in the 15th-16th centuries as an original and important art event in the world architecture, and till the 17th century when the Pskov land was a part of the unified state. In this respect, the property includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value in terms of its stylistical beauty, world historical significance, cultural tradition, influence at interchange of human values and architectural development in Russian state and abroad.

The buffer zone of the property, which consists of two parts – “The historic centre of Pskov” and “The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery”, is established on the basis of historical, culturological and art researches and materials of the landscape-visual and town-planning analysis. The buffer zone serves the purposes of additional protection of cultural values, the connection of elements in the serial nomination and the organization of conservation and management of the territory and ensures the complete representation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

All components have kept their initial location in the structure of the town planning. Elements of fortification, religious and civil architecture are of adequate size to fully reflect the art style, design features of the Pskov school of architecture, as well as the historic processes 12th-17th centuries of both national and international importance that convey the property’s significance.

The management system of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is based on the principles of sustainable development; all monuments are in satisfactory condition, and there are no any risks of their loss. Taking into account that the main part of the nominated elements is located in the historical center of the
city and in close proximity to the transport highways, it is worth noting that human activity does not harm the integrity of the property.

d) Statement of Authenticity

All nominated property components are characterized by high degree of authenticity. The long period of existence of the nominated properties promoted fragmentary changes of forms of the presented properties. Architectural and constructional changes are mainly connected with the epoch-making events, organized governmental activities, consequences of wars, as well as with changes of canons and architectural requirements of different epochs. Thereby, the analysis of each nominated property component part states the value of the changes as a certain information review of history of the property.

After the tragic events of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) the most of nominated property components remained in their original state by efforts of Soviet restorers. Owing to scientific and survey researches of the middle of the 20th century, repair and conservation work performed with authentic materials and with use of traditional technologies promoted preservation of historical and cultural values of the properties.

The authenticity of spiritual and physical perception of the world heritage site remains in the context of the disappeared medieval cultural tradition. The public mechanism, which supports spiritual and physical perception of the religious architecture properties, is the state’s recognition of value of the Russian Orthodox Church in spiritual and moral development of people.

e) Requirements for protection and management

Protection and management for maintenance of potential outstanding universal value of the property are carried out according to the current legislation of the Russian Federation, both at the federal and regional levels.

According to the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the
Russian Federation” - the main law that determines the relations arising in the area of conservation, use and promotion of properties of cultural heritage - the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” have the status of cultural heritage properties of federal significance and are included in the unified state register of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation. By the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2016 No. 1975-r all elements of the nominated property are included in the Code of most valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

At the regional level the Pskov region adopted Law of 10.05.1999 No. 37-oz “On state protection and use of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture)”. In 2011-2012 a comprehensive work was carried out to develop protection zones of cultural heritage properties of federal significance and decisions of the Pskov Region Assembly of Deputies on December 26, 2013 No. 674, No. 666, No. 676, No. 669, No. 665 approved the borders of the protection zones for the cultural heritage properties of federal significance included in the nomination. The Pskov Master Plan until 2025 and the Pskov Land Use and Development Rules were approved by the decisions of the Pskov City Duma of February 19, 2010 No. 1125 and No. 795 of 05.12.2013, respectively.

Borders and modes of their use are approved for all nominated elements. The designated government authority – the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties – carries out monitoring of all nominated property elements and control of their use and condition. The personnel of the Committee have wide experience in preservation and management in the sphere of cultural heritage.

One of the main instruments of preservation of the property and its sustainable development is the property management plan which has been developed for the period until 2020 (with a consequential prolongation of the implementation period, initially – until 2030) according to the current legislation.
and taking into account the existing mechanisms for protection and management of
the cultural property.

4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE
PROPERTY
4.a. Present state of conservation

The current condition of the elements of World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is good and satisfactory. During the past centuries, masonry restorations were performed for all the elements of the nomination which included traditional measure of repairing the destroyed surface of the walls, applying the coating to the parts where it was missing and renovation of the roofs. Restoration and conservation are based on research and scientific studies. The elements of fortification architecture are in a satisfactory condition. The Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower was restored in early 1960-s. In 2010 the conservation roof was restored. In the neared three years the restoration work will be continued, as it is planned and the museumification of the tower will be carried out.

The financing of restoration work is carried out with the money of the joint project of the World Bank and the Government of the Russian Federation. In the framework of this project in 2016-2018 the restoration and museumification of the element of nomination Pogankin Chambers will be carried out.

Some of the elements of church architecture were restored and repaired in late 20th – early 21st centuries. Thus the church of the Church of Theophany, the Church of Vasily na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill church), the Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), the Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place) were restored. Restoration work has been started on the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery (the cupola and the roof, the perimeter walk, the windows and the doors were restored), the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (the cement floors were removed, the foundations were
reinforced). Research and scientific work was carried out and the project documentation was developed for carrying out restoration work in the Church of Koz’m’a and Damian s Primostya (from near the bridge). It has been planned to carry out in the nearest five years repair and restoration work in three churches and one tower, which are in satisfactory condition: the Church of Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), the Church of the Archangel Michael, The Church of Old Ascension and the Gremyachaya Tower.

All churches, chambers and towers now have protective metal roofs and are in satisfactory condition, their walls (except the walls of the towers) are plastered or coated; they have water removal and other utility systems. The buildings are arranged and adapted (or are under adaptation) for church worships or museums. The Transfiguration Cathedral of Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery and The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the Snetogorsky Monastery which have fresco paintings and chambers which are used by the museum have temperature and humidity conditions management and control systems.

The preservation of the outstanding universal value of World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is performed through the preservation of all the elements of the World Heritage Property, preservation of urban environment of the World Heritage Property and provision of visual links between the elements of the World Heritage Property. The prevalent approach to monument preservation is the implementation of a comprehensive monitoring of the World Heritage Property elements condition and their preventive maintenance aimed at the provision of optimal conditions for their use, identification and elimination of the causes of possible disintegration of basements and constructions, and especially roofing. The restoration of World Heritage Property is a desperate and exclusive measure aimed at preservation and identification of aesthetic and historical features of the monument. The decision on the restoration of the World Heritage Property shall be adopted by the state agencies of monuments protection being based of the expert commission findings. The commission shall include the representatives of the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation, user of the site, specialists in the
sphere of restoration of the objects of cultural heritage. The key source of funding for World Heritage Property preservation under the current legislature is the budget of the Russian Federation and the budget of the Pskov region. The funding will be provided under the Federal targeted program “Culture of Russia (2012-2018)”, state program of the Pskov Region “Culture, preservation of cultural heritage and tourism development in the region for 2014-2020”. The monitoring of the World Heritage Property restoration process shall be performed under the current legislature which defines all the works on objects of cultural heritage preservation with the condition of availability of scientific guidance, designer and engineering supervision of the restoration works. Restoration and repair works shall be supported by fire protection works under the standards of wood treatment against biohazards.

Efficient management of the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and increase of its potential shall be performed through a management plan. Based on the current situation analysis, World Heritage Property risk analysis, management plan priority directions were defined and coordinated with strategic goals. These priority directions imply the establishment of conditions of World Heritage Property preservation, provision for the growth of World Heritage Property potential and use of this potential as a resource for the development of the city economy. As a result, every direction is represented in an exact plan of projects and activities. World Heritage Property protection shall be performed in the form of implementation of activities of protection of World Heritage Property elements; these activities shall be developed based on the analysis of every factor of influence on the World Heritage Property condition. Primarily, this is systematization of all protection activities based on risk factors and their correspondence to the protection tasks. Understanding regional budget restrictions, and limited financial capabilities of the religious communities, we are facing a problem of technical equipment of World Heritage Property by modern protective gear. Purchase and installation of automated security and fire alarm, external and internal fire fighting systems, lightning protection system, video surveillance
system, is planned for mid-term perspective. These works are controlled by the executive bodies, administration of Pskov Museum Reserve and fire inspectorates.

The issues of the preservation of urban environment of the World Heritage Property are crucial and are closely connected with the preservation of the World Heritage Property itself. To preserve the urban environment and prevent the development of new buildings which destroy the holistic image monument and its environment, it is necessary to identify all zones of possible transformations and regulate the parameters of these transfigurations. Such analytical work was performed while developing protection zones of the following objects of cultural heritage: “the Ensemble of the Kremlin”, the Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240; the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century; the Church of St Stephen, 17th century”, The ensemble of Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century.

These designs of protection zones include boundaries of the zones of building and economic activities regulation, land use provisions and urban development regulations for these zones, as well as special requirement to certain parts of the zones of building and economic activities regulation. Land use provisions compliance shall be controlled be the designated state agency in charge of objects of cultural heritage protection.

World Heritage Property in located in the municipality of Pskov which is the administrative centre of the Pskov Region. The list of stakeholders in relation to the preservation and development of the World Heritage Property includes government bodies of the regional and municipal levels, legal and physical persons, artistic and professional associations and unions, public organizations, funds, investors, consumers, local inhabitants, and mass media. Active participants of the preservation of the cultural heritage including World Heritage Property are local office of All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, local historian club, local historian union, “History of Civil Architecture” community. Understanding that there are several groups of
stakeholders and in order to support the implementation of the state policy of cultural heritage preservation it is recommended to use the existing resource – Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region. This council includes community leaders, specialists and professionals who are experienced in practicalities and know well the situation in the sphere of preservation, study and popularization of the cultural heritage. The council is chaired by the Governor of the Pskov Region. The meetings of the council are arranged by perforce, at least once in three months. The council will be the most acceptable means of coordination and development of cooperation between stakeholders to deal with the need to preserve the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

4.b. Factors affecting the property

(i) Development pressures

During the last two decades the city is actively building residential houses, reconstructs and repairs administrative and other buildings. Taking into account the protection zones of the objects of cultural heritage, such works shall be approved by the governmental body which is in charge of the protection of the objects of cultural heritage. In case of in compliance, the persons in charge shall be held liable. This allows to protect the historical environment of the objects of cultural heritage, provide for the sustainable visual links and preserve the historical plan of the streets.

The main negative factor for the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is growing traffic flow. The current legislature prohibits trucks from travelling through the historical part of the city; to deal the traffic load issue it is planned to complete the construction of northern bypass which will decrease the transit cargo flow. A southern bypass is planned as well.

(ii) Environmental pressures

The key negative factor for the materials and constructions are precipitation, general air pollution and Baltic climate. All stone churches and chambers under the
nomination are protected with permanent roofs. During restoration works, the monuments are protected by temporary roofs. Every object is equipped with perimeter pavements and water removal facilities. Traditionally, the limestone walls of the churches and chambers in Pskov are protected by a thick layer of mortar which effectively protects the monuments from the destructive cycle processes of freezing / de-freezing. Roofs for walls and destructed elements are still a key method of fortress monuments protection; other methods of protection are under development.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The nominated “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are located in the zone which is not threatened by drastic natural and biological disasters and other factors of destruction. During the flood season, the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery and its Transfiguration Cathedral with its unique frescos (2.3) are endangered. Within the last 8 centuries the cathedral was flooded many times. Pskov Museum Reserve specialists have developed a regulation defining protection measures for the cathedral during spring floods, special dewatering devices were purchased, the order of restoration of temperature and humid mode was defined, duty schedule was developed, volunteers are attracted to cure the effects.

The threat of occasional flood (up to 5 within the 20th century) is also valid for the coastline churches such as Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) (2.10). Fast rectification of the consequences allows decreasing the damage to the monument to minimal possible. The monuments along the river Pskova are located on the upper coast terrace, so that they are not flooded. Another threat related to the river and its flood is the evolution of Velikaya river bed. The river bad is a canyon which was developed in the post-glacial period. The erosion process is still on-going. The Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (2.3) is located along the direction of the erosion and its foundation is under constant destruction. This is mostly related to the corner church of St. Stephen which was historically protected via basement strengthening and building stone hummocks. There is an on-going erosion process
at the river bank of the Snetogorsky Monastery. Bank protection works were started and are to be continued in 2016-2017.

(iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage site

One of the key tasks is the management of the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”. These measures shall protect the World Heritage Property from possible negative impact of tourism. For most elements of the nomination the visitor capacity is not limited as the current loads are much lower than acceptable. The most visited elements at the moment are those that are used by the Pskov Museum Reserve. The number of visitors in growing every year (2010 – 176.9 thousand people; 2011 – 202.0 thousand people; 2012 – 204.0 thousand people; 2013 – 198.3 thousand people; 2014 – 210.0 thousand people; 2015 – 262.3 thousand people; 2016 – 228.6 thousand people; 2017 – 1st half-year – 142 thousand people).

Special mode is also required for the following elements of nomination: “Ensemble of Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century”, “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century”, “Pogankin Chambers”, “Kremlin Ensemble: Administrative Chamber, 17th century”. This is explained by the fact that these objects of cultural heritage include frescos and museum exhibitions which require special storage conditions for movable articles (museum articles). To protect these monuments from the negative influence of the visitors and tourist flow during unfavorable weather there are entrance restrictions (the Transfiguration cathedral of Mirozhsky Monastery (2.3), The Cathedral of Nativity of the Mother of God (2.4). Museum and tourism objects such as Pogankin Chambers (3.2) and Administrative Chambers (3.1) have introduced tourist flow regulation measures. Main directions of the tourist flows are equipped with solid surface which excludes intolerable loads on the cultural layer.

The number of visitor of the Transfiguration Cathedral, like other museum objects in Pskov, is not regular and depends on seasons. The regulations based on
the instructions of the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation and the State institute of restoration, as well as on the results of 2000-2005 monitoring, introduce a special visiting regime for the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery for visitors and groups of visitors. In case of unfavorable weather conditions (rain, heavy snow etc.) and in case of relative humidity over 80%, the visiting may be restricted. The group may maximally include 30 persons. The period of stay inside the monument may be shortened. Within one day only 5 groups may visit the monument with a break of minimum thirty minutes.

In order to decrease the visitors load on the objects it is suggested to increase the number of objects for tourists. At the moment, two sub-projects on restoration and adaptation of several monuments for modern use, are under implementation; the funding is provided through a joint project of the World Bank for Reconstruction and the Government of the Russian Federation “Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Russia”. This will allow improving the condition of the objects of cultural heritage under the nomination – Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, Pogankin Chambers, – providing for modern hospitality and improving the quality of tourist services. Understanding the visitor capacity of every object (Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, Pogankin Chambers, the Administrative Chamber, the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery), it is planned to open new exhibitions to provide for the growing tourist flow to these new objects.

Natural destructions due to climate influence and aging are prevented by periodical conservation activities which are being performed currently as well. Church maintenance and visiting modes are regulated by the Preservation orders. The economic development of the subjects using the objects under nomination is restricted by the preservation agreements. Same is valid for repairs and exploitation. The alteration of the exterior of the buildings is also restricted by those agreements and orders and shall be agreed by the designated bodies in the prescribed manner.
(v) **Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone**

The nominated “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are located in the historical center of the city and in the suburbs, the monuments are not populated. The buffer zones (including river valleys) are populated but this population cannot influence significantly on the environmental factors relevant for the object condition.

Population of the buffer zone in 2015: 52.0 thousand people. According to the preliminary assessment in 2015-2017 the population of the buffer zone increased by approximately 15 thousand people.

The number of people living in the territory of the WHP in 2016-2017: there are no people permanently living in the cultural heritage properties or within their boundaries.

Total number: around 67.0 thousand people

---

5. **PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY**

The maintenance conditions for the cultural heritage properties included in the nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and their management are regulated by federal legislation. Provisions and regulations, as well as regional legislation regulating all issues related to protection, property relations, preservation of cultural heritage properties, project documents development and coordination, long-term planning, management and sustainable development of the territory of the nominated property have been developed on the basis of the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation”.

Among the stakeholders directly interested in preserving and developing the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, there are federal, regional and municipal government authorities, the users of the elements of the nominated site, the representatives of design and construction firms, tourism business, local population, non-profit and public organizations.
5.a. Ownership

All elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List (paragraph 1.d), as well as the land plots on which they are located, are in state (federal) ownership and included in the register of federal property of the Russian Federation (see Vol. 3).

The elements of the nominated property are used for cultural, religious and liturgical purposes and, depending on the purpose and traditional use, have been donated to the Pskov Museum Reserve and local religious organizations (communities) of the Pskov (currently – Pskov and Porkhov) Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. Elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”: information about the users and Protection obligations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>The name of an element of a World Heritage Site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”</th>
<th>User (Basis of usage, document number / Protection obligation number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.</td>
<td>Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16(^{th}) century</td>
<td>the Treasury of the Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17(^{th}) century, 1830</td>
<td>Parish of Holy Trinity Cathedral of Pskov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Ownership and Protection Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century</td>
<td>Parish of the Nativity of John the Precursor Church of Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 14.02.2008 № 44 / protection obligation of 25.01.2008 № 1062)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century</td>
<td>Pskov Museum Reserve (gratuitous use agreement of 20.05.2010 № 127 / protection obligation of 15.06.2009 № 1623)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local religious organisation of the Nativity of the Mother of God, Snetogorsky Women's Monastery, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Protection Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5.</td>
<td>Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; century</td>
<td>Parish of the Church of Archangels Michael and Gabriel, Pskov, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 20.06.2014 № 7/14-OKN / protection obligation of 17.05.2010 № 1897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.</td>
<td>Church of Pokrova (Intercession) at Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;-16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; centuries</td>
<td>Parish of the Church of Pokrova and the Nativity of the Mother of God at Proloma, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 14.02.2006 № 214 / protection obligation of 07.03.2006 № 76-PO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7.</td>
<td>Church of Koz’ma and Damian's Primostya (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, fence of</td>
<td>Parish of the Church of Sts Koz’ma and Damian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the 15th-17th centuries</td>
<td>the Unmercenery Physicians, Pskov, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 02.06.2014 № 5/14-OKH / protection obligation of 18.01.2010 № 1808)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8.</td>
<td>Church <em>Georgiya so Vzvoza</em> (St. George near the river descent), 1494</td>
<td>Parish of the Church of the Great Martyr George so Vzvoza, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous perpetual use agreement of 21.12.2004 № 45 / protection obligation of 05.02.2007 № 591)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9.</td>
<td>Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489</td>
<td>Parish of the Theophany Church, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 07.12.2005 № 151 / protection obligation of 07.07.2008 № 1227/238-10-06-08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10.</td>
<td>Church of Dormition <em>s Paromenya</em> (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521</td>
<td>Orthodox parish of Church of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11.</td>
<td>Church <em>Nikoly so Usokhi</em> (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century</td>
<td>Orthodox parish of St. Nicholas Church (<em>so Usokhi</em>), Pskov, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 24.10.2005 № 139 / protection obligation of 16.01.2012 № 59/2012-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12.</td>
<td>Church of Peter and Paul <em>s Buya</em> (at the burial place), 16th century</td>
<td>Parish of Peter and Paul's Church <em>s Buya</em>, Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 14.04.2005 № 106 / protection obligation of 22.03.2016 № 116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13.</td>
<td>Church of Old Ascension, 15\textsuperscript{th} century</td>
<td>Parish of the Church of Christ Ascension of Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 01.10.2005 № 135 / protection obligation of 16.10.2007 № 913)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14.</td>
<td>Church \textit{Vasiliya na Gorke} (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15\textsuperscript{th} century</td>
<td>Parish of St. Basil the Great (\textit{na Gorke}), Pskov, the Russian Orthodox Church (gratuitous use agreement of 11.11.2003 № 347 / protection obligation of 07.07.2006 № 102-PO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17\textsuperscript{th} century</td>
<td>Pskov Museum Reserve (gratuitous use agreement of 31.08.2012 № 8/12-OKN / protection obligation of 28.05.2012 № 68/2012-F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.</td>
<td>Pogankin Chambers, 17\textsuperscript{th} century</td>
<td>Pskov Museum Reserve (gratuitous use agreement of 12.10.2010 № 132 / protection obligation of 30.06.2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.b. Protective designation

The value of the property territory and its immediate surroundings, as well as the need to protect monuments located on it, was acknowledged in the second half of the 20th century, when a number of decisions, that allowed preserving the properties of cultural heritage in their historical environment, were normatively fixed.

The protective designation of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, and its elements is determined by the norms and legal acts of federal and regional legislation aimed both at protecting certain cultural heritage properties (property protection) and preserving the characteristics of a historical and urban environment (territorial and environmental protection).

Property protection

All 18 elements proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List as part of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are protected by the State as architectural monuments of the state importance, according to the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR of 30.08.1960 No. 1327 “On Further Improvement of the Protection of Cultural Monuments in the RSFSR”.

In accordance with the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation”, at present the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” have the status of cultural heritage property of federal significance and are included in a unified state register of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation (see Table 5.2).
In 2010-2015, the boundaries of the territories of the nominated property elements were approved by the orders of the State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture (see Table 5.2).

By the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2016 No 1975-r all the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” were included in the Code of most valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation. Thereby, in accordance with the classification of cultural heritage properties in the Russian Federation, the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” have the highest protection status.

Table 5.2.

Information on the approval of the borders of the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and registration in the unified state register of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation (EGR OKN)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Name of the element</th>
<th>Number in EGR OKN</th>
<th>Number and date of the document on the approval of the borders of the territory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: <em>Pokrovskaya</em> (Intercession) Tower, 15th century</td>
<td>№ 601510265670056</td>
<td>Order of 21.20.2015 No 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower,</td>
<td>№ 601510265670026</td>
<td>Order of 21.20.2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>The Cathedral of <em>Ioann Predtecha</em> (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Church of <em>Pokrova</em> (Intercession) of <em>Proloma</em> (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Church of Koz’ma and Damian <em>Primostya</em> (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate and fence, 15th-17th centuries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Church <em>Georgiya so Vzvoza</em> (St. George near the river descent), 1494</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Internally Unique ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10.</td>
<td>Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521</td>
<td>№ 611310001600006</td>
<td>Order of 12.11.2014 № 720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11.</td>
<td>Church Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century</td>
<td>№ 601510276010006</td>
<td>Order of 26.06.2012 № 368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12.</td>
<td>Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century</td>
<td>№ 601410221770006</td>
<td>Order of 24.12.2014 № 821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.</td>
<td>Pogankin Chambers, 17th century</td>
<td></td>
<td>Order of 21.03.2012 № 144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Territorial and environmental protection**

According to the Decree of the Board of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR of February 19, 1990 No. 12, the Board of Gosstroy of the RSFSR from 28.02.1990 No. 3 and the Presidium of the Central Council of VOOPIiK dated 16.02.1990 No. 12 (162) Pskov is included in the List of historical settlements of the RSFSR with architectural monuments, urban ensembles and complexes that are
monuments of national culture, as well as preserved natural landscapes and the ancient cultural layer of the earth, which has archaeological and historical value.

According to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR of 04.12.1974 No. 624, the cultural layer of Ancient Pskov is under state protection as a monument of state significance (at present it is a cultural heritage property of federal significance).

The decision of the 20th session of the Pskov Region Assembly of Deputies of 29.06.1995 “On Measures for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Pskov” placed the territory of Pskov among historically populated areas, approved the Regulations for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Lands of Pskov, established the mode of their use and determined the borders of protection zones of the cultural heritage properties of Pskov. The organization of a united protection zone of the historical centre of Pskov ensured the protection and preservation of all elements of the nominated property in accordance with the norms of the legislation in force at the time.

