

PSKOV

MANAGEMENT PLAN
VOLUME 5

NOMINATION

“MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

For inscription on the World Heritage List
6 volumes

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INTRODUCTION

The nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov“ was inscribed on the Tentative list of the UNESCO World Heritage in 2002.

According to the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention) the main obligation of the Russian Federation is maintaining of the outstanding universal value of the site proposed for the inscription on the World Heritage List and preservation of its integrity and authenticity of the component parts, sustainable development of the site and surrounding territory on the national level, which consequently requires the working out of the state policy in the sphere of cultural heritage preservation, backed by the legislation and financial support.

The Management Plan (MP) is a major tool in the protection of the World Heritage property (WHProperty) “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and its sustainable development.

The Management Plan of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is the strategic planning document addressed to all parties interested in preservation, usage and development of the site. MP allows the development of a long-term strategy and effective mechanisms of the OUV preservation for future generations on the basis of shared values and common understanding of the features of the site.

1. DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

The effectiveness of the Management Plan is based on in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the current state of the property and its needs. It allows to notice the strengths of the current system of protection and management as well as existing issues. This is exactly why the Management Plan serves as the means to formulate the scope of general and specific goals and objectives aimed at preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, create conditions for sustainable development of its territory and open communication of all interested parties.

The Management Plan for the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” 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.

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 – N. Sergeeva, State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture – O. Kachnova, E. Ivanova, Y. Nasser), state institutions (Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region – I. Golubeva, M. Saprionova, Russian State Scientific and Research Institute of cultural and natural heritage named after D.S. Likhachev – N. Filatova, N. Marushina, L. Buzina), users represented by the Pskov State United Historical, Architectural and Art Museum Reserve (hereinafter – Pskov Museum Reserve) – T. Kruglova, M. Protsenko) and the expert community (the Scientific, Methodological and Expert Council under the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties (hereinafter – the Scientific and Methodological Council) – I. Lagunin).

The composer of the Management Plan is Elena Yakovleva, chairperson of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties.

The Management Plan is planned to be presented at the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region and within the framework of the conference “UNESCO World Heritage: Paths and Prospects for the Development of the Value Potential of Monuments of the Northwest of Russia” (Veliky Novgorod, September 19-21, 2017).

2. THE CONCEPT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ITS MAIN PROVISIONS

The cornerstone of 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 property “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.

As follows from the formulated concept of the Management Plan, its main goals are set out as:

- 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;
- building the public consensus regarding the conservation, use and sustainable development of property nominated to the World Heritage List.

Considering the three set goals, the Management Plan for the Monuments of Ancient Pskov concentrates on:

- in regard of the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”:

- a complete and clear description of the property in order to determine and assess its social and cultural values and potential;

- assessing the current state of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and specifying various factors which may have a positive or negative impact on it;

- obtaining a common long-term vision of the prospects and possible problems of the development and preservation of the nominated property;

- defining priority tasks in the area of conservation of the property for a period of up to five years;

- in regard of the creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the territory of the property and its immediate surroundings:

- getting a full understanding and description of the capacities of the current system of managing cultural heritage properties that are part of the nomination and the possibility of its improvement;

- on the formation of a plan for periodic events (series of events), such as presentations, meetings with the public, etc.;

- on the formation of a strategy for the implementation of the Management Plan, including monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness;

- on optimization of financial management;

- in regard of reaching public consensus on the conservation, use and sustainable development of the nominated property;

- on determining the possibility of all interested parties' participation in the management of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”;

- on specifying the obligations of the parties in question;

- on finding hidden additional capacities and resources for public support of the nominated property;

– on managing the interaction between various interested groups.

Thus, 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 (sections I and II);

– a description of the existing system for protection of the nominated property, based on legislative, administrative and other methods of state protection (section III, paragraphs 3.1-3.3.);

– 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 (section III, paragraphs 3.4.2, 3.4.3);

– the organizational system of managing the property including a social component and means for achieving public consensus (section III, paragraph 3.4.1);

– strategic goals of the Management Plan, monitoring and resourcing of its implementation (section V, paragraphs 5.1-5.3);

– general action plans for the implementation of the Management Plan (section V, paragraphs 5.4-5.6).

In attachments to the Management Plan there is an action plan to ensure physical safety of the elements of the nominated property, information on the executed and planned repair and conservation works on the properties of cultural heritage included in the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, the Regulations on the Scientific and Methodological Council and the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region, as well as the Risk Reduction Plan for the Monuments of Ancient Pskov.

All activities and projects of the Management Plan are aimed at preserving the outstanding universal value of the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, its special historical, cultural and natural environment.

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 in regard with 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 property “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 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 Scientific and Methodological Council 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.

This document has been developed developed on the basis of the analysis of the level of conservation of cultural heritage sites included in the nomination and of adjacent territories, SWOT analysis, taking into account the strategic decisions of the World Heritage Committee and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee has taken in recent years in the regard of the Russian Federation.

The data of the analysis made it possible to identify existing problems and threats, determine the main goals and objectives of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the integrity and authenticity of its elements and its sustainable development, the principles of managing the property, monitoring the implementation of the plan, and the development of a system to coordinate activities of all interested parties.

The Management Plan will be uploaded to a special website, which is planned to be created for posting information about the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property and its integral elements, and will be made available to all interested parties. The Management Plan for the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property, proposed to be included in the World Heritage List, covers the period up to 2020 (with a consequential prolongation of the implementation period, initially – until 2030).

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

The World Heritage property “Monuments” comprises three components: “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”, “Monuments of Religious Architecture”, “Monuments of Civil Architecture”. The World Heritage property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is located in the historic centre of Pskov. The components of the World Heritage property are the most vivid examples of Pskov school of fortification, religious and civil

architecture. The properties are built with local material such as limestone, wood, boulders, and mortar.

1.1. THE COMPONENT “MONUMENTS OF FORTIFICATION ARCHITECTURE”

It is presented by Pokrovskaya and Gremachaya Towers, which are a part of the Ensemble of the Pskov fortress.

1.1.1. COMPLEX OF FORTRESS BUILDINGS OF THE OUTER TOWN: *POKROVSKAYA* (INTERCESSION) TOWER, 15TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

Pokrovskaya Tower is located in the south-western corner of the fortress, on the bank of the Velikaya River, is a town's planning dominant in the panorama of the bank of the river. The 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.

Historical background

The chronicles and documents have no record of the construction date of Pokrovskaya 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 Stephan 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 to 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 arches 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 destroyed 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 batten, 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 ceased 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.

1.1.2. COMPLEX OF FORTRESS BUILDINGS OF THE OUTER TOWN: GREMYACHAYA TOWER, 16TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

Gremyachaya (Koz'modemyanskaya) Tower, 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. 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.

Historical background

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.

1.2. THE COMPONENT “MONUMENTS OF RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE”

The component is presented 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.

1.2.1. ENSEMBLE OF THE KREMLIN: THE TRINITY CATHEDRAL WITH A BELL-TOWER, 17TH CENTURY, 1830.

Description: architectural peculiarities

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-Gavriil and Dovmont-Timothey, Nickolas Full in Christ, Ioasaf the hegumen of Snetogorskiy 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 37m 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 a 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.

Historical background

According to an ancient legend, the construction of the Trinity Cathedral refers to the 10th 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 12th 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 14th 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 tier. 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.

1.2.2. THE CATHEDRAL OF *IOANN PREDTECHA*(JOHN THE PRECURSOR) OF THE IVANOVSKY MONASTERY 1240

Description: architectural peculiarities

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. At present it is located within the historic centre boundaries. The stone nunnery buildings of the 19th century – the altar-bread bakery and the Mother Superior' house – have survived and stand to the south of the cathedral. The composition of the cathedral comprises a three-apse cube with three helmet-shaped cupolas, a narthex and 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. During the restoration at the beginning of the 1950s the ancient forms were restored, as well as *zakomara* and vault covering. 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 *arcosolia*, 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). At the end of the 20th century – beginning of the 21th 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 in the so-called ‘ancient style’, depicting the scenes of life of Ioann Predtechka. 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.

Historical background

The church legend dates the construction of the cathedral back to 1247 linking it to the name of Princess 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 18th-beginning of the 20th century Ivanovsky Monastery was one of the leading nunneries of the Pskov diocese. In the 20th 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.

1.2.3. ENSEMBLE OF THE SPASO-MIROZHISKY MONASTERY: THE TRANSFIGURATION CATHEDRAL 12TH CENTURY

Description: architectural and artistic peculiarities

It is the most ancient stone church in Pskov, the monument of outstanding universal value. 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. It stands within unobstructed sightline with the Ensemble of Pskov Kremlin.

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 imposts 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 were 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 Baptist). The key motif of the murals is redemption and the joining 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 22.8m from the ground.

Historical background

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 18th 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 19th 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.

1.2.4. ENSEMBLE OF THE SNETOGORSKY MONASTERY: THE CATHEDRAL OF THE NATIVITY OF THE MOTHER OF GOD, 16TH CENTURY

Description: architectural and artistic peculiarities

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 imposts 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 (prothesis and diaconicon), covered to the top, had narrow arch entrances. The central apse and the prothesis part are topped with conches; the diaconicon has a later flat ceiling. In the western walls of the prothesis 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 tinyposts 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. The drum, 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 tiers 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.

Historical background

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 Dovmant' the stone cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God was ordered and funded by Pskov Prince Dovmant-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 Rostovsky 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, Sabbas 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 14-15th 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 diagraphic 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 sacrum 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-Eliazarovsky 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 (Evfimiy Bolkhovitinov) supported the demolition of the sacrum 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 1928-29, 1931, 1933-35, as well as during post-war time in 1948-49, 1960-66.

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. Hitler's headquarters Wasserburg (Fortress with an open

ditch, Einsatzgruppe 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 1947-48, 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 1949-64, 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.

1.2.5. CHURCH OF THE ARCHANGEL MICHAEL WITH A BELL-TOWER, 14TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower is located in the former main (Velikaya – great) street of the city and borders on the main city square. 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 regular church services.

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.

Historical background

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-alters 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 of 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 altar 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.

1.2.6. CHURCH OF *POKROVA* (INTERCESSION) *OT PROLOMA* (AT THE BREACH IN THE WALL), 15TH-16TH CENTURY.

Description: architectural peculiarities

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 1582. "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.

Historical background

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 Fine Arts Museum-Reserve. Up to the 1990s a display devoted to the siege of Pskov by Stephan 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).

1.2.7. CHURCH OF KOZ'MA AND DAMIAN S PRIMOSTYA (NEAR THE BRIDGE), REMAINS OF THE BELFRY, GATE, FENCE OF THE 15TH -17TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

Church of Koz'ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge)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 pattered 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 building of the detached three-tier belfry standing in the corner (with a removed bells tier) preserved the indoor premises and vault roofing of all the tiers. Most interesting is the composition of the two-pier side-altar in the upper tier. The powerful stone fence with piers is one of the brightest examples of the local tradition. The building material of the church, narthexes, galleries, side churches, remains of the belfry, gate with the fence is limestone slab, coated with lime and whitewashed. The church is used for church services. The size: the cube 15 x 19 m; the height with the drum and the cupola is almost 30 m. The church with the galleries and narthex: 20 x 20 m. The belfry: 15 x 18 m, with the surviving part 18 m.

Historical background

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.

1.2.8. CHURCH *GEORGIYA SO VZVOZA* (ST. GEORGE NEAR THE RIVER DESCENT), 1494

Description: architectural peculiarities

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 in1831 (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 withrows 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 is 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.

Historical background

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, meaning – captivity)". 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.

1.2.9. CHURCH OF THEOPHANY WITH A BELFRY 1489

Description: architectural peculiarities

The church is located on the right bank of the Pskova River on the former Zhirkov descent. It is a town's 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 the 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

barrelvaults, 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 barrelvaults 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.

Historical background

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.

1.2.10. CHURCH OF DORMITION *S* *PAROMENYA* (NEAR THE FERRY) WITH A BELFRY, 1521

Description: architectural peculiarities

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 barrelvaults, 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 golosniks 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 is 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.

Historical background

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 century 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 framework; the roofs were repaired. The church is handed over to the Orthodox church.

1.2.11. CHURCH *NIKOLY SO USOKHI* (ST. NICHOLAS FROM THE DRY PLACE), 16TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

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). 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 archeson 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.

Historical background

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.

1.2.12. CHURCH OF PETER AND PAUL S BUYA (AT THE BURIAL PLACE), 16TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

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

Historical background

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. (App.Vol.2, pictures 110-112). 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 bulleting 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.

1.2.13. CHURCH OF OLD ASCENSION, 15TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

The church is located at the Velikiye (Great) Gate of the Outer Town. 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 c. 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, 3rd the 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 40 m.

Historical background

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.

1.2.14. CHURCH VASILIIYA NA GORKE (ST. BASIL THE GREAT ON THE HILL), 15TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

At present the church includes a cube with 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. All the buildings stand on a high basement hidden by a hill. The main part is a cube with four piers, three apses, covered by semi cylinder elevated strengthened vaults, which carry a windowed drum. The windows of the drum are not directed according to the cardinal points (there are six of them instead of usual four or eight). Many window openings are original. They are slots with very large slopes directed inside; the sills are stepped upwards. They create soft illumination of the interior. The ancient side-altar church is square in plan and has one apse. The ancient narthex is segmented into three parts in plan – the central part is covered by a semicircular vault in the east-west direction; the sides separated from the central vault are covered by a rampant vault. The tier of the belfry at the level of the narthex 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 church stands on a high basement with an entrance from the northern side. The drum of the cube has traditional ornaments. The walls of the basement, cube, side-altars are built from Pskov limestone bound with lime mortar, coated with lime and painted (the basement is not coated). The four-sloped roof of a later period has been dismantled; rare false-zakomara roofing has been restored. The facades of the cube are traditionally segmented into three parts with semicircles above them according to the interior of the cube (pilaster-strips correspond to the pier inside). The apses and the drum are decorated with traditional three-row ornament – begunets and porebrik, tiny triangular and rectangular depressions. The entire building is built from the local limestone bound with lime mortar, coated with lime and whitewashed (the basement is not coated). The size: length 23.4 x width 20.5 x h 22 m.

Historical background

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.

1.3. COMPONENT “MONUMENTS OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE”

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

1.3.1. ENSEMBLE OF THE KREMLIN: THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHAMBER, 17TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

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 stoves, 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 built at 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 here. 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. Inside the walls there was a staircase to the attic and a stove. 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.

Historical background

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.

1.3.2. THE POGANKIN CHAMBERS, 17TH CENTURY

Description: architectural peculiarities

The Pogankin Chambers 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. 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 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.

Historical background

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 department. 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.

II. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

2.1. 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.

2.2. CRITERIA UNDER WHICH THE PROPERTY IS NOMINATED IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

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 12-17th 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, 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.

2.3. 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.

2.4. 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.

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.

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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.

2.5. REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

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 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.

III. REVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

3.1. THE TERRITORY OF THE SITE AND ITS SURROUNDING

3.1.1. BOUNDARIES AND COMPONENTS

The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is situated in the Pskov Region in the city of Pskov, one of the oldest cities of the North West Russia.

The nomination “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” includes three components: “Monuments of Fortification Architecture”, “Monuments of Religious Architecture”, and “Monuments of Civil Architecture”, altogether made of 18 elements (nominated property component parts). 17 elements (№ 1.1 – 1.2; 2.1-2.3, 2.5-2.14, 3.1-3.2) are located in the historical center of the city, and the element № 2.4 “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century” is located within the modern administrative-territorial boundaries of the settlement.

Table 3.1. THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE SERIAL PROPERTY

№	Name of the component part/element	Region	Coordinates of the central point (WGS 84)	Area of nominated component part/element of the Property (ha)
1.	Monuments of Fortification Architecture			
1.1.	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: <i>Pokrovskaya</i> (Intercession) Tower, 15 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'312" E 28°20'211.2"	0,97
1.2.	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'398" E 28°20'922"	0,37
2.	Monuments of Religious Architecture			
2.1.	Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17 th century, 1830	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'338" E 28°19'905"	4,7
2.2.	The Cathedral of <i>Ioann Predtecha</i> (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'553" E 28°19'95"	0,73
2.3.	The Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'377" E 28°19'721"	14,4

	12 th century			
2.4.	The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'312" E 28°20'211.2"	2,45
2.5.	Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'986" E 28°20'198"	0,55
2.6.	Church of <i>Pokrova</i> (Intercession) <i>ot Proloma</i> (at the breach in the wall), 15 th -16 th century"	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'312" E 28°20'21"	0,14
2.7.	Church of Koz'ma and Damian <i>s Primostya</i> (near the bridge) remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15 th -17 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'402" E 28°20'166"	0,14
2.8.	Church <i>Georgiya so Vzvoza</i> (St. George near the river descent), 1494	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'598" E 28°20'28"	0,22
2.9.	Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'393" E 28°20'468"	0,24
2.10.	Church of Dormition <i>s Paromenya</i> (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'192" E 28°19'585"	0,55
2.11.	Church <i>Nikoly so Usokhi</i> (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'972" E 28°20'273"	0,25
2.12.	Church of Peter and Paul <i>s Buya</i> (at the burial place), 16 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'310" E 28°20'703"	0,20
2.13.	Church of Old Ascension, 15 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'579" E 28°20'188"	0,74
2.14.	Church <i>Vasiliya na Gorke</i> (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'913" E 28°20'475"	0,2
3.	Monuments of Civil Architecture			
3.1.	Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°49'283" E 28° 19'921"	1,5
3.2.	Pogankin Chambers, 17 th century	Pskov, Pskov Region	N 57°48'722" E 28°20'407"	0,97

The full list of maps showing the boundaries of all component parts can be found in Vol.2. of the Nomination File (pages 1-30).

3.1.2. HISTORICAL AND ETHNOCULTURAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE TERRITORY

3.1.2.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The cultural layer of medieval Pskov is the main archaeological monument of Pskov land. In the Middle Ages Pskov grew between the Velikaya and Pskova Rivers, partly expanding to the areas beyond them – Zapskovye and Zavelichye districts. The fifth fortification wall, built in the second half of the 15th century, marked the outer boundaries of the city, which kept on growing within them in the 16th-17th centuries. However the *posad* (buildings outside the city walls) was expanding in the above mentioned period. The fifth fortification wall protecting Polonische and Zapskovye, together with the defense walls of earlier time facing the Velikaya River, formed the boundaries of the Outer Town. It used to be the centre of Pskov. Thus, the cultural layer of this area displays the centuries-long history of Pskov, since the first settlements on the Krom to this day. The monument includes the riverside territory of Zavelichye, where the *posad* began to develop in the 14th century at the latest, and the cultural layer was registered during numerous examinations.

