

**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>1.1</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>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Component “Monuments of Religious Architecture”</td>
<td></td>
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<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>
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<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>
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<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>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Part</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------</td>
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<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>N 57°48′312″ E 28°20′211.2″</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>Part II, 248.6 ha</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>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>Church of Pokrova (Intercession) at 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>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>
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<td>2.8</td>
<td>Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494</td>
<td>N 57°48′598″ E 28°20′28″</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489</td>
<td>N 57°49′393″ E 28°20′468″</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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<td>2.10</td>
<td>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>
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<td>2.11</td>
<td>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>
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<td>2.12</td>
<td>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>Church of Old Ascension, 15th century</td>
<td>N 57°48′579″ E 28°20′188″</td>
<td>0.74</td>
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<td>2.14</td>
<td>Church Vasiliya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15th century</td>
<td>N 57°48′913″ E 28°20′475″</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Component “Monuments of Civil Architecture”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>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>
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<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Pogankin Chambers, 17th century</td>
<td>N 57°48′722″ E 28°20′407″</td>
<td>0.97</td>
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</table>

Total area (in hectares) 29.32 625.6

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, 15th 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, 16th 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, 17th 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 Propekt; along Oktyabrsky Propekt 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″.
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 north-westward, 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 Predtechena 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) ot 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 sv Yuzhniya (St. George near the river descent), 1494
2.9 Church of Theophany with a belfry 1489
2.10 Church of Dornotsa sv vareniya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521.
2.11 Church Nikolaya sv Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th.
2.12 Church of Peter and Paul s Bura (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 Pogankiny Chambers, 17th century.
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: Gremnyacliya 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
2.5 Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century
2.6 Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th century
2.7 Church of Koz'ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge) remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15th-17th century
2.8 Church Georgiya sv Vzvora (St. George near the river descent), 1494
2.9 Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489
2.10 Church of Dormition s Paromeny (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521
2.11 Church Nikola s Uspenka (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16th century
2.12 Church of Peter and Paul s Buja (at the burial place), 16th century
2.13 Church of Old Ascension, 15th century
2.14 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

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

Scale 1:10000

N 57°49'48.21" E 28°19’55.47”
N 57°49’38.07” E 28°20’23.83”
N 57°49’56.31” E 28°16’05.63”
N 57°48’13.35” E 28°19’26.33”
N 57°47’59.41” E 28°19’54.08”

250 250 500

7
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"

Scale 1:1000

Legend
- Grey: Element 1.1 "Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya Tower, 15th century"
- Red: Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
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° 19'905"

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

Scale 1:5000
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"

Legend
- Element 2.3 "The Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century of the Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
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"
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"

Legend
- Element 2.5 "Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower, 14th century"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part

Scale 1:1000
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°48'312", E 28° 20'21"

Legend
- Gray: Element 2.6 "Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall), 15th-16th century"
- Red: Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part

Scale 1:1000
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"

Legend
- Element 2.8 "Church Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent), 1494"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
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"

Legend

- Element 2.9 "Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part

Scale 1:1000
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

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

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

Legend
- Element 2.13 "Church of Old Ascension, 15th century"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part

Scale 1:1000
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"

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

Scale 1:1000

Legend

- Element 2.14 "Church Vasiliya 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"

Scale 1:1000

Legend
- Element 3.2 "Pogankin Chambers, 17th century"
- Boundary of the Nominated Property Component Part
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>
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<th>Coordinates</th>
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<td></td>
<td>57°49'28.52&quot;</td>
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<td>57°49,475'</td>
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<td>57°48,601'</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>28°16'05,63&quot;</td>
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<td>57°49,938'</td>
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Part II. The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery

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<td>57°50'22.92&quot;</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>57°50'12.03&quot;</td>
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<td>57°50,200'</td>
<td>28°16,210'</td>
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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 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

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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 (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 processes12th-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

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