According to the requirements of the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation”, in 2011-2012 a complex work was carried out to develop zones for the protection of cultural heritage sites of federal significance. Decisions of the Pskov Region Assembly of Deputies on December 26, 2013 No. 674, No. 666, No. 676, No. 669, No. 665 approved the boundaries of the protection zones of cultural heritage properties of federal significance that protect all elements making up the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”:

– Ensemble of the Kremlin (the united protection zone of the Kremlin Ensemble provides protection of the elements 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.5-2.8, 2.10-2.14, 3.1, 3.2);

– Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, Stefanovskaya church, 17th century (the ensemble includes element 2.3);
– Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240 (element 2.2);
– Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489 (element 2.9);
– Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: Nativity of the Mother of God Cathedral, 16th century, Church of St. Nicholas of the 16th-17th centuries, Monastery buildings, 17th-18th centuries, Stone gate of the monastery, 17th century, Remains of the lower part of the belltower, 16th century, stone fence of the monastery with a tower on the bank of the river. Great and chapel, 19th century, Chapel near Snyatnoy mountain, 18th century (the ensemble includes element 2.4).

Additional protection of the element “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Nativity of the Mother of God Cathedral, 16th century” and preservation of its landscape environment is ensured by the establishment of the boundaries of the specially protected natural area – the nature reserve of regional significance “Snetogorsko-Murovitsky” (created in accordance with the resolution of the Administration of the Pskov Region dated 04.12. 1995 No. 196).

The Order of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties No. 564 of December 28, 2016 approved the boundaries of the territory of the historical settlement of regional significance “City of Pskov”, its subject of protection and requirements for town planning regulations developed in relation to the territorial zones located within the historical settlement.

In accordance with the Town Planning Code of the Russian Federation No. 190-FZ of December 29, 2004, the boundaries of zones with special conditions for the use of territories (including protection zones of cultural heritage properties) and the requirements for town planning regulations within the boundaries of these zones are displayed in the territorial planning documents (Master Plan) and urban zoning documents (Rules of land use and development).

The Pskov Master Plan until 2025 and the Pskov Land Use and Development Rules were approved by the decisions of the Pskov City Duma of February 19, 2010 No. 1125 and of December 5, 2013 No. 795, respectively. Currently, in connection with the approval of protection zones for a number of cultural heritage properties of
federal significance (including elements of the nominated site), work has been carried out to introduce changes to the Pskov Master Plan, as well as some amendments are being made to the Pskov Land Use and Development Rules.

5.c. Means of implementing protective measures

Implementation of measures to protect the territory of the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and its elements is carried out with the participation of federal, regional and municipal bodies for the protection of cultural heritage, property elements users, professional and public organizations, local community.

Legislative and normative regulation

The conservation of the nominated property territory and its constituent elements (cultural heritage sites of federal significance) is ensured by monitoring the implementation of the Town Planning and Land Code of the Russian Federation, federal and regional legislation on the protection of cultural heritage sites.

Legislative and normative regulation of activities on state protection of cultural heritage properties of federal significance, proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List as part of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, is implemented at several levels (a complete list of normative legal and administrative acts that are essential for the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” see Vol. 5 Management Plan, table 3.5):

1. Federal legislation establishes general norms and rules regulating the preservation (conservation and restoration), use and state protection of cultural heritage properties included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

By the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation” and the subordinate legislation developed on its basis there are special requirements established: for carrying out activities in the territories of cultural heritage properties, including, prohibition of earthworks, construction, reclamation
and other works in the territory of cultural heritage properties, except works on the conservation of cultural heritage properties or elements and their historical and town-planning or natural environment.

Federal legislation regulates the carrying out of archaeological works and establishes the requirement for obtaining permission from the Ministry of Culture of Russia (permit for archaeological excavations and surveys), which is issued on the basis of documentation that justifies the need for work and confirm the qualifications of specialists involved.

Activities on state protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage properties in their historical environment are regulated by the following by-laws:

– Order of the President of the Russian Federation as of 30.11.1992 No 1487 “On approval of the Regulations on most valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation”;

– Order of the Government of the Russian Federation as of 06.10.1994 No 1143 “On approval of the regulations on the state code of most valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation”;

– Order of the Government of the Russian Federation as of 15.06.2009 No 569 “On approval of the regulations on state historical and cultural assessment”; 

– Order of the Government of the Russian Federation as of 28.11.2013 No 1095 “On approval of requirements for determining the boundaries of the territory of a historical settlement”;


199
– Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 03.10.2011 No 954 “On approval of the regulations on the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation”;

– Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 01.07.2015 No 1887 “On implementation of certain provisions of Article 47.6 of the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation” which approved the form of the protection obligation of the owner or other legal possessor of the cultural heritage property and the procedure for meeting the requirements contained in the protection obligation;

– Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 02.07.2015 No 1906 “On approval of the form of the cultural heritage property passport”;

– Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 21.10.2015 No 2328 “On approval of the procedure for issue permits for work on cultural heritage property conservation”; 

– Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 25.06.2015 No 1840 “On approval of the composition and Procedure for approving the reporting documentation on the performance of works on conservation of cultural heritage properties included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, or the identified cultural heritage property, Order of cultural heritage property conservation works acceptance and preparation of an acceptance act of works performed to conserve the cultural heritage properties included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, or an identified cultural heritage property and its form”.

Violation of the norms defined by federal legislation in the field of conservation, use, state protection and promotion of cultural heritage properties entails administrative or criminal liability provided for by the Code on

In particular, the penalty is provided in the form of an administrative fine for the following offenses:

- violation of legislation requirements on protection of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation;
- organizing or carrying out earthworks, construction or other works without permission of the body exercising state supervision over the condition, content, conservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage properties;
- destruction or damage to cultural heritage properties and properties that constitute the subject of protection of a historical settlement;
- failure to fulfill obligation to suspend works, carrying out of which may worsen the condition of the cultural heritage property or violate its integrity and safety;
- carrying out archaeological field work without permission;
- illegal change of legal regime of the land plots referred to the lands of historical and cultural purpose.

Destruction or damage to cultural heritage properties classified as particularly valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation and cultural heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is a criminal offense and entails penalty up to imprisonment for up to six years.

2. Regional legislation establishes general norms for monuments of regional significance, determines the list of measures aimed at their conservation and also implements the powers for the state protection of cultural heritage properties of federal significance (including elements of the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”), transferred in compliance with federal legislation to the level of the sub-federal entity of the Russian Federation.

3. According to the Law of the Pskov region as of 05.02.2009 No 833-oz “On administrative territorial arrangement of the Pskov region”, “City of Pskov” is a municipal entity of the upper level – the city district.

The powers of the Pskov City Administration include the construction of capital construction projects in the territory of Pskov, approval of draft planning and land surveying projects and provision of measures to conserve cultural heritage properties of local (municipal) significance.

Tools for providing practical implementation of protective measures

On the basis of the current federal and regional legislation, tools that allow to implement protective measures provided by the legal status of the nominated properties have been created.

- Study of the territory of the property “Monuments of ancient Pskov”

The requirements and constraints imposed in the territory of the property and its elements are determined on the basis of a comprehensive study of the history of formation, architectural features and town planning role of monuments, as well as long-term study of the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors on the state of their conservation.

The first studies of the monuments included in the nominated property were carried out at the end of the 19th century, when the frescoes of the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery were uncovered (element 2.3). The study became systematic in the middle of the 20th century, when field surveys, measurements, historical and cultural (urban and architectural), archival-bibliographic and archaeological research, microbiological research of painting condition, engineering and geological investigations began to be carried out.
Currently, this activity is carried out by the state budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”, the Pskov Museum Reserve and the only state institution in Russia that studies the archaeological heritage – Pskov Region Archaeological Centre. Their terms of reference cover the organization of scientific research, carrying out of scientific and practical research of monuments of historical and archaeological heritage.

- Passport of the cultural heritage property

Passport of the cultural heritage property is issued for all the nominated monuments of history and culture, containing information on the status of the property (category of its historical and cultural value), time of creation, boundaries of the territory, subject of protection (features of the property that are grounds for including it in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites and subject to compulsory conservation) and established protection zones.

Passport form is defined by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 02.07.2015 No 1906.

- Protection obligation

Between the executive body, authorized in the field of heritage conservation, and users of all elements of the nominated property, protection obligations are concluded (see Table 5.1). In 2006-2013, conservation obligations were concluded by the State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture, currently the powers for state conservation of cultural heritage properties (elements of the nomination) were transferred to the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, created in 2013, according to the requirements of the federal legislation and on the basis of the Order of the Governor of the Pskov Region as of 10.07.2013 No 41-UG.

Protection obligation establishes requirements for the conservation of cultural heritage properties, their content and use, access to monuments and outdoor advertising, determines the obligations of users to finance activities to fulfill these
requirements, as well as to comply with the requirements for carrying out activities within the boundaries of the territories of elements of the nominated property.

Protection obligation form is approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 01.07.2015 No 1887.

- Cultural heritage properties protection zones regimes

Established according to the requirements of the federal legislation, cultural heritage properties protection zones ensure the conservation of elements of the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” in their historical environment, both urban and natural. This is achieved through compliance with the requirements of land use regimes within the approved protection zones.

- Legal requirements compliance monitoring

State control over the implementation of the legislative norms in the field of preservation (restoration and conservation), use and promotion of properties of history and culture that are part of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as economic development of the territory, is carried out by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation (federal level), the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties (regional level), the Department of Culture and the Department for Town Planning of the Pskov City Administration (municipal level).

The set of control measures includes annual scheduled inspections with respect to users of the nominated property elements; unscheduled inspections in case of receipt of citizens, legal entities and local self-government bodies applications on facts of violations in the field of monument conservation; identification of administrative and criminal offenses committed against cultural heritage properties; preparation of applications to law enforcement bodies; control over the execution of issued orders, as well as planned and unplanned measures to control the condition of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” nomination elements.

- Cooperation
In order to carry out interaction between state bodies, professional community and public representatives, the following have been created:

– Scientific, Methodological and Expert Council under the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties on questions of use, promotion and state conservation of cultural heritage properties (Order of the Pskov Region State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties as of 09.01. 2014 No 26). The council is formed with representatives of the state bodies of the Pskov Region and the City of Pskov, professional and expert community. The Council considers the establishment of protection zones for cultural heritage properties, studies project documentation for the conservation of cultural heritage, assists in the development of normative legal act drafts in the field of heritage conservation.

– Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region. The Council consists of representatives of the public and professionals who have extensive experience in the field of conservation, study, use and promotion of cultural heritage properties. The tasks of the Council include the analysis of the current situation and discussion of the most important issues related to the conservation, use, study and promotion of monuments of history and culture of the Pskov region. The agenda is formed by the Chairman (the Governor of the Pskov Region) or the executive secretary of the Council, taking into account the offers of the members of the Council. The meetings are held as required, but not less than four times a year.

The State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties has direct interaction with the Pskov and Porkhov Dioceses. Within the framework of the diocesan assemblies, relevant information is presented on legislation in the field of heritage conservation, procedure for carrying out works on cultural heritage sites, “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property and, in particular, its elements handed over to local religious communities.

The representative of the Pskov and Porkhov Diocese is part of the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov region.
It is planned to conclude agreements on cooperation in conserving the outstanding universal value of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property between the Pskov and Porkhov Diocese and the Administration of the municipal entity “City of Pskov”.