The first archaeological research was carried out in 1930. The digs were undertaken in two sites and revealed the cultural layers from the 10th up to the 15th century. Since then the archeological data about the cultural layer have been accumulated. The results of the research of numerous expeditions made it possible to perceive the cultural layer of Pskov as a whole monument, which made it possible to give the cultural layer the legal status of the monument of history and culture. By the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N 624 of 1974 the cultural layer was protected as an object of cultural heritage of federal significance. The overall land area of the cultural layer within the city boundaries is 498.8 hectares. The layer thickness is from several centimeters to 9.5 meters.¹ In the last decade of the 20th – beginning of the 21st century the researched territory amounted to

¹Labutina I.K. Archaeological Legacy and Problems of Pskov History. Pskov in Russian and European History. M, MGUP, 2003, vol.1,p.19-32.

9,268 m², including a single site of 8,104 m². The common features of the territory enable the researchers to follow the development of the site from the 11th to 16th-18th centuries, to register the changes in the status of the area – from the dwelling area to *posad* (with workshops) and later – to the city, to examine the lay-out of each yard and the occupation of its inhabitants. Thus, the cultural layer became the source of information about the town planning, yard layout, the economic ties of Pskov, the culture of medieval Pskov, its architecture, painting, writing and applied arts.

3.1.2.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE TERRITORY

The territory of the historic part of the city comprising a number of the components of the World Heritage Property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” presents a comparatively even, almost horizontal stratum with a gradual height changes. The parts that visually stand out are: the elevation of the Krom, Vasilyeva *gorka* (hillock), the western slopes of Romanova *gorka* (hillock), the visible parts of the moat from the outside slopes of the walls of the Outer Town, the slopes of the river valleys of the Velikaya and Pskova Rivers. The relief of the territory of Ancient Pskov is now buried under a thick cultural layer and considerably differs from the modern one. The thickness of the layer varies in different part of the city from several centimeters to 10 metres. The rivers that flow through the town divide it into three parts. The geological basis of historic Pskov is a gentle rolling site of the abrasion-lacustrine-glacial dissected plain with true altitude from + 30,00 (water level in the rivers) to + 47,00 m, which corresponds to the general properties of such type of terrain. The characteristic features of this type are local positive (hillocks) and negative (mires, narrows, and ravines) forms of terrain. Pskov hillocks are remnants of the paleo-terrain, transformed by glaciers and followed by karst and erosion processes. The elevations were limited by the depressed elements of terrain, in the chronicles referred to as “puddles” and “mires”, *usokha*, *Zhabya Lavitsa*². The most prominent elevations in the territory of Ancient Pskov affected the routes of the main roads to the city. The comparison of the plan of 1740, which gave the most detailed information about the city

²Yakovleva E.A., Salmina E.V., Korolyeva E.V. Rus’ in the 9th-10th centuries. Archaeological Panorama. Edit. N.A. Makarov. Moscow-Vologda, Drevnosty Severa, 2012, pp.139-159.

layout, with the data on the original relief indicates that the major radial streets of the medieval and late medieval town were going between the elevations along the foot of their slopes.

The most ancient roads passed at the foot of the slopes, skirting the lowland, nearly never crossing the elevations. The Pskovites had no other alternative routes to reach the city.

The peculiarities of the terrain affected the lay-out of fortification constructions. The research revealed that all the lines of fortification were adjusted to the considerable linear depression of karst and erosion origin. As all the elevations and depressions in the territory of the city are inter-related, the Pskovites took advantage of it. They built a moat in place of a ravine, river or lowland, and the wall – on an elevated site. It was established that the directions of the fortification lines present anthropogenic lineament; in most cases their azimuths coincide with the dominant azimuths of the rock fracturing of the region.

The peculiarities of the terrain little affected the construction of the churches. The most ancient churches of the town, with the exception of the Trinity Cathedral, were built within the boundaries of the fortified walls, along the main streets, sometimes problematic territories (*Mires – Bolota, Zhabya Lavitsa*). The church of *Vasily na gorke* (St. Basil on the Hill) is an exception. There are no churches on any prominent elevations in the central part of the city, such as ‘gorodetskaya’ and Romanova hillocks. The church of the Archangels Michael and Gabriel (‘gorodetskaya’ hillock) and the church of St. Anastasia (Romanovskaya hillock) stand on the very edge of these elevations.

In the district of Zapskovye there are no obvious counter-elements of the relief. It is a comparatively even surface, varying in most cases from +44.00 to +42.00 m. The region has a slight inclination from N/N-E to S/S-w from + 46.00 (in the eastern part – along Moskovskaya street, near the Gremyachy Gate in the wall of the 15th century) to + 40.00, along the edge of the cliff. The steep slopes of the Pskova River within the city boundaries, on the one hand and the presence of considerably large, even and low-angle sites in the floodplain, on the other hand, make it possible to single out two zones different in their geomorphologic characteristics in Zapskovye district: the off-shore, low lying one

and the main upper one. The relief peculiarities affected the course of the major roads, known as Zvanitsa street and Bogoyavlenskaya street; they are affected by the line of the river bank along which they were formed. The route of Bogoyavlenskaya street perfectly displays it. It repeats almost all the curves of the river bank from the bridge across the Pskova River to the exit from the town in the Gremachyi Gate. Zvanitsa makes a characteristic north-eastern bend in the eastern part of its route, skirting the depressed slope of the Pskova River to the south-west of the church of Koz'ma and Damian s *Primostya*. Originally, in the period when the city was formed (since the 10th century), the upper zone of the district was settled (above +40.00 - +42.00). There is archaeological evidence of settlement and ploughing of ancient time for the eastern part of the upper zone (Bogoyavlensky excavation site). The lower riverside zone might have been settled later when the river receded due to the growth of the cultural layer and consequent drying up of the territory. It is evident in the archaeological excavations (Lubyansky excavation site) and appearance only in the 16th-17th centuries of such toponyms as *Podgorodnyaya* (under the city) *beregovaya* (river-side), *Podgorodnyaya srednyay* (middle), *Podgorodnyaya Bogoyavlenskaya*, *Podgorodnyaya Prislodka*.

The relief of Zavelichye district has its own peculiarities. The riparian strip reveals the presence of several large local ravines, which follow the lineament direction and cut ridgewise into the floodplain of the Velikaya River. The length of the original ravines and gullies, now filled up, is considerable: from 0.3 m (opposite the Kremlin) to 1 km (Bukhta and Paromensky). The dissection of the terrain along the tectonic lineament is typical only of the narrow riparian strip (200-300 m) along the Velikaya River. Further to the west the relief smoothes out. The marks from 38 to 44 are typical of the water-shed area. The surface is a rolling plain, the relief of which is determined by the position of the Devonian sedimentary roof. The relief of the western part of the city does not contain any protective elements. The first and major protection line in the west was the Velikaya River.³

³Yakovleva E.A., Tatarnikova O.M. Reconstruction of the Morphological Structure of the Landscape of the Historic part of Pskov//AIPPZ. Pskov.

3.2. THE BUFFER ZONE OF THE PROPERTY

3.2.1. THE PRINCIPLES OF BUFFER ZONE FORMATION

The borders of the buffer zone of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property are established in accordance with the requirements of Russian legislation aimed at conservation of the properties of cultural heritage in their historical environment.

While determining the borders of the buffer zone, the materials of historical and cultural (historical, architectural and urban) as well as archival research were taken into account which were performed when developing projects for the security zones of cultural heritage sites which are part of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov, the borders of the territory of the historical settlement “City of Pskov” and the boundaries of “Snetogorsko-Murovitsky” (Snetogorsky cluster) specially protected natural area. This allowed to connect three levels of protection: property (security zones established for the elements of the nominated property), town-planning (borders and subject of protection of the historical settlement) and landscape (borders of the natural monument, protected natural landscape zone).

Thus, the borders of the buffer zone are based on a scientifically founded and effective system for the protection of cultural and natural heritage and fully meet the task of preserving the elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and the surrounding historical, cultural and natural landscape.

The buffer zone ensures conservation and maintenance of historical and modern (adapted to the urban situation) access roads and pedestrian roads leading to the elements of the property.

The preservation of visual connection between the elements of the property, as well as the possibility of their unobstructed view from the road is ensured by visual corridors (composition and species links) being included in the borders of the buffer zone, which are protected as part of the protection of the historical settlement.

The land use regimes established within the buffer zone regulate the activities of all interested parties and determine the principles of interaction between executive authorities,

authorized in the field of cultural heritage preservation and users of the elements of the nominated facility in the long term.

The buffer zone consists of two parts.

Part I covers 17 elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, located within the historical centre of Pskov (Elements 1.1, 1.2, 2.1-2.3, 2.5-2.14, 3.1, 3.2).

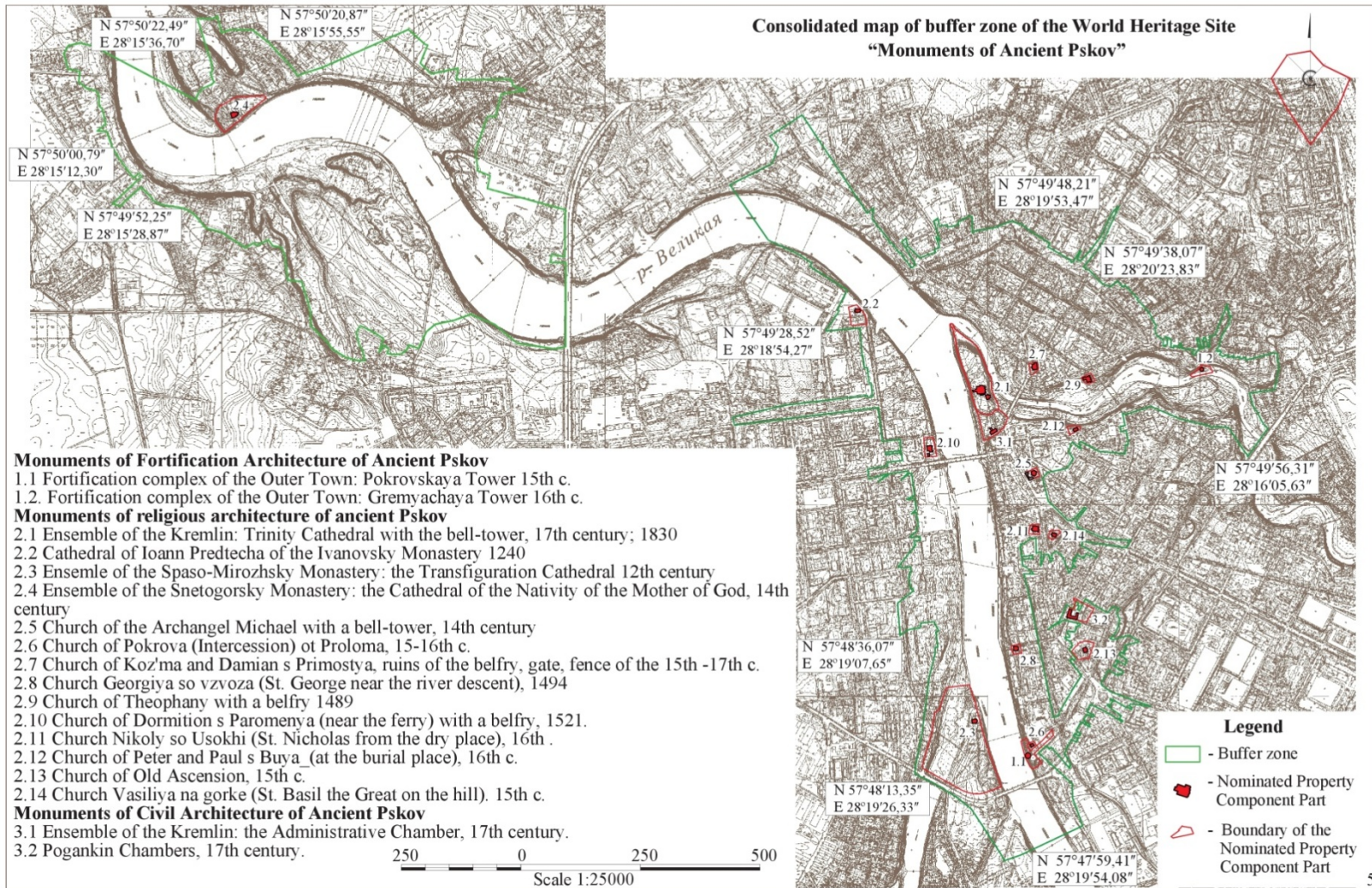
Part II is established for element 2.4 “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery:the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century”, not within the historical centre of Pskov, but located in the modern administrative boundaries of the municipality “City of Pskov”.

3.2.2. BUFFER ZONE BOUNDARIES

Table 3.2. Buffer zone area (in ha)

№ of the Buffer zone part	№ and title of the nominated property component part (element)	Buffer zone area (in ha)
I.	1.1. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: <i>Pokrovskaya</i> (Intercession) Tower, 15 th century	377
	1.2. Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: <i>Gremyachaya</i> Tower, 16 th century	
	2.1. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17 th century, 1830	
	2.2. Cathedral of <i>Ioann Predtecha</i> (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240	
	2.3. Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery:the Transfiguration Cathedral 12 th century	
	2.5. Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14 th century	
	2.6. Church of <i>Pokrova</i> (Intercession) <i>ot Proloma</i> (at the breach in the wall), 15 th -16 th centuries	
	2.7. Church of Koz'ma and Damian <i>s Primostya</i> (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15 th 17 th centuries	
	2.8. Church <i>Georgiya so Vzvoza</i> (St. George near the river descent), 1494	
	2.9. Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489	
	2.10. Church of Dormition <i>s Paromenya</i> (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521	
2.11. Church <i>Nikoly so Usokhi</i> (St. Nicholas from the dry		

	place), 16 th century	
	2.12. Church of Peter and Paul s Buya (at the burial place), 16 th century	
	2.13. Church of Old Ascension, 15 th entury	
	2.14. Church Vasiliya na gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15 th century	
	3.1. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17 th century	
	3.2. Pogankin Chambers, 17tcentury	
II.	2.4. Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery:the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16 th century	248,6
Total Buffer zone area (in ha)		625,6

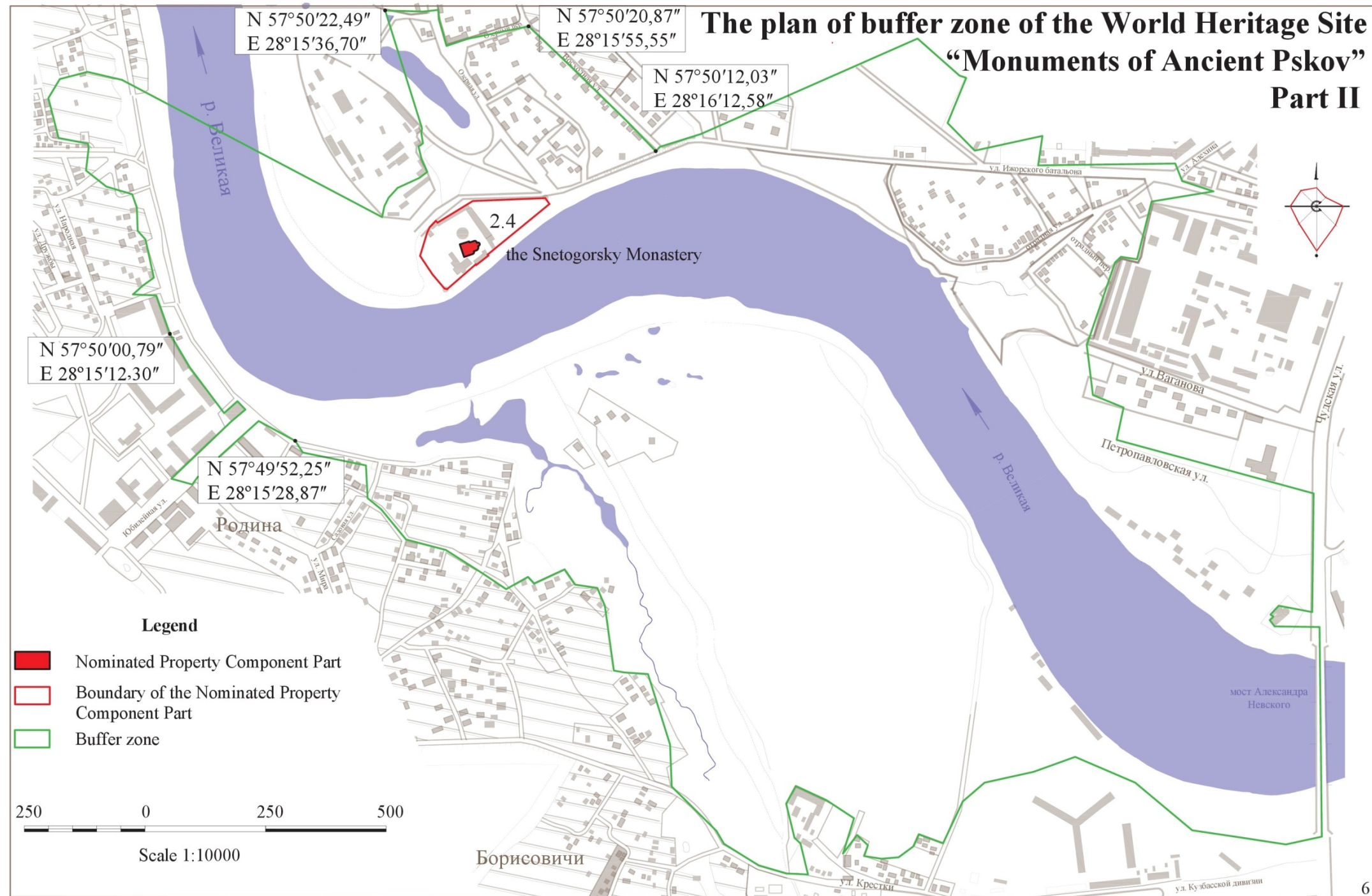


Bufferzonebordersoftheproperty

"MonumentsofAncientPskov"



The plan of buffer zone Part I of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”



The Plan of buffer zone Part II of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”

3.2.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUFFER ZONE BOUNDARIES

3.2.3.1. PART I. The historical centre of Pskov

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".

Table 3.3. Geographical coordinates catalogue of the turning points of boundary of the buffer zones of the WHProperty "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" PartI. The Historical centre of Pskov

№	Coordinates		Coordinates	
	N	E	N	E
1.	2	3	4	5
2.	57°49'28,52"	28°18'54,27"	57°49,475'	28°18,904'
3.	57°49'48,21"	28°19'53,47"	57°49,804'	28°19,891'
4.	57°49'38,07"	28°20'23,83"	57°49,634'	28°20,397'
5.	57°47'59,41"	28°19'54,08"	57°47,990'	28°19,901'
6.	57°48'13,35"	28°19'26,33"	57°48,226'	28°19,439'
7.	57°48'36,07"	28°19'07,65"	57°48,601'	28°19,128'
8.	57°49'56,31"	28°16'05,63"	57°49,938'	28°16,094'

3.2.3.2.PARTII. The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery

The border 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".

Table 3.4. Geographical coordinates catalogue of the turning points of boundary of the buffer zones of the WHProperty “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” Part II. The Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery

№	Coordinates		Coordinates	
	N	E		N
1.	57°50'22,92"	28°15'06,57"	2.	57°50'22,92"
3.	57°50'00,79"	28°15'12,30"	4.	57°50'00,79"
5.	57°50'22,49"	28°15'36,70"	6.	57°50'22,49"
7.	57°50'20,87"	28°15'55,55"	8.	57°50'20,87"
9.	57°50'12,03"	28°16'12,58"	10.	57°50'12,03"

3.3. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY AND ITS MANAGEMENT

3.3.1. CURRENT LEGISLATIVE AND NORMATIVE ACTS FOR CONSERVATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY, ITS INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

The principles of preservation of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property and its management system are based on the provisions of international law and the current Russian (federal and regional) legislation.

The property is nominated in the World Heritage List in accordance with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 16 November 1972, ratified by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 09.03.1988 No. 8595-XI. According to paragraph 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the World Heritage Convention is part of the Russian legal system.

The legal system of the Russian Federation includes both federal laws and laws of the constituent units of the Russian Federation. This said, the laws of the constituent units of the Russian Federation develop and specify the provisions of the federal legislation depending on the territory of the region.

The main law that determines the relations arising in the area of conservation, use and promotion of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, the general principles of state protection of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, details of possession, use and disposal of properties of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation as a special type of immovable property is 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”.

Following on from the federal law, 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 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” the elements of the “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.

In 2010-2015, the borders of the territories of the elements of the nominated property are approved by the orders of the State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture.

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.

In accordance with the requirements of 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 comprehensive work was carried out to develop zones for the protection of cultural heritage sites of federal significance. Decisions of the Pskov Oblast 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 following cultural heritage sites of federal significance:

– 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.

Table 3.5. List of legislative, administrative and other legal acts regulating relations in the field of preservation of cultural heritage properties in the Russian Federation and in the territory of the Pskov Region, as well as having direct relevance for the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” preservation, usage and state protection

Act	Aim	Influence on the nominated property
FEDERAL LEVEL		
Civil Code of the Russian Federation	Establishes the recognition of the equality of participants of relations regulated by it, the inviolability of property, freedom of contract, the inadmissibility of arbitrary interference by anyone in private affairs, the necessity of the unhindered exercise of civil rights, the restoration of violated rights and their judicial protection	Defines the relations between the participants of the civil circulation in the Russian Federation
Land Code of the Russian Federation (№ 136-FZ of October 25, 2001)	Regulates land relations in the Russian Federation with application of the principle of distinction of the action of norms of the civil legislation and norms of the land legislation regulating relations	Defines the interaction between the participants of land relations, including in the buffer zone of WHProperty, introduces a special legal regime on the land from the category of specially

	concerning land use and the principle of state regulation of land privatization	protected territories and objects
Housing Code of the Russian Federation (№ 188-FZ of December 29,2004)	Based on the need for the government and local self-government to ensure conditions for citizens to exercise the right to housing, safety, inviolability and inadmissibility of arbitrary deprivation of shelter, on the need for unhindered implementation of rights arising from relationships regulated by the housing law, and the recognition of the equality of participants in the relations regulated by the housing legislation concerning possession, use and disposal of premises, on the need for restoration of violated rights to housing, their judicial protection, the preservation of the housing stock and the appropriate use of residential premises	Defines the legal relations of owners of residential premises, including those within the boundaries of the buffer zone of WHP

<p>Town-Planning Code of the Russian Federation (№ 190-FZ of December 29, 2004)</p>	<p>Regulates relations in territorial planning, town-planning zoning, planning, architectural and construction design, relations on construction of objects of capital construction, reconstruction, capital repair of buildings, and also in maintenance of building, structures</p>	<p>Defines the relationship of the subjects of construction within the buffer zone. Provides for the design of the main characteristics of the restricted use territories (including the protected zones of the cultural heritage properties – the nominated property component parts and its buffer zone) and their reflection in the territorial planning and town zoning documents.</p>
<p>Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (№ 63-FZ of June 13, 1996)</p>	<p>Protects the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, property, public order and public security, environment, the constitutional system of the Russian Federation from criminal assault, peace and security of mankind, as well as the prevention of crimes. Establishes the grounds and principles of criminal responsibility, determines what dangerous</p>	<p>Determines the penalty for misconduct aimed at the destruction or damage of the most valuable cultural properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the elements of the nominated property and the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List</p>

	for the individual, society or the state acts are recognized as crimes, and establishes the types of punishment and other measures of criminal law for crimes	
Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation (No. 195-FZ of December 30,2001)	Provides protection of personality, protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, protection of public health, the sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population, the protection of public morals, environmental protection, established order, provides procedures to exercise public authority, public order and public safety, property, to protect the legitimate economic interests of physical and legal persons, society and state from administrative offences, as well as prevention of administrative offences	Determines the penalty for misconduct aimed at the destruction or damage of the cultural heritage properties (including the elements of the nominated property), unlawful change of the legal status of the land parcels categorized as the lands of historical and cultural use
Fundamental principles of the Russian	Ensures and protects the constitutional	Defines the legal framework for the

<p>Federation legislation on culture (appr. by the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation , No. 3612-1 of October 9,1992</p>	<p>rights of citizens of the Russian Federation to cultural activities.</p> <p>The establishment of legal guarantees for the free cultural activities of citizen associations, peoples and other ethnic communities of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Defines the legal norms and principles of the relations of subjects of cultural activities.</p> <p>Defines the principles of state cultural policy, the legal norms of the state support of culture and guarantees non-interference into the creative processes</p>	<p>preservation and development of culture in Russia</p>
<p>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”</p>	<p>Regulates relations in the sphere of protection, use, popularization and state protection of objects of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation and is aimed</p>	<p>Defines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the powers of state authorities of the Russian Federation, bodies of state power of subjects of the Russian Federation, municipal authorities of the Russian Federation;

	<p>at exercising the constitutional right to access to cultural values and constitutional responsibilities of each for the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, to protect monuments of history and culture, as well as at the exercising the right of peoples and other ethnic communities in the Russian Federation to preserve and develop their cultural and national identity, to protect, restore and preserve historical and cultural environment habitat, to protect and preserve sources of information on the origin and development of culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding for protection, popularization and state protection of cultural heritage; - establishing and maintenance of the unified state register of objects of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation; - the procedure and grounds for inscription of cultural heritage on the World Heritage List and procedure for handing in the relevant documents; - designation and carrying out of the state expert evaluation of objects of cultural heritage; - goals and types of state protection of cultural heritage; - types of protection of cultural heritage; - structure of ownership, use and disposal of cultural heritage objects included in the
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		<p>registry;</p> <p>- the grounds for the right touse the objects of cultural heritage included in the register</p>
<p>Federal law “On the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation and museums in the Russian Federation”(No. 54-FZ of May 26, 1996)</p>	<p>Determines features of legal status of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation, as well as procedure for creation and legal status of museums in Russia</p>	<p>Defines the legal status of the Pskov Museum Reserve; aim of setting-up of museums-reserves, among which are the protectionof designated cultural heritage sites and providing an access to them, protection, and raising public awareness</p>
<p>Federal law “On non-profit organizations” (№ 7-FZ of January 12, 1996)</p>	<p>Defines the legal status, the order of setting-up, activity, reorganization and dissolution of non-profit organizations as legal entities, formation and use of property of nonprofit organizations, the rights and obligations of their founders (participants), the basics of nonprofit organization managing and available forms support by government agencies</p>	<p>Determines the legal regime for non-profit organizations involved in the WHS management</p>

	and local governments	
Federal law “On specially protected natural areas” (№ 33-FZ of March 12, 1995)	Regulates relations in the sphere of establishment, protection and usage of specially protected natural zones in order to preserve unique and typical natural complexes and sites, flora and fauna, studies in the field of natural processes in the biosphere and control over its condition, environmental education of the population	Defines the legal status of the specially protected zone – the natural site of regional significance “Snetogorsko-Murovitskiy”, the territory of which was partly included into the buffer zone of the WHS (Part II)
Budget Code of the Russian Federation (№ 145-FZ of July 31, 1998)	Defines general principles for the Russian Federation budget legislation for the organization and functioning of the budget system of the Russian Federation, legal status of the entities or budget relations, defines the procedure for the budgetary process and inter budgetary relations in the Russian Federation;	Defines legal procedure for budget financing

	the order of execution of judicial acts related to budget of the Russian Federation; the rationale and types of responsibility for violation of budget legislation of the Russian Federation	
Tax Code of the Russian Federation (part 1) (№ 146-FZ of July 31, 1998)	Defines the system of all tax transactions and fees in the state.	Defines the system of taxation in the sphere of preservation of cultural heritage
Federal law “On the Federal budget for 2015 and the Planned Period of 2016 and 2017” (№ FZ- 384 of December 1, 2014)	Defines the basic features of the Federal budget for 2015 and on the planned period 2016 and 2017	Defines the procedure of financing in the sphere of state protection, preservation and raising public awareness
Decree of the President of the Russian Federation “On approval of the Regulations on the most valuable objects of the cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation” (№ 1487 of November 30, 1992)	Ratifies the Regulations on the most valuable objects of the cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation	Most valuable cultural heritage properties (including elements of the nominated property) included in the State register are exclusively federal property, change in the form of ownership or their re-profiling is not allowed
Decree of the Government of the	Establishes the procedure for conducting	Determines the procedure for the

<p>Russian Federation “On approval of the Statute on State Historical and Cultural Expertise” (№ 569 of June 15, 2009)</p>	<p>state historical and cultural expertise, requirements for the identification of individuals and legal entities that may be involved as experts. Determines the list of expertise objects</p>	<p>examination of documentation that justifies measures to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage sites (including elements of the nominated property) during land, meliorative and (or) economic works and other works within the boundaries of the cultural heritage site territory or on a land directly connected with the territory of the cultural heritage site</p>
<p>Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation “On approval of the requirements for determining the boundaries of the historical settlement” (№1095 of November 28, 2013)</p>	<p>Establishes requirements for determining the boundaries of a historical settlement’s territory</p>	<p>It determines the list of materials on the basis of which the boundaries of historical settlements (historical-architectural, historical-town-planning, archival, archaeological research) are being drafted. Provides a comprehensive study of the value characteristics of the historical urban environment (including those</p>

		within the boundaries of the historical settlement of the regional significance of “City of Pskov”).
Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation “On approval of the Rules for the Issuance, Suspension and Termination of Permits (Open Sheets) for the Work on the Identification and Study of Objects of the Archaeological Heritage” (№127 of February 20, 2014)	Determines the procedure for issuing, suspending and terminating permits (open sheets) for works on the identification and study of archaeological heritage sites	It establishes the procedure for organizing archaeological research and establishes requirements for justifying the need for carrying out these studies and for qualifying persons involved in these works (including the territory of the cultural heritage site of the federal significance “The Cultural layer of Ancient Pskov”).
Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia “On the implementation of certain provisions of Article 47.6 of the Federal Law “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation” (№ 73-FZ of June 25,	Introduces the form and procedure for preparing and approving the protection obligation of the owner or other legal possessor of the cultural heritage property, as well as the procedure for accomplishment of the requirements contained in the protection order	Defines the composition of information contained in the protection obligation, the requirements for compliance with restrictions determined by the status of the cultural heritage site (including those in relation to protection orders signed with users of the elements of the “Monuments

2002) (№1887 of July 1, 2015)		of Ancient Pskov”), as well as the notification procedure of the state body for the protection of the heritage on the matter of requirements of the protection order fulfillment (carried out by users of the elements)
Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia from 02.07.2015 № 1906 “On the approval of the form of the passport of the cultural heritage property” (№1906 of July 2, 2015)	Approves the passport’s of the cultural heritage property form, lists all the information contained in the passport about the features of the cultural heritage property, including a description of the protective value	In accordance with the established requirements, passports for all elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” have been developed, the subject of their protection is described
Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia “On approval of the procedure for issuing permits for the preservation works on a cultural heritage property included in the State register of cultural property (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian	Defines the procedure for issuing permits for the preservation works on a cultural heritage site by the executive authorities who perform functions in the field of state protection of cultural heritage properties	In accordance with the established procedure, the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties issues permits for the preservation of the cultural heritage property, including those with respect to the elements of the nominated

<p>Federation, or an identified cultural heritage property” (№ 2328 of October 21, 2015)</p>		<p>property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”</p>
<p>Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia “On approval of composition and procedure for ratification of reports concerning the realization of works on the preservation of the cultural heritage property 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, the Procedure for acceptance of works for the preservation of the Cultural Heritage Site and preparation of an act of acceptance of works performed to preserve the cultural</p>	<p>Regulates the procedure for reports concerning the realization of works on the preservation of the cultural heritage site approval by the executive authorities who perform functions in the field of state protection of cultural heritage properties</p>	<p>Determines the order of acceptance of works on the preservation of elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, carried out by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</p>

<p>heritage object included in the State register of cultural property (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, or an identified cultural heritage site, and its form” (№ 1840 of June 25, 2015)</p>		
<p>Regulations on the protection zones of cultural heritage properties (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation (approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation № 972 of September 12, 2015)</p>	<p>Defines the procedure of the protected zoning development for monuments and sites</p>	<p>Defines the land and town planning requirements within the boundaries of protection zones</p>
<p>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation (of September 17, 2016)</p>	<p>Recognition that cultural heritage objects (elements of the site “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”) in accordance with para 1 of Article 24 of the Federal Law of</p>	<p>Giving the highest conservation status to the elements of the nominated property in accordance with the current legislation of the Russian Federation</p>

	June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation” are the most valuable cultural heritage properties of the peoples of the Russian Federation	
REGIONAL LEVEL		
Law of the Pskov Region “On state protection and use of the cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) in the territory of the Pskov region” (May 10, 1999, No. 37-OZ)	Regulates the relations in the field of preservation, use, popularization and state protection of the cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Pskov region, within the competence of state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, and the relations in the sphere of exercising by state authorities of certain powers delegated by the Russian Federation in the domain of	Defines the powers of state authorities of the Pskov Region in the field of preservation, use, raising of public awareness and state protection of the cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation

	preservation, use, raising of public awareness and state protection of the cultural heritage properties	
Decision of the Administration of the Pskov Region of August 15, 2005 № 347 “The regulations on the Pskov Region nature monument “Snetogorsky-Murovitsky”	Approves the regulations on the natural heritage property of the Pskov Region “Snetogorsky-Murovitsky”, designates the boundaries and special protection regime of the territory of the nature monument	Defines the territory regime of the natural heritage property, imposes restrictive measures on the use of land within the boundaries of its territory
Decree of the Governor of the Pskov Region of July 10, 2013 № 41-UG “On the structure of executive bodies of the Pskov Region”	Approves the establishment of a designated body of executive power in the sphere of protection of cultural heritage properties	Defines the maximum staff of executive body in the sphere of protection of cultural heritage properties
Decision of the Administration of the Pskov Region of November 1, 2013 “Regulations for the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties”	Approves the regulation on the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, including its tasks and powers	Defines the structure of the body and its powers in the sphere of protection of cultural heritage properties

<p>Decision of the Pskov Regional Assembly of the Deputies</p> <p>“On designation of protection zones, modes of land use and town-planning regulations within the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance "Ensemble of the Kremlin” (26.12.2013, No. 674)</p>	<p>Approves the designated boundaries of the protection zones of cultural heritage property of federal significance</p> <p>“Ensemble of the Kremlin”, as well as requirements for the modes of land use and town-planning regulations within the areas in question</p>	<p>Defines the modes of land use and binding restrictions concerning construction, repair, renovation, reconstruction within the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance “Ensemble of the Kremlin”</p>
<p>Decision of the Pskov Regional Assembly of Deputies</p> <p>“On designation of the boundaries of the protection zones, modes of land use and town-planning regulations within the boundaries of the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance “Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery, Transfiguration Cathedral of the 12th century, St. Stephan's Church, 17th century” (of</p>	<p>Approves the boundaries of the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance</p> <p>“Ensemble of the Spaso- Mirozhsky Monastery, Transfiguration Cathedral of the 12th century, St. Stephan's Church, 17th century”, as well as requirements to the modes of land use and town-planning regulations within the boundaries of the areas in question</p>	<p>Defines the modes of land use and binding restrictions concerning construction, repair, renovation, reconstruction within the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance “Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky monastery, Transfiguration Cathedral of the 12th century, St. Stephan's Church, 17th century”</p>

December 26, 2013, No. 666)		
<p>Decision of the Pskov Regional Assembly of Deputies</p> <p>“On designation of the boundaries of the protection zones, modes of land use and town-planning regulations within boundaries of the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance "Ensemble of Snetogorsky Monastery, the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th-17th centuries, the monastery buildings of the 17th-18th century, the monastery stone gates of the of the 17th century, the remains of the lower part of the bell tower of the 16th century, the monastery stone wall of the with the tower on the bank of the Velikaya River and the</p>	<p>Approves the boundaries of the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance</p> <p>“Ensemble of Snetogorsky Monastery, the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century, the Church of St. Nicholas, 16th-17th centuries, the monastery buildings of the 17th-18th century, the monastery stone gates of the of the 17th century, the remains of the lower part of the bell tower of the 16th century, the monastery stone wall of the with the tower on the bank of the Velikaya River and the chapel of the 19th century, the chapel near Snyatnaya Hill, 18th century.”, as well as requirements to the modes of land use and town-planning regulations with in</p>	<p>Defines the modes of land use and binding restrictions concerning construction, repair, renovation, reconstruction within the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance “Ensemble of Snetogorsky Monastery, the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century, the Church of St. Nicholas, 16th-17th centuries, the monastery buildings of the 17th-18th century, the monastery stone gates of the of the 17th century, the remains of the lower part of the bell tower of the 16th century, the monastery stone wall of the with the tower on the bank of the Velikaya River and the chapel of the 19th century, the chapel near Snyatnaya Hill, 18th century”</p>

<p>chapel of the 19th century, the chapel near Snyatnaya Hill, 18th century”, located at: Pskov, street Snyatnayagora, 1” (№ 665 of December 26, 2013)</p>	<p>boundaries of the areas in question</p>	
<p>Decision of the Pskov Regional Assembly of Deputies “On designation of the boundaries of the protection zones, modes of land use and town-planning regulations within the boundaries of the buffer zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance “Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha of the Ivanovsky Monastery”, 1240, located at: Pskov, Maxim Gorky street, 1A” (№ 676 of December 26, 2013)</p>	<p>Approves the boundaries of the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance “Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha of the Ivanovsky Monastery”, 1240, as well as requirements to the modes of land use and town-planning regulations within boundaries of the areas in question</p>	<p>Defines the modes of land use and binding restrictions concerning construction, repair, renovation, reconstruction within the protection zones of the cultural heritage property of federal significance “Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha of the Ivanovsky Monastery”</p>
<p>Order of the State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture “On renaming the State institution of</p>	<p>Approves the charter of the Pskov Museum Reserve</p>	<p>Determines the activities of the Pskov Museum Reserve, the goals and objectives of the institution, administrative structure,</p>

<p>culture the Pskov Museum Reserve and on approval of the revised charter of the State budgetary institution of culture The Pskov State United Historical, Architectural and Art Museum Reserve” (№ 394 October 7, 2011)</p>		<p>funding sources, the grounds and the procedure for the ownership and use of the World Heritage Property</p>
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3.3.2. PROPERTY RELATIONS

All the elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List (see paragraph 1.d), as well as the land parcels formed under them are in state (federal) ownership and in accordance with the resolution of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation From 2712.1991 No. 3020-1 "On the delineation of state property in the Russian Federation for federal property, state ownership of the republics within the Russian Federation, territories, regions, autonomous regions, autonomous regions In cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg and municipal property" are registered in the register of federal property of the Russian Federation (see Vol. 3).