5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

- Strategy of socio-economic development of the Pskov Region until 2020 (approved by the order of the Pskov Region Administration as of 16.07.2010 No 193-r);
- State Program of the Pskov Region “Promotion of Economic Development, Investment and Foreign Economic Activities for 2014-2020” (approved by the order of the Pskov Region Administration as of 28.10.2013 No 499);
- State Program of the Pskov Region “Culture, conservation of cultural heritage and development of tourism in the territory of the Region for 2014-2020” (approved by the order of the Administration of the Region 28.10.2013 No 501);
- Municipal program “Culture, conservation of cultural heritage and development of tourism in the territory of the municipal entity “City of Pskov” (approved by the order of the Pskov Administration as of 17.12.2015 No 2701);

In the “Strategy for socio-economic development of the Pskov Region until 2020” the tourism development is defined as one of the priorities for the development of the region in the medium term. With the purpose of creating a competitive tourist product in Pskov, a decision was made on the cluster organization of the city space. Cluster creation project is included in the federal target program “Development of domestic and incoming tourism in the Russian Federation for 2011-2018” and has been funded since 2011. The implementation of projects within the framework of a tourist and recreational cluster “Pskovsky” will
be completed by 2018 and will allow to create a full-fledged infrastructure of town tourism: a system of park areas, shopping streets and public spaces, including those using water resources; developed hotel and exhibition infrastructure, as well as modern trade, catering, entertainment facilities.

The “Heritage” subprogram of “Culture, conservation of cultural heritage and development of tourism in the territory of the region for 2014-2020” state program of the Pskov region defines priorities in the field of cultural heritage conservation in the medium term and a list of cultural heritage sites under conservation in the first place. The subprogram is aimed at solving issues of landscaping, engineering support of facilities included in the nomination. In addition, the subprogram implements measures to improve activities in the field of conservation of cultural heritage sites, providing for the development of nominated properties database, acquisition of specialized software. This will provide access to information about properties of cultural heritage and will, in particular, stimulate the promotion of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property.

Within the framework of the World Bank for Reconstruction and the Government of the Russian Federation project “Conservation of Cultural Heritage and its Use in Russia”, two concepts have been developed: “Pokrovskaya Tower” and “Museum Quarter”. The “Museum Quarter” project is aimed at creating a single zone of museum and tourist services. The project includes, among other things, engineering adaptation and creating museums in the element of the “Pogankin Chambers, 17th century” (element 3.2) nominated property. The aim of the “Pokrovskaya Tower” project is the restoration of the “Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century” and the adaptation of the Pokrovskaya Tower and adjacent fortress walls to the exposition dedicated to the defense of Pskov during its millennial history. In May 2016, the concepts of both projects were approved by the Scientific and Methodological and Expert Council under the Pskov Region State Committee on conservation of cultural heritage sites.
5.e. Management Plan

1. Development of Management Plan

The Management Plan for Monuments of Ancient Pskov property has been developed in accordance with requirements of Convention concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage as well as The Operational Guidelines for its Implementation and takes into account guidance materials and recommendations by UNESCO and its advisory bodies.

Suggested by the Management Plan, the ways of achieving strategic goals and, most importantly, of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, are based on the applicable laws of the Russian Federation and offer a full range of means to ensure safety and conservation of Monuments of Ancient Pskov property, its use and presentation.

Being a document of strategic planning, the Management Plan is addressed to all parties interested in preservation, use, and development of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov. The full and unambiguous understanding of the property features let the participants of the management process develop a long-term strategy and effective mechanisms for preserving the outstanding universal value of the property for transmission to future generations.

Representatives of various interested parties took part in the development of the Management Plan: executive authorities (State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture), state institutions (Research and Production Centre for the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region), users represented by the Pskov state unified historical, architecture and fine arts museum reserve (hereinafter - Pskov Museum Reserve) and the expert community (the Scientific and Methodological and Expert Council under the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties).

2. The concept of Management Plan and its main provisions
The cornerstone of the concept of the Management Plan for the property Monuments of Ancient Pskov is the priority of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. All the provisions of the Management Plan and the means suggested by it are aimed at achieving this goal.

The Management Plan involves studying, presentation and preservation of all the valuable (including potential) features of the property and its territory and, based on it, creating conditions for their sustainable development.

Thus, the underlying concept of the Management Plan for the Monuments of Ancient Pskov is that of integral conservation which involves a combination of three elements: the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the sustainable development of its territory and the management of all aspects of the activities carried out on the territory of the property and in its immediate surroundings (circle of influence).

The Management Plan sees the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" as the core of an integral socially-oriented museum and tourist complex (cluster) and offers a variety of forms of interaction with interested parties ranging from scientific research and self-study, museumification and liturgical use to cultural, recreational and business tourism as well as pilgrimage, equipped with sightseeing services and all necessary infrastructure. Given this, the preservation and presentation of the World Heritage Site "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" will be the main factor of sustainable development of the territory not only of the property itself but of the entire Pskov region.

The structural sections of the Management Plan contain:

– a general description of the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov", proposed to be included in the World Heritage List, and the rationale for its Outstanding Universal Value;

– a description of the existing system for protection of the nominated property, based on legislative, administrative and other methods of state protection;
– an analysis of all parties interested in the conservation, use and sustainable development of the territory of the property proposed to be included in the World Heritage List;
– the organizational system of managing the property including a social component and means for achieving public consensus;
– strategic goals of the Management Plan, monitoring, and resourcing of its implementation;
– general action plans for the implementation of the Management Plan.

Preservation of an Outstanding Universal Value is ensured by creating a system of effective conservation of the elements of the property, which includes a comprehensive monitoring of the state of monuments, collecting and storing all information about the elements of the nominated property. Based on the analysis of this information, current, annual and long-term plans for preventive and conservation work are formed.

The Management Plan defines guiding principles of conservation and monitoring of the preservation work process.

Expansion of the circle of influence of the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" (resulting from the creation of "Pskovsky" tourist and recreational cluster) and the preservation of its Outstanding Universal Value means that the action plan envisaged by the Management Plan shall cover a broader historical and urban context such as preservation of the architectural environment, visual connection of the elements of the nominated property and the cultural layer of Ancient Pskov, as well as the conservation and revitalization of the landscape as an element that enriches and emphasizes the Outstanding Universal Value of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov.

The Management Plan provides that the task of creating conditions for the sustainable development of the property and its territory shall be achieved by the development of a strategy of sustainable tourism, which includes management of visits to the elements of the nominated property and ensuring the safety of both the elements and visitors.
The formation of interrelated, but clearly localized zones of educational tourism, recreation, and business activity will reduce the human-induced impact on the property.

The creation of "Pskovsky" tourist and recreational cluster is an important step towards achieving the strategic objective of transforming the historical and cultural heritage into the basis of the development of various sectors of the economy both at the regional (Pskov Region) and at the municipal level (the City of Pskov).

The implementation of the Management Plan will be carried out in cooperation with all interested parties, which will include, among other activities, the meetings of the Methodological and Expert Council under the State Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties of the Pskov Region (the executive authority of the Pskov region, authorized in accordance with federal legislation in the area of conservation, use, promotion and state protection of monuments) and the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov region.

The Management Plan states the means of annual monitoring of the implementation of the Plan and monitoring of its effectiveness, following which, after discussing the achieved results with all interested parties, the Management Plan and corresponding action plans will be modified.

For the presentation of the property and the provisions of the Management Plan, it is planned to create a specialized Internet site that will enable all stakeholders to familiarize themselves with the features of the property and with the Management Plan.

The management plan for the "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" property, proposed for the inclusion in the World Heritage List, is designed for the period until 2020 (with the prolongation of the implementation period, originally - until 2030).

3. Management structure of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, a clear structure for the management of cultural heritage properties has been built and is functioning, which includes the Russian Ministry of Culture, the Administration of the Pskov
Region, the Administration of the City of Pskov, state institutions and local communities represented by public organizations, religious communities, tourism and construction business as well as local residents.

The development and implementation of the state policy in the area of cultural heritage preservation, as well as general overseeing the fulfilment of the requirements of Russian and international law regarding the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" and its constituent elements are carried out by the Russian Ministry of Culture and the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO within the MFA of Russia.

Ensuring conservation of properties of the cultural heritage of the federal and regional heritage located on the territory of the Pskov region (including those included in the nomination) is performed by the Administration of the Pskov region through an executive authority authorized to exercise state control and supervision in the area of conservation, use, and popularization of cultural heritage in accordance with the Federal Law of June 25, 2002, No. 73-FZ "On Properties of Cultural Heritage (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation").

Management of the territory of the nominated property and the immediate environment includes different spheres and is carried out by:

- The State Committee of the Pskov region on the protection of cultural heritage sites (management of cultural heritage sites);
- The State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture, the Department of Culture of the Administration of the City of Pskov (management of museum activities and tourism);
- State Committee for Nature Management and Environmental Protection (Natural Heritage Management);
- Department of Urban Development of the Administration of Pskov (urban development management of the territory);
- Pskov and Porkhov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (management of religious activities).
To coordinate the activities of all stakeholders in the management of the property, it is planned to create a special Site Management and Development Service in the structure of the Research and Development Center for Conservation and Use of Cultural and Historical Monuments of the Pskov Region.

Overall interaction of the Management and Development Service with interested parties is expected to be conducted in the following areas:

– interaction with representatives of the Pskov Museum Reserve (through the created sector of the property management, whose tasks will include monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan in relation to the elements of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov being in use by the Museum Reserve);

– interaction with local religious communities (through authorised representatives appointed in the structure of each community);

– interaction with the Administration of the municipality "Pskov City" on the development of the territory in the borders of the buffer zone of the property;

– interaction with other interested parties (through the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region).
SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”
OUTLOOK STRUCTURAL SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”
SCHEME OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV” AND STAKEHOLDER

WORLD HERITAGE SITE «MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV» AND ITS BUFFER ZONE

- RESPONSIBLE PERSON (FOCAL POINT) FOR COOPERATION WITH THE WH SITE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE
- WH SITE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR CONSERVATION AND USE OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF THE PSKOV REGION)
- ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY OF PSKOV
- PSKOV STATE UNITED HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND ART RESERVE MUSEUM
- RESPONSIBLE PERSONS (FOCAL POINTS) FOR COOPERATION WITH THE WH SITE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (WITHIN EACH LOCAL RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION)
- LOCAL RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES
- PSKOV REGION GOVERNMENTAL PUBLIC COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE
- OTHER CONCERNED PARTIES
4. Strategical goals and main directions of property management

Three main strategic goals of the Management Plan are:

– preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov", nominated to be included on the World Heritage List;

– creation of appropriate conditions for the sustainable development of the territory of the property and its immediate surroundings;

– achievement of public consent to the conservation, use and sustainable development of the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov".

According to the analysis of the current property state and existing potential menace, there were determined concrete activity directions, consistent with the strategic goals of the Management Plan.