The elements of the nominated property are used for cultural and religious-liturgical purposes and, depending on the purpose and traditional use, are transferred to the Pskov Museum Reserve and local religious organizations (communities) of the Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church for free use (see Table 3.6).

Table 3.6.

Elements/Nominated property component parts of “Monuments of ancient Pskov”: information about the registration at the unified state register of cultural heritage properties (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation (State Cultural Property Register) and at the Register of Federal property, information about users of the property.

№	Name of the element/nominated property component part	Registration № at the State Cultural Property Register	Registration № at the Register of Federal property (registration date)	User (basis for the usage/ usage order details)	Protection obligation details
1.1.	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: <i>Pokrovskaya</i> (Intercession) Tower, 15 th century	№ 601510265670056	P12600000191 (03.03.2008)	Pskov Museum Reserve № 1/11 –OKN of March 24, 2011 (gratuitous contract)	№ 2026 of August 31, 2010
1.2.	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16 th century	№ 601510265670026	P12600000010 (08.11.2007)	Treasury of the Russian Federation	–
2.1.	Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17 th century, 1830	№ 601510272420066 № 601510272420066	P12600000070 (13.12.2007)	Parish of St. Trinity Cathedral Pskov Diocese of the	№ 66/2012-F of April 16, 2012

				Russian Orthodox Church № 311 of July 31. 2003 (gratuitous contract)	
2.2.	The Cathedral of <i>Ioann Predtecha</i> (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240	№ 611210001650006	P12600000104 (14.01.2008)	Parish of the church of the Nativity of Ioann Predtecha Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church № 44 of February 14, 2008 (gratuitous contract)	№ 1062 of January 25, 2008
2.3.	Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral 12 th century	№ 611320010640006	P12600003156 (11.01.2009)	Pskov Museum Reserve № 127 May 20, 2010 (gratuitous contract)	№ 1623 of June 15, 2009
2.4.	Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God,	№ 601520041570006	P12600000088 (27.12.2007)	Diocese nunnery of the Nativity of the Mother of God	№ 75/2013- Fof February 18, 2013

	16 th century			Russian Orthodox Church № 2/13 –OKN April 4,2013 (gratuitous contract)	
2.5.	Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14 th century	№ 601510251360006	P12600000091 (11.01.2008)	Parish of the Church of the Archangels Michael and Gabriel Pskov, Pskov Region, Russian Orthodox Church № 7/14-OKH June 20, 2014 (gratuitous contract)	№ 1897 of May 17, 2010
2.6.	Church of <i>Pokrova</i> (Intercession) ot <i>Proloma</i> (at the breach in the wall), 15 th -16 th century	№ 601510242910006	P12600000119 (15.01.2008)	Parish of the Church of Pokrova and Nativity of the Mother of God ot Proloma Pskov Diocese of the	№ 76-ΠΟ of March 7, 2006

				Russian Orthodox Church № 214 of February 14, 2006 (gratuitous contract)	
2.7.	Church of Koz'ma and Damian s <i>Primostya</i> (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15 th -17 th century	№ 601520271640006	P12600000117 (14.01.2008)	Parish of the church of the Holy mercenaries and miracle-workers Kos'ma and Damian Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church 5/14-OKN of June 2,2014 (gratuitous contract)	№ 1808 of January 18, 2010
2.8.	Church <i>Georgiya so Vzvoza</i> (St. George near the river descent), 1494	№ 601510243080006	P12600000027 (08.11. 2008)	Parish of the church of the Great martyr Georgy so Vzvoza Pskov diocese of the	№ 591 of February 5, 2007

				Russian Orthodox Church № 45 of December 12, 2004 (gratuitous contract)	
2.9.	Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489	№ 601440049410006	P12600000054 (26.11. 2007)	Parish of the church of the Theophany of the Lord Pskov Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church № 151 of December 7, 2005 (gratuitous contract)	№ 1227/238- 10-06-08 of July 7, 2008
2.10.	Church of Dormition s Paromenya (near the ferry) with a belfry, 1521	№ 611310001600006	П12600000111 (14.01.2008)	Parish of the church of the Dormition of the Mother of God Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox	№ 78/2013-F of March 11, 2013

				Church № 8 of April 16, 2004 (gratuitous contract)	
2.11.	Church <i>Nikoly so Usokhi</i> (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16 th century	№ 601510276010006	П12600000082 (21.12.2007)	Parish of the church of the Holy Bishop Nicholas Pskov diocese Russian Orthodox Church № 139 of October 10, 2005 (gratuitous contract)	№ 59/2012- Fof January 16, 2012
2.12.	Church of Peter and Paul <i>s Buya</i> (at the burial place), 16 th century	№ 601410221770006	П12600000003 (02.11.2007)	Parish of the church of Peter and Paul <i>s Byua</i> Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church № 106 of April 14, 2005 (gratuitous contract)	№ 116 of March 22, 2016

2.13.	Church of Old Ascension, 15 th century	№ 601520268500006	П12600000022 (08.11.2007)	Parish of the church of the Ascension of Christ Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church № 30 of October 22, 2007 (gratuitous contract)	№ 913 of October 16, 2007
2.14.	Church <i>Vasiliya na Gorke</i> (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15 th century	№ 601510230270006	П12600000076 (14.12.2007)	№ 347 of November 11, 2003 (gratuitous contract) Parish of the church of the Holy Bishop Basil the Great (na Gorke) Pskov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church	№ 102-PO of 7 July, 2006
3.1.	Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17 th	№ 601520272420006	П12600004486 (09.08.2009)	Pskov Museum Reserve № 132 of October 12,	№ 68/2012- FofMay 28,

	century			2010 (gratuitous contract)	2012
3.2.	Pogankin Chambers, 17 th century	№ 611210001200006	П12600004447 (17.07.2009)	Pskov Museum Reserve № 8/12 of August 31, 2012	№ 1967 of June 30, 2010

3.3.3. CURRENT USE OF THE PROPERTY

Despite the fact that over time, the functional use of the elements included in the nomination changed (this is primarily due to the events of the national history), today the greater part of the elements are used for their original purpose.

Currently, the elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are used by the local community, the executive authorities of the Administration of the Pskov Region, local authorities, business structures and travel agencies.

Elements of the component “Monuments of Fortification Architecture” and “Monuments of Civil Architecture” are properties of the museum display and are used by the Pskov Museum Reserve to house expositions.

Elements of the component “Monuments of Religious Architecture” are used by the religious communities of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The main directions of using the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” are currently:

- presentation and exhibition (exhibitions, festivals and celebrations, presentation programs, publishing);
- excursions and tourism (thematic and sightseeing tours, interactive programs);
- educational (lectures, seminars);
- scientific (scientific research, scientific conferences);
- as a religious property (conducting church services).

3.3.4. LEGAL MAP OF THE TERRITORY

On the territory of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and its buffer zone, operate the following security regimes:

- the regime of lands within the borders of the territories of cultural heritage properties (elements of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property);
- the regime of land use within the boundaries of protection zones of cultural heritage sites;

- the regime of the specially protected area of the natural monument of the Pskov Region “Snetogorsko-Murovitsky”;
- urban regulations that apply to the territory of the historical settlement of regional significance “City of Pskov” and the approved subject of protection.

3.3.4.1. REGIME OF LANDS WITHIN TERRITORIES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTIES (ELEMENTS OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

Land parcels located within the territories of cultural heritage properties included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation are classified as lands of historical and cultural significance.

The legal regime within the territories of cultural heritage sites is regulated by the land legislation of the Russian Federation and 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”.

According to Article 99 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation, lands of historical and cultural purpose are strictly used in accordance with their purpose. The change in the designation of land for historical and cultural purposes and activities that do not correspond to their purpose is not allowed.

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 by-laws developed on its basis establish requirements for carrying out activities within the territories of cultural heritage sites, including, prohibition of earthworks, construction, ameliorative and other works on the territory of cultural heritage sites, with the exception of works on the preservation of cultural heritage sites or their individual elements, preservation of the historical, urban or natural environment of cultural heritage sites

The borders of the territories of the properties of cultural heritage of federal significance included in the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” were

approved by the orders of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, information on the boundaries of the territory is submitted to the Cadastre Chamber.

3.3.4.2. REGIME OF LAND USE WITHIN THE PROTECTION ZONES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Protection zones are established to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage properties in their historical, urban and landscape environment.

The required composition of the protection zones is determined by the plan of the protection zone, developed in accordance with the procedure established by federal legislation (Government Decree of September 12, 2015 No. 972).

As for now, plans of protection zones have been developed for the most significant properties of cultural heritage of the city of Pskov, which are properties of federal significance and included in the nomination “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).

The above-mentioned projects determine the composition of the protection zones for each of the listed cultural heritage properties, in which a conservation zone (CZ), a zone

for regulation of construction and economic activity, and a protected natural landscape zone are defined.

The conservation zone (CZ) is a territory within which, in order to ensure the conservation of the cultural heritage property in its historical landscape environment, a special regime of land use is established that restricts economic activities and prohibits construction, with the exception of the application of special measures aimed at preserving and regenerating the historical, town-planning or natural environment of cultural heritage property.

The zone of regulation of development and economic activity is the territory within which the regime for the use of land that restricts construction and economic activities is established, the requirements for the reconstruction of existing buildings and structures are determined.

The zone of the protected natural landscape is the territory within which the regime of land use is established, which prohibits or restricts economic activities, construction and reconstruction of existing buildings and structures in order to conserve (regenerate) the natural landscape, including river valleys, water bodies, forests and open spaces, compositionally connected with properties of cultural heritage.

The borders of the protection zones of these facilities, the use of land and urban regulations within the boundaries of these zones are approved by the resolutions of the Pskov Regional Assembly of Deputies of December 26, 2013 № 674, 666, 647, 665, 669, respectively.

3.3.4.3. THE REGIME OF SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURAL AREA OF THE NATURE HERITAGE PROPERTY OF THE PSKOV REGION “SNETOGORSKO-MUROVITSKY”

In accordance with the resolution of the Administration of the Pskov Region of 04.12.1995 “On the formation of the natural reserve fund of the region” the unique natural and landscape complex “Snetogorsko-Murovitsky” received the status of a specially protected natural area. The Resolution of the Administration of the Pskov Region No. 347

of September 15, 2005 approved the Regulations on the NaturAL Heritage Property of the Pskov Region “Snetogorsko-Murovitsky”.

The nature monument, the total area of which is 46.80 hectares, consists of two clusters: Snetogorsky (includes three fragments) and Hotitsko-Murovitsky.

The Snegogorsky cluster, directly connected with element 2.4 “Ensemble of Snetogorsky Monastery: The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century” has an area of 10.8 hectares.

The first fragment of the Snetogorsky cluster site is located on the bank of the Velikaya River between the residential buildings of the city of Pskov and the Snetogorsky monastery, stretching north in the form of an arc. Its northern border runs along the Pskov-Snyatnaya Gora road to the fork (turn) to the terminal bus stop of the city bus No. 1, and then to the south-west along the fortress wall of the Snetogorsky Monastery. The southern border runs along the edge of the river Velikaya.

The second fragment is located on the Snyatnaya Gora between the following territories: from the south, the Snetogorsky Monastery, from the south-west, from the east and north-east of the residential building of the village of Snyatnaya Gora. It includes the territory of the pond, its floodplain and steep slopes of the Velikaya river to the upper part of its indigenous shore.

The third fragment is located from the northeast shore of the yacht club harbour to the projected highway St. Petersburg – Pskov – Izborsk.

Regime of special protection is established in this territory, which prohibits:

- earthworks with a depth of more than 0.3 m and erection of buildings;
- allocation of land for any use;
- paving through the territory of any new communications;
- any logging and damage to trees and shrubs;
- carrying out all types of land melioration works;
- construction.

3.3.4.4. URBAN REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THE TERRITORY OF THE HISTORICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE "CITY OF PSKOV" AND APPROVED SUBJECT OF PROTECTION

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 borders of the territory of the historical settlement of the regional significance “City of Pskov”, its subject of protection and requirements for urban regulations developed in relation to the territorial zones located within the historical settlement.

Elements of the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” (with the exception of element 2.4, the protection of the territory of which is provided by the regime of a specially protected natural area, see 3.3.4.3) are protected as part of the protection of the historical settlement “City of Pskov”.

In addition to that, the subject of protection of the historical settlement include:

- planning structure (including historical roads and streets, nature of the coastal slopes, open spaces around cultural heritage sites, historical planning and its fragments, traditional landscaping);
- the three-dimensional structure of a historical settlement;
- composition and silhouette of the building (ratio of vertical and horizontal dominants and accents);
- ratio between different urban spaces (free, built-up, landscaped);
- composition-view relations (panoramas), the ratio of natural and human-made environments

This makes it possible to ensure the preservation and integrity of the historical environment within the buffer zone of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov.

The nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is located on the territory of the municipal entity “City of Pskov”.

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. Public discussions of draft documents are being held.

3.4. MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

3.4.1. INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” have the status of cultural heritage properties of federal significance and are included in the Code of Most Valuable Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation.

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 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia.

Ensuring conservation of cultural heritage properties of the federal and regional significance 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 N 73-FZ “On Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation”.

Works on preservation, conservation, museumification and adaptation of the elements of the nominated property, as well as archaeological studies of the cultural layer of Pskov are conducted in coordination with the federal and regional heritage protection agencies.

Archaeological research and restoration work on the territory of Pskov are supervised by the culture state budgetary institution State Archaeological Centre of the Pskov Region and the State Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region.

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

- The State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties (management of cultural heritage properties);
- 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 Porkhovsky Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church (management of religious activities).

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 property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” being in use by the Pskov Museum Reserve);

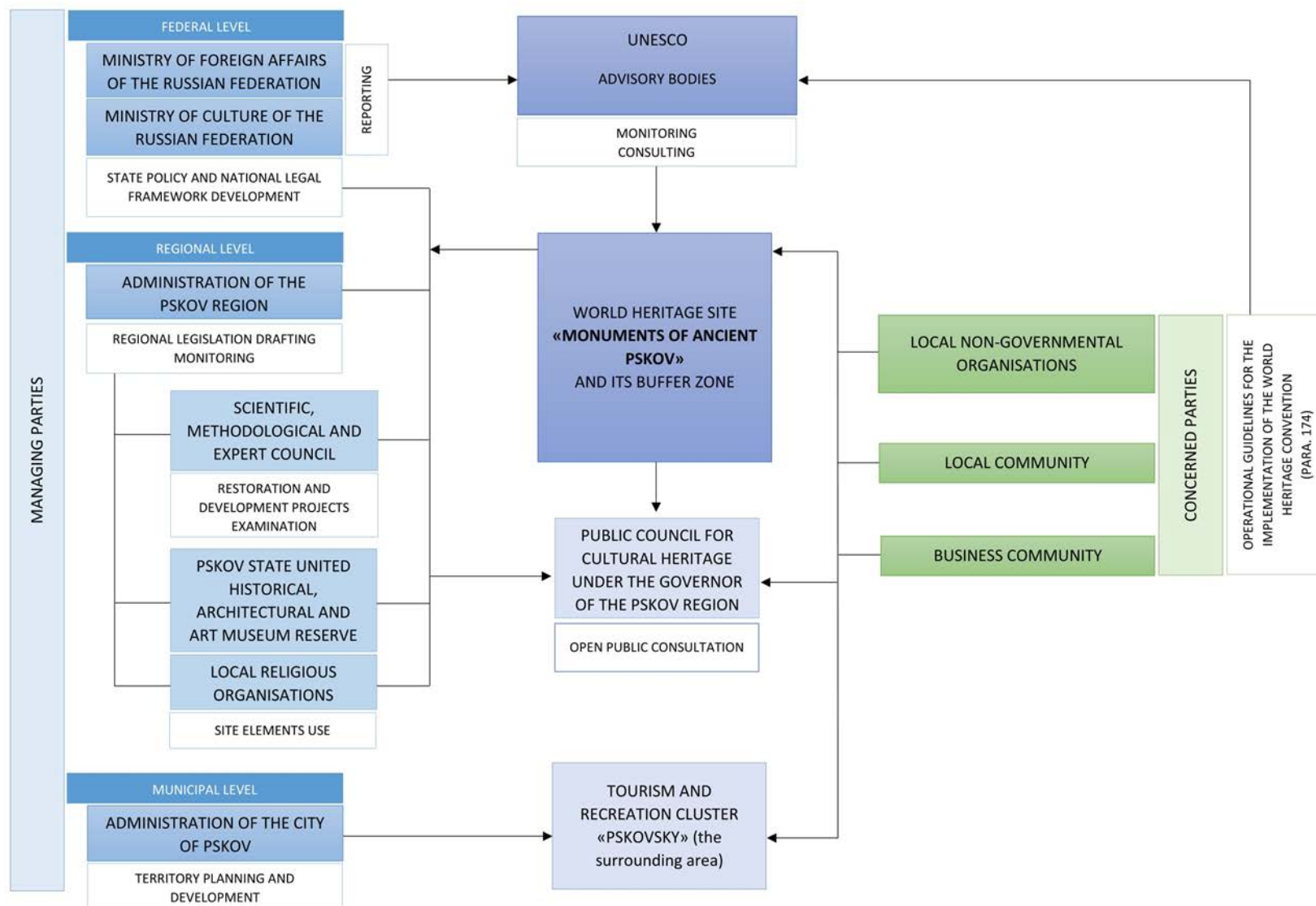
– interaction with local religious communities (through authorised representatives appointed in the structure of each community);

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

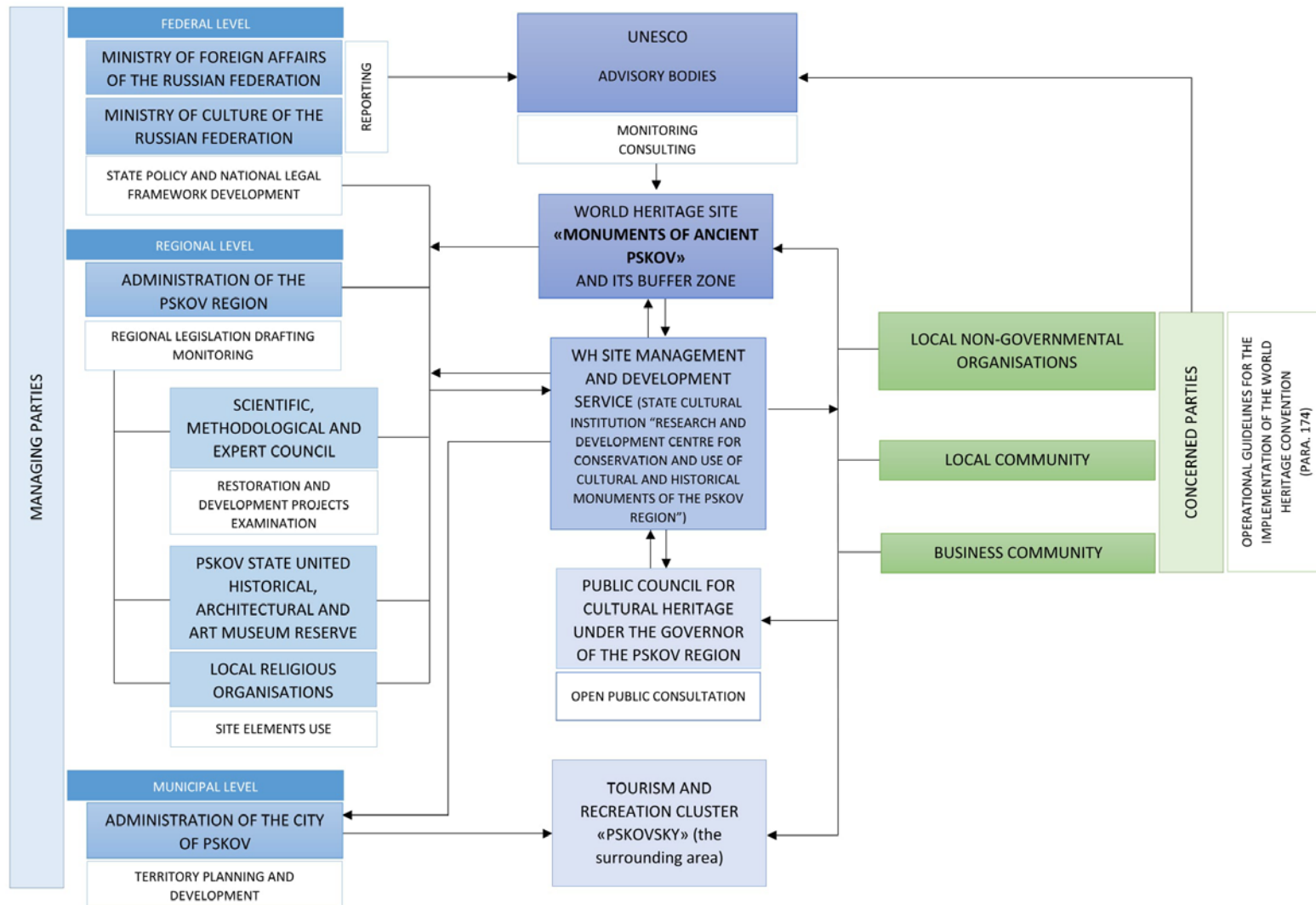
– interaction with other concerned parties (through the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region).

Below there are 3 schemes: the 1st shows the current structural scheme of the property management, the 2nd gives the outlook and together with the 3rd one visually demonstrates the system of cooperation among all the concerned parties after the creation of a special management body (Management and Development Service).

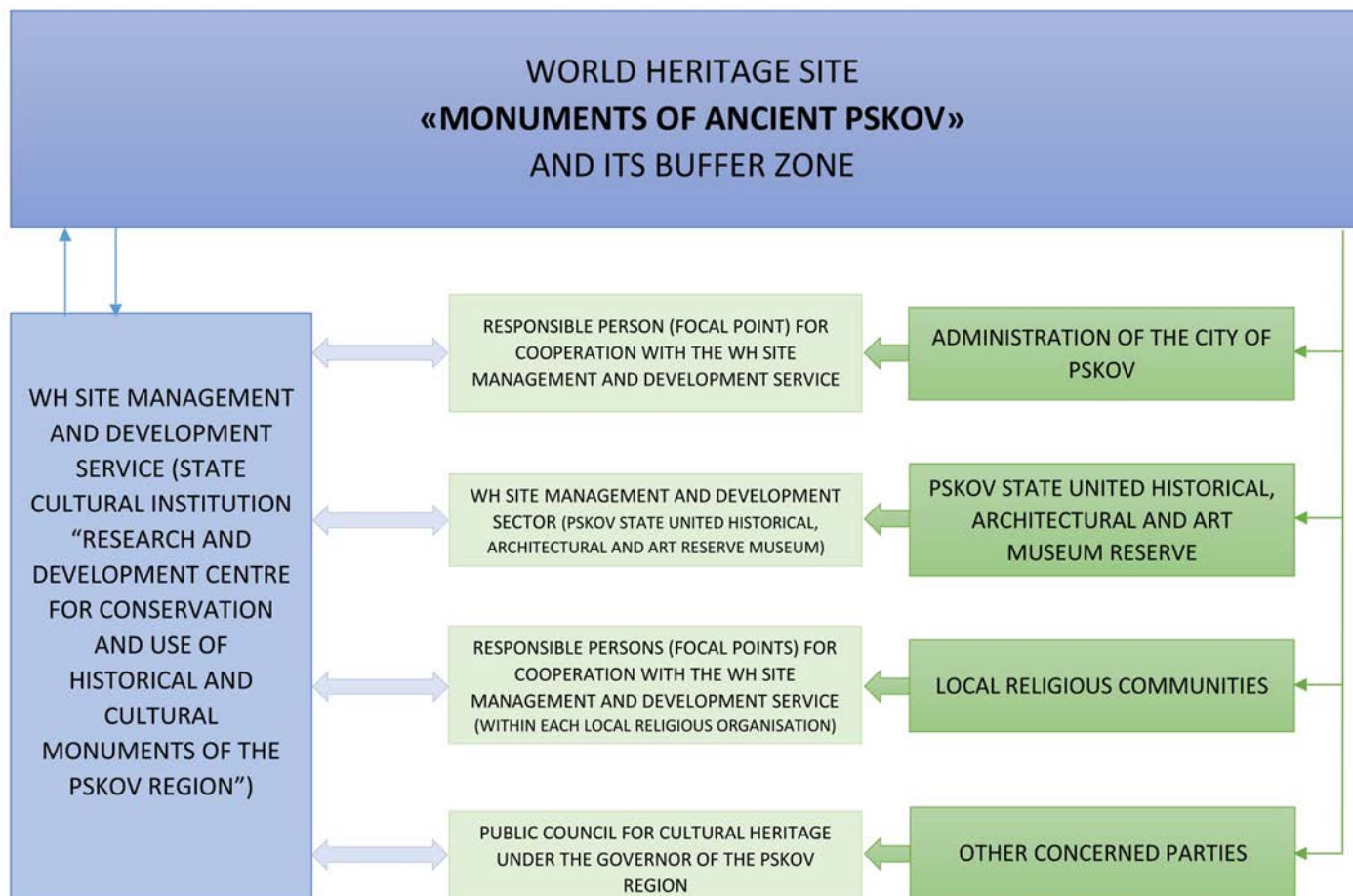
SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”



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 STAKEHOLDERS



3.4.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

The property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, nominated to the World Heritage List, is located on the territory of the Pskov Region and the municipal entity “City of Pskov”.

The population of the Pskov Region, whose administrative centre is Pskov, according to the Federal State Statistics Service in 2017 was 642.164 thousand people.

The population of Pskov in 2017 year was 209,840 thousand people and in recent years shows a slight increase (on average – 1 thousand per year).

A significant part of the population is retired, about 30% – children and youth up to 30 years.

Most of the local residents admit themselves to belong to the local culture, they are proud of their city, the history of which is rich in facts, events and people that influenced the course of events in the history of our country.

Local communities are represented by the following public organizations: Pskov Branch of the All-Russian Public Organization “All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments” (VOOPIiK), Local historian club, Local historian union, Community “History of Civil Architecture”, city public organization “Pskov Club of Tourists” and religious organizations and communities.

The most creative part of the city's residents shows an active interest in the state of monuments, constantly interacting with state authorities on the preservation of cultural heritage properties, and inform them about the status of monuments in cases of emergencies.

Among the entities directly and potentially interested in preserving and developing the World Heritage Site are federal, regional and municipal authorities, legal and natural persons, creative and professional associations and unions, public organizations, funds, investors, local residents and the media.

Cooperation of all above mentioned parties will allow to introduce mechanisms for monitoring and timely elimination of negative impact on the nominated property and will help minimize risks.

While developing the Management Plan for the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property, meeting interests of interested parties have been identified and the main strategies of their joint activities aimed at preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov, and the sustainable development of its territory and immediate surroundings have been outlined.

3.4.3. STAKEHOLDERS

Parties directly and potentially interested in conservation and development of the world heritage site include government bodies of regional and municipal levels, juristic parties, individuals, creative and professional associations and unions, public organizations, funds, depositors, local community, media.

The collaboration of all the parties will give an opportunity to introduce the mechanisms of control and timely elimination of the adverse effect on the nominated property and will promote the risk minimization.

During the working out of the Property management plan “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” there were estimated counter interests of stakeholders, outlined main strategies of their cooperative activity, directed on the conservation of the outstanding universal value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and sustained development of its territory and immediate surrounding.

There are distinguished several groups of stakeholders according to the management of the property suggested for inclusion into the World Heritage List:

- executive government bodies of the federal, regional and municipal levels;
- users, directly responsible for the management and conservation of the property's elements:
 - Pskov Museum Reserve;
 - parishes of the churches of Pskov and Porhov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church;
 - representatives of engineering and building companies;
 - representatives of a travel business (travel agencies, hotels, souvenir shops, stores, public catering establishment, transport companies)

- uncommercial and public organizations;
- local community.

Presence of property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” on the territory of the city, determination of buffer zone borders and approval of land use, on the one hand is a certain advantage for all the stakeholders, but on the other hand places definite restrictions on their activity.

Coordination of interests and activity of all the stakeholders is a pledge of successful property management and conservation of its outstanding universal value.

In order to perform effectively the property Management plan “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” there was conducted an analysis of interests and purposes of all the detected groups of stakeholders.

Table 3.7. Analysis of interests and aims of the stakeholders

Party	Aims and purposes
Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – establishes state policy in the sphere of the World cultural heritage preservation; – guarantees the performance of the obligations of the Russian Federation under the World Heritage Convention
Administration of the Pskov Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – develop regional regulatory framework for protection of the WH Property and its territory; – create conditions for investment appeal; – foster development of tourism, transport infrastructure and other infrastructures to ensure ecological safety of the environment
Municipality administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – create favorable conditions for social and economic development of the territory and local community; – improve the image of the territory; – improve competitiveness; – provide employment;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – improve the quality of life of local people by improving infrastructure; – improve quality of urban environment
Pskov Museum Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – study, protect and ensure sustainable development of WHP and surrounding historic landscape; – manage risks threatening WHProperty; – present the WHP on local, national and international levels; – improve quality of service (excursion, educational, event management and other services provided by the museum); – continuing education of the staff; – implement WH Property protection and usage innovations; – use WHProperty potential for sustainable development
Pskov and Porkhov church dioceses Russian Orthodox Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – use of WHProperty component parts for religious purposes; – provide conditions for regular church services and rites; – increase the number of parishioners; – develop pilgrim tourism
Design and construction firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – increase incentive to improve staff; – repair, restore and adjust the WHP to modern conditions
Tourism business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – increase incentive to create a competitive product; – increase sales through new itineraries, length of stay, service diversification; – improve tourist appeal of the territory
Local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – increase incentive to study cultural and historical heritage; – new work places; – diversify souvenir business;

Without addressing social and economic issues of the local community the WHProperty management may result in the loss of historic and cultural environment of the WHProperty, conflict of interests and resistance to safeguard the WHP authenticity and integrity.

One of the tools to liaise with local community is to encourage entrepreneurship and self-employment, especially in the sphere of tourism and accompanying industries such as souvenir production based on local crafts, event management, setting up of new travel agencies, guest houses, camping sites, and cafes.

For the purpose of full assistance to the public policy implementation in the field of conservation of the Pskov Region cultural heritage, including coordinating goals for interests and activity of all stakeholders in conservation and development of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, there was established Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region. The Council is formed out of public representatives, professional employees that have broad experience in practical work and are well-informed about the posture of affairs in the field of conservation, research, usage and popularisation of cultural heritage.

Among the main directions of the Council's activity are the situation analysis and discussion of the questions concerning conservation, usage, research and popularisation of the Pskov Region cultural heritage.

3.5. MAIN PROPERTY RISKS AND THREATS

During the process of designing the Property Management Plan there were detected main factors affecting the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

When analyzing risks there were taken into consideration the data out of perennial observation and information about adverse dangerous natural processes that were noted in Pskov at the XX – beginning of the XXI century and were determined next groups of natural and anthropogenic factors of menace:

- meteorological (hurricane, lightning, extreme heat, tornado);

– social (fire – raising or conflagration, vandalism, burglary, act of terrorism, wrong regime of exploitation, unqualified restoration, changes of the juridical status and legal regime of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and its elements; dismissal of financing; infrastructure collapse; affect of tourism, pollution, armed conflict);

– hydrological (erosion of strands; rainfall floods and increase of groundwater aquifers' level; flood; tsunami);

– climate changes (increasing frequency and amplitude of storms; rise of the bio-distractors' activity);

– biological epidemic;

– astrophysical (fall of meteorites);

– geological (landslide, earthquake).

Appendix 4 of the Property Management Plan (Vol. 6, App. 4) includes the Risks Reduction Plan for the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, nominated to the World Heritage List, that was worked out for the prevention or minimization of the adverse affect of destroying factors on the monuments and, such wise, directed to the preservation of an outstanding universal value, integrity and authenticity of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

There was carried out the detailed analysis of the enhancement factor and possible affect of the detected menace factors for each element of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and suggested measures for risks diminution or liquidation of potential aftermath.

The plan coordinates the activity of users' representatives (representatives of governmental bodies and religious communities), security and guard services, supervisory and controlling institutions.

Monitoring and annual revision of the Plan are designed to keep its effectiveness and topicality of measures.

For more detailed information about the Risks Diminution Plan check out p. 4.1.1.5 “Safety and security measures. Risk management action plan”.

IV. STRATEGICAL GOALS OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

Ensuring effective management of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, raising of potential for the preservation of an outstanding universal value and sustainable development of the property territory and area of its influence is considered to be the main aim of the Management Plan and includes such functions of management as: planning, organization, guide and control.

Each of these functions is implemented through the participation of management subjects and stakeholders.

In order to achieve strategic goals the Management Plan suggests mechanisms of distribution of spheres of responsibility, formation and strengthening of cadre potential, coordination of all parties activity and monitoring of the results.

Main strategic goals of the Management Plan are;

GOAL 1. Preservation of an outstanding universal value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”;

GOAL 2. Creation of conditions for preservation and sustainable development of the property territory “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and areas of its influence.

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.

4.1. GOAL 1. PRESERVATION OF AN OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

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 preservation of the cultural heritage property includes measures, directed on the

provision of its physical safety, preservation of its history – cultural value, planning and nature surrounding.

For this purpose there are held scientific – research, exploration and design works under the guidance of specialists that provide technical and designer' supervision.

Preservation of an outstanding universal value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is the main goal of the Management Plan and consists of three directions:

- preservation of property elements;
- preservation of town-planning environment;
- preservation of history – cultural and natural landscape.

4.1.1. PROPERTY ELEMENTS CONSERVATION SYSTEM “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”

The system of effective preservation of property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” elements assumes:

- physical preservation of property elements;
- observance of the guiding principles of property elements restoration;
- monitoring of the restoration process;
- preservation of movable property;
- safety and security ensuring of the property (Plan of catastrophic risks diminution).

4.1.1.1. PHYSICAL PRESERVATION OF THE PROPERTY ELEMENTS

Within the framework of existing law of the Russian Federation the physical safety and preservation of history – cultural value, integrity and authenticity of cultural heritage property, which are the elements of the nominated property, is first of all provided by preserving the subjects of protection (attributes of value).

According to the norms of the Russian law and specifically confirmed by the order of The State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture there is determined a subject of protection for each of the property elements. (Volume 3).

The subject of protection for each of the elements is fixed in a protection obligation that is concluded between the executive government authorized in the sphere of heritage preservation (The State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture, later (from July 2013) – The State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties), and users of the elements.

The subject of protection of property elements that should be necessarily preserved includes:

- location of the property element in the structure of a layout;
- existing general layout decision of each separate property;
- composition and architecture – artistic decor of facades, material and character of finishing of facade surfaces;
- spatial planning structure and elements of architectural decor of interiors;
- material, character of brickwork and constructive features;
- metallic details;
- fresco painting (for elements 2.3 «The Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century of the ensemble of the Spaso – Mirozhsky Monastery», 2.4 «Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery:the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century», 2.2. «The Cathedral of *Ioann Predtecha* (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240».

A protection obligation also establishes the requirements for the preservation of cultural heritage properties, their maintenance and usage, affording access to the monuments and placing outdoor advertising on them; there are determined responsibilities of users on activities financing for fulfilling of mentioned requirements and also for fulfilling requirements when conducting activity within the borders of nominated elements. Aside from that a protection obligation includes a list of activities that are necessary to be carried out at the monument according to its technical state.

In order to form a full text retrieval database on the property elements considering the principles of registration of monuments that are formulated in the document of ICOMOS (Sofia, 1996); in case of escalation of risks and catastrophic menace there is created a special documental archive which includes field survey materials (among them

measure, architecture – archaeological, engineering, geodesic, geological research), technical – technological research of building and finishing material, design and budget documentation, materials of complex scientific research, photos, documents, journals of scientific guidance and designer's technical supervision on carrying out activities for cultural heritage property preservation with fixation of executed work and reports. It is supposed to make digital capture of all gathered material about the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

One of the primary methods of physical integrity provision and protection of the property elements is an organization of a system of their complex preventive service, directed on providing optimal conditions of exploitation, detection and elimination of reasons of possible contravention of foundation integrity, constructions and, mainly, roofs.

The system of complex preventive service includes:

- complex monitoring of state of property elements, collection and storing of data about their state, forming current, annual and perspective plans of preventive maintenance, repair and restoration activities;

- preventive maintenance program, repair and conservation of monuments, operative elimination of roofing leakage and factors affecting on the state of foundations.

4.1.1.2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION

The conservation of the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is considered to be a compelled and exceptional measure, directed on the preservation and detection of aesthetic and historical value characteristics of the monument.