For each of the directions, there was worked out a plan of activities and corresponding projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic goals</th>
<th>Main directions</th>
<th>Corresponding activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1: Preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”</td>
<td>preservation of property elements</td>
<td>– observance of the guiding principles of property elements restoration;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– monitoring of the restoration process;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– preservation of movable property;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>– safety and security ensuring of the property (Plan of catastrophic risks diminution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preservation of the urban</td>
<td>– determination of all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment of the property</td>
<td>Zones of possible transformation and regulation concrete parameters of these changes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- preservation of view perspectives, panorama and silhouette characteristics of the property elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of historical cultural and natural landscape</td>
<td>- carrying out scientific research and documental rationale of historical and current visual relations of the property elements;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- revitalization of the landscape in the buffer zone of the property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goal 2:**

**Creation of appropriate conditions for the sustainable development of the territory of the property and its immediate surroundings**

- Creation of the tourist and recreational cluster "Pskovsky"
- Actualization of the strategy of socio-economic development of Pskov Region

**Sustainable tourism development in the territory**

- Development of guidelines for tourism management
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 3: Achievement of public consent to the conservation, use and sustainable development of the property &quot;Monuments of Ancient Pskov&quot;</th>
<th>visitor management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>creation of conditions for the development of the local community</td>
<td>raising public awareness about the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>analyzing the annual results of the implementation of the Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popularization and promotion of the nominated property and organization of effective use of its potential</td>
<td>development of the popularization and presentation plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organization of the meetings of the Scientific, Methodological and Expert Council under the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties and the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>informing the concerned parties about current</td>
<td>holding press conferences, organizing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
activities and implementation of the Management plan

exhibitions,
– preparing video materials about restoration work on the elements of the property and demonstrating them on local TV channels;
– discussion of progress reports Implementation of the Management Plan;
– public discussion of new projects and initiatives wearing to the preservation and use of the property elements;
– participation of local residents in the adjustment of the management plan
– preparing and holding the celebrations, exhibitions, competitions, etc

5. Estimation of efficiency of the Management plan

In order to optimize the management process for the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" and timely adjustment of the Management Plan, the following
cyclic algorithm is used, which includes five stages: monitoring and data collection → analysis → report preparation → discussion → adjustments etc.

This approach will allow us to analyze the implementation of the Management Plan and help identify those parts of the plan that in practice prove their effectiveness, as well as those that may require revision and adjustment.

It is planned to consider these issues through open interaction and a dialogue with all interested parties.

The optimal implementation time for one cycle proposed by the algorithm is 1 year.

5.f. Sources and levels of finance

Measures for conservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites included in the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” nomination are carried out at the expense of federal and regional budgets, extrabudgetary sources, including funds of stakeholders.

The main source of funding is the Russian Federation budget, funding is provided from the federal target program “Culture of Russia 2012-2018”, the application for funding is formed on an annual basis.

In 2011-2014, 894.9 million rubles were allocated from the federal budget for the conservation of cultural heritage sites, including the following:

- conservation of fresco painting, foundations, floors, window openings and the facades of “The Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery” – 18.1 million rubles;
- conservation of the fresco painting of “The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 14th century of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery” – 14.7 million rubles.

In 2012, the conservation works of the Trinity Cathedral began (funding for 3 years – 13.9 million rubles), the buttresses were strengthened, the roof was repaired. The Pskov Region State Committee on conservation of cultural heritage sites
developed a list of measures for the conservation of properties in the medium term. The list of works includes research and development, works on conservation and adaptation, landscaping. The plan provides funding for works from the regional budget, extrabudgetary funds.

5.g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

On the territory of the Pskov region, the historical and cultural heritage is represented by numerous monuments of architecture, archeology and history, the need for study and conservation of which has made it possible to form a significant human potential:

- The State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties is staffed with personnel who have extensive experience in conservation and management of cultural heritage. The Committee developed and implemented mentoring programs.

- Currently, the Pskov branch of the Federal State Unitary Enterprise “Design Institute “Spetsproektrestavratsiya”, which specializes in research, design and research work in the field of preservation of cultural heritage, works in the city. The Institute has also carried out information and publishing activities aimed at the formation of uniform methodological approaches in the field of preservation and conservation of cultural heritage sites for many years.

- 15 licensed design and production organizations operate in the territory of the region in the field of cultural heritage conservation.

- The conservation department, climatology department, departments working directly in the territory of the elements of the property (“Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century”, “Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century”) as well as the museum educational centre operate in the structure of the Pskov Museum Reserve.
In the field of cultural heritage conservation, there are two specialized state institutions – “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region” (“Architecture”, “Restoration”, “Industrial and Civil Construction”), “Pskov Region Archaeological Center”, whose employees have a special education and extensive practical experience of work and solving conservation and management problems. “Pskov Region Archaeological Centre” carries out a scientific seminar “Archeology and History of Pskov and the Pskov Land” (since 1980) and a scientific and practical seminar for guides of Pskov on a regular basis.

Specialists are trained in a number of educational institutions of the region: Pskov State University (specialties: “Management”, “History”, “Tourism”), Pskov branch of the Russian International Academy of Tourism (educational programs for schoolchildren in specialties “Basics of Tourist and Excursion Activities” and “Basics of Tourism and Social and Cultural Services”, secondary vocational and higher education in specialties “Tourism”, “Tourism Management”, “State and Municipal Management”), Federal State Budget Institution of Higher Professional Education “Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics” (specialty “Tourism”)

In November 2016 – May 2017, the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties e together with the Department of Education of the Pskov Region organized and carried out the “School of Heritage Conservators”, practical lectures on conservation, management, research and protection of cultural heritage sites for senior schoolchildren and 1-4 year students of secondary schools.

Based on the results of attending lectures, one graduate decided to continue her studies in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Under the agreement of the Pskov Region Administration and St. Petersburg State University of Culture and Art, she is transferred to study according to the specialty “Museum Studies and Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites”. Upon completion of the study, it is planned to find employment at the Research and Production Center for the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region.
To improve the qualifications of working specialists within the framework of the “Culture, conservation of cultural heritage and development of tourism in the territory of the region for 2014-2020” (subprogram “Heritage”) state program of the Pskov region, it is planned to organize special internships in the management of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” world heritage site, attending international, Russian, interregional conferences and seminars on the conservation of historical and cultural heritage and its management, as well as training seminars for municipal employees, who supervise the conservation of cultural heritage sites.

In connection with the transfer of the nominated properties to local religious organizations use, one of the important issues is the staff provision of these organizations by specialists (art historians, climatologists, restorers, custodians). For this purpose, within the framework of cooperation with representatives of the Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church, expert consultations are carried out with representatives of local religious communities.

5.h. Visitor facilities and infrastructure

According to the official statistics, the tourist flow to the Pskov region in 2014 was 302 300, in 2015 – 371 600, and 2016 – 347 300 people. By 2020, it is planned to increase the number of tourists to 600,000 people.

Tourism development (primarily, cultural and entertainment) is one of the priority areas of socio-economic development of the region. The integrated program of sustainable tourism development is included in the “Strategy of socio-economic development of the Pskov Region until 2020” program (subprogram “Tourism” of the “Culture, conservation of cultural heritage and development of tourism in the region for 2014-2020” state program of the Pskov region). An enlarged investment project was developed – tourist and recreational cluster “Pskovsky”. The implementation of the “Tourism” subprogram activities and a tourist and recreational cluster will make it possible to create a comfortable and safe tourist environment that provides access to the nomination elements of different categories
of the population and visitors of the region, as well as providing monuments visitors with the necessary information and services.

Promotion of elements included in the nomination and the territory of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is carried out by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties and the Pskov Museum Reserve, which includes information centers. Since the end of 2010, the Information Tourist Center (ITC) has been functioning in Pskov (statistical studies show an annual increase in applications to ITC).

Work on the promotion of the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is carried out in several directions:

- Promotion in the tourist market (informational support of the tourist product);
  - advertising campaigns on Pskov Region tourist resources promotion in the domestic and international tourist market;
  - preparation and filming of popular science films for specialized channels;
  - publication of advertising and presentation booklets, popular science products, maps (15 booklets, books and maps were published during last three years), all materials are available in the information tourist center and are also distributed at major tourist exhibitions and fairs;
  - holding cultural All-Russian Week “Museum and Children” events; festival of children’s museum programs “Pskov Kremlin 2015”, historical holiday in the Dovmont city; “We are Pskovites” folk programs in the Administrative Chamber; mini-excursions to the historical center of Pskov (Audio guide on the bus); “Historical picnic”, “Museum Saturday”, “Vacations with the museum” cultural and educational programs; “To the museum together with my mother”, “Art lovers”, “Night of museums” actions etc., in 2016 more than 58 000, in the first half of 2017 – 29 000 people took part in the events;
  - organization of major promotions in St. Petersburg
plan for promotion and popularization of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” nominated property, including plan for historical and bibliographic and scientific research, publishing plan (plan for the preparation of information and popular science publications) for the nomination elements and the development of a navigation project for the city of Pskov with installation of bilingual (Russian/English) road and street signs, information stands for tourism infrastructure sites and properties included in the nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, UNESCO logo, installing information terminals, as well as the development of mobile devices software (guides, virtual tours);

it is planned to create a network of information tourist centres in the districts of the region.

- Interaction with representatives of the tourism sector
  - special tours for media representatives and tour operators engaged in domestic tourism;
  - preparation of guides (including lecturing, developing and carrying out of educational programs): in 2016, 1529 lectures were read and attended by 37.9 thousand people, more than 34 thousand people attended educational programs.

- Posting of information in the Internet telecommunications network
  - information about exhibitions, expositions of the Pskov Museum Reserve, events for various categories of residents and guests of Pskov is posted and updated on the site of the Pskov Museum Reserve (http://museums.pskov.ru/home);
  - the Pskov Region Administration created the site “Heritage of the Pskov Land” (http://www.culture.pskov.ru), containing information about the cultural heritage sites of the region, including monuments of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” nomination. The site administration is planned to be transferred to the “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region” (including for posting actual information about the elements and events of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” developed by the future Wh Site Development and Management Service);
Pskov Region tourist site ([http://tourism.pskov.ru](http://tourism.pskov.ru)) is being developed, containing information about the cultural heritage sites of the region, including the elements of the nominated property (available in Russian, English and German);

- to promote the region, the accounts were created in popular social networks VKontakte (the official Pskov Region and the ITC accounts), Facebook, Twitter;
- information on the properties of the cultural heritage of Pskov and the Pskov region is presented on the sites of the Pskov Region Administration ([http://www.pskov.ru/region/kultura/arhitektura](http://www.pskov.ru/region/kultura/arhitektura)) and the Head of the City of Pskov ([http://pskovgorod.ru](http://pskovgorod.ru));
- on the website of the Pskov Diocesan Administration there is information about the religious monuments included in the nomination (elements 2.1-2.14) ([http://www.pskov-eparhia.ellink.ru/browse/show_news_type.php?r_id=928](http://www.pskov-eparhia.ellink.ru/browse/show_news_type.php?r_id=928));
- it is planned to create a special site that will contain information on the elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” nominated property, its features and outstanding universal value.

- Museum maintenance

At the moment museum expositions are located in two elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property – Pogankin Chambers (element 3.2) and Administrative Chambers (element 3.1). In the Pogankin Chambers there are four expositions (“Decorative and Applied Art”, “Pskov Icon Painting”, “Pskov Art Silver”, “1100-Year Old Pskov in the History of Russia”). The collection of the “Pskov Kremlin” department in the Administrative Chamber has 281 museum items.

The excursions to the expositions of the Pskov Museum Reserve are carried out in three European languages, English, German and French. In the museum spaces there are indexes and museum labels in Russian and English.
Elements 3.1 and 3.2, included in the “Monuments of Fortification Architecture” component, are properties of the museum display and are used by the Pskov Museum Reserve for housing the expositions.

Elements 2.1-2.2, 2.4-2.14, included in the “Monuments of Religious Architecture” component are used for their original functional purpose and are functioning churches. For parishioners and visitors there are stands with information on the history of properties.

- Tourist infrastructure

Over the past few years, the infrastructure for city and region tourists and visitors reception has changed qualitatively. The tourist industry of the Pskov region includes tourist companies (tour operators and agencies), accommodation facilities (hospitality system), as well as food enterprises, recreational facilities, engineering, municipal and road infrastructure.

Currently, 49 tourist companies operate on the territory of the Pskov region. Among of them 11 companies are engaged in domestic tourism, 2 companies are oriented on international entry, 6 companies - on international entry and exit, and 32 companies - on travel agent activities.