The State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Property takes a decision about conservation according to the conclusion of the commission of experts that includes representatives of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, executive government bodies of the region, the user and specialists in the sphere of cultural heritage property objects conservation.

When forming the principles of conservation of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, nominated to the World Heritage List, there were taken as the basis:

- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage (1972);
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter, 1964);
- The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994);
- UNESCO Recommendation Concerning Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976).

The main principles of conservation of cultural heritage property, among them those which are a part of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, are determined in the Russian Federation in The Set of restoration rules (2007) and include the following provisions:

- rigorous preservation of technological and culture – historical information that appears in the material structure and aesthetic image of the cultural heritage property (monument of history and culture), that determines its authenticity independently from current aesthetic rating. Technological tools and materials of conservation shouldn't distort this information, as well as to prevent from repeated preservation;
- coordination of activity of all participants of maintenance – conservation works, coordination of all parts of scientific project design and principled scientific project decisions;
- scientific reasonableness, reliability and completeness of the results of cultural heritage property research and accepted architectural, engineering and technological decisions;
- accordance of accepted technological devices and methods of work to the requirements of keeping authenticity, disclosure and preservation of historical, scientific, aesthetic and other history – cultural value of the cultural heritage property, guaranteeing the conditions of timeous usage and physical safety;
- the goal of conservation should be preservation ad detection of features of genuine image of the cultural heritage property which caused its inclusion into the World Heritage List, its peculiarity with maximal preservation of the historical material.

The scientific report is composed on all the complex of maintenance – restoration activities.

According to the requirements of the federal law in the sphere of preservation of the cultural heritage property, those of juristic parties and individual entrepreneurs that have the license to carry out activities on restoration of cultural heritage property (monuments of history and culture) and have an opportunity to conduct all the complex of works determined by a technical brief are allowed to conduct of maintenance – restoration works for the reservation of a cultural heritage property.

Problems that appear in the process of restoration are brought up for discussion of the Scientific and Methodological Council and are solved according to the importance of the preservation of a history – cultural and potential outstanding universal value of the property elements.

One of the main requirements when working in a buffer zone of the property is compliance of the physical integrity of a historical landscape. All temporary buildings and constructions, erected during the period of restoration, shouldn't influence the perception of the property.

Special attention is paid to the fire safety. Due to the fact that contemporary fire norms don't always conform to requirements of monuments' preservation, there is held a search for individual solutions for each case with the usage of modern technologies for fire safety of cultural heritage property.

The technical rating in the sphere of preservation of cultural heritage property includes recommendations on all kinds of research, survey, design and manufacturing activities, directed on the research and preservation of the cultural heritage property.

The Set of restoration rules (2007) was examined and recommended for appliance by the Ministry of Culture of Russia (circular letter 11.01.2012 № 3-01-39/10-КЧ).

At present conservation works are carried out on the following components of the WHP “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”: the Trinity Cathedral with the bell tower, the Transfiguration Cathedral of the 12th c. of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery, Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery:the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the

16th century, the Church of Koz'ma and Damian. The information of the repair and restoration works – Volume 6, Annex 2.

4.1.1.3. MONITORING OF THE PROCESS OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

Monitoring of the process of property elements conservation “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is held in accordance with the current legislation as well as all kinds of activities on the preservation of cultural heritage property.

During the conservation there is conducted permanent designer's technical supervision of quality of executed activities by an author of the project, representatives of a user and supervisory government bodies. There are used all available methods, including high-tech methods for the process of conservation.

The order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia 30.07.2012 №811 approved the Administrative regulations of rendering of state services on application delivery and authorization on activities about the preservation of cultural heritage property (including restoration) by the government bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

4.1.1.4. PRESERVATION OF THE MOVABLE PROPERTY OF THE WHP ELEMENTS

The movable property of the WHP includes the objects from the museum collection and church decoration. At present museum exhibits are located in two components of the WHP – the Pogankin Chambers and Administrative Chamber. There are four exhibitions in the Pogankin Chambers:

- Decorative and Applied Arts
- Pskov Icon Painting
- Pskov Silver
- 100 Years of Pskov in the History of Russia

All in all 1,015 exhibits are displayed. Security and fire alarms are installed in the building. “Pskov Icon Painting” and “Pskov Silver Art” exhibitions have three security levels. In “1 100 Years of Pskov in the History of Russia” exhibition most valuable exhibits have the third security level. The collection of “The Pskov Kremlin” in the Administrative Chamber comprises 281 exhibits. Besides, two permanent exhibitions of “The Pskov Kremlin” are held in the Chamber: archaeological exhibition and the exhibition devoted to A.L. Ordyn-Naschokin, Pskov voyevoda and the first Russian statesman, where the exhibits with precious stones and metals have the highest (third) security level. The permanent exhibitions display 190 objects. The showcase with the objects made from precious stones are equipped with alarm. The entire building is equipped with fire and alarm systems.

The exhibit verification is held on a regular basis. Museum exhibits pass to the exhibition under the temporary storage agreement. Each exhibition has an inventory, according to which every morning and evening a research officer checks the exhibits, signs the register, passes the exhibits to the museum custodian, who carries out the same procedure and at the end of the day passes the exhibits to the research officer. Once a month a routine survey of the exhibits is held. Restoration specialists draw up reports after the survey and hand them in to the chief custodian. The reports provide information on necessary restoration works for the Restoration Council. The storage rules of the museum exhibits are regulated by The Instructions on Inventory and Storage of Museum Exhibits (Moscow, 1985) and The In-House Instructions of the Pskov Museum Reserve (2006).

The original iconostases did not survive as most churches were used as warehouses. The only iconostasis dating from 1764 is the iconostasis of the Trinity Cathedral. The iconostasis adjoins the pre-altar wall of the cube. It is made of wood, carved, gilded and has a rectangular form. It has seven tiers and is surmounted by the Crucifixion. The iconostasis is decorated with high relief of floral ornament with a vine as a dominant element. It is a supreme and rare example of Flemish wood carving popular in Russian in the second half of the 17th century. It survived with few alterations. It is object

of protection of the Trinity Cathedral. The safety of the iconostasis and its icons requires permanent monitoring. Their current condition requires conservation works.

The museum collection does not include movable property of the Russian Orthodox churches. The safety procedures of their movable property are defined by church communities.

4.1.1.5. SAFETY AND SECURITY MEASURES. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

The choice of protection actions for the WHP components follows the analysis of the risk factors affecting them. Key moments in the protection of WHP:

- classification of protection measures based on threat assessment;
- conformity of measures to the protection objectives: means and methods should be sufficient and distributed in accordance with the probability of threats and the importance of the protected area.

It is possible to ensure WHP property safety and protection if there is a combination of the following factors:

- prompt actions of the staff (if the WHP property components are in use of the state organizations) or the user (if the WHP property components are in use of the church) - effective technical facilities that fit the protection objectives in the best way,
- threat preventive measures.

Technical facilities comprise:

- automatic security system, fire alarm system;
- the system of external and internal fire fighting,
- lightning protection
- video surveillance system
- installation of alarm systems in the exhibitions.

Additional protection measures :

- post of security guard;
- installation of metal bars on the windows;

- fencing the territory;
- control points;
- key registration and storage;
- fire safety measures (flame retardant treatment of combustible structures, measurements of insulation resistance);
- systematic examinations;
- efficient preventive maintenance;
- permanent monitoring of the condition of fire safety.

Preventive measures include the following organizational activities:

- publishing of orders «Fire Protection Regulations», «Emergency Prevention measures», «Access Control Mode», «Fire Evacuation and Conditional Fire Extinguishing Workout»;
- approval of instructions («Execution of Measures in Case of Danger and Occurrence of Emergency Situations»; «Functional Responsibility of the Entry Checkpoint Controller on Property Protection») and conducting instructions;
- workouts and drills organization: «Practical Exercises on Using a Fire Extinguisher»; «Tactical Drills on Museum Employees and Police Collaboration that Participate in Museum Protection»; «Drills on Prevention and Exercise in case of Onset of the Flood Waters»;
- working out a property passport that includes property characteristics, technical readiness, working hours of the property, working hours of the guard posts and documentation;
- compilation of acts on regular inspections (held not less than 2 times a year) in order to detect the disadvantages of the museum guard;
- appointment of employees responsible for fire protection: appointed for each room.

According to the Instruction of UNESCO on working out the plans of catastrophic risks management for the cultural heritage property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” there was prepared the Risk Reduction Plan. (Vol. 6, App. 4)

The Plan was prepared by the specialists of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, Pskov Museum Reserve together with the General Committee of Emergency Control Ministry of Russia in Pskov Region.

The identification of risks gave an opportunity to detect not only the events that can negatively affect an outstanding universal value of the cultural heritage property and towards which it is necessary to undertake preventive neutralizing measures, but also those which influence can bring positive affect and compensate the adverse impact.

There are represented two categories of risks in the worked out Plan of catastrophic risks decrease:

- connected with natural and biological cataclysm and other factors of physical destruction of property elements;
- caused by a human activity.

The classification of factors in terms of their probability and riskiness of aftermath is worked out for all the elements of the nomination. (Volume 6, Appendix 4).

Actions aimed at prevention and risk reduction of the WHP damaging situations fall into two parts:

1. main mandatory actions for preventing any damaging factor (preventive measures);
2. additional actions mandatory for preventing a concrete damaging factor with its peculiarities taken into account.

To prevent any hazard all actions mentioned in the Risk Management Plan should be executed.

Preventive actions on protection of the WHP

- systematic examination of the WHP components;
- expert preventive maintenance;
- permanent monitoring of the fire safety;
- centralized monitoring of emergency situations with the help of modern technical means of security and fire alarm systems, fire extinguishing, video surveillance systems and lightning protection;

- round-the-clock security structures

In Emergency situation

- alert emergency services;
- evacuate visitors and staff according to the evacuation plan;
- evacuate museum exhibits;
- evacuate church items;
- eliminate the threat;
- reinforce the security;
- conservation of the museum;
- reinforcement of the damaged constructions.

Emergency situation management

- photos of the damage;
- report on the WHP condition;
- damage assessment;
- analysis of the causes that led to the damage and addressing them;
- enhancing the protection of the building from such type of damage;
- report to the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, UNESCO World Heritage Committee;
- measures on WHP protection, including emergency prevention measures within the framework of current legislation, standards and regulation.

4.1.2. PRESERVATION OF THE LAYOUT OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV” AND PROVISION OF THE VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS OF ITS ELEMENTS

The goal of preservation of historically developed layout environment in the buffer zone of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is directly connected with the preservation of an outstanding universal value of the property. Being important assets of the contemporary city, the nominated property significantly affects its economical development, that is way its very important to build ad coordinate the strategy of the city

development and measures for the preservation of the property nominated to the World Heritage List in a right way.

The approaches to the solution of the problems of the preservation of cultural heritage have changed. There happened a transit from the protection of separate property to the preservation of the historical environment, city landscapes, including outstanding cultural heritage property and ordinary buildings, natural landscapes.

There is held special activity on the determination of all zones of possible transformation and regulation concrete parameters of these changes in order to provide the preservation of valuable city environment and preventing the introduction of new elements of building development that can destroy the unity of monuments and compositionally related to them territories.

Such analytical work was held during the working out of zones of preservation of cultural heritage property: Ensemble of the Kremlin (within the borders of the united zone of Kremlin there are located elements 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.5 – 2.8. 2.10 – 2.14. 3.1. 3.2), The Cathedral of *Ioann Predtecha* (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240 (element 2.2), Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery:the Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century, the St Stefan Church 17th century (element 2.3), Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery:the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century (element 2.4).

There are determined borders of the zones of building development regulation and economic activity, regimes of the land usage and correlated layout regulations as well as special requirements for separate sectors of zones of building development and economic activity regulation in the worked out projects. It gives the opportunity to provide control of the land usage in the zone of building development regulation, to prevent erecting of new buildings and constructions that break the silhouette of existing city panorama as well as changing the borders of existing residential blocks.

There were also carried out additional measures on possible risks diminution towards the historical landscape and building development of buffer zones, on saving visual corridors: there were determined the borders of the historic settlement of regional significance “City of Pskov”, determined the subject of protection that includes historically

valuable city forming property, planning structure with its elements, spatial structure of the city, the composition and silhouette (correlation of vertical and horizontal dominants and emphasis), the correlation between different city spaces (free, built-over, verdant), compositional- aspectual connections (panorama), the correlation of natural and anthropogenic environment.

The control activities on abidance of established regimes are performed by the Council of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties and the City Buildings Activity Office.

4.1.3. PRESERVATION AND REVITALIZATION OF THE CULTURE – HISTORICAL AND NATURE LANDSCAPE OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

The culture – historical and nature landscape and its protection are very important for the preservation of an outstanding universal value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

The culture – historical landscape is considered as providing the interaction, interpenetration and interdependence of nature and cultural heritage property components.

Among the main directions of landscape management of the world heritage property are:

- preservation of view perspectives, panorama and silhouette characteristics of the property elements;

- carrying out scientific research and documental rationale of historical and current visual relations of the property elements;

- revitalization of the landscape in the buffer zone of the property.

Within the established ones of culture heritage property preservation: (within the borders of the united zone of Kremlin there are located elements 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.5 – 2.8. 2.10 – 2.14. 3.1. 3.2), The Cathedral of *Ioann Predtecha* (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240 (element 2.2), Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12th century, the St Stefan Church, 17th century

(element 2.3), Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery:the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century (element 2.4) – there were detected the zone sectors of the secured nature landscape and established regimes of the land usage.

Within the borders of the zones of secured nature landscape is forbidden to carry out the activities, leading to the transformation of the hydro-geological characteristic of the territory, changing of existing relief marks for more than 1 m; there is forbidden felling of planted borders except for the sanitation felling and activities on the regulation of planted borders in the zone of visual perception of world heritage property; there is forbidden erecting of capital construction projects, placing of temporary buildings, creation of advertising constructions of all kinds of formats ad nonstationary trading property.

The control activity on compliance of the established regimes and requirements is performed by the Council of State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties

4.2. GOAL 2. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR PRESERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV” AND ITS SURROUNDING

The solution of the problem of sustainable development of the territory of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is interrelated with the socio-economic development of the municipal entity “City of Pskov”, on the territory of which the property is located and which can be considered as a zone of influence of the nominated property.

As it shows in practice, rich and world-famous cultural and historical heritage becomes the main competitive advantage for the city.

Creation of conditions for the development of the territory around the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” involves the implementation of a set of measures to preserve the outstanding universal value of the object through the physical preservation of elements, their adaptation for modern use, works on landscaping, modernization of transport and other infrastructure, regeneration of lost property in the

presence of materials (drawings, photographs, measurements and other documents sufficient to justify these activities).

Achievement of the strategic goal and creation of conditions for sustainable development of the territory of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and the zone of its influence include the following activities:

- social and economic development of the territory;
- sustainable tourism development in the territory (including development of guidelines for tourism management and visitor management);
- creation of conditions for the development of the local community (including raising public awareness about the site and analyzing the annual results of the implementation of the Management Plan);
- popularization and promotion of the nominated object and organization of effective use of its potential.

4.2.1. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE WHP “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

The key industries: processing industry, wholesale and retail trade, automotive maintenance and repair, household goods repair.

The average number of employees in the economy of the city at large and medium-size businesses and organizations in January - December 2016 dropped by 1,3 % compared to the same period in 2015 and amounted to 57,400 people.

Most socially important are processing enterprises, where every sixth employee works.

The consumer market of the city in 2016 is characterized by stable growth of retail trade turnover compared to the previous year.

Tourist market is constantly growing; there are 49 travel agencies in the city.

As of the middle of 2016 the average monthly income per resident equals 28,028 roubles (4,9 % increase as compared to the previous year).

The number of officially registered unemployed in the city at the end of 2016 amounted to 958 people. The demographic situation in Pskov in January – November 2016 was characterized by an increase in the number of both deaths and births.

The strategy of socio-economic development of Pskov tourism is defined as the pole of growth of the municipal economy. This is facilitated by the advantageous geographical location of the city. The potential tourist market of Pskov is represented by large urban agglomerations – Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as the Baltic countries.

Currently, more than 57% of tourism is culture tourism. Most of tourists stay at the region for 1-3 days. The development of tourism is largely constrained by the low level of transport accessibility. Prospects for the development of the industry are largely related to the development of a tourist cluster in the region. The leading role in the creation of this cluster is assigned to Pskov.

Today Pskov is characterized by a weak development of the information environment and a lack of spatial orientation for tourists. There is a great need for information boards for display objects in the city; it is required to develop mobile applications for devices running on Android, iOS and other platforms.

An important position in the structure of the economy of the Pskov Region and Pskov belongs to the wholesale and retail trade.

One of the directions of development of the Pskov economy is also the production of equipment for consumption and use of local fuels.

4.2.2. STRATEGY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Main goals and objectives in the sphere of sustainable tourism development for the period up to 2020 are to provide measures to support the development of the tourist infrastructure; provision of information promotion of the tourist product and organization of tourist events; ensuring the creation of a unified information environment and spatial orientation for tourists; ensuring accessibility of the environment for tourists with disabilities; creation of conditions for familiarizing young people with studying and

preserving the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, as well as increasing interest in the history and culture of the Pskov Region.

The strategy of sustainable tourism development is one of the most important mechanisms for the development of the territory and the local community without damaging the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

The strategy is based on the realization of the need to preserve the outstanding universal value of the property, maintaining the integrity and authenticity of its elements and assuming the development of tourism in a controlled, integrated and sustainable manner, applying the principles of reasonable and effective planning.

In addition to the main task of preserving the outstanding universal value of the nominated property, the strategy of sustainable development of tourism solves the problems of the social and economic development of the municipality, increases its internal competitive potential, provides the high quality of the tourist services in the region, helps to the interaction with the local population and the business community when choosing and implementing activities within the tourism development programs; promotes the development of self-employment of local people in tourism and hospitality.

By the order of the Administration of the Pskov Region dated 16.07.2010 No. 193-r, the Strategy of social and economic development of the Pskov Region until 2020 has been approved. In the frame of this strategy the development of tourism, primarily cultural and cognitive, is defined as one of the priorities of the region's development for the medium term. Realization of this priority is carried out through improvement of the state of cultural heritage property (first of all, of the elements of the nominated property) and increase of tourist attraction.

With the purpose of creating a competitive tourist product in Pskov, there was taken a decision on the cluster organization of the city space. Based on the SWOT-analysis of tourism, in order to ensure its sustainable development in the region, there was developed an enlarged investment project -tourist and recreational cluster "Pskov" (TRC "Pskovsky").

The project of creating a cluster is included into the federal target program "Development of domestic and incoming tourism in the Russian Federation for 2011-2018".

The purpose of creating a tourist cluster is to increase the competitiveness of the territory in the tourist market due to the synergetic effect, including increasing the efficiency of enterprises and organizations entering the cluster, stimulating innovation, and stimulating the development of new directions.

Almost the whole historical center of the city of Pskov with the main property of cultural heritage that have federal and regional significance (including elements of the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov") is placed within the boundaries of the cluster.

For the implementation of the development of tourism infrastructure investors are attracted. Tourist industry in the region includes tour-operator companies and travel agencies, accommodation (hosting system), transport and catering, leisure and entertainment, engineering, communal and road infrastructure.

The implementation of projects within the framework of the creation of a tourist and recreational cluster "Pskov" will be completed by 2018 and will allow to solve a number of important objectives. First of all, the creation of a full-fledged infrastructure of urban tourism: a system of public spaces, park areas, and shopping streets, including a water resource, a developed hotel and exhibition infrastructure, as well as modern trade, catering and entertainment facilities.

Within the TRC "Pskov" it is decided to create objects of providing and tourist infrastructure. During the period since 2011 to 2016, 12 objects were put into operation, among them: reconstruction of the embankment of the Pskov River; reconstruction of the embankment of the river Velikaya; reconstruction of streets of Pushkin, Lenin, Oktyabrsky prospect and others.

When realizing the project, with the help of investors there were created new tourist infrastructure facilities (hotels and catering enterprises): hotel and restaurant complex «Dvor Podznoyeva», «Old Estate hotel & SPA», «Pokrovsky» hotel complex, the «Pushkin» Hotel, «Avatar» Hotel, apart - hotel «Camelot», hotel «903», restaurants

«Double coffee» «Hansa», a network of fast food restaurants «Hesburger», a shopping and recreational complex with an aqua center, a multifunctional tourist and recreational complex.

Thanks to the commissioning of new facilities, 960 new workplaces were created in Pskov.

There is carried out an active work in the profile educational institutions on training personnel for the newly opened infrastructure facilities.

Actual indicators (2011-2018): from the federal budget 1 231.46 million rubles, 398.67 million rubles from the consolidated budget of the entity, 4,060.14 million rubles from extra budgetary sources (as of 01.06.2017).

The current stage of the project, the proportion of executed activities as a percentage of planned:

Source of finance	Proportion of executed activities in percentage (%)
Federal budget	75
Regional and municipal budgets	85
Extrabudgetary sources	82,5

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.

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. The most visited museum according to monitoring data is the Pskov Museum Reserve (the number of visitors: 2012 - 140,7 thousand people, 2013 - 136,3 thousand people, 2014 - 153,2 thousand people, 2015 - 215,3 thousand people, 2016 - 186,8 thousand people, the first half of 2017 - 100,7 thousand people).

The main goals and objectives in the sphere of sustainable tourism development for the period until 2020 are:

- provision of measures to support the development of tourism infrastructure;
- provision of information promotion of the tourist product and organization of tourist events;
- ensuring the creation of a unified information environment and spatial orientation for tourists;
- ensuring accessibility of the environment for tourists with disabilities;
- creation of conditions for familiarizing young people with studying and preserving the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, as well as increasing interest in the history and culture of the Pskov Region.

The most typical trends for the upcoming period until 2020 in the sphere of tourism are the diversification of the tourist product, search for new tourist destinations, change in the average duration of tourist trips, choice of alternative means of accommodation and transport, competent positioning, and general price pressures.

Expected results:

- increase in the average length of stay of tourists in the territory of the Pskov Region to 4-6 days;
- increase in the number of employed in the sphere of tourism and hospitality up to 10 thousand people;
- increase in the number of tourists in the whole of the Pskov Region to 600 thousand people.

4.2.2.1. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

In order to implement the strategy for sustainable tourism development, the following guidelines are established:

- providing tourist activities, the focus of which is the preservation of the outstanding universal value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, and, as a consequence, the exclusion of any possible negative impact on the site;

- ensuring effective and optimal use of the potential of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, including continuous monitoring of the impact of the tourist flow on the elements of the facility;

- ensuring public consent through a more balanced social and economic development of the municipal formation and increasing its competitiveness;

- interaction and cooperation with all interested parties, development of mechanisms for maintaining the stability of the situation, reducing risks for the nominated facility;

- ensuring the high quality of providing museum services;

- ensuring the balance of the benefits obtained in the case of sustainable tourism development and channeling some funds for the preservation of the «Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, preventing negative impacts on it and improving technology to ensure its safety.

4.2.2.2. MANAGEMENT OF VISITATION OF PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

Managing the visit of the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is one of the central tasks that will ensure the achievement of the main goal – preservation of the outstanding universal value of the nominated property. The proposed measures will help to protect the site from the possible negative impact of tourism through distribution (in short and long term) and limiting the anthropogenic load on the elements of the property.

4.2.2.2.1. MANAGEMENT OF VISITATION OF MUSEUM EXHIBIT OBJECTS

The management of the visit to the objects of the museum display includes the following measures:

-establishment of a regime for visiting expositions and museum objects (regulation of the time of visiting the interiors and the number of the maximum number of people at the same time in the exposition halls);

- establishment of a prohibition on visiting the museum expositions in adverse weather conditions, when the interiors of the museum facilities may suffer from significant changes in humidity or temperature;

- establishment of a climate control system;

- organization of observation and control of the tourist flow by providing the work of the caretakers in the expositions;

- providing security and fire alarm;

- security and police control (against unauthorized and unlawful acts);

- providing excursion support by the staff of the Pskov Museum Reserve when tourists visit the museum display objects.

4.2.2.2.2.SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR VISITATION OF NOMINATED ELEMENTS

Managing the visit of the elements of the property «Monument of Ancient Pskov» is organized on the basis of observance of the special regime necessary for preserving fresco painting and objects forming museum collections.

A special regime is required for such elements of the nomination as:

- The Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century of the Ensemble of the Spaso - Mirozhsky Monastery (element 2.3)

- Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery:the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16th century (element 2.4)

- Pogankin Chambers, 17th century (element 3.2)

- Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century (element 3.1)

This is due to the presence in these objects of cultural heritage of fresco painting, museum expositions that require special conditions for the storage of movable objects (museum items).

- Element 2.3 The Transfiguration Cathedral 12th century of the Ensemble of the Spaso - Mirozhsky Monastery

Attendance of the Transfiguration Cathedral, as well as other museum facilities in Pskov, is not regular and depends on the seasons. In the warm season (from May to October), as a rule, the number of visits increases significantly and is 2/3 of the total annual. This is due to the fact that for this period there are school and student holidays, as well as the time of vacation. One third of visits are in the cold season (from November to April). The number of visitors also depends on the availability of holidays. At the first decade after the New Year (during the nation-wide New Year holidays) there usually come more than a thousand people to the Transfiguration Cathedral.

According to the rules approved by of the Pskov Museum Reserve, taking into account the instructional materials of the Ministry of Culture of Russia and the State Institute of Restoration, as well as the results of monitoring conducted in 2000-2005, there was established a special regime for visiting the Spaso - Preobrazhensky Cathedral of Mirozhsky Monastery for organized groups and individual visitors.

During the year under unfavorable weather conditions (rain, heavy snowfall, etc.), as well as an increase in relative humidity in the cathedral of more than 80%, a visit to the cathedral may be limited. The group must not exceed 30 people. Time of stay in the interior of the monument can be reduced. The number of groups attending the cathedral for one day is no more than 5. The interval between groups should be at least half an hour.

Thus, during the working day, under favorable weather conditions and without damage to the monument, about 150 people, united in organized groups, can see the cathedral. But as shows the statistics of the last five years, the number of organized groups is significantly reduced, and at the same time the number of single visitors arriving to the museum without an appointment has increased significantly. This flow is more difficult to organize, especially during pre-planned excursions.

If a group consists of 25-30 people, access to the interiors of the monument for individual visitors ceases during the excursion. If the group does not exceed 15-20 people, then the cathedral is open for visiting. Employees of the department ensure that the number of visitors simultaneously does not exceed 30 people. During the summer period the number of people staying at the same time in the interior can be increased to 45 people due to the possibility of through ventilation of the cathedral through open doors, windows and windows.

The total capacity of the facility in the presence of favorable weather conditions and observance of the Visiting Rules does not exceed 300-400 people, during the ventilation period this number can be increased to 500.

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

The Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God was transferred to the religious community free of charge and one of the conditions of the protection agreement is provision of the temperature-humidity regime with clearly defined parameters.

- Element 3.1. Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17th century

Monitoring of the microclimate in the premises of the Chamber of Chambers is held for twenty years. At the present time measurements of the parameters of the heat and moisture regime are carried out using electronic thermo-hygrometers.

The data of long-term monitoring showed that the microclimate of the halls on the second floor of the monument corresponds to the safe conditions for storing museum items. During the summer within the premises of the first floor there appears high humidity, the affect of which is successfully compensated by local climate control (heating and dehumidifiers) . In the nearest future the museum plans to translate the monitoring of the microclimate condition to the radio monitoring with the output of these instruments to the computer of the climatology service.

4.2.3. READINESS FOR RISKS: NEGATIVE SCENARIO OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY, RELATED TO THEM THREATS TO THE OBJECT AND RISK REDUCTION MEASURES

Among the potential negative trends in the development of the territory of the municipal entity "City of Pskov" (the immediate surroundings of the facility - the zone for the realization of the Pskov TRC) can be identified:

- possible slowdown in the rates of socio-economic development due to the effects of economic sanctions and competition from neighboring regions;
- decrease in the scope of authority of local self-government bodies in Pskov;
- deepening of the demographic crisis;
- continuation of the aging of the population;
- low level of investment activity;
- strengthening the provincial status of Pskov, the loss of prospects for successful development;
- outflow of the able-bodied population.

In case of a negative scenario, these trends can have the following impact on the property «Monument of Ancient Pskov»:

- a weak reflection of the tasks related to the preservation and development of the object in the strategy for the social and economic development of the city, insufficient consideration of the potential of the facility as one of the main resources of the socio-economic development of the territory and, as a consequence, the absence in municipal programs of measures for improving the territories of the elements of the object, And pedestrian roads, their gradual degradation;
- the growing pressure on the infrastructure and ecological system of Pskov and, as a result, the growth of threats to the security of the facility;
- violation of the norms of conservation of heritage objects in the implementation of infrastructure and investment projects and, as a consequence, the construction of buffer zones of the nominated facility.

In order to reduce the risks, the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties in conjunction with the administrations of the Pskov Region and the city of Pskov is planning to carry out an adjustment of the Strategy of socio-economic development of the Pskov Region until 2020 and the Master Plan of Pskov

4.2.4. POPULARIZATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY“MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”, ORGANIZATION OF EFFECTIVE USE OF ITS POTENTIAL

The main component of the popularization and promotion of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” as an object of outstanding universal value should be the research conducted by specialists.

An unambiguous and clear understanding of the meaning of the property by all economic entities and stakeholders can be achieved through a broad presentation of the research results. In this sense, the direction of popular science, museum, education, advertising and publishing is of great importance.

Popularization and promotion of the cultural heritage property that make up the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is held in several directions: placing information about the nominated object on the official websites of the executive bodies of state power at the regional and municipal levels, posting information and advertising products in information centers (nowadays there are two centers in the city of such kind – the museum information center and state information tourist center), participation In international specialized exhibitions and fairs, publications in popular social networks, publications in well-known Russian publications, publication of special information (for example, «Russia starts here!» In Russian, English, Estonian and Latvian, «Pskov Sacred Grounds», annual Event Calendar) And advertising booklets placed in hotels, railway stations, installation of information plates using the UNESCO logo (strictly in accordance with the approved rules and principles of its use).

Taking into account that the elements of the nomination are in the use of various economic entities (Pskov Museum Reserve and Religious Communities of the

Russian Orthodox Church), the popularization of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” will be carried out in different ways:

- for religious communities - through pilgrimage tourism and providing access to the temples of excursion groups;

- for the Pskov Museum Reserve– through the formation of new excursion routes, research work, the preparation of publications in the media, individual publications, advertising booklets, the organization of lectures.

The Pskov Museum Reserve conducts cultural and mass events aimed at promoting the cultural heritage of the Pskov Region and, in particular, the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and their historical and cultural environment on a regular basis .

In 2015 about 40 thousand people took part in these events, in 2016 - about 58 thousand people, in the first half of 2017 - about 29 thousand people.

4.3. GOAL 3. ACHIEVEMENT OF PUBLIC CONSENT TO THE CONSERVATION, USE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

Local community is the main custodian of the original culture and the resource for implementing the Management Plan and achieving the main objective - preserving the outstanding universal value of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, as well as the development of its surrounding territory.

The guarantee of effective management of the object is in analyzing and taking into account the needs of the local population, as well as in solving existing social and economic problems.

4.3.1. INVOLVING THE LOCAL COMMUNITY INTO THE PROJECT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

The achievement of public consent is ensured by the involvement of the local community in the conservation of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” facility and wide

information about the activities carried out and the implementation of the Management Plan for the facility.

Given the large number of parties concerned in preserving the outstanding universal value of the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and building its capacity, the most appropriate and acceptable way of coordinating and developing cooperation is to use, as tools, to achieve public consensus and coordinate the efforts of various stakeholders of the Scientific and Methodological Council and the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region.

The Scientific and Methodological Council is a public organization without the formation of a legal entity, acting on the basis of the Regulation approved by the order of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties from 09.01.2012 No. 26 (Volume 6, Appendix 3).

The inclusion of the Monument to Ancient Pskov on the UNESCO World Heritage List will require a slight revision and amendment of the provision on the Scientific and Methodological Council (in terms of maintaining the outstanding universal value of the facility and facilitating the involvement of stakeholders, including the local population, in decision-making on governance issues Object).

At the present time, the tasks of the Scientific and Methodological Council are:

- assistance in consideration of regional target programs of preservation, use, popularization and state protection of objects of a cultural heritage;
- assistance in reviewing planning, building, reconstruction of historical settlements, places of interest, projects for the protection of cultural heritage sites, project documentation for the preservation of cultural heritage, including those included in the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”;
- assistance in the development of draft laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Pskov Region on the conservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites, including those included in the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”;
- consideration and development of recommendations on projects for protection zones of cultural heritage sites, on project documentation for the preservation of cultural

heritage sites, assistance in organizing control over the development of town planning regulations, which should provide for measures to ensure the maintenance and use of cultural heritage sites in accordance with the requirements. The current legislation of the Russian Federation (including with respect to the objects of cultural heritage included in the nominated property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”).

The main form of the Council's work is meetings. Extraordinary meetings are held as required by the decision of the Chairman of the Council or on the initiative of the members of the Council. The Council creates a working group of public control, which may include experts and experts who are not members of the Council.

The Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region includes representatives of the public and professionals who have extensive experience in the field of preservation, study, use and popularization of cultural heritage sites. The tasks of the Council include the analysis of the current situation and discussion of the most important issues related to the preservation, use, study and popularization of historical and cultural monuments 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 proposals of the members of the Council. The meetings are held as required, but not less than four times a year.

Taking into consideration the warrant established by the councils, the Scientific Methodological Council and Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region will form an independent, active and real public mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan for the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

4.3.2. INFORMING OF LOCAL COMMUNITY ON THE ACTIVITIES OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

To achieve public harmony and constructive interaction, it is important to establish a system of constant informing the local community about the work on the implementation

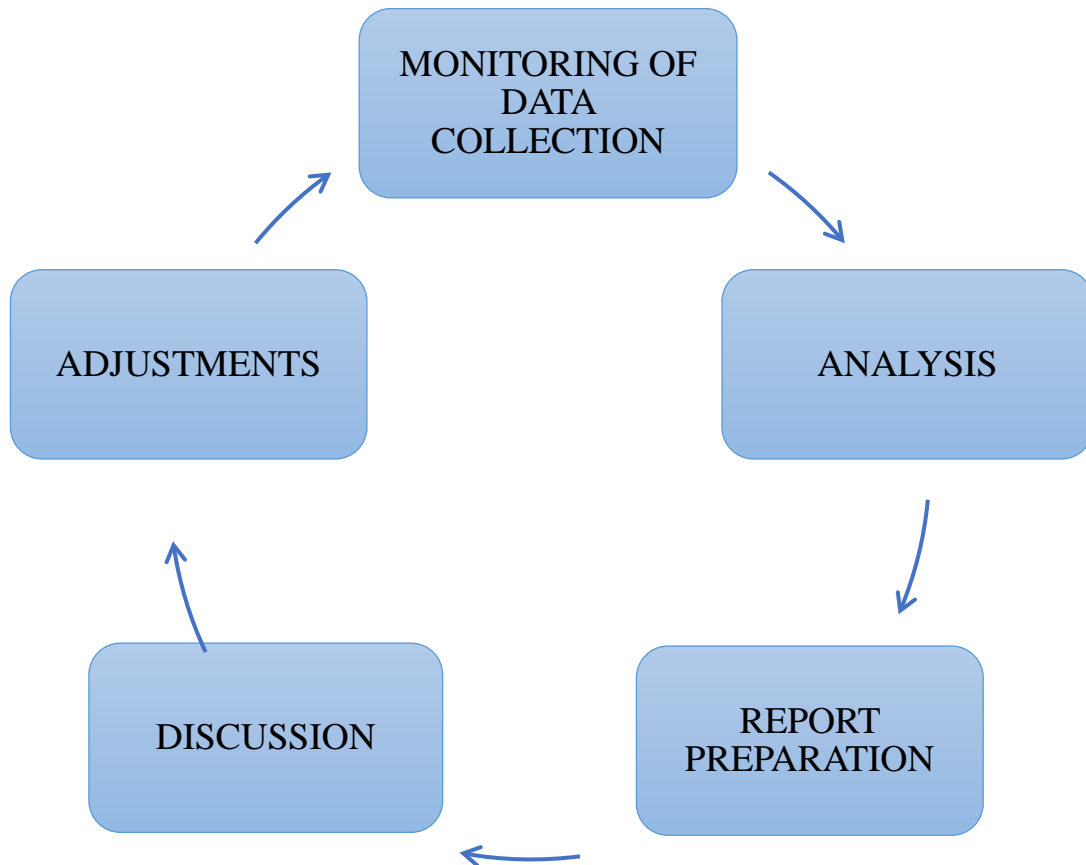
of the Management Plan, making necessary adjustments to the results of the implementation for the year.

The system of awareness raising of the local community on the implementation of the Management Plan includes both passive forms (holding press conferences, organizing exhibitions, preparing video materials about restoration work on the elements of the facility and demonstrating them on local TV channels and other events) and active (discussion of progress reports Implementation of the Management Plan, participation of representatives of the local community in the work of the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region, informing the parties and public discussion of new projects and initiatives relating to the preservation and use of the elements, the participation of local residents in the adjustment of the management plan joint activities for cleaning areas, involving local people in preparing and holding the celebrations, exhibitions, competitions, etc.).

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPERTY “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”

5.1. 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:



This algorithm is based on the guidelines “Toolkit for Enhancing the World Heritage” developed by the World Heritage Centre in cooperation with the International Union for the Nature Conservation with reference to natural heritage sites, but it was recommended to use it as a tool for assessing effectiveness of cultural heritage sites management.