In the Pskov region there are 112 hotels (including 27 recreation centers, 22 guest houses (rural and ecological tourism), 4 sanatoriums, 3 hostels). The number of accommodation facilities is 3353 rooms, a one-time capacity – about 7000 seats.

In Pskov, there are more than 150 food outlets. There is a tendency to increase the number of cafes, restaurants, bars, as well as to improve the quality of services and their differentiation. In recent years, fast food chain companies such as “Hesburger”, “KFC”, “Wasabi”, “Sushi shop”, “Sushi WOK”, “Chainaya lozhka”, “Double Coffee”, “Traveler’s coffee” have been opened in Pskov.

- Transportation

The degree of transport infrastructure development has a great influence on the tourist attractiveness of the region. The region is crossed by main automobile and railroads connecting the region with large urban agglomerations of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Riga and Tallinn. In addition, there are two relatively large airports in
the region: in Pskov and Velikiye Luki. Pskov Airport has an international status and a great potential for receiving and sending domestic tourists, it allows to take all existing types of passenger aircraft of both domestic and foreign production. At the moment, flights are carried out in the directions Pskov – Moscow – Pskov, Pskov – St. Petersburg – Pskov.

- Safety ensuring

The most visited nomination properties at the moment are: the Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery, the Pogankin Chambers, the Administrative Chambers. At these sites, there is a system for ensuring tourists safety. Security and protection of the elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” nominated property is achieved through a combination of operational actions of staff and effective technical means, most appropriate to the tasks of protection, as well as the prevention and timeliness of preventing the very possibility of a threat. All the nomination properties are equipped with automatic security, fire alarm, alarm systems, external and internal firefighting systems, lightning protection, video surveillance systems. The security service carries out regular preventive inspections, control of fire safety.

- Accessible environment

Pskov is one of the six target cities in Russia implementing the project of international cooperation “Friendly cities”, aimed at creating conditions for the integrated development of town natural and cultural environment accessible to people with disabilities. Within the framework of the project, the Pskov regional organization of the All-Russian Society of Disabled People in cooperation with the Pskov Museum Reserve, non-commercial organizations of Pskov and the Pskov Region and students of the Pskov State University are carrying out a survey of the territory of the Dovmontov city (the Administrative Chambers are located in its southern part, element 3.2), planning of footpath and pedestrian network for disabled people and preparation of audio guides.

In addition, the Pskov Museum Reserve prepares project offers for ensuring the availability of museum display facilities.
The complex restoration project of the Pskov Kremlin includes “Ensuring accessibility” section.

5.i. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The regional cultural heritage promotion issue is one of the activities in the field of the historical and cultural heritage conservation. The presence of a large number of monuments is one of the resources for the development of the economy and, first of all, for cultural and educational tourism. Activities related to the promotion of heritage and development of cultural and educational tourism are provided by the following programs:

- Federal target program “Development of domestic and incoming tourism in the Russian Federation in 2011-2018” (creation of a tourist and recreational cluster “Pskovsky”);
- State program of the Pskov region “Culture, conservation of cultural heritage and development of tourism in the territory of the region for 2014-2020” (subprograms “Heritage” and “Tourism”);
- Municipal program “Culture, conservation of heritage and development of tourism in the territory of the “City of Pskov” municipal entity.

In connection with the implementation of the World Bank’s project “Museum Quarter” by the Pskov Museum Reserve, a plan for the development of the Pskov Museum Reserve for 2019-2024 is being developed.

5.j. Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)

According to the staffing schedule of state cultural institutions, about 80 people work in the sphere of cultural heritage conservation in the city of Pskov:

- State Budgetary Institution of Culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region” – 13 specialists;
“Pskov Region Archaeological Centrer” – 14 specialists;

Pskov Museum Reserve:
- security department – 7 employees,
- “Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery” department – 7 employees,
- “Pskov Kremlin” department – 14 employees,
- excursion department – 10 employees,
- scientific and educational department – 3 employees.

15 specialists work in the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties in different areas of activity.

In the Pskov and Porkhov diocese, it was made a decision to appoint a dean, responsible for the repair and restoration of churches.

This quantitative composition of specialists ensures the conservation of cultural heritage sites, the professional level of specialists will allow conserving the outstanding universal value of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property for future generations.

6. MONITORING

The current legislature requires regular check of the object of cultural heritage every five years. The monitoring of the objects of federal significance is performed at the cost of the federal budget. The State Committee of the Pskov region on the protection of the objects of cultural heritage performs annual checks of the objects condition. Within the last three years, control activities on 87 objects were performed, in addition to that, this work is also performed by such subordinate institutions of culture as Research and development center of historical and culture monuments protection and use, Archeological center of the Pskov region. According to the monitoring, the condition of the objects is satisfactory. Within the recent four years after the monitoring repair and restoration works were performed at the Church Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill) and started at the
Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of Snetogorsky Monastery, the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery, The Pogankin Chambers, Pokrovskaya Tower, repair and restoration works are almost completed at the Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), design works at the Church of Koz’ma and Damian are under way. Every object is provided with the recommendations on further works. The monitoring also gave the basis for the repair and reconstruction works plan and adaptation works for the nominated objects until 2020.

Special objects under monitoring include frescos of the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of Snetogorsky Monastery and the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery.

The frescos of the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of Snetogorsky Monastery (second quarter of the 12th century) were painted by Greek masters under the order of Novgorodian Metropolitan Nifont. Unique in its completeness ensemble of ancient Russia frescos is closely connected with the classic monuments of Greek art of the 12th century. By the amount of the frescos (around 80%) and their condition, this ensemble has a huge historical, cultural, scientific and artistic value. The works on fresco opening and strengthening of the plaster and painting layers were preformed several times in the 20th century. The fresco condition is constantly monitored since 1987.

In the end of 1980s – beginning of 1990s the specialists of All-Union Restoration research and development institute has performed a set of research works on this object: they performed research works and developed a list of recommendations on the monument preservation (which is still in use by the museum workers); they also performed a microbiological research of the painting, assessment of fencing, geological and hydrological surveys to identify the reasons of moisture contamination of the fencing; also the paint layer of the frescos was investigated and the reasons of its deterioration.

In 1992, fresco restoration was started by the team of the Interregional scientific artistic administration of the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation
headed by V.D. Sarabjanov) which is currently under way. They have opened the strengthened the mural paintings in the northern and southern parts of the cross under the cupola except for the two lower layers where the works shall be performed in parallel with the architecture restoration.

The monitoring of the frescos of the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God until 2013 was performed by the specialists of Pskov Museum Reserve. In 1985-1995 accident prevention measures were preformed; they included soil and painting layer stabilization, interlacing and plastering. The painting was cleared from all later ground and plaster laminations. Now, all frescos have been cleared from emergency condition, but there is still a set of restoration events is still awaiting; they are aimed at bringing them to exhibiting condition. Namely, it is required to delete the remains of whitening, glassy litter, to restore minor ground loss, perform plastering, toning, secondary disinfection of the fresco surface, secondary soil and painting layer stabilization. In 2014, fresco painting restoration on the southern and northern strengthened arches was finished. The lower zone of the walls with a significant part of open masonry and plaster of the 16th century requires a full set of restoration works aimed at bringing this part to the exhibiting condition.

Museum exhibitions are now located in two elements of the World Heritage Property – Pogankin Chambers and Administrative Chamber. Pogankin Chambers host four exhibitions:

- Arts and crafts,
- Pskov icon painting,
- Pskov silver artwork,
- 1100 year old Pskov in the history of Russia.

Altogether 1015 museum items are exhibited. The building is equipped with security and fire alarms. “Pskov icon painting” and “Pskov silver artwork” are equipped with three levels of security. Show-cases with valuable items in “1100 year old Pskov in the history of Russia” have the third level of security.
The collection of “Pskov Kremlin” department in the Administrative Chamber has 281 museum items. The exhibitions are monitored constantly via the Pskov Museum Reserve checking. Museum items are forwarded for the exhibition for temporary safe keeping. Every exhibition is provided with protective and topographic inventory. Following this inventory the research associate checks the items according to the protective and topographic inventory every morning and evening, signs the register and forwards the exhibition to the custodians; after the working day the custodian checks the items and forwards them to the research associate. Once in a month the renovators examine the items during the cleaning day. After the examination, the renovators prepare reports to be checked by the chief custodian. The decision on restoration are made based on the reports and decisions of the restoration council. The rules of museum storage are identified in “Museum items book keeping and storage instruction”, Moscow, 1985 and “Internal museum instructions” of Pskov Museum Reserve.

6.a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

The elements of the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are in satisfactory condition, 50% of the objects were provided with restoration and repair works, 30% of objects are under restoration and repair at the moment, and 20% of objects still require restoration and repair works and adaptation to the modern use.

Most territories adjacent to the elements of WHP are landscaped. In the territories adjacent to churches, except the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the Snetogorsky Monastery, in order to improve the condition of the monument it is possible to remove the cultural layer of the recent centuries and to decrease the daylight surface.

The most of the territories of the elements of World Heritage Property is landscaped, but the territories of 2 objects require cut-and-fill since it is necessary to decrease the daylight surface. This is attributed to the cultural layer of the 20th century.
Preservation orders are signed for most monuments; there is no preservation order for Gremyachaya Tower since there is no user for it. It is planned to sign the preservation order with the owner of the object – Local office of the Federal Property Management Agency in the Pskov Region. The format of the preservation order also requires an act of technical condition and list of works to be performed within a certain period of time.

By its location only the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery is endangered by floods. In order to decrease the flood risks a corresponding plan was developed and persons responsible for the rectification of the consequences were appointed. Pskov Museum Reserve and the State Committee of the Pskov region on protection of objects of cultural heritage specialists cooperate with the Ministry of Emergency Situations local office to prevent floods and eliminate ice jams of Velikaya river.

For the ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery which includes the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God there is a danger of Velikaya river bank destruction; some works on bank stabilization were already performed. It is planned to finalize the corrections and complete these works.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Periodicity</th>
<th>Location of records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of WHP elements condition</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Archive of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- object mapping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- photofixation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature and humidity monitoring</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Pskov Museum Reserve, Orthodox Religious community of the Snetogorsky Monastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(objects with fresco paintings and museum objects)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of floodwaters during spring (March-May)</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Pskov Museum Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of compliance with orders after objects inspection</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Archive of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of tourist access conditions at the objects which have visitors number restrictions</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Pskov Museum Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of museum articles in the exhibitions (preventive restoration inspections of museum articles)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Pskov Museum Reserve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Monitoring of fire-fighter systems and security alarm, video surveillance, emergency buttons | Twice a year | Pskov Museum Reserve 
Extra-departmental security service of Internal Affairs Directorate of the Pskov region |

6.b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

The monitoring of the condition of the objects of cultural heritage is performed by the specialists of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties and state budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”.

236
State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties

Domicile: Pskov, Konnaya str. 2, e-mail: info@gkn.pskov.ru

State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”

Domicile: Pskov, Peshkina str. 3/13, tel. +7 8112 723578, e-mail: pskov-npc@yandex.ru

6.c. Results of previous reporting exercises

The monitoring of the condition of the cultural properties was performed in 2010 during the preparation of a long-term regional targeted program “Cultural heritage of the Pskov Region (2011-2015)”. The results became the basis for the development of a list of activities on the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Pskov Region, a list of priority objects, types of works and required funding were identified. Within the period of implementation a considerable amount of repair, restoration and adaptation works were performed: conservation roofing on Gremyachaya Tower; Trinity Cathedral roof repairs and the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery restoration and repairs were started; repair and restoration works at Church of St. George so Vzvoza (at the descent) and Church Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill) were completed. The reports on these works are kept in the archive of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties.

7. DOCUMENTATION

7.a. Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id. No.</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Caption</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Photographer</th>
<th>Copyright owner</th>
<th>Contact details of copyright owner</th>
<th>Non-exclusive cession of rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.a.1</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century». View from the north</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.2</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15th century». View from the north-east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.3</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century». View from the south-east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.4</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century». View from the south-west</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Number</td>
<td>Image Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.5</td>
<td>«Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century». View from the north-east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.6</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830». View from the west</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.7</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830». View from the north</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.8</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830». View from the south-east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830». The church of Seraphim of Sarov on the ground floor of the cathedral.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830». The iconostasis. View from the central nave</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830». The iconostasis. View from the northern nave</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Institutional Information</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.13</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830. The vaults of the central part of the Cathedral</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.14</td>
<td>Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, 1830. Interiors</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.15</td>
<td>The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240. View from the north</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.16</td>
<td>The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G.</td>
<td>Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.17</td>
<td>«The Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery» View from the east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.18</td>
<td>«The Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery» View from the north</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.19</td>
<td>«The Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery» View from the south</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.20</td>
<td>«The Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery». The altar apse. Fragment of fresco</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.21</td>
<td>«The Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery». The cupola. Fragment of fresco painting with a scene of «The Transfiguration»</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.22</td>
<td>«The Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery». «The Lamentation» (in the lunette of the north arm of the interior cross)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.23</td>
<td>«The Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery». Fragment of fresco paintings on the southern arm of the interior cross</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.24</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.25</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.26</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.27</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery». The eastern wall of the western arm of the interior cross. «The Crucifixion»</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>«The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery». The eastern wall of the southern arm of the interior cross. «The Nativity of the Mother of God»</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery». The eastern wall. An Angel from the scene «Annunciation»</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>M.Y. Glushchenko</td>
<td>«Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century». View from the east</td>
<td>Phone: 723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.32</td>
<td>«Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century». View from the west</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.33</td>
<td>«Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries». View from the south</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.34</td>
<td>«Church of Pokrova (Intercession) ot Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries». View from the northwest</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.35</td>
<td>«Church of Koz'ma and Damian from Primostye (from near the bridge), remains of the belfry, the gates, the fence, 15th-17th centuries». View from the northwest</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td>Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.36</td>
<td>«Church of Koz’ma and Damian from Primostye (from near the bridge), remains of the belfry, the gates, the fence, 15th-17th centuries». View from the west</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.37</td>
<td>«Church of Koz’ma and Damian from Primostye (from near the bridge), remains of the belfry, the gates, the fence, 15th-17th centuries». View from the northwest.</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.38</td>
<td>«Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (Church of St. George by the road leading up the bank), 1494» View from the north</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.39</td>
<td>«Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (Church of St. George by the road leading up the bank), 1494» View from the northwest</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>State budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Image Title</td>
<td>View Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Institution Details</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
<td>Approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.40</td>
<td>«Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (Church of St. George by the road leading up the bank), 1494» View from the south</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.41</td>
<td>«Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489». View from the east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.42</td>
<td>«Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489». View from the northeast.</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.43</td>
<td>«Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489». View from the north</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Church of Dormition from Paromenye (from near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521». View from the west</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Church of Dormition from Paromenye (from near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521». View from the southeast</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Church of St.Nicholas so Usokhi (from the dry place), 16th century». View from the south</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Church of St.Nicholas so Usokhi (from the dry place), 16th century». View from the west.</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.48</td>
<td>«Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century». View from the east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.49</td>
<td>«Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century». View from the west</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.50</td>
<td>«The Old Church of Ascension, 15th century». View from the south</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.51</td>
<td>«The Old Church of Ascension, 15th century». View from the east</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>723578, 723678</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.52</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Church Vasiliya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century». View from the southwest</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>state budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.53</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Church Vasiliya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century». View from the northeast</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>state budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.54</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century». View from the northeast.</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>state budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.55</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century». View from the northeast.</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>state budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678 e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.56</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Pogankin Chambers, 17th century». View from the northeast</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.57</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Pogankin Chambers, 17th century». View from the southwest</td>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>A.G. Kalinenko</td>
<td>tate budgetary institution of culture “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region”</td>
<td>Phone:723578, 723678</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:pskov-npc@yandex.ru">pskov-npc@yandex.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.58</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro. Church of Zinaida of Tarsia</td>
<td>May 27, 2017</td>
<td>Kamyshev Andrej</td>
<td>Kamyshev Andrej</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:kamyshev@inbox.ru">kamyshev@inbox.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.59</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Pokrovsky Cathedral of the Marfo-Mariinsky Convent in Moscow</td>
<td>August 22, 2017</td>
<td>Mayakov Mihail</td>
<td>Mayakov Mihail</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:budo@list.ru">budo@list.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.60</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>The Church of the Life-Giving Trinity in the village of Bekhovo</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
<td>Mayakov Mihail</td>
<td>Mayakov Mihail</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:budo@list.ru">budo@list.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.61</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Patriarchal Metochion of St. Nicholas, italian town of Bari»</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
<td>Miriana Di Vagno</td>
<td>Miriana Di Vagno</td>
<td>Phone: +393279970540</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.62</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Patriarchal Metochion of St. Nicholas, italian town of Bari»</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
<td>Miriana Di Vagno</td>
<td>Miriana Di Vagno</td>
<td>Phone: +393279970540</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.63</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Patriarchal Metochion of St. Nicholas, italian town of Bari»</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
<td>Vagno Miriana Di</td>
<td>Phone: +393279970540</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.64</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Patriarchal Metochion of St. Nicholas, italian town of Bari»</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
<td>Vagno Miriana Di</td>
<td>Phone: +393279970540</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.65</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Patriarchal Metochion of St. Nicholas, italian town of Bari»</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
<td>Vagno Miriana Di</td>
<td>Phone: +393279970540</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.66</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Patriarchal Metochion of St. Nicholas, italian town of Bari»</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
<td>Vagno Miriana Di</td>
<td>Phone: +393279970540</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.67</td>
<td>Image</td>
<td>«Patriarchal Metochion of St. Nicholas, italian town of Bari»</td>
<td>August 28, 2017</td>
<td>Vagno Miriana Di</td>
<td>Phone: +393279970540</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.68</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Arch wall</td>
<td>1945-1990</td>
<td>Specialists of Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone +7(495) 951-13-58 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.69</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Marblings</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone +7(495) 951-13-58 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.70</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Pentecost</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone +7(495) 951-13-58 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.71</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Northern arch</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone +7(495) 951-13-58 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.72</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Southern arch</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone +7(495) 951-13-58 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.73</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Northern wall. Marblings</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone +7(495) 951-13-58 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.74</td>
<td>Cartography</td>
<td>Northern wall. Martyr</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Interregional</td>
<td>Phone +7(495) 951-13-58</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Cartogram</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>e-mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.75</td>
<td>Cartogram</td>
<td>Northern wall. Martyrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone: +7(495) 951-13-58</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.76</td>
<td>Cartogram</td>
<td>Northern wall. Stylite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone: +7(495) 951-13-58</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.77</td>
<td>Cartogram</td>
<td>Southern wall. Marblings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone: +7(495) 951-13-58</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.78</td>
<td>Cartogram</td>
<td>Southern wall. Martyr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone: +7(495) 951-13-58</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.79</td>
<td>Cartogram</td>
<td>Southern wall. Martyrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone: +7(495) 951-13-58</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.80</td>
<td>Cartogram</td>
<td>Southern wall. Stylite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interregional Scientific Conservation Art Department</td>
<td>Phone: +7(495) 951-13-58</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@mnrhu.ru">info@mnrhu.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.81</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Fortification complex of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower 16th century</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Rudenko T.V.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.82</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>The Ensemble of the Kremlin: bell-tower of the Trinity Cathedral, 17th century; 1830</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Rudenko T.V.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property ID</td>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Property Committee</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.83</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>B.I. Averdinceva, A.N. Bogina, K.A. Fyodorova</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.84</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Izotova L.E.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.85</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>B.I. Averdinceva, A.N. Bogina, K.A. Fyodorova</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.86</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>1970, 1989</td>
<td>Rahmanin N.S., Nikitin V.E.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.87</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>B. &amp; K. Skobelcyns</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.88</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Lebedeva V.A.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.89</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>B.I. Averdinceva,</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Responsible</td>
<td>Org.</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.90</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (Church of St. George by the road leading up the bank), 1494</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Lebedeva V.A.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.91</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>The Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>I. Golubeva</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.92</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Church of Koz’ma and Damian from Primostye (from near the bridge), remains of the belfry, the gates, the fence, 15th-17th centuries</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Lebedeva V.A.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.93</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>B. &amp; K. Skobelcyns</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.94</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Church of St.Nicholas so Usokhi (from the dry place), 16th century</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Lebedeva V.A.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.а.95</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16th century</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Rudenko T.V. using the plan of Lebedeva V.A.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44</td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.96</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Lebedeva V.A.</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.97</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>The Old Church of Ascension, 15th century</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>B.I. Averdinceva, A.N. Bogina, K.A. Fyodorova</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a.98</td>
<td>Building plan</td>
<td>Church of Dormition from Paromenye (from near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>B.I. Averdinceva, A.N. Bogina, K.A. Fyodorova</td>
<td>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</td>
<td>Phone: (8112) 29-99-44 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@gkn.pskov.ru">info@gkn.pskov.ru</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

**Volume 1**

Nomination dossier of the Cultural Heritage Site “The Monuments of Ancient Pskov”

**Volume 2**

Photographs, plans: buffer zones, boundaries of the nominated property component parts, cartograms, schemes of buildings

**Volume 3**

1. Extracts from the Federal property register (land lots)
2. Extracts from the Federal property register
3. Uncompensated use agreements
4. Copies of preservation orders

**Volume 4**

1. Copy of the Provision of the Council of Ministers of RSFSR №1327
2. Extract from the Strategy of development of the Pskov region until 2020
3. Extract from the Strategy of development of Pskov until 2020
4. Extract from the state program of the Pskov region “Culture, preservation of cultural heritage and tourism development in the territory of the region (2015-2020)”
5. Copy of the Provision on the State Committee of the Pskov region on protection of objects of cultural heritage

**Volume 4.** Management plan for the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”

**Volume 5.** Appendices to the Management plan

1. Plan of activities to preserve universal value of the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”
2. Information on works performed at the elements of the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”
3. Provision on the research and methodology and expert council under the State Committee of the Pskov region on preservation, use, promotion and state protection of the objects of cultural heritage
4. Risk Reduction plan

7.c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property
In 2014-2015 eight objects of the cultural heritage included in the nomination World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” received registration numbers in the Unified State Register of the objects of cultural heritage:

2. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16th century – № 601510265670026
3. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17th century, – № 601510272420066;
4. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the bell-tower, 1830 – № 601510272420076;
5. Cathedral of *Ioann Predtecha* (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240 – № 611210001650006;
7. Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century – №601520041570006;
8. Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14th century – № 601510251360006;
9. Church of *Pokrova* (Intercession) *ot Proloma* (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th centuries – № 601510242910006;
10. Church of Koz’ma and Damian _s Primostya_ (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th centuries – № 601520271640006

11. Church _Georgiya so Vzvoza_ (St. George near the river descent), 1494 – № 601510243080006;

12. Church of the Theophany with a belfry, 1489 – № 601440049410006;

13. Church of Dormition _s Paromenya_ (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521 – № 611310001600006;

14. Church _Nikoly so Usokhi_ (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century – № 601510276010006;

15. Church of Peter and Paul _s Buya_ (at the burial place), 16th century – № 601410221770006;

16. Church of Old Ascension, 15th century – №601520268500006;

17. Church _Vasiliya na Gorke_ (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century – № 601510230270006;

18. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century – № 601520272420006;


The documents for other elements of the nomination are under consideration by the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation.