Among the main indicators ensuring the effectiveness of the Management Plan, one can distinguish the following abilities:

- to identify and set a clear direction for the property development;
- to bind management tasks to the value characteristics of the property;
- to define the field of activity and to designaction plans aimed at performing theassigned management tasks;
- to involve interested parties;
- to be based on the available budget and available resources;
- to have measurable and achievable goals.

The proposed algorithm will enable us to determine how fully the chosen direction for the development of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” (complex socio-oriented museum and tourist complex) allows to realize its value potential, how effectively the designedaction plans and available resources contribute to the achievement of strategic goals and management tasks related to them.

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.

5.2. ORGANISATION OF MONITORING OF MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND STRATEGIC GOALS ACHIEVEMENT

The implementation of the Management Plan for the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” involves the continuous monitoring of various indicators that are used as benchmarks showing the achievement of the strategic objectives of the Management Plan, identified in Section IV.

Thus, within the framework of the implementation of the Management Plan, monitoring will be carried out in the following areas:

- control over the management processes in the field of conservation, use, preservation and restoration of the property elements;

- control in the field of buffer zone management;
- control over the implementation of risk management activities;
- control over awareness of the local community;
- control over the processes of popularization and promotion of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”;
- control in the field of tourism management.

Monitoring Area	Benchmark	Responsible Bodies
Conservation, use, preservation and restoration of the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – safety of the protected items; – absence of violations of the requirements established by the legislation in the field of the property conservation 	Ministry of Culture of Russia; State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties; WHSite Management and Development Service (the Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region) (it is planned to establish it)
Buffer Zone management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – compliance with the requirements of protection zones modes; – compliance with the requirements for the preservation of the subject of protection of the historical settlements of 	Administration of the Pskov Region, Administration of the Municipal entity «City of Pskov»; WHSite Management and Development Service (the Research and

	<p>regional significance“City of Pskov”;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – compliance with the regime of the specially protected natural area “Snetogorsko-Murovitsky” 	<p>DevelopmentCentre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region) (it is planned to establish it)</p>
Risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – negative dynamics of emergencies; – the number of preventive and organizational measures envisaged in the Risks Reduction Plan 	<p>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties; Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia for the Pskov Region; WHSite Management and Development Service (the Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region) (it is planned to establish it)</p>
Increasing awareness of the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the number of events held with the participation of the local community; – the number of educational projects implemented; – the number of publications in the mass media; 	<p>WHSite Management and Development Service (the Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region) (it is planned to establish it)</p>

	– the number and effectiveness of advertising campaigns	
Popularization and promotion of the property	– number of scientific and popular scientific publications; – number of training seminars and conferences	WHSite Management and Development Service (the Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region) (it is planned to establish it)
Tourism management	– the volume and dynamics of the tourist flow (the number of tourists who visited the objects of the nomination); – the demand for tourist infrastructure facilities; – an increase in the number of hotels (including mini-hotels, guest houses)	State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture; Culture Management Department of Culture of Administration of the City of Pskov; WHSite Management and Development Service (the Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region) (it is planned to establish it)

The analysis of the data obtained as a result of monitoring will be conducted by the Scientific and Methodological Council with the participation of representatives of the scientific and professional community.

The report based on the results of the analysis will be prepared with the assistance of the Service for managing and developing the Monuments of Ancient Pskov specially established within the structure of the “Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region” along with the involvement of specialists from the Pskov Museum Reserve.

Discussions at the meetings of the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region will allow us to objectively consider the Management Plan and introduce modifications to ensure a more accurate relation of the property's value characteristics to management tasks, taking into account the interests of all parties.

5.2.1. MONITORING IN THE FIELD OF CONSERVATION, USE, PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION

Control over the management processes in the field of conservation, use, preservation and restoration of the elements of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” is carried out at different levels of the Ministry of Culture of Russia and the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties with the participation of the Scientific and Methodological Council and the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region.

The monitoring is based on the results of checking the compliance of users of the elements of the nominated object with the requirements set in the protection obligations (concluded between each user and the authorized executive body of the governmental authority) and the outcomes of supervisory activities carried out within the framework of implementing projects aimed at conservation, restoration and adaptation for modern use.

5.2.2. MONITORING IN THE FIELD OF BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT

Control over the management of the buffer zone is carried out in cooperation with local authorities, the Administration of the Pskov Region (heritage protection and natural resources protection agencies), public organizations and other stakeholders (including

meetings of the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region).

The control is carried out over the observance of the protection zone regimes established for the cultural heritage sites that are included as part of the nominated property, over compliance with the requirements for the preservation of the protected property of the historical settlement of the regional significance “City of Pskov”, the Snetogorsk-Murovitsky specially protected natural area (Benchmark – no violations of the regimes established for territories with special conditions of use).

5.2.3. MONITORING IN THE FIELD OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The control is carried out by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties and the Ministry of Emergencies of Russia for the Pskov Region within the framework of the Risk Reduction Plan (see Annex 4, Volume 6).

5.2.4. MONITORING IN THE FIELD OF INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Monitoring is carried out on the basis of the following quantitative indicators:

- the number of events conducted with participation of local communities;
- the number of educational projects implemented (lectures, excursions, training seminars);
- the number of publications in the mass media associated with the nominated object and the elements included;
- The number and effectiveness of advertising campaigns.

Interaction with the local community is also carried out within the Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region.

5.2.5. MONITORING IN THE FIELD OF POPULARISATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

The control in the field of popularization and promotion of the property is based on the results of research and publishing activities conducted with the participation of the State Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region, the Archaeological Center of the Pskov Region, the Pskov Museum Reserve (benchmark - the number of scientific, popular scientific and promotional publications). The management plan also envisages seminars and conferences as well as information support.

5.2.6. MONITORING IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM MANAGEMENT

The control in the field of tourism management is based on data regarding the number of visits to the nomination elements, data from the Information Tourist Information Center concerning the volume and dynamics of changes in the tourist flow, and the demand for tourism infrastructure in the short and long term.

5.3. RESOURCE PROVISION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

5.3.1. HUMAN RESOURCES

The implementation of the Management Plan assumes the development of the personnel policy for all governmental subjects: executive bodies of state power, state institutions, and religious organizations.

Within the framework of this work, the Management and Development Service of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” should be established within the structure of the Research and Development Centre for Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Pskov Region, which will monitor the implementation of the Management Plan and interact with users of the elements and other stakeholders.

In the Pskov Museum Reserve, it is planned to create a sector for the management and development of the property with a view to monitoring the implementation of the

activities included in the Management Plan with respect to the elements of the property used by the Pskov Museum Reserve.

These units will comply with specially approved provision on their activities. The provision will be developed by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties in cooperation with the State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture.

In order to perform tasks aimed at preservation, research, promotion and presentation of the property, as well as its management it is required to create conditions for the continuous education of specialists. This is relevant for all the activities associated with the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”.

Thus, it is planned to launch activities to improve skills, including the involvement of Russian and international experts. Such events include scientific and practical conferences and training seminars.

To ensure that works on the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage objects included in the nomination are performed at a high professional level, continuous training and learning about the latest achievements in the restoration industry are required.

This can be achieved both through participation in educational programs and training courses, and with the help of control methods, such as the following:

- Consultations with Russian and international experts in the field of restoration (specializing in stone works), including experts from UNESCO and its advisory bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS);

- participation in practical courses with the involvement of leading industry specialists;

- passing the certification, organized by the Ministry of Culture of Russia (the procedure for certification was developed and approved by the order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia as of 05/05/2012 № 474).

As a measure aimed at solving the problems related to preserving the material cultural heritage of the Russian Orthodox Church, the position of the diocesan culture guardian - an assistant to the ruling bishop in the field of solving issues related to

preserving cultural heritage sites was introduced to the dioceses of the Russian Orthodox Church. The post of diocesan culture guardian ensures continuous interaction with the state bodies on protection of cultural heritage in the regions and, most importantly, enables to monitor the status of monuments handed over to religious organizations.

Culture guardians have an opportunity to expand their professional competence by completing advanced training courses organized by the Patriarshii Council for Culture. A special methodical textbook "The Church Culture Guardian" has been prepared, and it covers a range of aspects and directions of activities with a view to preserving monuments of religious architecture, from the issues of real estate objects restoration, technologies for preserving monumental painting, to issues of transferring cultural heritage sites and museum values to religious organizations.

5.3.2. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

All elements of the nomination "Monuments of Ancient Pskov" are cultural heritage sites of Federal significance and are in Federal ownership. In accordance with the norms of the current legislation, the sources of funding activities aimed at conservation, popularization and state protection of cultural heritage are as follows: the Federal budget; budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation; budgets of municipalities, extra budgetary revenues.

The implementation of works in order to preserve the outstanding universal value, integrity and authenticity of the elements of the Monuments of Ancient Pskov is funded through including relevant measures in the Federal Target Program of the Russian Federation "Culture of Russia 2012-2018". Plans for the financing of the program are designed based on applications submitted by the relevant executive bodies of state power of subjects (the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties). The project financing method is cyclical and involves extended funding if the amount of planned work exceeds one project cycle.

The plan of measures aimed at ensuring the safety of the elements included in the nomination, with the corresponding budget is presented in Volume 6 (Annex 1). The list of

activities includes works on the development of design estimates, the preservation of cultural heritage sites, work on adaptation for modern use, landscaping, ongoing maintenance work.

5.4. ACTION PLAN TO PRESERVE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

Preservation of the outstanding universal value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”				
1.	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: <i>Pokrovskaya</i> (Intercession) Tower, 15 th century (element 1.1)			
1.1.	Completion of repair and restoration works and adaptation for modern use	2017	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
1.2.	Territory improvement	2018-2019	Regional budget	Administration of the Pskov Region
2.	Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Gremyachaya Tower, 16 th century (element 1.2)			
2.1.	Development of project documentation for conservation work	2017	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
2.2.	Works on conservation of the cultural heritage site	2019	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia

2.3.	The property area improvement	2020	Regional budget	Administration of the Pskov Region
3.	Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Trinity Cathedral with a bell-tower, 17 th century, 1830 (element 2.1)			
3.1.	Restoration of tiles and whitewashing of facades	2017-2019	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
3.2.	Restoration, preservation of the iconostasis	2019-2020	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
4.	The Cathedral of <i>Ioann Predtechka</i> (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery, 1240 (element 2.2): ongoing renovation works	2017	extrabudgetary sources	Religious Community of the Russian Orthodox Church
5.	Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral 12 th century (element 2.3)			
5.1.	Carpentry works (windows, doors), works on strengthening the masonry of the abyss	2018	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
5.2.	Completion of restoration of fresco painting	2018-2020	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
5.3.	Territory improvement	2020	Regional	Administration of the Pskov Region

			budget	
6.	Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God, 16 th century (element 2.4)			
6.1.	Development of design estimates for completion of restoration works, works on adaptation	2018	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
6.2.	Repair and restoration work, incl. Repair of the roof, reinforcement of foundations, installation of dumpling, works on the floors, replacement of carpentry elements	2018-2019	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
6.3.	Completion of restoration of fresco painting	2017-2019	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
6.4.	Territory improvement	2020	extrabudgetary sources	Religious Community of the Russian Orthodox Church
7	Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell-tower, 14 th century (element 2.5)			
7.1.	Development of project documentation for conservation works	2017	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia

7.2.	Works on preserving the cultural heritage site	2018-2020	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
8.	Church of Koz'ma and Damian <i>s Primostya</i> (near the bridge) remains of the belfry, gate, fence of the 15 th -17 th centuries (element 2.7)			
8.1.	Completion of project documentation	2017	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
8.2.	Works on the preservation of the cultural heritage property	2018-2020	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
8.3.	Territory improvement	2019	Municipal budget	Municipal entity "City of Pskov"
9.	Church of Theophany with a belfry, 1489 (element 2.9): ongoing renovation works	2017	extrabudgetary sources	Religious Community of the Russian Orthodox Church
10.	Church <i>Nikoly so Usokhi</i> (St. Nicholas from the dry place), 16 th century (element 2.11)			
10.1.	Development of design estimates	2018	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
10.2.	Works on the preservation of the cultural heritage property	2019-2020	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
10.3.	Works on the vertical planning and	2019-2020	Regional	Administration of the Pskov Region

	improvement of the territory		budget	
11.	Church of Peter and Paul <i>s Buya</i> (at the burial place), 16 th century (element 2.12): territory improvement	2017	extrabudgetary sources	Religious Community of the Russian Orthodox Church
12.	Church of Old Ascension, 15 th century (element 2.13)			
12.1.	Development of project documentation	2018	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
12.2.	Works on the the property preservation	2019-2020	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
12.3.	Territory improvement	2020	Municipal budget	Municipal entity “City of Pskov”
13.	Church <i>Vasiliya na Gorke</i> (St. Basil the Great on the hill), 15 th century (element 2.14): current renovation works	2017	extrabudgetary sources	Religious Community of the Russian Orthodox Church
14.	Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17 th century (element 3.1)			
14.1.	Development of project documentation	2019	Regional budget	Administration of the Pskov Region
14.2.	Works on the preservation of the property and	2020	Regional	Administration of the Pskov Region

	adaptation for modern use		budget	
15.	Pogankin Chambers, 17 th century (element 3.2)			
15.1.	Works on the preservation of the property and adaptation for modern use	2017-2018	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia
15.2.	Works on engineering maintenance and improvement of the yard territory	2019-2020	Regional budget	Administration of the Pskov Region
16.	Monitoring of the state of the archeological monument (cultural heritage property of federal significance “The Cultural layer of Pskov”) and the establishment of an information database on its results	continuously	Regional budget	Archaeological Centre of the Pskov Region
17.	Carrying out of archaeological research during earthworks and land management works within the boundaries of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”, a cultural heritage property of federal significance “Cultural layer of the city of Pskov”	continuously	extrabudgetary sources	The Archaeological Centre of the Pskov Region
18.	Consideration and coordination of individual projects for the regeneration of historic	continuously	Regional budget	State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural

	buildings within the buffer zone			Heritage Properties, Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region
19.	Consideration and approval of projects aimed at the improvement of the territory of the property	continuously	Regional budget	State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, Public Council for Cultural Heritage under the Governor of the Pskov Region
20.	Correction of the Rules of Land Use and Development of the City of Pskov	2018	Municipal budget	Municipal entity "City of Pskov" (Department for Urban Development)
21.	Carrying out of monitoring actions on the observance of requirements of modes within the borders of buffer zones and borders of territories of elements of the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov"	continuously	Regional budget	State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties
Measures to ensure the safety and security of the property "Monuments of Ancient Pskov", reduction of the risks of destruction and loss of the elements of the property				

Implementation of the activities from the disaster risks reduction plan for the “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” property	2018		Pskov Museum Reserve
Complex of fortress buildings of the Outer Town: Pokrovskaya (Intercession) Tower, 15 th century (<i>element 1.1</i>) – fencing installation – installation of modern equipment for video surveillance – installation of modern security and fire alarm systems	2016-2018	Regional budget	Pskov Museum Reserve
Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral, 12 th century (<i>element 2.3</i>): – installation of modern equipment for video surveillance – installation of modern security and fire alarm systems	2016-2018	Regional budget	Pskov Museum Reserve
Ensemble of the Kremlin: the Administrative Chamber, 17 th century (<i>element 3.1</i>): – installation of modern equipment for video surveillance	2017-2018	Federal budget, Regional budget	Pskov Museum Reserve

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – installation of modern security and fire alarm systems – security post organization 			
<p>Pogankin Chambers, 17th century (<i>element 3.2</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – installation of modern equipment for video surveillance – installation of modern security and fire alarm systems – installation of the access control system – installation of a system of capacitive detectors of the “Alart” type – installation of a level detector system of the Horizon type 	2018-2019	Federal budget, Regional budget	Pskov Museum Reserve
Monitoring of the water level during the spring flood, strengthening the base of the protective wall of the base of the Spaso-Mirozhsky monastery (<i>element 2.3</i>)	annually (spring time)		Pskov Museum Reserve
Implementation of measures for pumping water in case of water rising to a critical level during the high water	annually (spring time)		Pskov Museum Reserve, involvement of volunteers
Implementation of measures in order to normalize the temperature and humidity regime of the cathedral	annually (spring time)		Pskov Museum Reserve, involvement of volunteers
Ensuring control over the execution of the regime of	continuously		State Committee of the Pskov

visiting the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery (element 2.3), Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God of the Snetogorsky Monastery (element 2.4)			Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, Pskov Museum Reserve
Completion of works on the river bank protection of the slope of the Velikaya River at Snyatnaya Gora, the founding of the Southern Tower of the Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery(element 2.4)	2016-2017	Federal budget	Ministry of Culture of Russia

5.5. ACTION PLAN ON TOURISM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON THE TERRITORY OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”AND ITS BUFFER ZONE

Activities to ensure the sustainable development of tourism on the territory of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” and its buffer zone, as well as on the territory of the project “Pskovsky”			
Development of the infrastructure of the tourist and recreational cluster “Pskovsky”			State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, municipal entity “City of Pskov”
Reconstruction of Sverdlov street	2017-2018	Federal budget, Regional	State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural

		budget, Municipal budget	Heritage Properties, municipal entity “City of Pskov”
Completion of works on the reconstruction of Kalinin Street	2017	Federal budget, Regional budget, Municipal budget	State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, municipal entity “City of Pskov”
Development of a network of tourist information centers, monitoring and research of the tourist market	continuously		State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture
Holding of events, promotion of tourist resources at exhibitions, fairs, forums, in the media, development and printing of presentation products	continuously		State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture
Creation of the system of spatial orientation	2017	Regional budget	State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture
Creation of the Augmented Reality Park, development and equipment of new tourist routes in the QR navigation system “Pskov through the Centuries”	2018	Regional budget	State Committee of the Pskov Region on Culture

Modernization of the city road network	continuously		Municipal entity “City of Pskov”
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5.6. PLAN OF ACTIONS AIMED AT ACHIEVING PUBLIC CONSENT TO THE CONSERVATION, USE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”

ACHIEVING PUBLIC CONSENT TO THE CONSERVATION, USE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY “MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PSKOV”			
Scientific and Methodological Council on the implementation of the management plan for the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”	Once per six months		Ministry of Culture of Russia, State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties
Conclusion of agreements on cooperation in the field of preserving the outstanding universal value of the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov” with the municipal entity “City of Pskov”	2018		State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties
Conclusion of agreements on cooperation in preserving the outstanding universal value of the property	2018		State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural

<p>“Monuments of Ancient Pskov” with the Pskov and Porkhov Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church</p>			<p>Heritage Properties</p>
<p>Designing and maintenance of a section on the website of the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties, dedicated to the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”</p>	<p>2017-2018 (later– continuously)</p>		<p>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</p>
<p>Development and maintenance of a specialized website dedicated to the property “Monuments of Ancient Pskov”</p>	<p>2017-2018 (later– continuously)</p>		<p>State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Properties</p>