7.d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held
State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties
Chairperson: Yakovleva Elena Aleksandrovna
Address: 180000 Russia, Pskov, Konnaya str. 2.
Tel/fax: +7 (8112) 299944
Web site: www.info@gkn.pskov.ru

7.e. Bibliography
3. Алферова Г.В. Собор Спасо - Мирожского монастыря // Архитектурное наследство. М. 1958. Вып. 10
4. Аракчеев В. А. Псковский край в XV-XVII веках. Общество и государство. СПб. 2003
5. Бах Дитер, Смирнов Владлен. Немецкие следы в одном русском городе. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal «Редакция газеты «Новости Пскова», 1997
6. Белецкий В.Д. Довмонтов город. Архитектура и монументальная живопись XVI в, Л., 1986
8. Белецкий С.В. К вопросу о начале распространения на Псковщине христианства // Археологическое изучение Пскова. Псков. 1988
9. Белецкий С.В. Начало Пскова. СПб. 1996
10. Березский А. Историко-археологический очерк. Псков. 1887
11. Бетин Л.В. О реставрации стенописи Преображенского собора Мирожского монастыря в Пскове // Реставрация и исследования памятников культуры. М. 1992. Вып. 2
12. Болховитинов Е. История княжества Псковского. Киев, 1831 (Переиздание. Псков, 2009)
13. Булкин В.А. Архитектура Пскова XII в. (вопросы датировки) // Программа «Храм».
15. Василев И.И. Археологический указатель г. Пскова и его окрестностей. СПб. 1898
16. Василев И.И. Псковский Спасо-Мирожский мужской третьякклассный монастырь. Историко-статистический очерк. Псков, 1868
17. Голубева И. Б., Никитин В. Е. Архитектура собора Рождества Богородицы Снетогорского монастыря // Древнерусское искусство. Художественная жизнь Пскова и искусство поздневизантийской эпохи. М. 2008
18. Голубева И. Б., Сарабьянов В. Д. Собор Рождества Богородицы Снетогорского монастыря. М. 2002
19. Грабарь И. Э. История русской архитектуры. М. 1909
20. Грабарь И.Э. Зодчество Новгорода и Пскова. М. 1969
21. Действующее руководство по реализации Конвенции об охране Всемирного наследия (01.02.2005 г.)
22. Демичева Н.Н. О датировке памятников домонгольского зодчества в Пскове // Краткие сообщения института археологии. М. 1989. Вып.198
23. Дмитриев И.Д. Псковский Иоанно-Предтеченский женский монастырь. Историко-археологический очерк.Псков ,1913
24. Дневник последнего похода Стефана Батория на Россию (Осада Пскова) с двумя рисунками. Псков, 1882 г. сост. О.Н.Милевский
25. Древний Псков: История. Искусство. Археология. Новые исследования, М. 1988
26. Житие князя Всеволода-Гавриила и Слово на обретение его мощей. Псков. 1992
27. Житие Нифонта. Памятники старинной русской литературы. СПб. 1862. Вып.4
28. Известия Центрального бюро краеведения. 1927, № 9
29. Ильинский И. Историческое описание города Пскова и его древних пригородов с самого их основания. Ч.1-VI, СПб. 1790
30. Карамзин Н.М. История государства Российского, М. издательство «Книга» 1989 г. том IX.
31. Комеч А. И. Древнерусское зодчество XII-XIV вв. М. 1990
32. Комеч А.И. Каменная летопись Пскова XII- начала XVI вв. М. 1993
34. Круглова Т. В. К истории создания первых монастырей в Пскове // Древнерусское искусство. Художественная жизнь Пскова и искусство поздневизантийской эпохи. М. 2008
35. Круглова Т. В. Об устройстве псковских монастырей в XIV-XVI вв. // Михайловская Пушкиниана. Вып.12. М. 2000
37. Кушнир И.И. Архитектура Новгорода. Л. 1991
38. Лабутина И.К. Археологическое наследие и проблемы истории Пскова // Псков в Российской и Европейской истории. М. 2003. т.1
39. Лабутина И.К. Историческая топография Пскова XIV-XV вв. М. 1985
40. Лагуцин И.И. «И бысть тишина в рустей земли». К вопросу о датировке Спасо-Преображенского собора Мирожского монастыря в Пскове // Древний Псков. История. Искусство. Археология. Новые исследования. М. 1988
42. Лифшиц Л. И. Очерки истории живописи древнего Пскова. Фрески собора Рождества Богородицы Снетогорского монастыря. М. 2004
43. Максимов П. Н. Архитектура Новгородской земли // Всеобщая история архитектуры. Т. 3. М. 1966
44. Максимов П. Н. Творческие методы древнерусских зодчих. М. 1976
45. Мильчик М.И., Штеньдер Г.М. Западные камеры собора Мирожского монастыря во Пскове (К вопросу о первоначальной композиции храма) // Древнерусское искусство. Художественная культура X - первой половины XIII вв. М. 1988
46. Михайлов С. П. Исследование собора Иоанна Предтечи в Пскове // Сб. Археология и архитектура. Краткие сообщения. АН СССР, Институт археологии, вып. 172, М., 1982
47. Михайлов С. П. Первоначальное убранство интерьера собора Иоанновского монастыря в Пскове // Древнерусское искусство. Художественная культура X–перв. пол. XIII вв. М. 1988
48. Морозкина Е.Н. Церковное зодчество древнего Пскова Т. 1, 2. М. 2007
49. Никологорская О. Картины истории России. М., 2009. С.19
50. Окулич-Казарин Н.Ф. Спутник по древнему Пскову. Псков, 1913 (переиздание, Псков, 2001)
52. Павлинов А.М. Спасо-Мирожский монастырь // Древности. Т. XIII. М. 1889
53. Плешанова И.И. Псковские архитектурные керамические пояса // Советская археология. 1963. № 2. С. 211–226.47.
54. Постановление Правительства Российской Федерации от 12.09.2015 № 972 «Об утверждении Положения о зонах охраны объектов культурного наследия (памятников истории и культуры) народов Российской Федерации»
55. Постановление Правительства Российской Федерации от 28.11.2013 № 1095 «Об утверждении требований к определению границ территории исторического поселения»
56. Псков на старых открытках. Сост. Левин Н.Ф. Вып. 1. Псков. 2000
57. Псковская старина. Труды Псковского церковно-археологического комитета. Псков. Вып. 1. 1910.
58. Псковские летописи, под ред. А.Н.Носонова. Вып.11, М.,1955 с.73
59. Псковские летописи, Том V. Вып. 1, 2. М. 2003
60. Псковские хроники: история края в документах и исследованиях. Вып. 1, 2000 г.
61. Псковский набат. Газета. 1928. 13 декабря; 1927. 26 мая; 1924. 28 марта
63. Раппопорт П.А. Древнерусская архитектура. СПб. 1993
64. Раппопорт П.А. Строительное производство Древней Руси XI – XIII вв. СПб. 1994
65. Руководство по выполнению Конвенции об охране Всемирного наследия (март 1999 г.)
66. Сарабьянов В. Д. Росписи боковых апсид собора Мирожского монастыря и истоки их иконографической программы // Сб. искусство христианского мира. Вып. 7. М. 2003
67. Сарабьянов В. Д. Спасо-Преображенский собор Мирожского монастыря. М. 2010
68. Сарабьянов В.Д. Фрески древнего Пскова. М. 1993
69. Седов В.В «Становление Пскова» в кн. «Псков в российской и европейской истории» М.МГУП,2003 т.1
71. Седов Вл.В. Псковская архитектура XIV-XV веков. Происхождение и становление традиции. М. 1992
72. Седов Вл.В. Псковская архитектура XVI века. М. 1996
73. Седов Вл.В. Становление Пскова // Псков в Российской и Европейской истории. Т.1 М. МГУП. 2003.
74. Серебрянский И.И. Очерки по истории псковского монашества. М. 1908
75. Соболева М.Н. Стенопись Спасо- Преображенского собора Мирожского монастыря в Пскове // Художественная культура Пскова. М. 1968
76. Спегальский Ю.П. Псков. Альбом. М. 1968
77. Спегальский Ю.П. Псков. Архитектурные памятники. Л. 1972
78. Спегальский Ю.П. Псков. Художественные памятники. Л. 1978
79. Спегальский Ю.П. Псковские каменные жилые здания XVII в. Л.-М. 1963
80. Спегальский Ю.П. Церковь Богоявления с Запсковья // Культура и искусство Древней Руси. Л. 1967
81. Творогов Л.А. Открытие новых материалов по истории старого Пскова // газета Псковская правда. 1949. № 32. 9 февраля
82. Ткачёва Н.М. Псковские иконы конца XIV – начала XIX вв. на сюжет сказания о видении Дорофея // Белецкий В.Д. Псковский кремль в планах и изображениях XIV – XIX вв. СПб. 1997
83. Толстой М. Святыни и древности Пскова. М. 1861
84. Управление объектами всемирного культурного наследия. Всемирное наследие. Информационное руководство 2013 г.
85. Федеральный закон от 25.06.2002 № 73-ФЗ «Об объектах культурного наследия (памятниках истории и культуры) народов Российской Федерации»
86. Филимонов А.В. Псков в 1920 – 1930-е годы. Очерки социально-культурной жизни. Псков. 2005
87. Филимонов А.В. Псковские монастыри в первые послеоктябрьские годы // Псковский край. Образование, культура, история. ПГПИ. 2000
88. Флитчер Дж. «О государстве Русском». М. Международные отношения.1991 г. (Россия в мемуарах дипломатов)
89. Экскурсионное дело. Петроград. 1921, № 2, 3; 1923, № 4, 5, 6
90. Этингоф О.Е. Вновь о дате росписи Спасо-Преображенского собора Мирожского монастыря в Пскове // Искусство Руси и стран византийского мира XII в. Тезисы докладов конференции. М. 1995
92. Яковлева Е.А., Татарниковым О.М. Опыт реконструкции морфологической структуры ландшафта исторической части Пскова // Археология и история Пскова и Псковской земли. Материалы научного семинара. Псков. 2009

8. CONTACT INFORMATION, AUTHORIZATION

8.a. Project leader, address:
Preparer (project coordinator):
Name: Yakovleva E.A.
Title: Chairperson of the State Committee of the Pskov region on protection of the objects of cultural heritage
Address: 180000 Russia, Pskov, Pskov region, Konnaya str. 2.
Tel/fax +7 (8112)723260, +7(8112)299944
e-mail: info@gkn.pskov.ru

8.b. Official local institution /agency
State Committee of the Pskov region on protection of the objects of cultural heritage
Yakovleva Elena Aleksandrovnna
Address: 180000 Russia, Pskov, Konnaya str. 2.
Tel/fax: +7 (8112) 723260, e-mail: info@gkn.pskov.ru
Web-site: www.info@gkn.pskov.ru

8.c. Other Local Institutions
8.c.1 Pskov State Unified Historical, Architecture and Art Museum Reserve
Contact person: Yuri Kiselev, Director
E-mail: pskovmuseum@gmail.com
8.c.2 Pskov diocesan administration
pskov-eparhia@rambler.ru

8d. OFFICIAL WEB-SITE OF THE NOMINATION
The web-site is under construction.

9. SIGNATURE
On behalf of the State-Party

Head of the State Committee of the Pskov region on protection of the objects of cultural heritage E. Yakovleva

Secretary-General of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO G. Ordzhonikidze